

# City Manager's Review Board

2

# Agenda

- Welcome
- YTD Crime Look
- SPD Performance
- Community Trust and Relationships
- Upcoming Meetings



Welcome!



# CMRB Tenets

- The constant quest for mutual accountability
- The relentless pursuit of follow-up
- Commitment to data driven problem solving and place-based strategies
- Mutual respect and empathy for one another
- Commitment and dedication to the pursuit of the greater good
- Social resiliency and sustainability

# Flow of the Morning

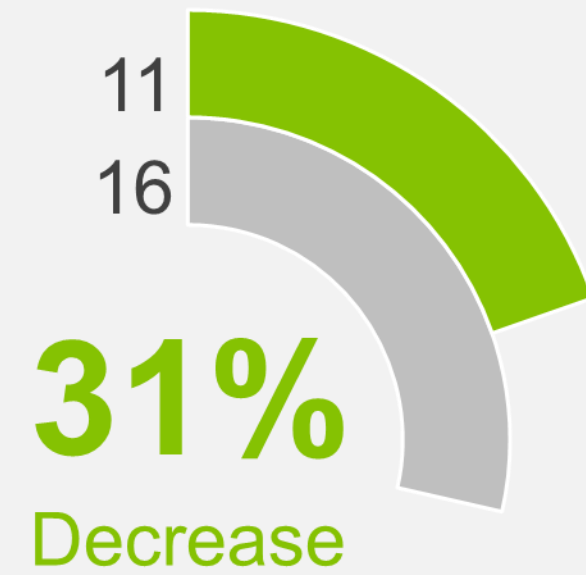
- YTD Crime Look
- SPD Performance
- Community Trust and Relationships
- Upcoming Meetings

# YTD Crime Look

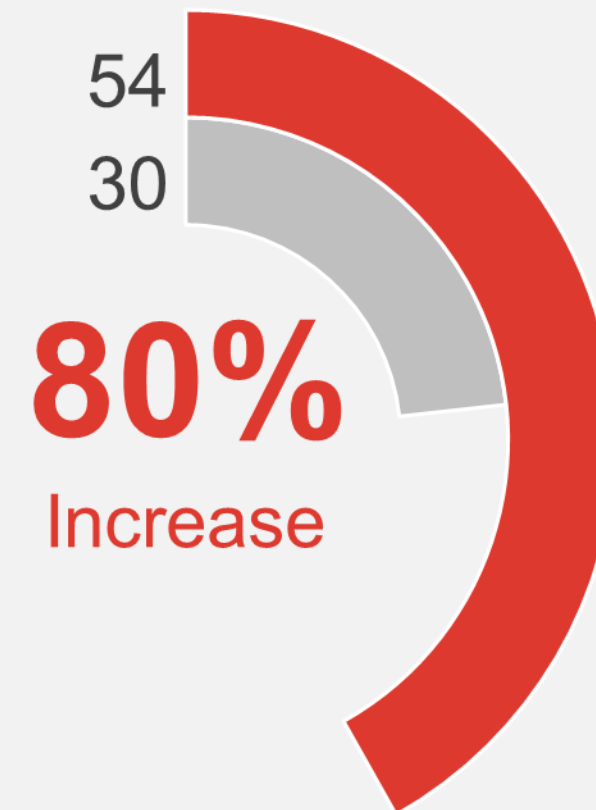
# YTD Crime Look

January – April 2021

## Homicides



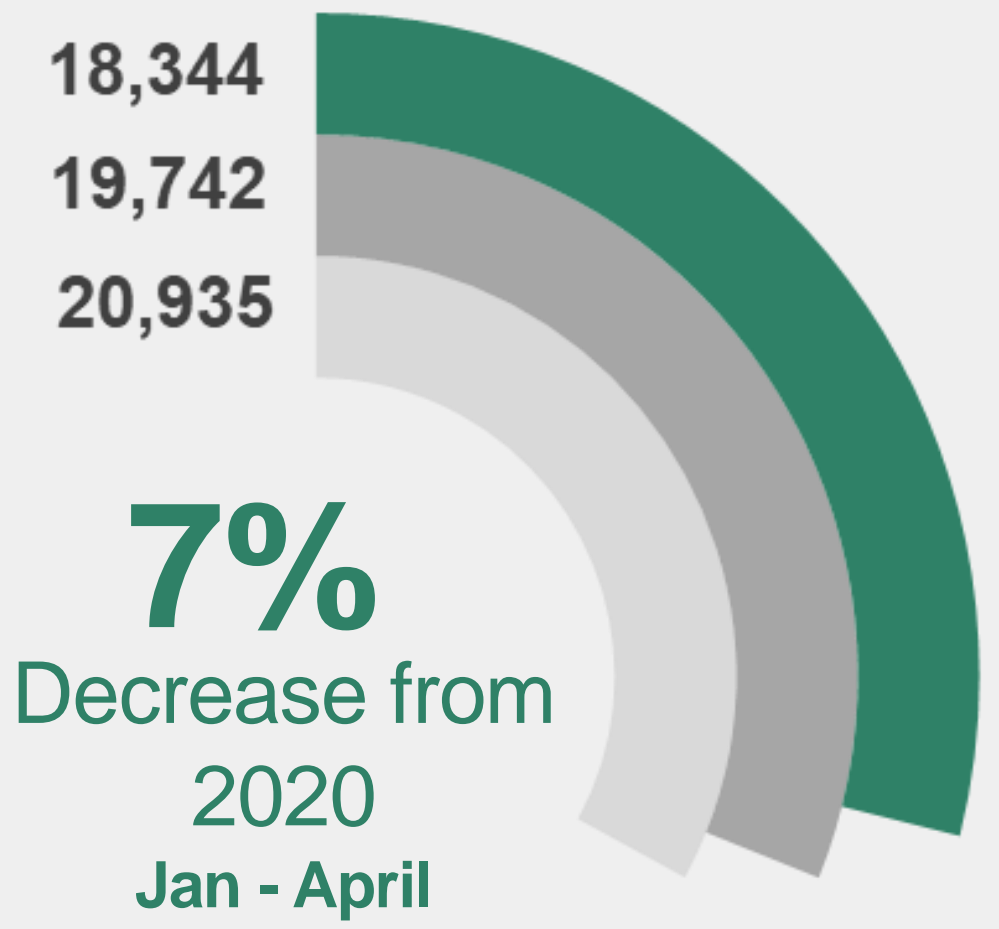
## Non-Fatal Shooting Incidents



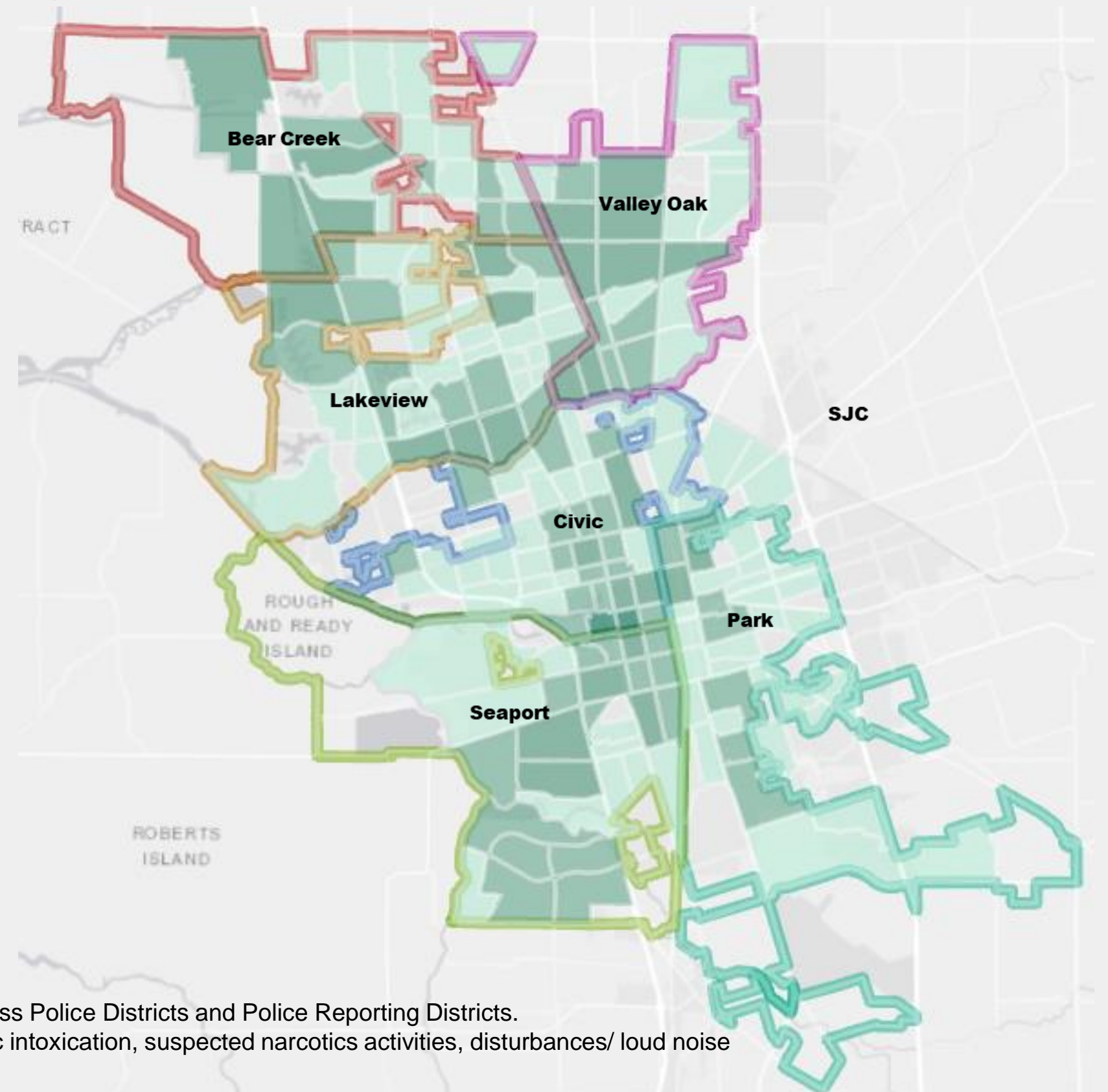
# SPD Performance

# Calls for Service

Total Quality of Life<sup>1</sup> calls for service, January – April 2021



- 2019
- 2020
- 2021



\*2% of quality of life calls were unable to be mapped, however this map is representative of the spread of calls across Police Districts and Police Reporting Districts.  
<sup>1</sup> For purposes of the CMRB, "Quality of Life" includes but is not limited to the following Call for Service types: public intoxication, suspected narcotics activities, disturbances/ loud noise complaints, illegal dumping, panhandling, illegal camping, and animal control complaints.





# Goal #1

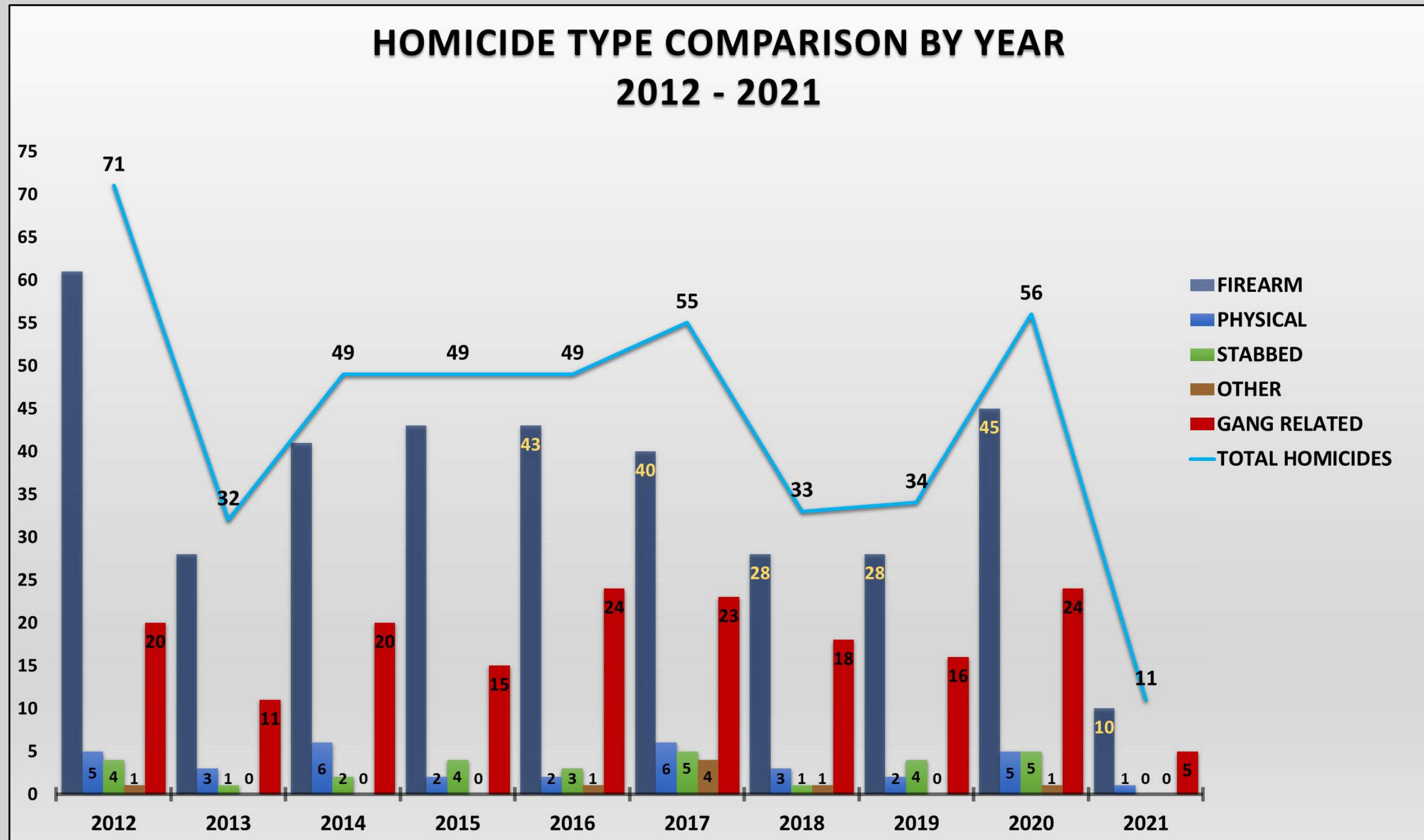
Police officers and community members will become proactive partners in community problem solving.



