CITY OF STOCKTON

1

City Manager's Review Board

CMRB | October 7, 2021

2

Agenda

- Welcome
- YTD Crime Look
- SPD Performance
- Officer Involved Critical Incident Discussion
- 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

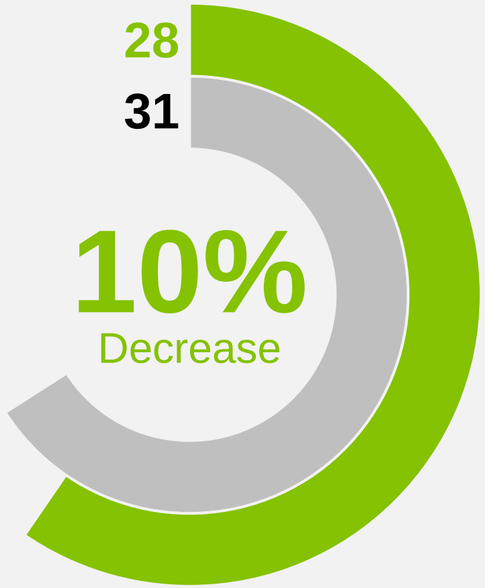
- YTD Crime Look
- SPD Performance
- Officer Involved Critical Incident Discussion
- Upcoming Meetings

YTD Crime Look

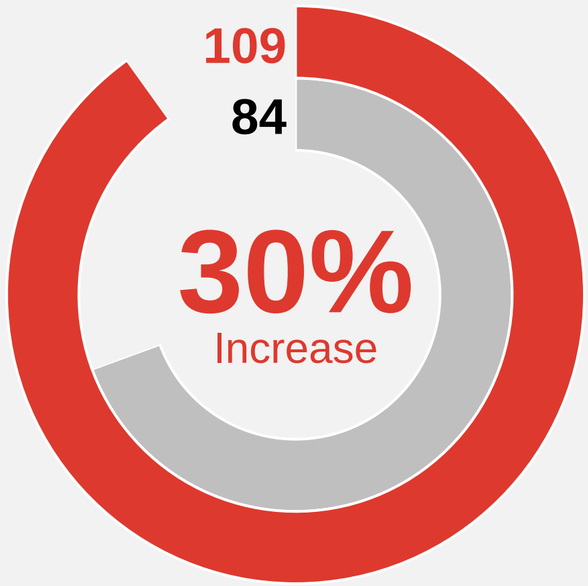
YTD Crime Look

Homicide and Non-Fatal Injury Shooting Incidents, January – August 2021

Homicides



Non-Fatal Injury Shooting Incidents



2021

2019

YTD Crime Look

NIBRS Transition from UCR

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

Only primary offense reported

Part I

Eight offense types reported with arrest and suspect information

Part II

Twenty-two offense types reported with only arrest information

National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

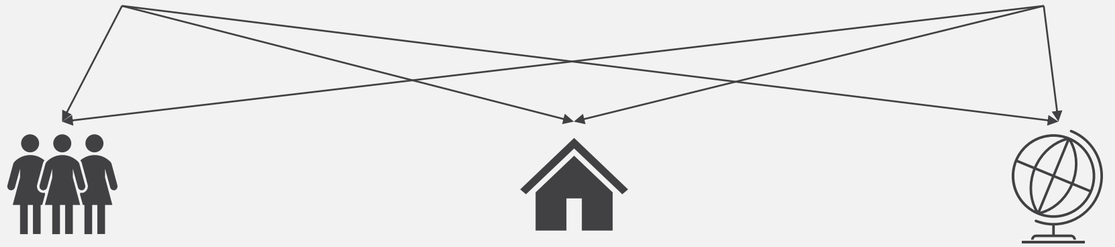
Multiple offenses (up to 10) reported provided they are separate and distinct crimes

Group A

Twenty+ offense types reported including information on the offense, persons involved, property, vehicles, and case management

Group B

Ten offense types reported including information on the offense, persons involved, property, vehicles, and case management



Crimes against Persons

Crimes against Property

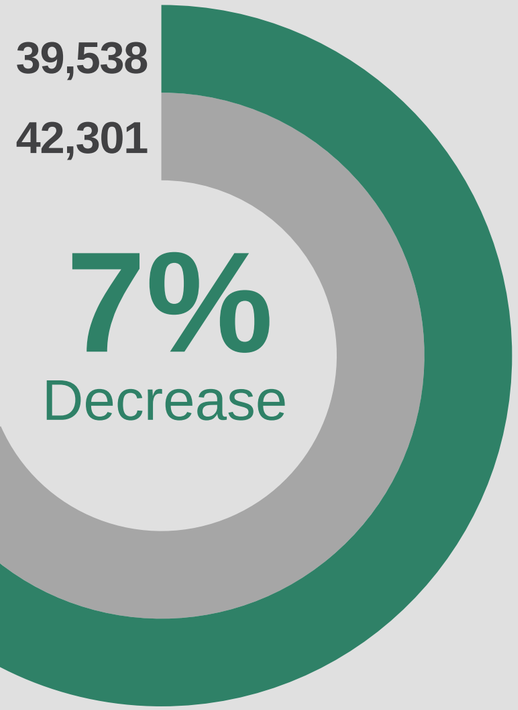
Crimes against Society

Source: https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2012/resources/a-guide-to-understanding-nibrs

SPD Performance