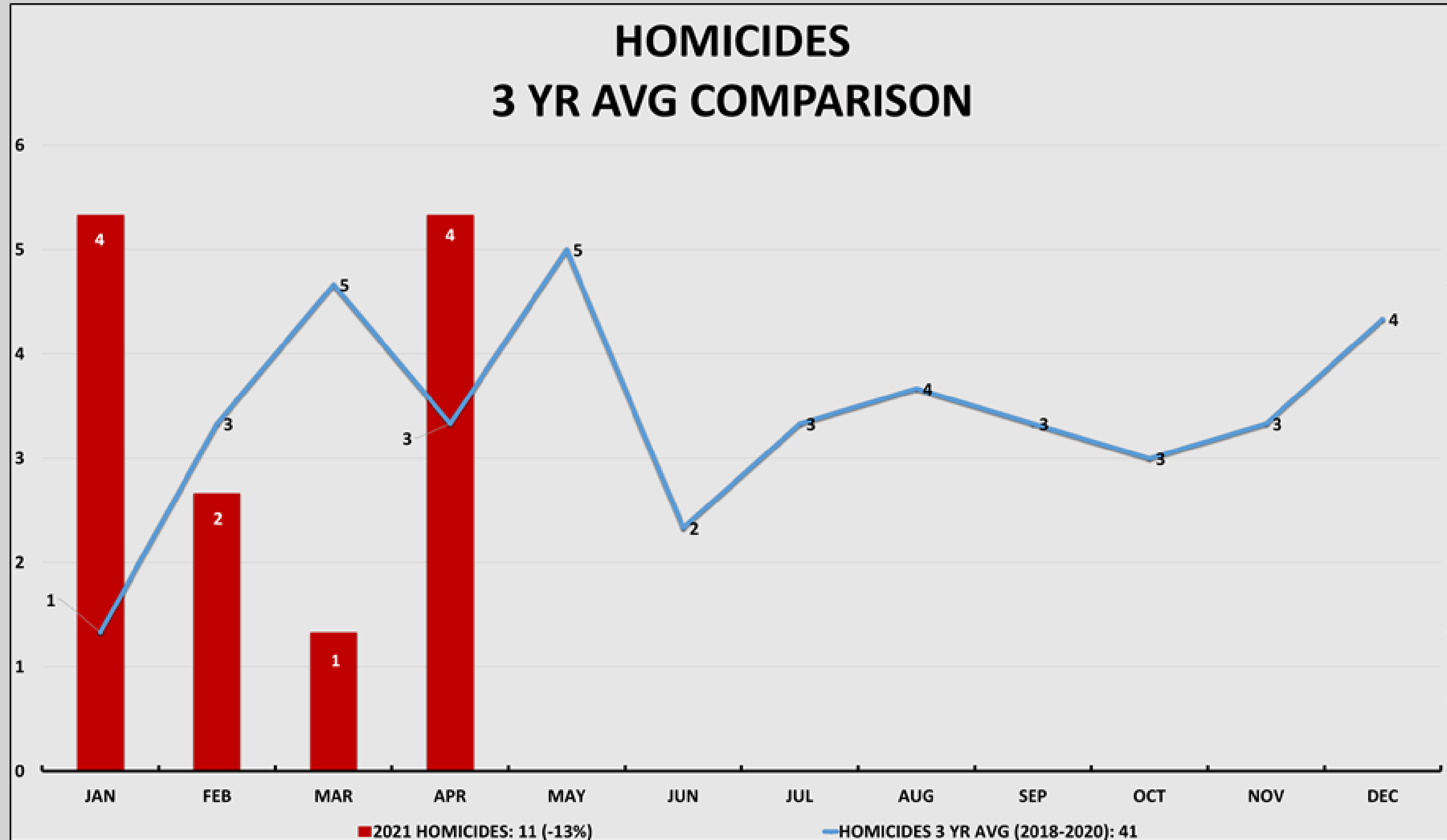


# GUN VIOLENCE REDUCTION

# Group Violence Intervention

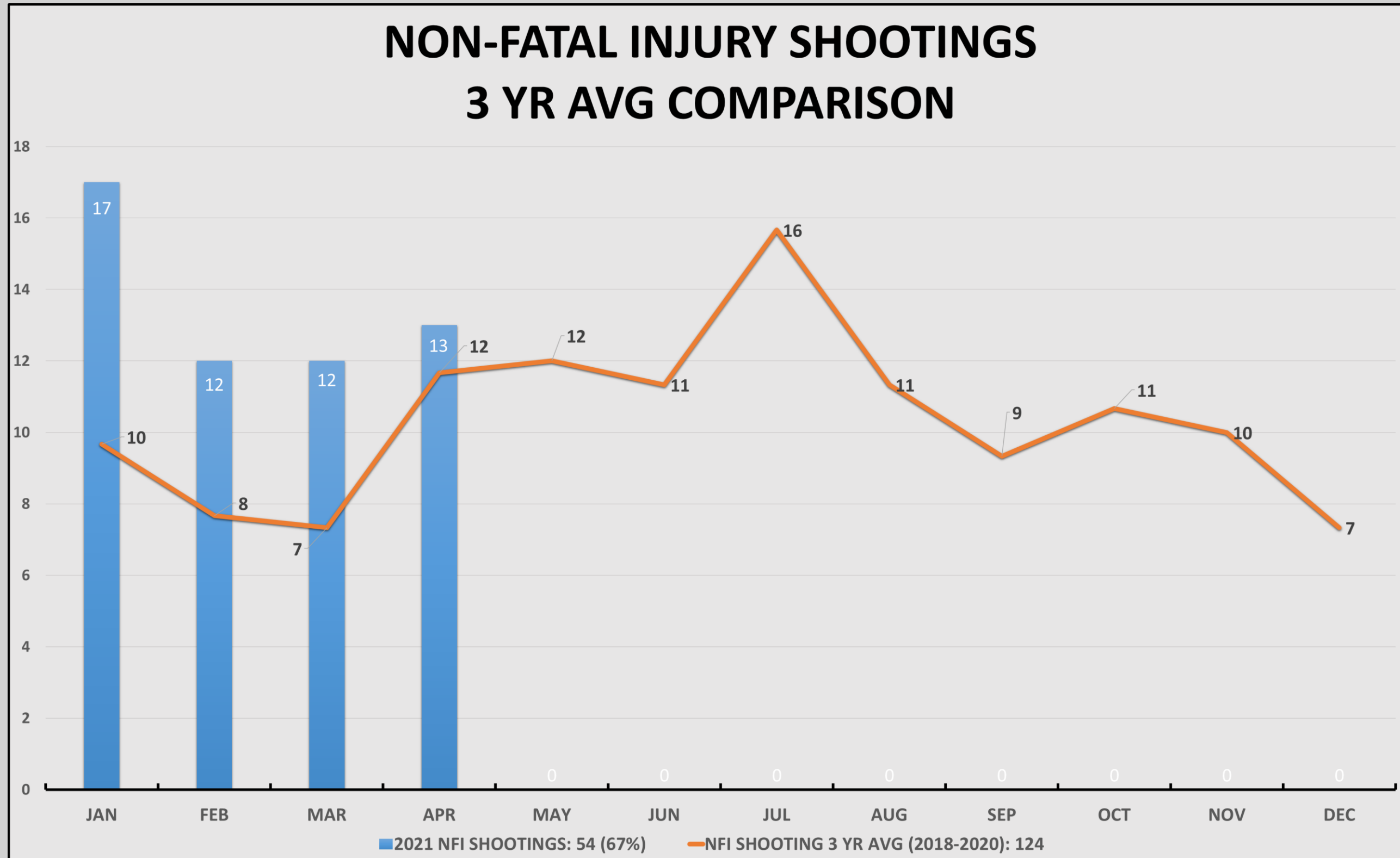


# Group Violence Intervention



*\*\*Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 YR AVG (2018-2020)*

# Group Violence Intervention



*\*\*Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 YR AVG (2018-2020)*

A group of people are silhouetted against a twilight sky, holding hands in a line. The scene is dimly lit, with the sun low on the horizon, creating a blue and purple hue. The people are mostly seen from behind, and their forms are dark against the lighter sky. The overall mood is one of unity and solidarity.

OFFICE OF

**VIOLENCE PREVENTION**



OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION

## SHOOTING RESPONSE

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

**108** RESPONSES

JANUARY – APRIL 2021

**25** RESPONSES

### 1. REAL-TIME COMMUNICATION WITH TRAUMA DOCTORS AND STAFF

- COMMUNICATE WITH TRAUMA TEAM AROUND VICTIM'S CURRENT HEALTH STATUS
- INFORM TRAUMA TEAM OF CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE SHOOTING INCIDENT
- ASSIST TRAUMA DOCTOR WITH COMMUNICATING WITH THE FAMILY



### 2. ENGAGE FAMILY MEMBERS WITH SUPPORT AND RESOURCES

- CONSOLE FAMILY DURING STRESSFUL SITUATION
- INFORM FAMILY OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES
- FIND KEY INFLUENTIAL FAMILY MEMBERS TO HELP REDUCE ESCALATION OF VIOLENCE



### 3. INTERVENTION WITH VICTIM AND ASSESS RISK LEVEL

- BUILD RELATIONSHIP WITH VICTIM
- GAUGE THE CORE ISSUE
- OFFER VICTIM PRE-DISCHARGE SUPPORT AND PLANNING





# CONFLICT MEDIATION

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

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**55 CONFLICT** MEDIATIONS

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JANUARY – MAY 2021

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**13 CONFLICT** MEDIATIONS

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JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

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**161 REFERRAL** FOLLOW-UPS

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JANUARY – MAY 2021

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**136 REFERRAL** FOLLOW-UPS

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# HIGH-RISK INTERVENTION

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

**111 SAFETY** MEETINGS

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

**140 CLIENTS** ON CASELOADS

JANUARY – APRIL 2021

**32 SAFETY** MEETINGS

JANUARY – APRIL 2021

**70 CLIENTS** ON CASELOADS

# SERVICES PROVIDED

JAN – MAY 2021



# 3335

SERVICE HOURS

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES 61

HOUSING ASSISTANCE 48

SOCIAL SERVICES 26

ID & DMV ISSUES 33

MENTAL HEALTH 22

CBT CLASSES 49

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT 11

FAMILY RELOCATIONS 9



# COVID INTERVENTION

MARCH 2020 – APRIL 2021

**5,015 GROCERIES**

MARCH 2020 – APRIL 2021

**3,095 HOT MEALS**

MARCH 2020 – APRIL 2021

**3,214 COVID FLYERS**

MARCH 2020 – APRIL 2021

**2,047 HYGENE/PPE KITS**

The background features the official seal of the Stockton Police Department. The seal is circular with a gold border. The outer ring contains the text "STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT" at the top and "CALIFORNIA" at the bottom, separated by two stars. The inner circle contains a central emblem with a shield, a scale of justice, and a sword. Above the shield is an eagle with spread wings. The text "POLICE OFFICER" is written above the shield, "STOCKTON" is written across the middle, and "1850" is written below the shield.

**INTELLIGENCE  
COMMUNICATION  
AND  
PLANNING**

# Forecast Based Deployment Stats

## March 2016-April 2021

DISTRICT	MONTH <u>PRIOR</u> TO FOCUS	MONTH <u>OF</u> FOCUS	% Change Prior/Of	MONTH <u>AFTER</u> THE FOCUS	% Change Prior/After
BEAR CREEK (3)	11	1	-91%	4	-64%
CIVIC (19)	69	53	-23%	37	-46%
LAKEVIEW (3)	7	4	-43%	1	-86%
PARK (7)	22	12	-45%	22	0%
SEAPORT (16)	79	47	-41%	28	-65%
VALLEY OAK (18)	63	38	-40%	39	-38%
*South Districts (1)	20	4	-80%	13	-35%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>-41%</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>-47%</b>

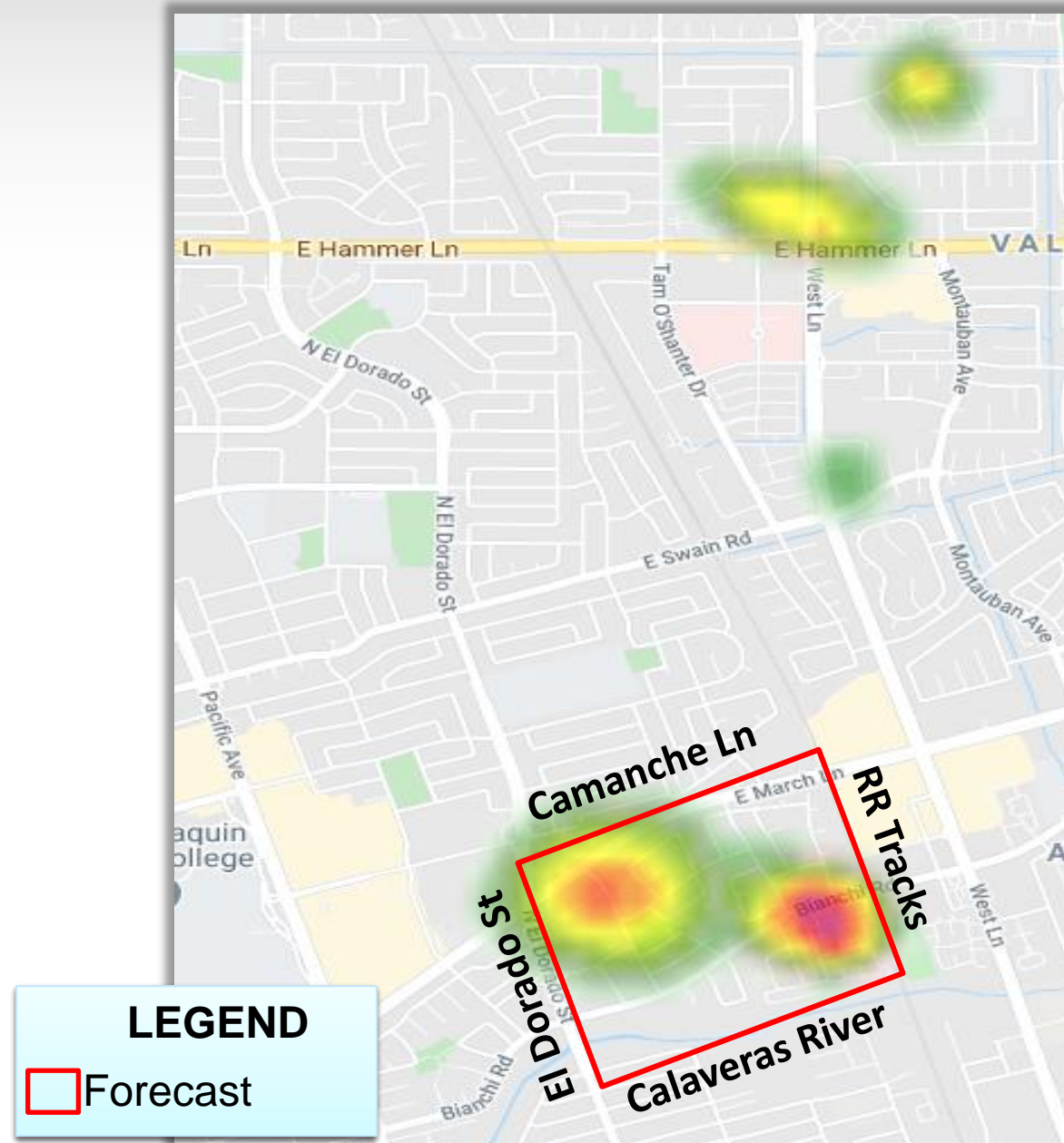
Results for all Forecast Deployment Areas

- 41% decrease in gun crime for the month of deployment
- 47% decrease for the month after deployment



# Monthly Forecast Zones

## VALLEY OAK PRIMARY FOCUS AREA



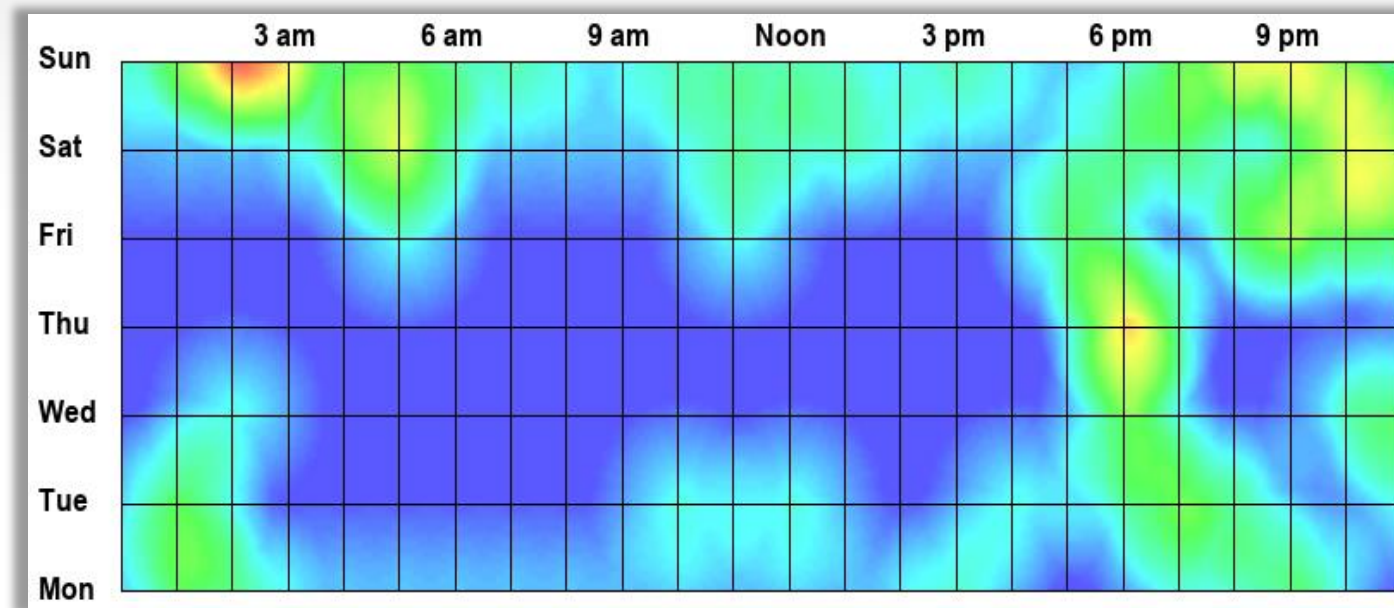
**LEGEND**  
 Forecast

Date Range for Forecast: 08/01/20 - 01/24/21

Firearm-Related Violent Crime\*

## February 2021

**FOCUS TIME/DAY**



\*187, 187A, 211, 245, 246

- There was a 14% decrease in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- 6 gun arrests were made in the district.



# STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME  
ANALYSIS

# Monthly Forecast Zones

## CIVIC PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime\*

*March 2021*

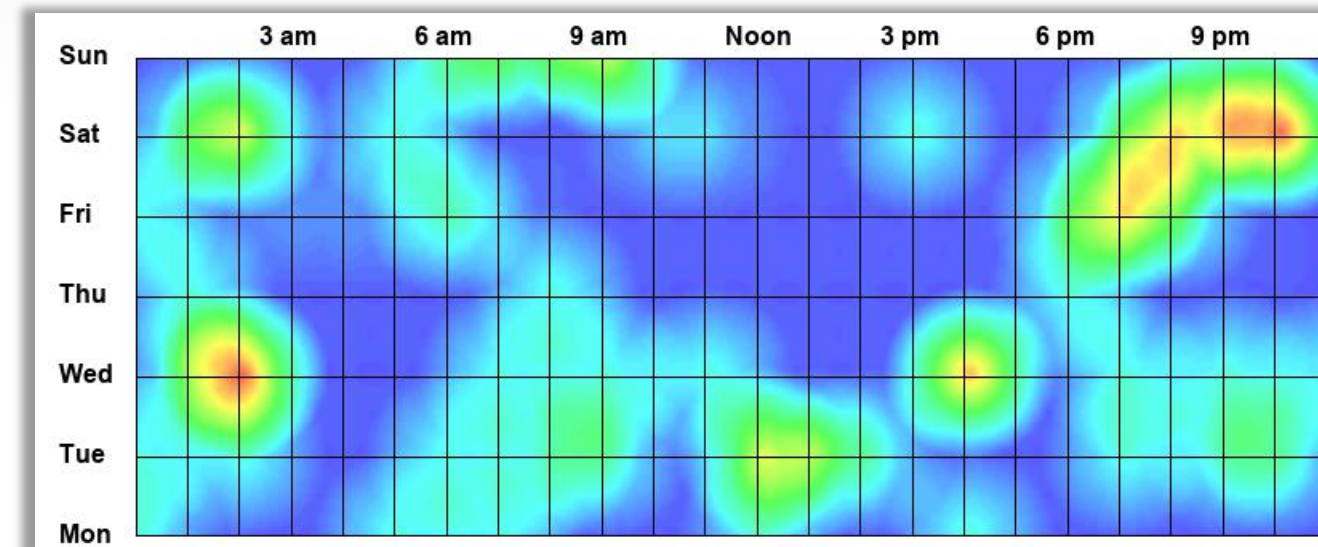
**FOCUS TIME/DAY**

**2300-0300**



Date Range for Forecast: 09/01/20 – 02/21/21

\*187, 187A, 211, 245, 246



- There was NO change in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- 14 gun arrests were made in the district.



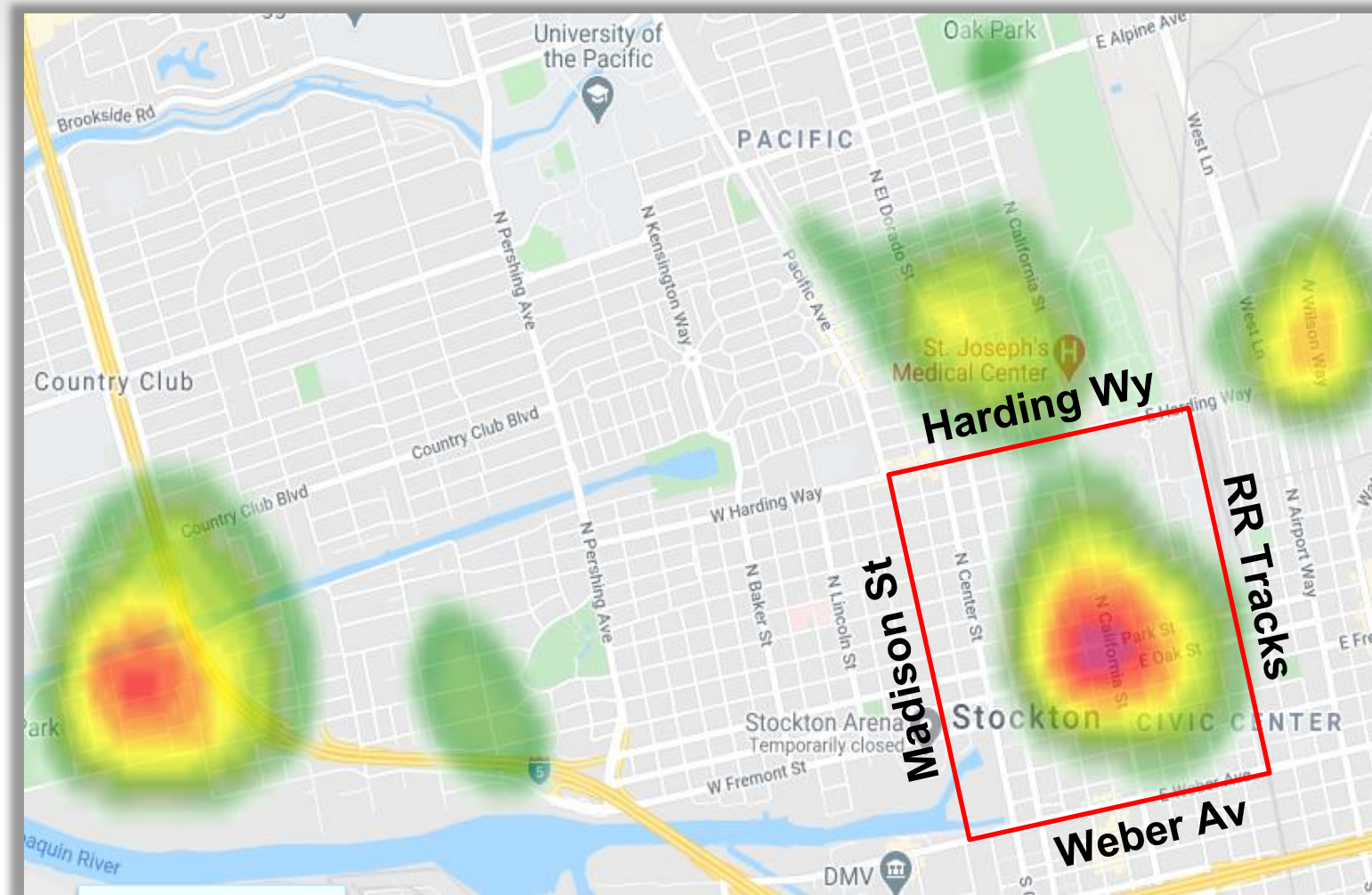
# STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

# Monthly Forecast Zones

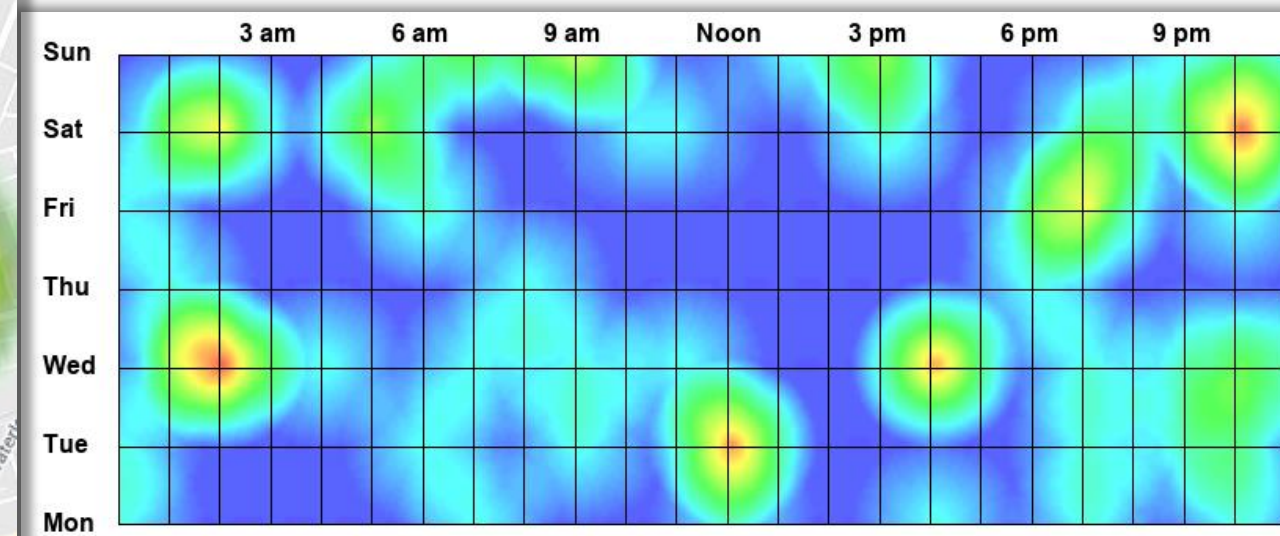
## CIVIC PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime\*

## April 2021 FOCUS TIME/DAY



**LEGEND**  
 Forecast



- There was a 40% increase in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- 20 gun arrests were made in the district.

Date Range for Forecast: 10/01/20 – 03/28/21

\*187, 187A, 211, 245, 246



# STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME  
ANALYSIS





# Goal #2

Strengthen relationships of respect, cooperation, and trust within and between police and communities.



# Community Engagement



Engagement Description	Dec 2019- Jan 2020	Dec 2020- Jan 2021	Feb 2021- Apr 2021
<b>Large public forums</b>	1	1	0
<b>Watch / Community Group Meetings</b>	27	23	31
<b>Neighborhood Events / Engagements</b> - Total count of engagements e.g. Coffee with the Police, Cocoa with Cops, Lemonade with the Cops, Trunk or Treats, etc.	11	1	1
<b>Listening sessions</b>	Measuring	2	2
<b>Courageous Conversations</b>	Measuring	0	2

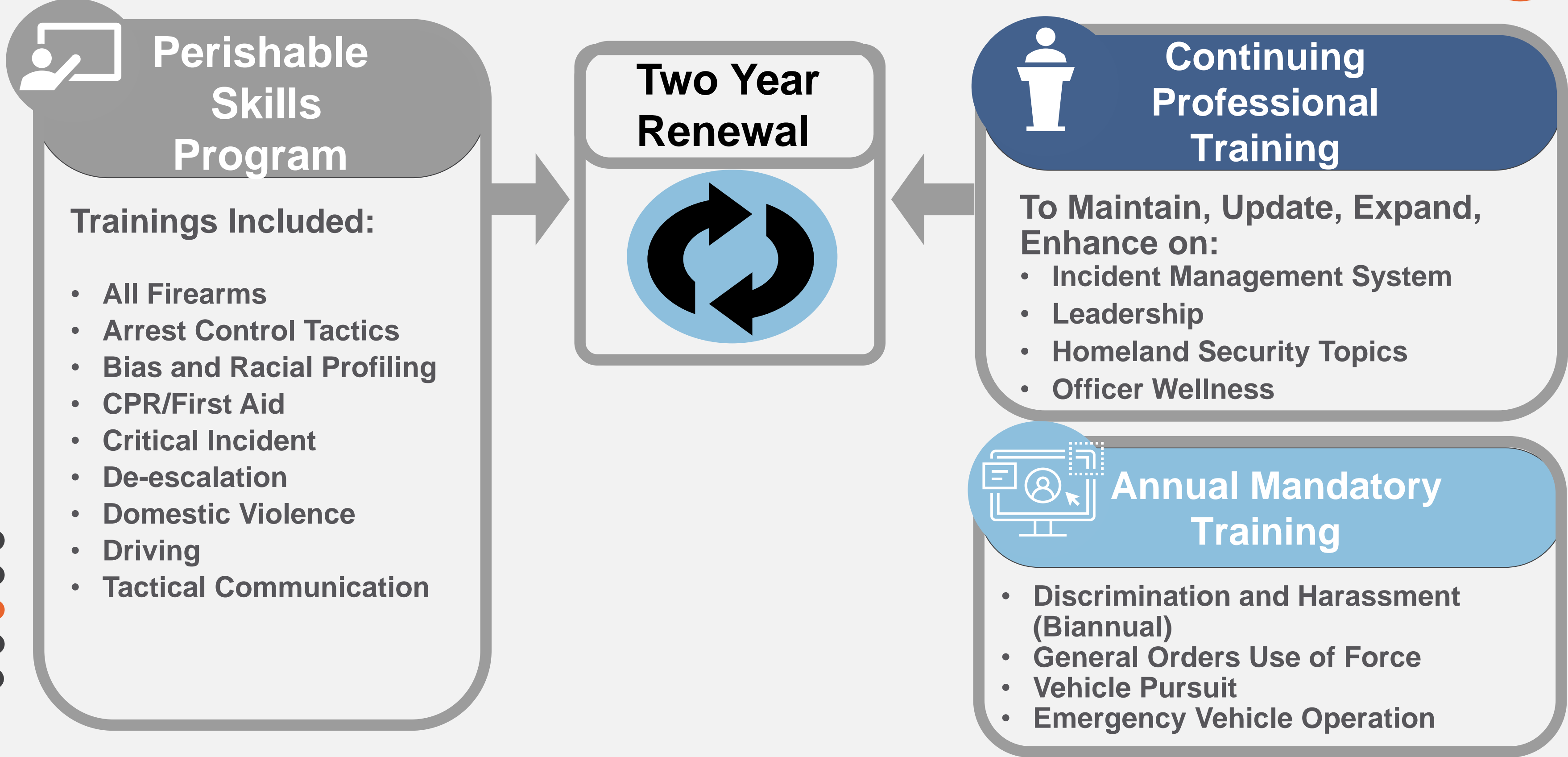


# Goal #3

Impact education, oversight, monitoring, hiring practices, and mutual accountability of SPD and the community.



# Mandated Training



# Mandated Training

Between January 2021 – December 2022 a minimum of 10,944 training hours required.

**SPD is on pace** to meet mandated training requirements.



**456**

Sworn Officers

**X**



**24**

Hours per Officer

**=**



**10,944**

Hours required between Jan 2021 – Dec 2022

2,177 Hours Completed

Jan 1, 2021



Dec 31, 2022

April 30, 2021

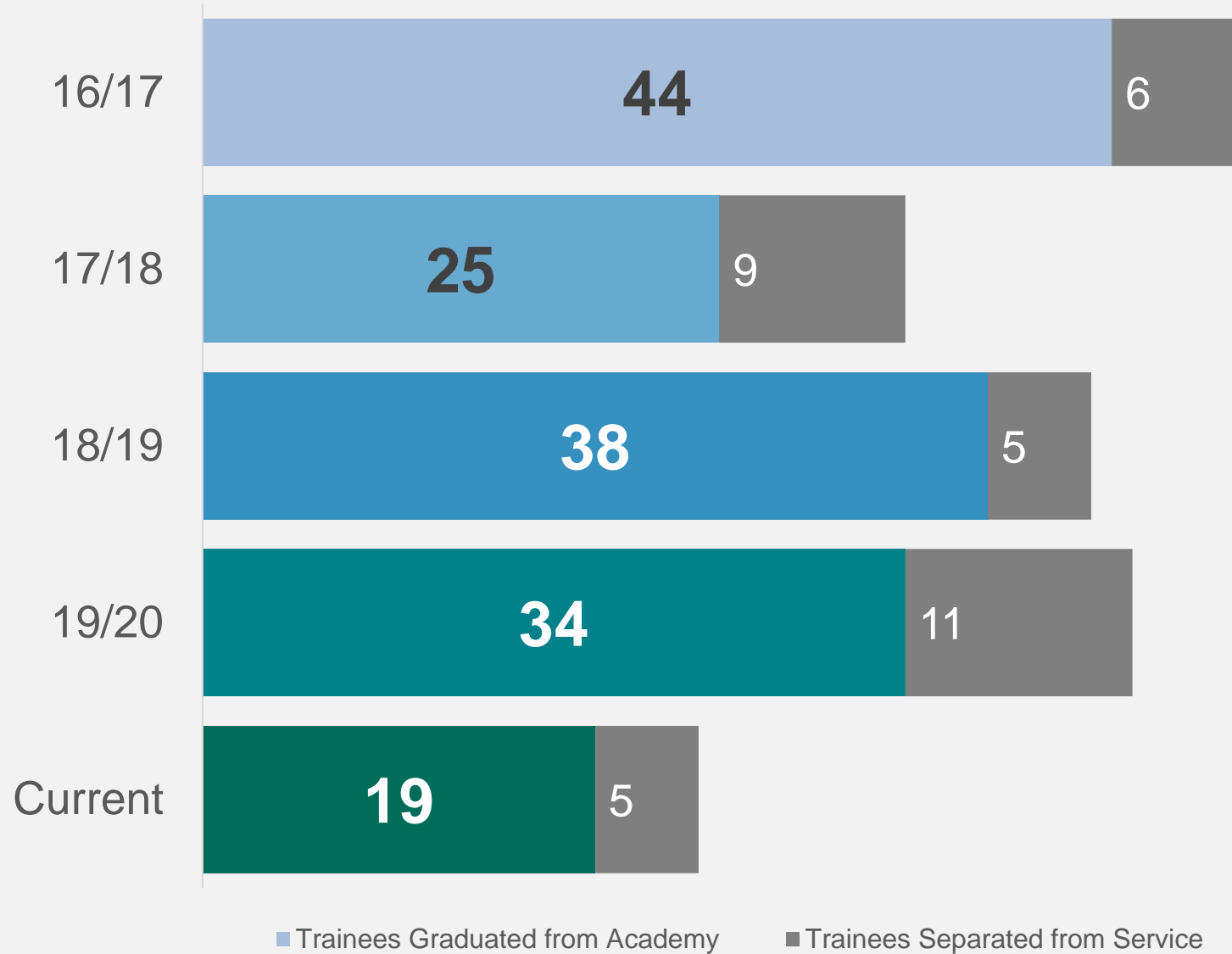
17% Into the Cycle



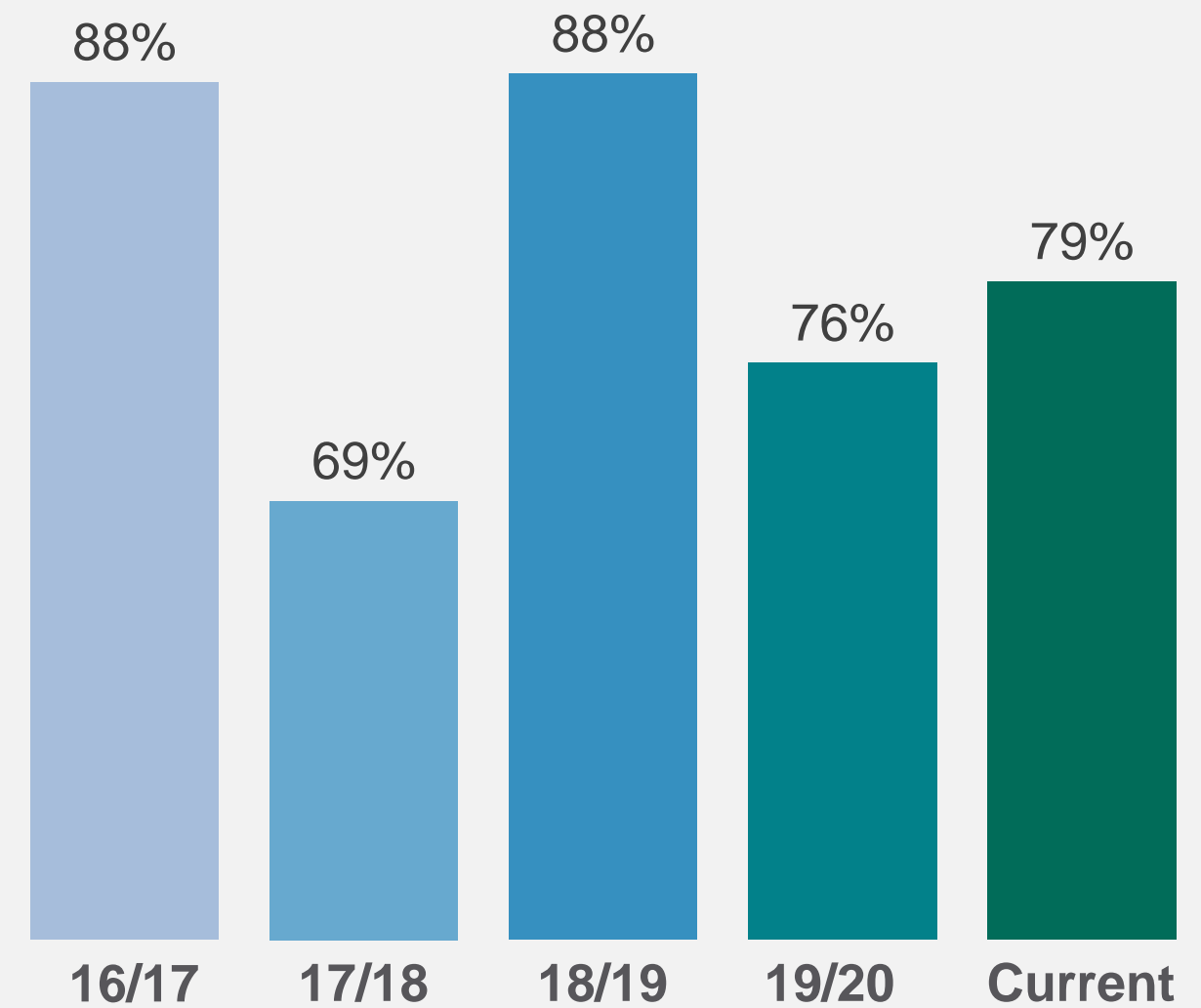
# PD Academy Trainees

Recruits from Public to enroll in the Police Department Academy to join City of Stockton PD

### Results of Academy Recruitment



### Completion Rate of Academy Trainees



Note: Trainees separated from service include those who resign for personal reasons, fail any part of the academy, or whose probation is rejected.



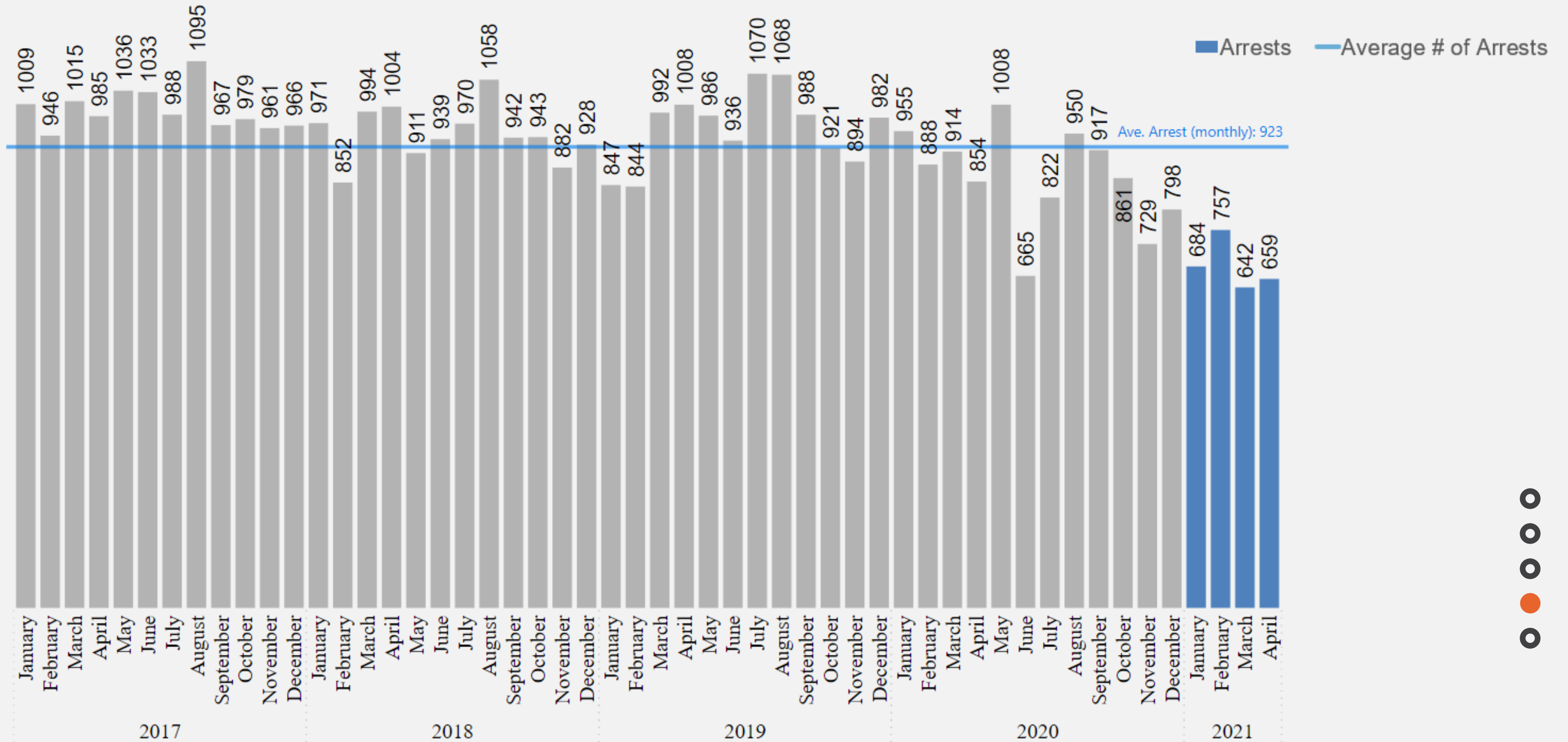
# Goal #4

Ensure fair, equitable,  
and courteous  
treatment for all.



# Arrests 2017 – April 2021

The number of monthly arrests in 2021 has stayed below the average from 2017 – April 2021.





# Arrests January – April 2021

The number of arrests in 2021 is **down 24%** from the same period in 2020.

2,742

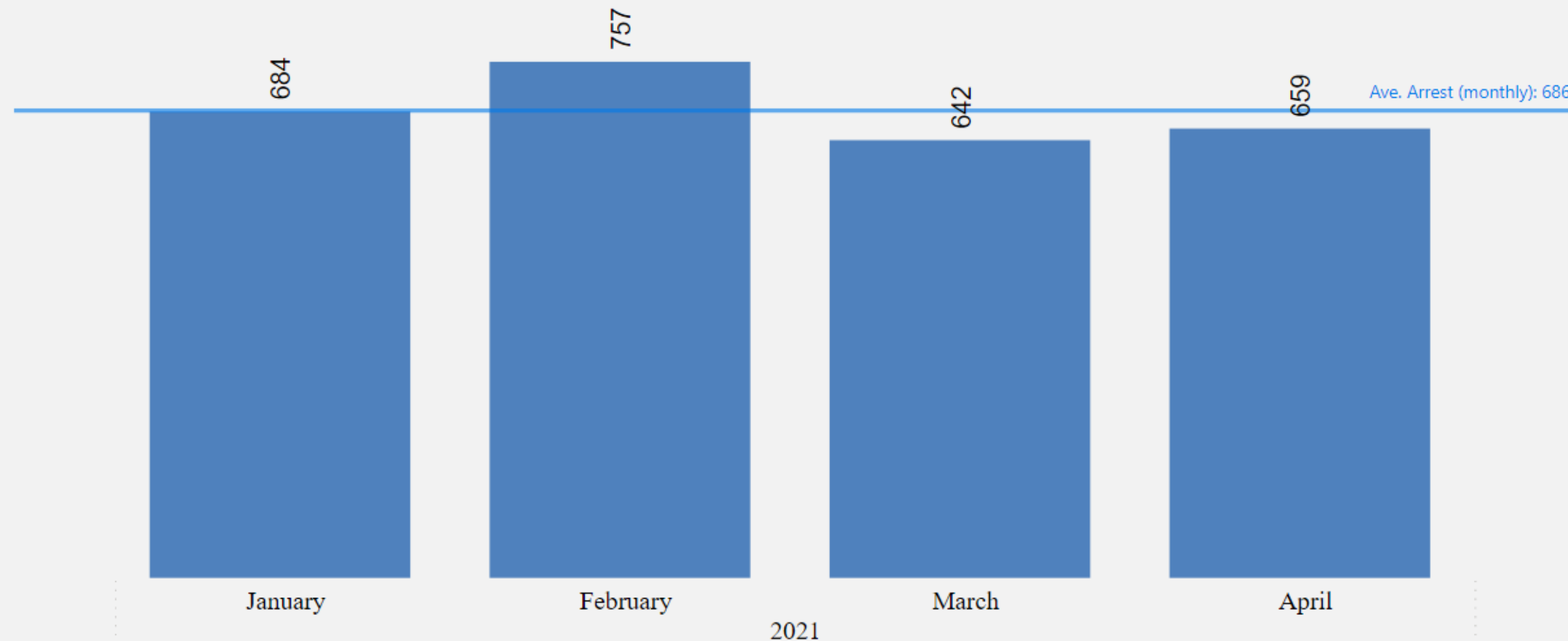
Total Arrests

686

Average Monthly Arrests

23

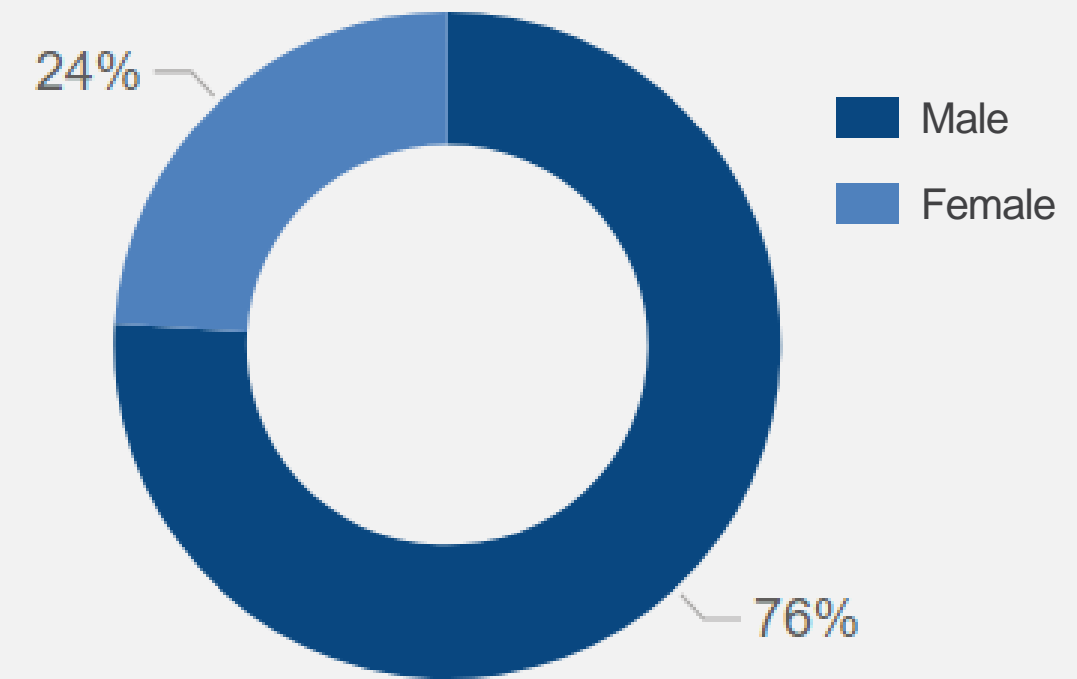
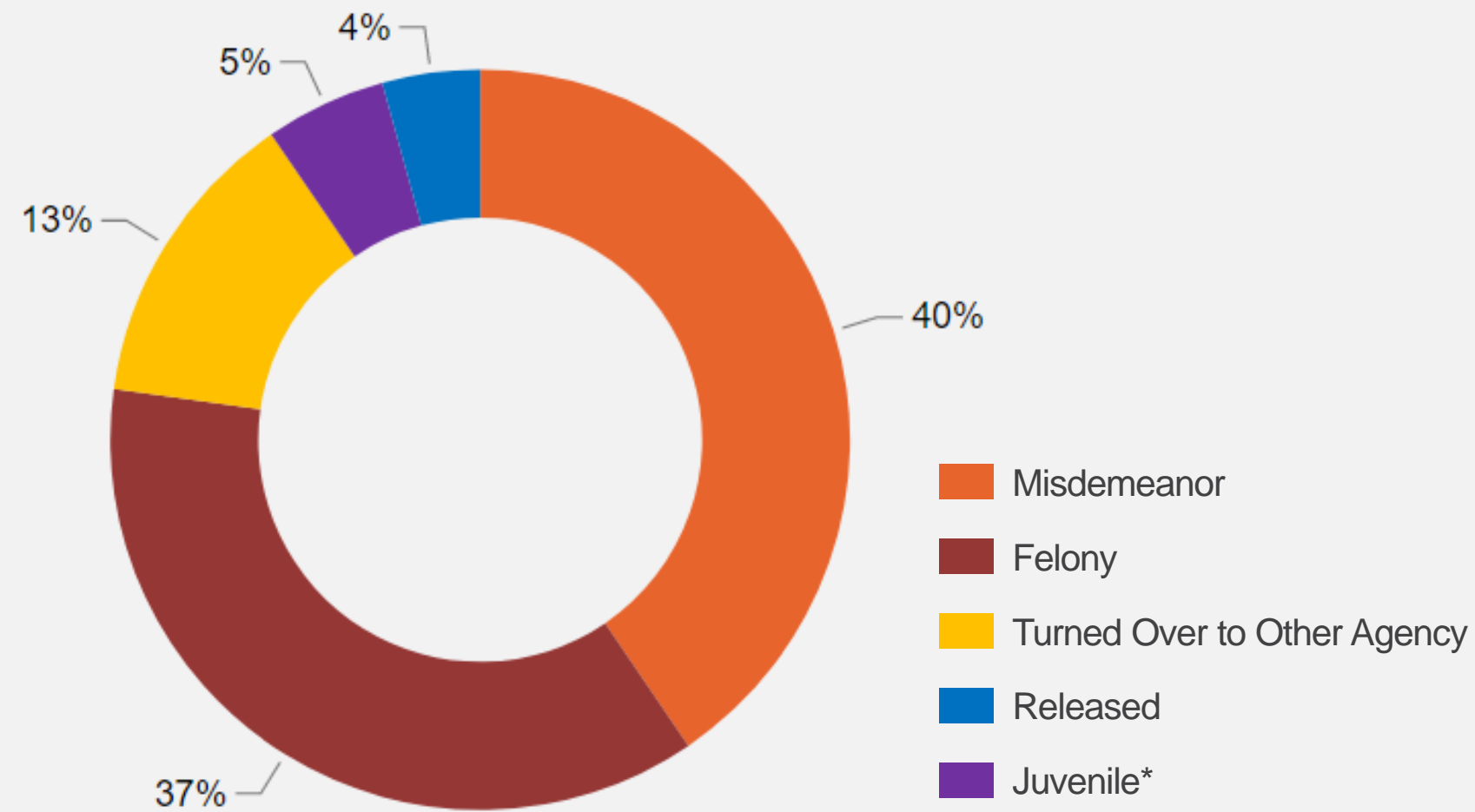
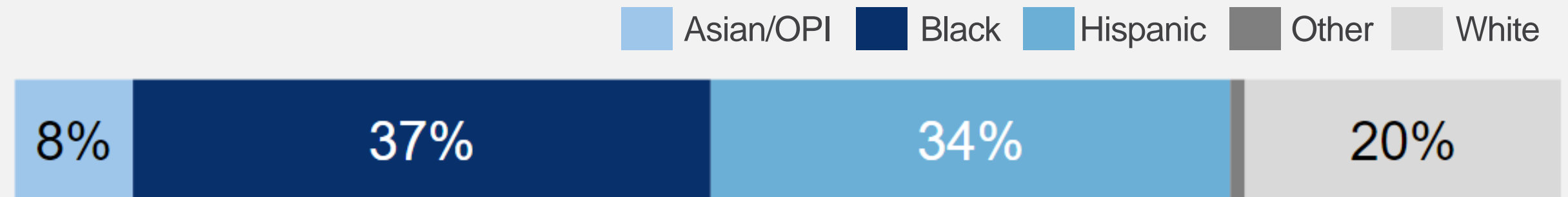
Average Daily Arrests



# Arrests January – April 2021

Arrest Dispositions with Gender and Racial Breakdown, January 2021 – April 2021

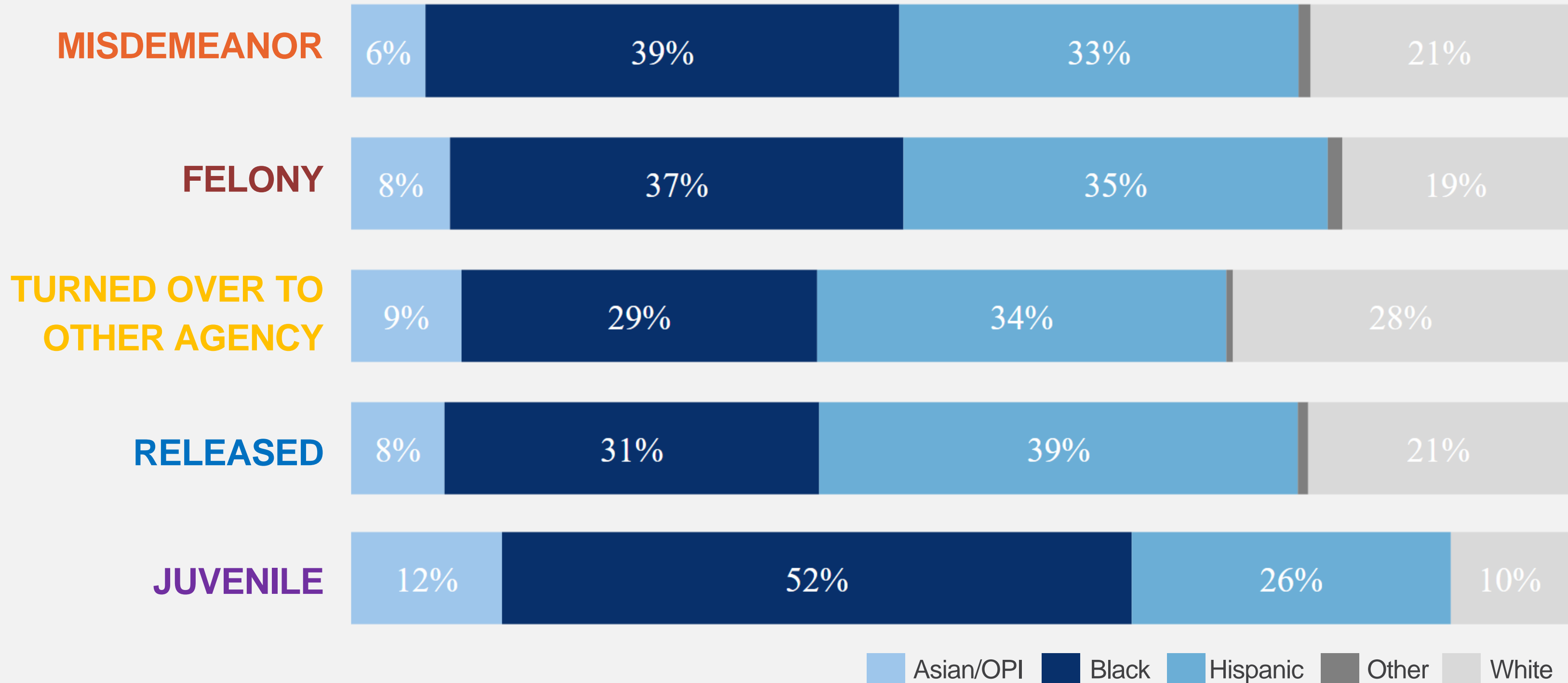
2,742  
Total Arrests



\*Juvenile Disposition consists of Juvenile Arrested for 300 W&I, Juvenile Cited, Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Lectured and Released

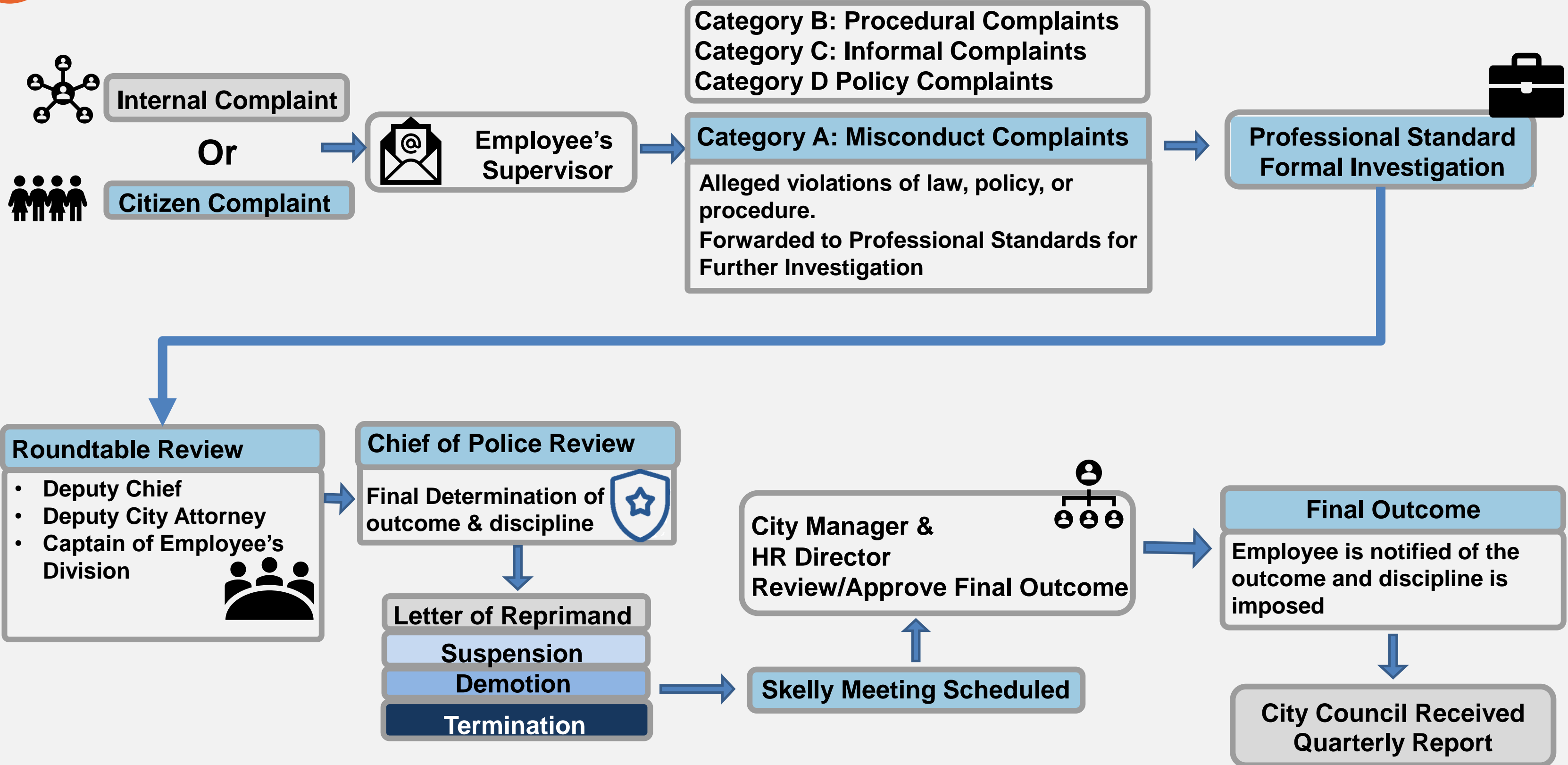
# Arrests January – April 2021

Arrest Disposition by Race, Jan 2021 – April 2021



Note: \*Juvenile Disposition consist of Juvenile lectured and released, Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Cited, Juvenile Arrested for 300 W&I (Meaning taken into custody for safety/child protective services)

# Complaint Process



# Filing a Complaint

The screenshot shows the Stockton Police Department website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'CITY MENU', 'LANGUAGE', and 'SEARCH'. Below this is the 'Stockton Police Department' header with the city logo. A secondary navigation bar includes 'About SPD', 'Contact Us', 'Online Services', 'News and Information', 'Programs & Services', 'Code Enforcement', and 'Animal Services'. The 'Contact Us' page features a banner image of police vehicles and a motorcycle. Below the banner, there is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Stockton Police Department > Contact Us'. The main heading is 'Contact the Stockton Police Department'. A paragraph states: 'We work in partnership with our community, to build and maintain relationships of trust and mutual respect while reducing crime and improving quality of life. Communication is a key component to accomplishing our mission. Please contact us about services or programs you need.' There are two main content blocks: 'Contact and Hours of Service' with a 'More Info' button, and 'Compliment or Complain' with a 'Share your experience' button. On the right side of the page, there is a 'Videos' section with two video thumbnails: 'A holiday message from Stock...' and 'In the Air with Falcon One Zero...'. A vertical sidebar of social media icons is visible on the far right of the page.

## Steps to file a complaint

1. Go to [ww1.stocktonca.gov/Departments/Police](http://ww1.stocktonca.gov/Departments/Police)

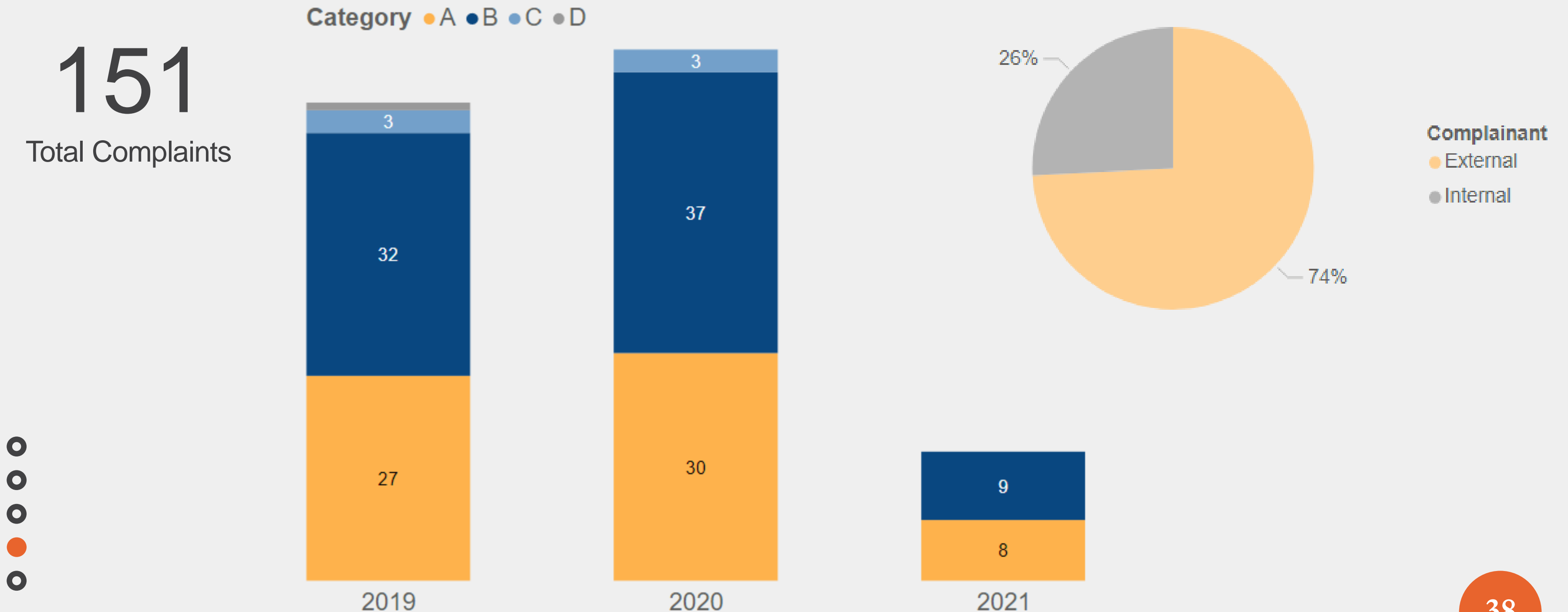
2. Select “Contact Us”

3. Go to “Compliment or Complaint” and click “Share your experience”



# Complaints 2019 – March 2021

From January 2019 – March 2021, 57% of complaints were less than Category A and 70% came from the public.



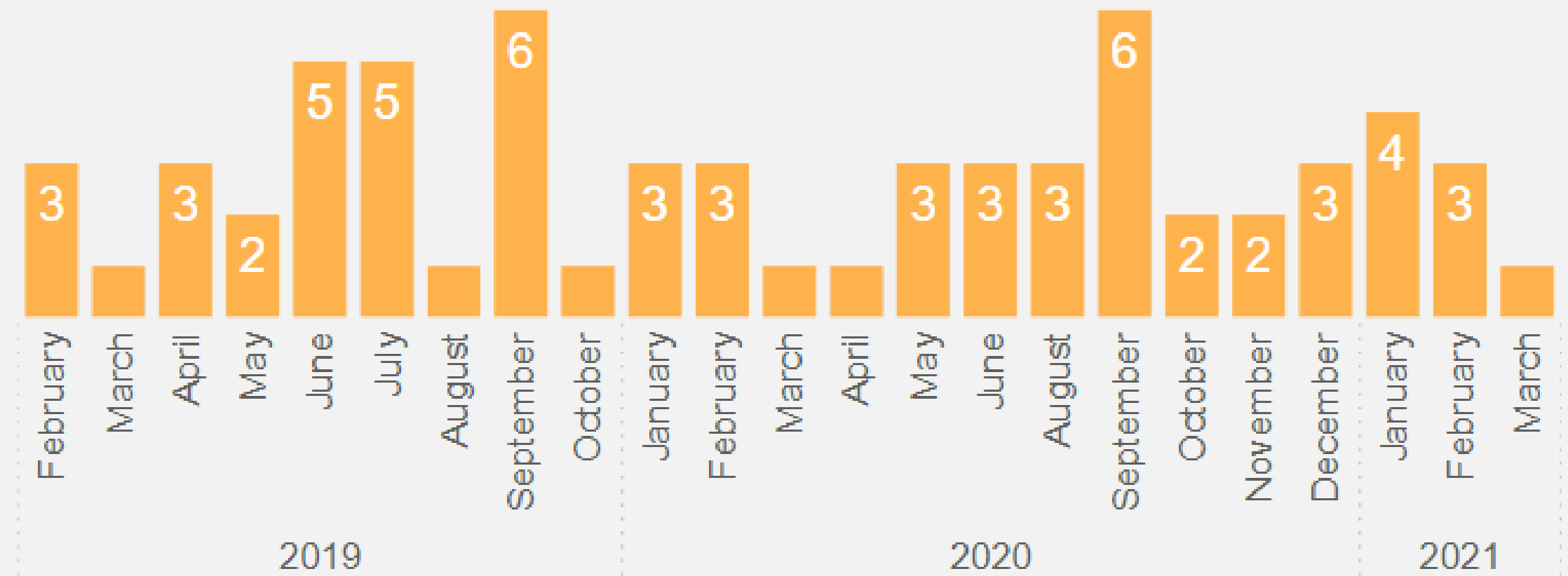
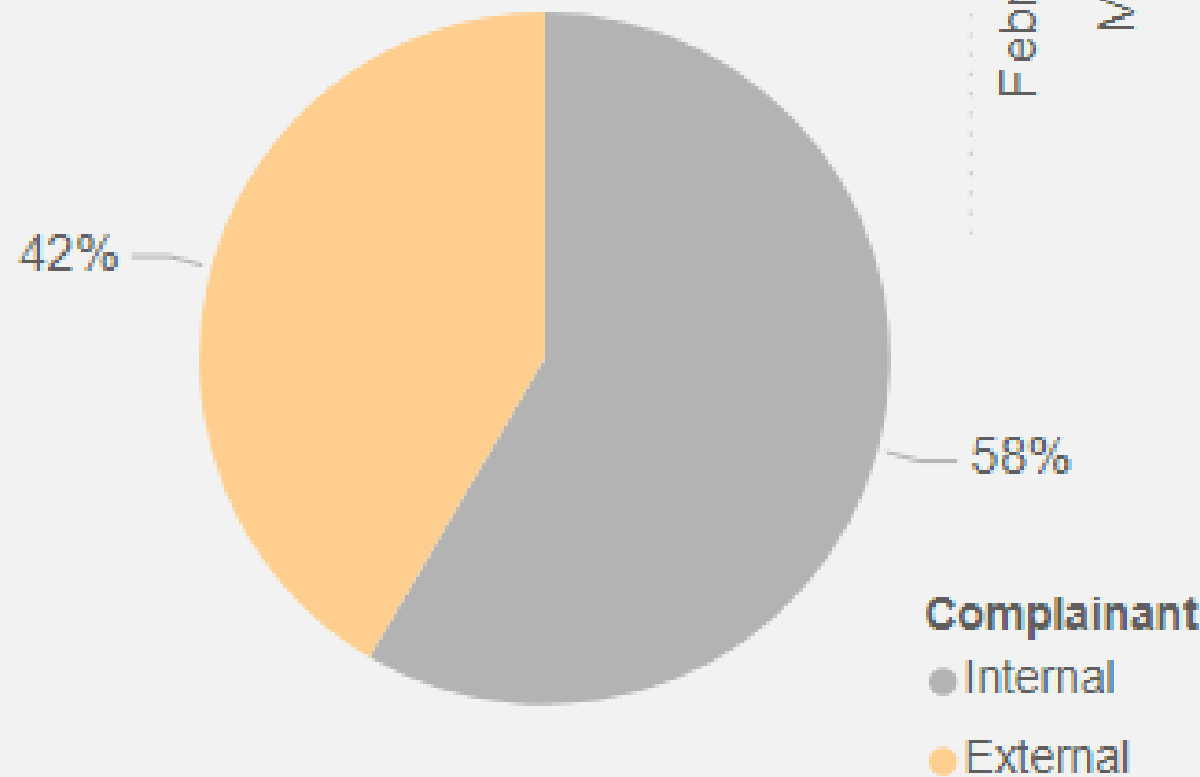
Note: Category A (Misconduct), B (Procedural), C (Informal), D (Policy). Additional definitions are available in the “Definitions” slides.

# Misconduct Complaints

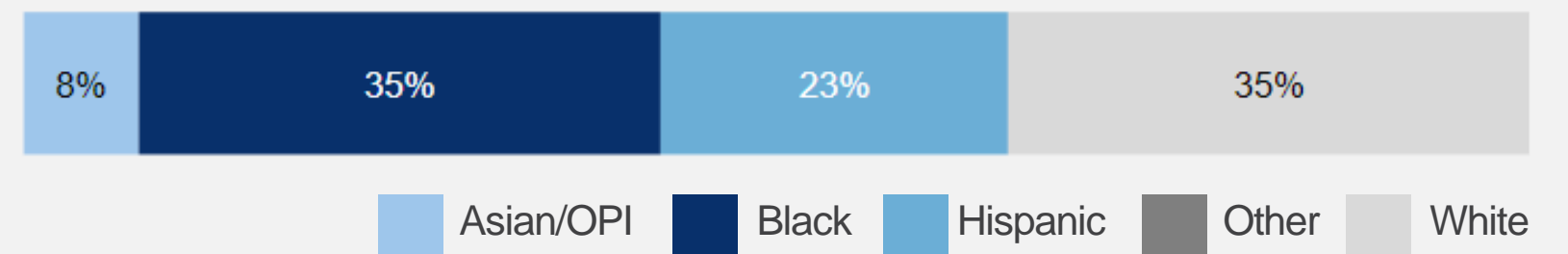
Misconduct Complaints (Category A) from January 2019 – March 2021

65

Total Misconduct Complaints, 2019 to March 2021



External Complainant Race



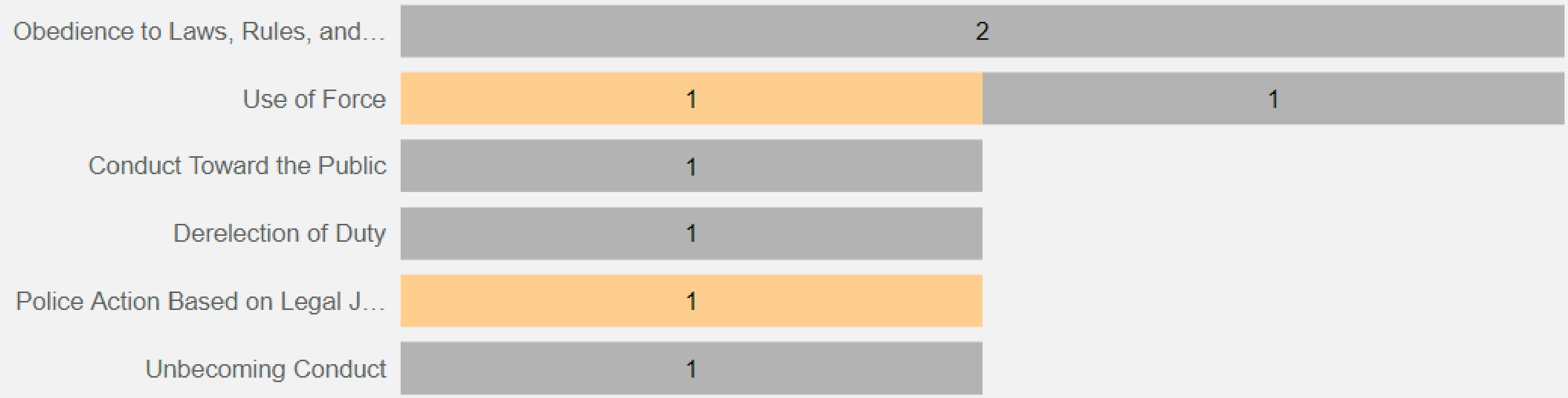
Note: Category A (Misconduct), B (Procedural), C (Informal), D (Policy). Additional definitions are available in the “Definitions” slides.

# Misconduct Complaints

Misconduct Complaints (Category A) from January – March 2021

2021 misconduct complaints have been **75% internally generated** (6 out of 8) through March 2021.

Complainant ● External ● Internal



Note: Category A (Misconduct), B (Procedural), C (Informal), D (Policy). Additional definitions are available in the “Definitions” slides.

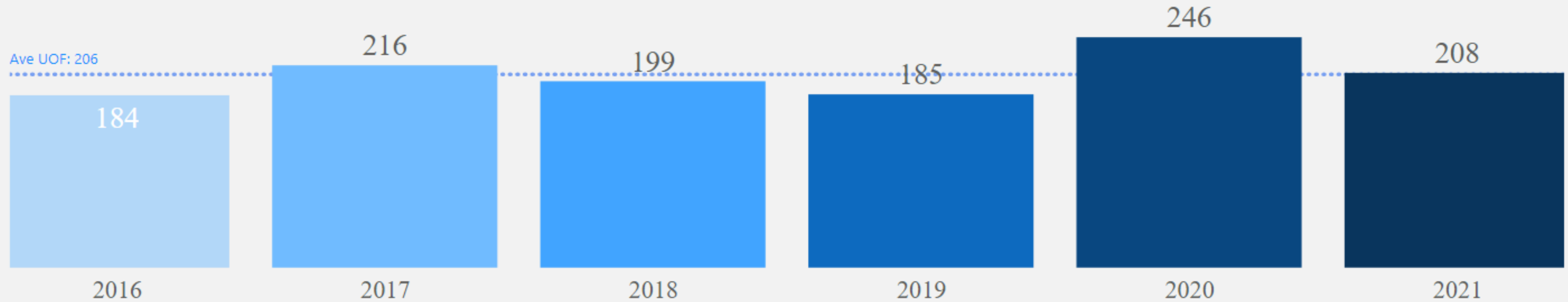


# Use of Force

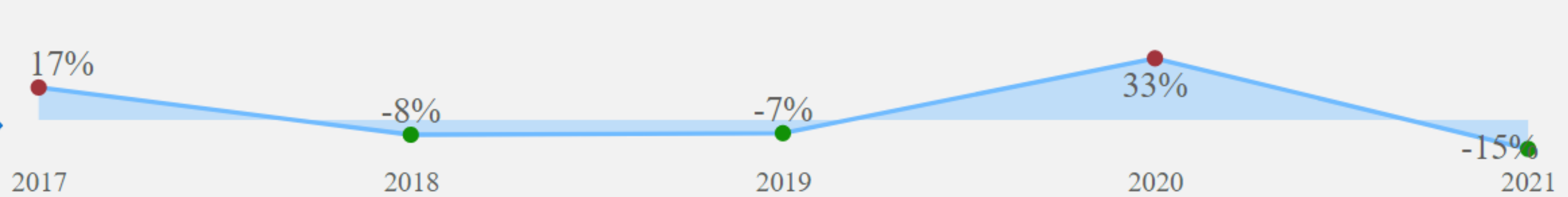
Use of Force Incidents, January – April Comparisons

52

Average Use of Force Incidents per Month

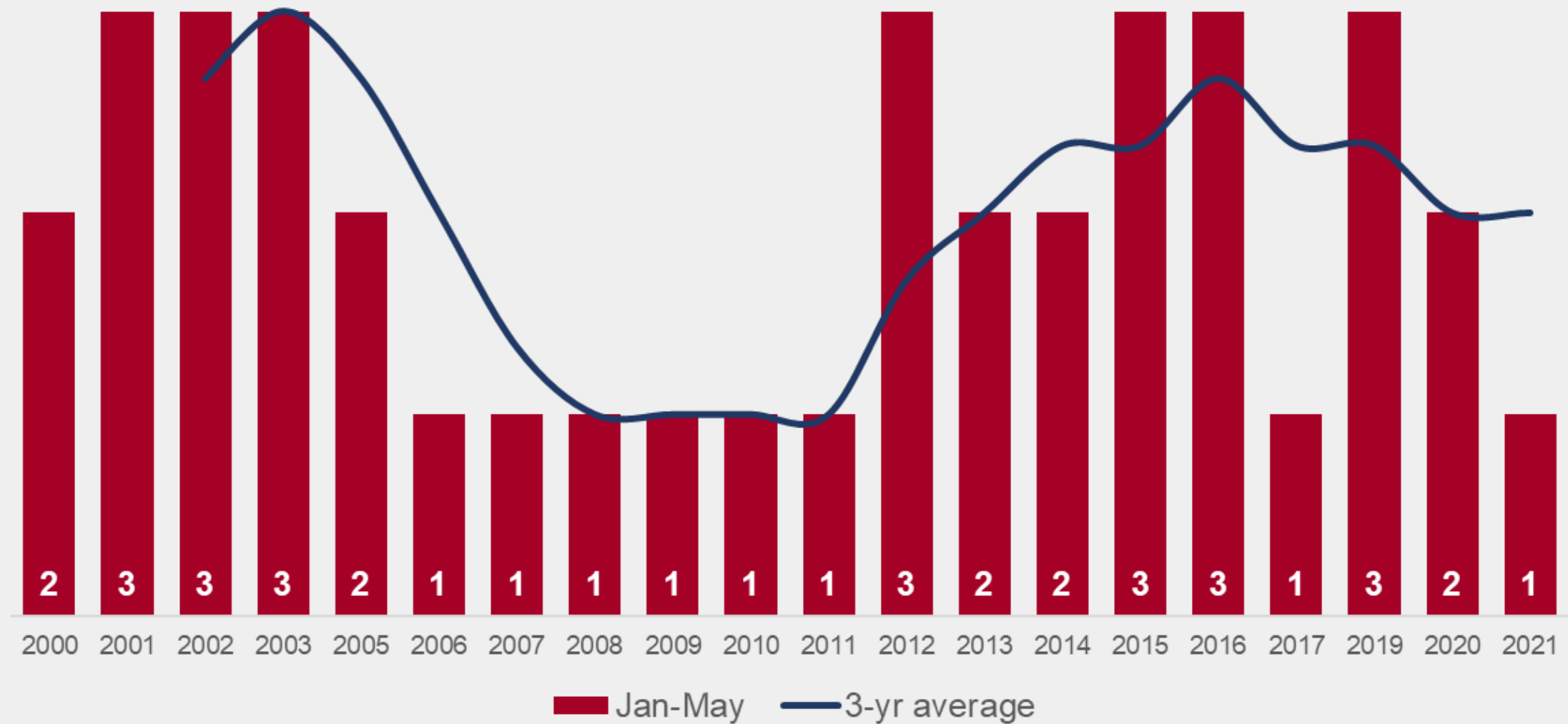
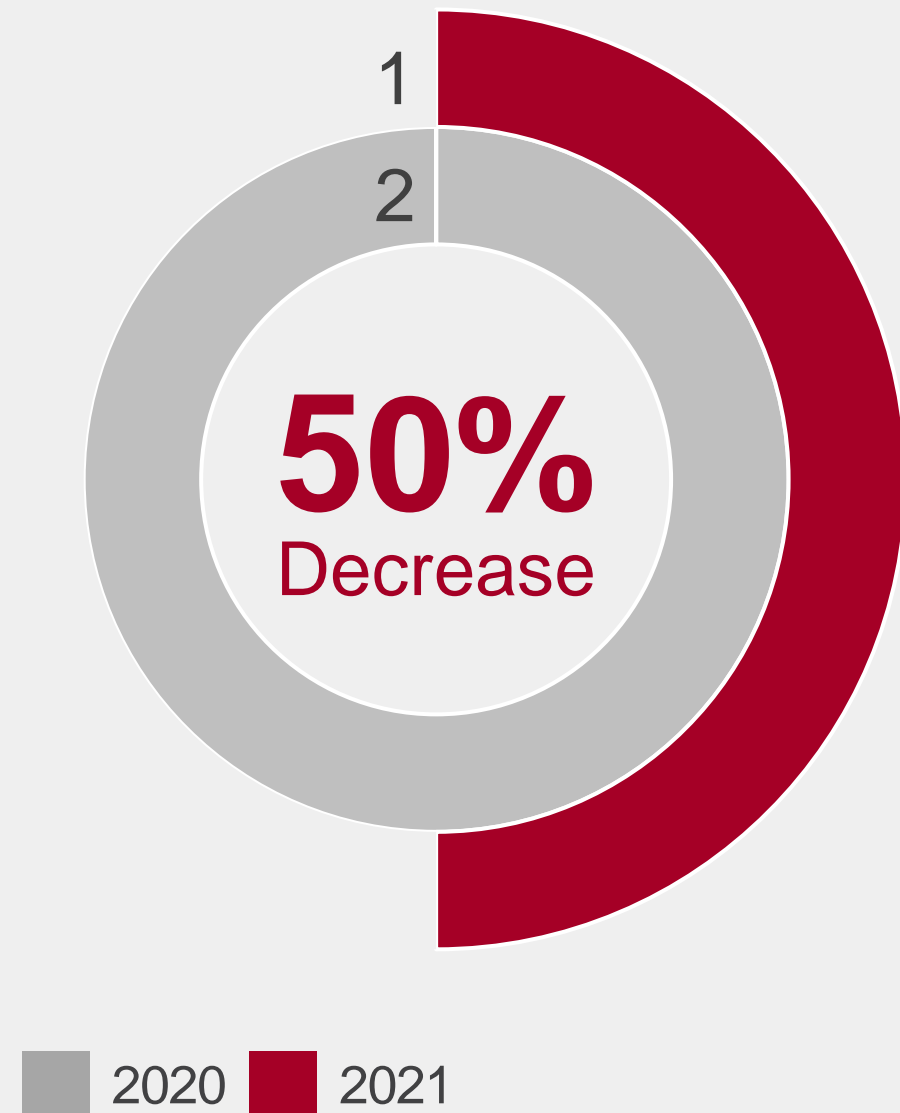


Year over year change shows spikes in 2017 & 2020



# Officer Involved Shootings

Officer involved shooting incidents, January – May Comparisons



# Community Trust and Relationships

LIEUTENANT CRAIG SMITH & LIEUTENANT GARY BENEVIDES

# An Industry of Human Interactions

- ▶ A person's first response to a situation is often an emotional response.
  - ▶ Actions/statements/situations can conjure an immediate feeling.
- ▶ Law enforcement's uniform and badge carry a narrative that is different for many.
  - ▶ What is that for you and why?
- ▶ Individuals have varying expectations and perceptions of law enforcement.
- ▶ Every police/community interaction varies.

## “Us versus Them”

- ▶ Several factors have led to an overall separation between law enforcement and the community. (**Why?**)
- ▶ Sir Robert Peel, the father of modern policing, established policing principles in 1892.
- ▶ The principles cite the need for the public's cooperation, involvement and approval.
- ▶ Absent Peel's principles, we recognize the importance of trust and relationship building.

# How Do We Bridge This Gap?

- ▶ Have respectful interactions
- ▶ Create engagements
- ▶ Rehumanize/ restore the individuals
- ▶ Counter stereotypes
- ▶ Exchange perspectives

# Procedural Justice/ Principled Policing

- ▶ Police Legitimacy/Procedural Justice (Four Principles)
- ▶ Goals in Policing
- ▶ Emotional Survival/Cynicism
- ▶ Us vs. Them
- ▶ Community/Police Expectations
- ▶ Lawfulness vs. Legitimacy
- ▶ History of Policing
- ▶ Community Bank Account
  - ▶ *"If I cannot do great things, I can do small things in a great way"*  
Dr. MLK

# Tactical Procedural Justice

- ▶ Refresher of Procedural Justice
- ▶ Practical application using scenario-based training



# Implicit Bias

- ▶ Bias Awareness
- ▶ How Bias Can Impact Decision Making
- ▶ Fast/Slow Traps
- ▶ Contributors & Counters to Traps
- ▶ Purposes/Benefits of Implicit Associations
- ▶ Labeling/ Dehumanization
- ▶ Stereotypes/Prejudice/Discrimination
- ▶ Situations Matter

# Ongoing Efforts

- ▶ 2012 introduction and institutionalizing of Procedural Justice
  - ▶ Dependent on both internal and external practice
  - ▶ Integrated with: workplace, policies, training, evaluations, and promotional/transfer opportunities
- ▶ Accessibility/Responsiveness
- ▶ Listening Sessions
- ▶ Trust- and Relationship-Building Workshops
- ▶ Courageous Conversations
- ▶ Youth Engagement

# The Feeling Is Mutual

- ▶ The disconnect between law enforcement and the community is a shared problem, so is the solution
- ▶ Youth/young adults/new hires have inherited this shared problem
- ▶ Community leaders can help us to identify individuals/groups/organizations interested in solving this problem
  - ▶ This expands our network of relationships
  - ▶ Include community in training/efforts

# Contact Information

- ▶ Craig Smith:

[craig.smith@stocktonca.gov](mailto:craig.smith@stocktonca.gov)

- ▶ Gary Benevides:

[gary.benevides@stocktonca.gov](mailto:gary.benevides@stocktonca.gov)

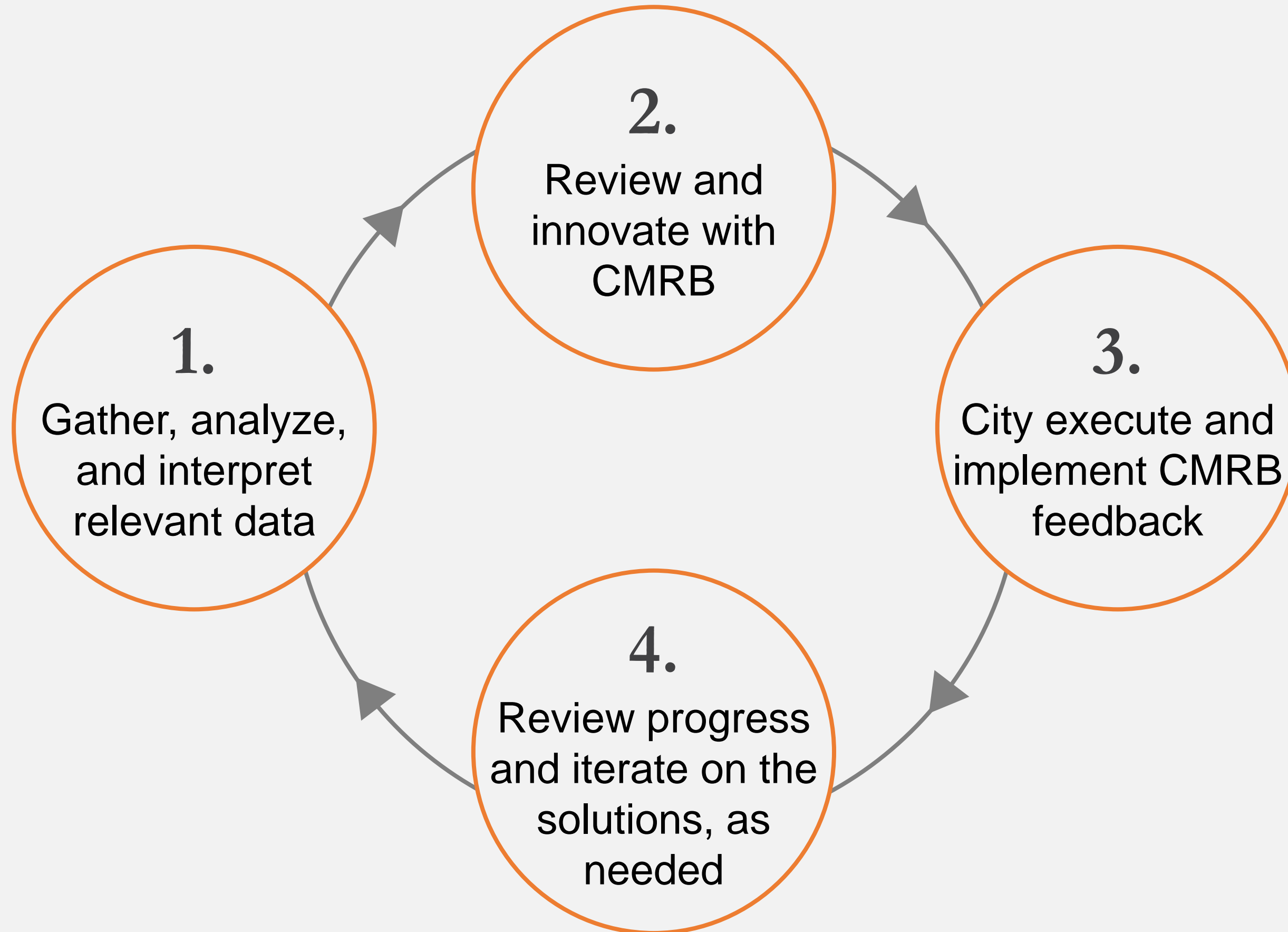
# Community-Based Projects

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Progressing the CMRB from learning to participating.

Building on the foundation established in the first year of CMRB, community-based projects will be 6-18-month focused initiatives driven by data and informed by CMRB that realize innovative solutions for the City of Stockton.

# Community-Based Projects



# Community-Based Projects

1. Early Warning System
2. Complaint Process
3. Traffic Stops

# Upcoming Meetings

- October 7, 2021
- December 9, 2021
- March 3, 2022
- June 2, 2022





Thanks for being here!

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# Definitions

**Analysis:** 1) The element of reasoning that involves breaking down a problem into parts and studying the parts; 2) A process that transforms raw data into useful information.

**Call for service:** A term that, depending on the agency, can mean: 1) a request for police response from a member of the community; 2) any incident to which a police officer responds, including those that are initiated by the police officer; or 3) a computerized record of such responses.

**Computer-aided dispatch (CAD):** A computer application that facilitates the reception, dispatching, and recording of calls for service. Data stored in CAD includes call type, date and time received, address, name and number of the person reporting, as well as the times that each responding unit was dispatched, arrived on scene, and cleared the scene. In some agencies, CAD records form the base for more extensive incident records in the records management system (RMS).

**Crime mapping:** The application of a geographic information system (GIS) to crime or police data.

**Crime report:** A record (usually stored in a records management system) of a crime that has been reported to the police.

**Crime series analysis:** The process of identifying and analyzing a pattern of crimes that displays a trend that crime is being committed by the same person/s.

**Criminal event perspective:** The study crime, rooted in environmental criminology, that considers multiple theories of offender, victim, place, and opportunity.

**Environmental criminology:** The study of crimes as they relate to places and the contexts in which they occur, including how crimes and criminals are influenced by environmental—built and natural—factors. Environmental criminology is also the heading for a variety of context-focused theories of criminology, such as routine activities, crime pattern theory, crime prevention through environmental design, situational crime prevention, and hot spots of crime.

**Force** is defined as the exertion of power by any means, including physical or mechanical devices (to include deployments of the Spit Net or Wrap), to overcome or restrain an individual where such force causes him/her to act, move, or comply against his/her resistance.

**Forecasting:** Techniques that attempt to predict future crime based on past crime. *Series forecasting* tries to identify where and when an offender might strike next, while *trend forecasting* attempts to predict future volumes of crime.

**Geocoding:** The process of converting location data into a specific spot on the earth's surface, such as an address, into latitude/longitude. In law enforcement, most references to geocoding refer to one type of geocoding known as "address matching."

**Geographic information system (GIS):** A collection of hardware and software that collects, stores, retrieves, manipulates, analyzes, and displays spatial data. The GIS encompasses the computer mapping program itself, the tools available to it, the computers on which it resides, and the data that it accesses.

**Hot spot:** 1) An area of high crime or 2) events that form a cluster. A hot spot may include spaces ranging from small (address point) to large (neighborhood). Hot spots might be formed by short-term patterns or long-term trends.

**Intelligence, Communication and Planning (ICAP):** Department personnel and managers monthly meetings to share, analyze, and deploy department resources based on intelligence gleaned from investigations, staff expertise, community contacts, and our forecasting mode.

**Modus operandi:** Literally, "method of operation," the M.O. is a description of how an offender commits a crime. Modus operandi variables might include point and means of entry, tools used, violence or force exerted, techniques or skills applied, and means of flight or exit. Studying modus operandi allows analysts to link crimes in a series, identify potential offenders, and suggest strategies to mitigate risk.

# Definitions

**Neighborhood Services Section (NSS):** Section of the Police Department that enforces building, housing and fire code violations.

**Operation Ceasefire (CF):** Gun violence intervention strategy with key components of enforcement, partnerships (California Partnership for Safe Communities, Office of Violence Prevention (OVP), et.al), intelligence and communication.

**Pattern:** Two or more incidents related by a common causal factor, usually an offender, location, or target. Patterns are usually, but not always, short-term phenomena. See also series, trend, and hot spot.

**Policing District:** Six clearly identified geographical areas that aid in determining deployment of resources and assisting in call for service and crime data mapping and tracking.

**Problem:** 1) An aggregation of crimes, such as a pattern, series, trend, or hot spot; 2) Repeating or chronic environmental or societal factors that cause crime and disorder.

**Problem Oriented Policing (POP):** Is a means of diagnosing and solving problems that increase the risk of crime and criminal activity collaboratively with stakeholders.

**Quality of Life Calls and Crimes:** Calls for service, Stockton Municipal Code infractions, and at times misdemeanors that are considered detrimental to a community members sense of personal safety, diminish property values in communities, and lower the perception of the City as a safe place to visit.

**Records management system (RMS):** A computerized application in which data about crimes and other incidents, arrests, persons, property, evidence, vehicles, and other data of value to police are entered, stored and queried.

**SARA:** Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment (SARA) is a problem-solving model for systematically examining crime and disorder problems to develop an effective response.

**Series:** Two or more related crimes (a pattern) committed by the same individual or group of individuals.

**Signature:** A personalized way of committing a crime that goes beyond modus operandi, usually not necessary to the commission of the crime but rather fulfilling a psychological need. An offender's signature links crimes in a series.

**Stockton's Top Offending Properties (STOP):** The department's NSS, responsible for enforcing the Health & Safety Code, will use multiple tools to reduce blight and nuisance properties. A way of tracking the top 10 offending properties, partnering with Community Development, Stockton Fire Department (SFD), City Planning and Code Enforcement.

**Strategic Community Officer (SCO):** Officers that are placed in areas with historically challenged levels of higher crime and blight. The SCO's establish relations within the community by attending watch group meetings, visiting with residents and patrolling the areas daily.

**Temporal analysis:** The study of time and how it relates to events.

**Trends:** Long-term increases, decreases, or changes in crime (or its characteristics).

**University of the Pacific Department of Public safety (UOP PD/UOP DPS):** A stand-alone Department of Public Safety for the University that derives its policing powers through an MOU with the City of Stockton. All UOP DPS Officers are reserves with the Stockton Police Department.

# Definitions-Complaints

## CATEGORIES OF COMPLAINTS

A. Complaints made against Department personnel shall be classified into one of four categories:

Category "A" – Misconduct Complaint

Category "B" – Procedure Complaint

Category "C" – Informal Complaint

Category "D" – Policy Complaint

1. Category "A" Complaints (Misconduct Complaints): All complaints or allegations against Department members of misconduct, if proven, amounting to a violation of the law, or of the Department policies, procedures, General Orders, or Rules and Regulations. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- a. Unnecessary or excessive force
- b. False arrest
- c. Discrimination
- d. Criminal violation
- e. Rude and discourteous conduct
- f. Conduct unbecoming (includes criminal violations)

2. Category "B" Complaints (Procedure Complaints): All complaints where the supervisor/manager determines the employee(s) acted reasonably and within Department policy and procedure, given the specific circumstances and facts of the incident, and that despite the allegation of misconduct, there is no factual basis to support the allegation.

Examples:

- a. The allegation is a dispute-of-fact case wherein there is no independent information, evidence, or witnesses available to support the complaint, and there exists a judicial entity which is available to process the concern (i.e. disputes over the validity of a traffic citation).
- b. Where the allegations are obviously frivolous or absurd, and there is no factual basis to support the allegations (i.e. complaints made by mentally disturbed, irrational persons, or persons who chronically file false complaints).

3. Category "C" Complaints (Divisional Complaints): An allegation involving minor transgressions on the part of an employee(s) may be handled by bringing the matter to the attention of the employee(s)' immediate supervisor. In choosing this process, the complainant makes a knowledgeable decision not to proceed with an Internal Affairs misconduct investigation. The utilization of this process does not imply that the subject employee(s) has, in fact, committed the alleged transgression.

4. Category "D" Complaints (Policy Complaints): A complaint which pertains to an established policy, properly employed by a Department member, which the complainant understands, but believes is inappropriate or not valid. It is an expression of dissatisfaction with the policy, practice, philosophy, service-level, or legal standard of the agency.

# Definitions-Types of Force

**Weaponless Defense:** Defensive Tactics. A system of controlled **defensive** and offensive body movements used by criminal justice officers to respond to a subject's aggression or resistance. These techniques are based on a combination of martial arts and wrestling.

**Impact Weapon:** Any object used for striking, they may disable or cause temporary motor dysfunction. The most common type is a baton.

**Projectile Impact Weapon:** Are intended to incapacitate a subject with minimal potential for causing death or serious physical injury (SAGE and Less Lethal Shotgun with bean bag.)

**Vehicle:** Any means in or by which someone travels, or something is carried or conveyed, a means of conveyance or transport. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and capable of transporting a person or persons or any material or any permanently or temporarily affixed apparatus.

**Carotid Restraint:** A method of rendering a person unconscious by restricting the flow of blood to the brain by compressing the sides of the neck where the **carotid** arteries are located.

**Canine Apprehension:** Per the SPD G.). Q-1e “(D) A police canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes the individual has either committed or is about to commit a serious criminal offense and if any of the following conditions exist:

- 1.) There is a reasonable belief the individual poses an immediate threat of violence or serious harm to the public, the canine handler, or other police officers.
- 2.) The individual is physically resisting arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.
- 3.) The individual is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by police personnel would pose a threat to the safety of the officers or public.
- 4.) It is recognized that situations may arise which do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. In any such case, a standard of reasonableness shall be used to determine if a canine should be deployed.

NOTE: Absent the presence of one or more of the above conditions, mere flight from pursuing officer(s) will not provide adequate justification for the use of a canine to apprehend a suspect.

(E) A police canine shall not be used to apprehend a juvenile who is known to officers to be under 14 years of age (exception: in the defense of an officer or other person's life that is in immediate danger).

(G) A police canine shall not be used if a person is passively resisting, not following orders, not aggressive, or not posing an immediate threat to the safety of officer(s) or others around

**Firearm Handgun:** Per 18 U.S. Code 921 (a) (29)- (A)“a firearm which has a short stock and is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand; and (B) any combination of parts from which a firearm described in subparagraph (A) can be assembled.

# Definitions-Types of Force

**Firearm Shot Gun:** Per 18 U.S. Code 921 (a) (5) -“The term “shotgun” means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of an explosive to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

**Firearm Rifle:** Per 18 U.S. Code 921 (a) (7) -“The term “rifle” means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of an explosive to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

**Chemical Agent:** A chemical agent is a substance that is designed to cause irritation and discomfort to a subject via direct contact with the substance. The substance can be liquid/aerosol based or powder based. Some examples of discomfort are burning sensations, irritation of the eyes, nose and skin and coughing.

**Spit Net:** A mesh hood that is put over a subject’s head to prevent the spread of bodily fluids (saliva). A small strap is looped under the arm pits to secure the spit net to the subject. A loose mesh over the eye area still grants the ability to see into and out of the spit net. A light solid cloth is over the mouth area to prevent bodily fluids (saliva) from being expelled outside the spit net.

**WRAP:** “The Safe WRAP is designed as a temporary restraining device, which, if properly used, can increase officer safety and reduce the risk of liability due to injuries and in-custody deaths. The Safe WRAP immobilizes the lower torso of the body and restricts a subject’s ability to kick or do harm to themselves or others. The Safe WRAP minimizes the time required to ensure a person is safely returned to an upright position in preparation for transport by police personnel” – General Order Q-1i (I, B). The WRAP is a leg restraint system that when applied, locks the subjects left in the extended position. A shoulder harness is also applied with the leg restraint that will pull the subject into a seated position via a strap that connects the chest harness to the bottom of the leg restraint.

**Other Weapon:** Any non-conventional weapon/item that can be used to cause harm, serious injury or death.

**Taser:** Conducted energy weapon designed to incapacitate a subject through neuro muscular incapacitation (muscular lock up). The current taser in use by the Stockton Police Department is the X2 by Taser/Axon. The X2 has two deployment modes. A drive stun (contact tase) that delivers pain compliance. The second is a probe deployment. Two probes are deployed with electrical wiring connected to the taser. The electrical charge is then delivered through the wires. This allows for a maximum distance of 25 feet for a probe deployment. The taser is consider a less lethal use of force device.

# Use of Force

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## Definitions

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The **reasonableness of force** used is determined by consideration of three main factors:

1. the seriousness of the crime at issue;
2. whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the officer or others; and,
3. whether the suspect is actively engaged in resisting arrest or attempting to flee.

Other factors affecting the reasonableness determination include:

- The knowledge or belief the subject is under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs;
- The subject's medical or mental history or condition known to the officer at the time;
- Known history of the subject to include violent tendencies or previous encounters with law enforcement which were combative;
- The relative size, age, and condition of the subject as compared to the officer;
- The number of subjects compared to the number of officers;
- Where it is apparent to the officer a subject is in a state of crisis, this must be taken into account in the officer's approach to the situation;
- Special knowledge possessed by the subject (i.e. known experience in martial arts or hand-to-hand combat);
- Physical confrontations with the subject in which the officer is on the ground;
- If feasible, whether warning and sufficient time to respond were given to the subject prior to the use of force; and,
- If feasible, opportunities to de-escalate or limit the amount of force used.

# Use of Force

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## Definitions

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The following are excerpts from Stockton Police Department General Order Q-01 Use of Force:

**Force** is defined as the exertion of power by any means, including physical or mechanical devices (to include deployments of the Spit Net or Wrap), to overcome or restrain an individual where such force causes him/her to act, move, or comply against his/her resistance.

Under the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, Department members are authorized to use **reasonable force** to effect an arrest, to prevent escape, to overcome resistance, in self defense, or in defense of others while acting in the lawful performance of their duties.

**Low-Level (non-deadly) Force**: Force that poses a minimal risk of injury or harm.

**Intermediate Force**: A level of force used to compel compliance that, while less severe than lethal force, nonetheless presents a significant intrusion upon an individual's rights. Intermediate force has the potential to, but is neither intended to nor likely to, but may under certain circumstances, cause serious physical injury or death. Note that case law, the law as established by the outcome of former cases, have specifically established that certain force options such as chemical agents (pepper spray, etc.), probe deployment with a TASER, impact projectiles, canine bites, and baton strikes are classified as intermediate force. Intermediate force will generally be deemed reasonable only when an officer is confronted with active resistance and an imminent threat to the safety of officers or others.

**Deadly Force**: Force which poses a substantial risk of causing serious bodily injury or death.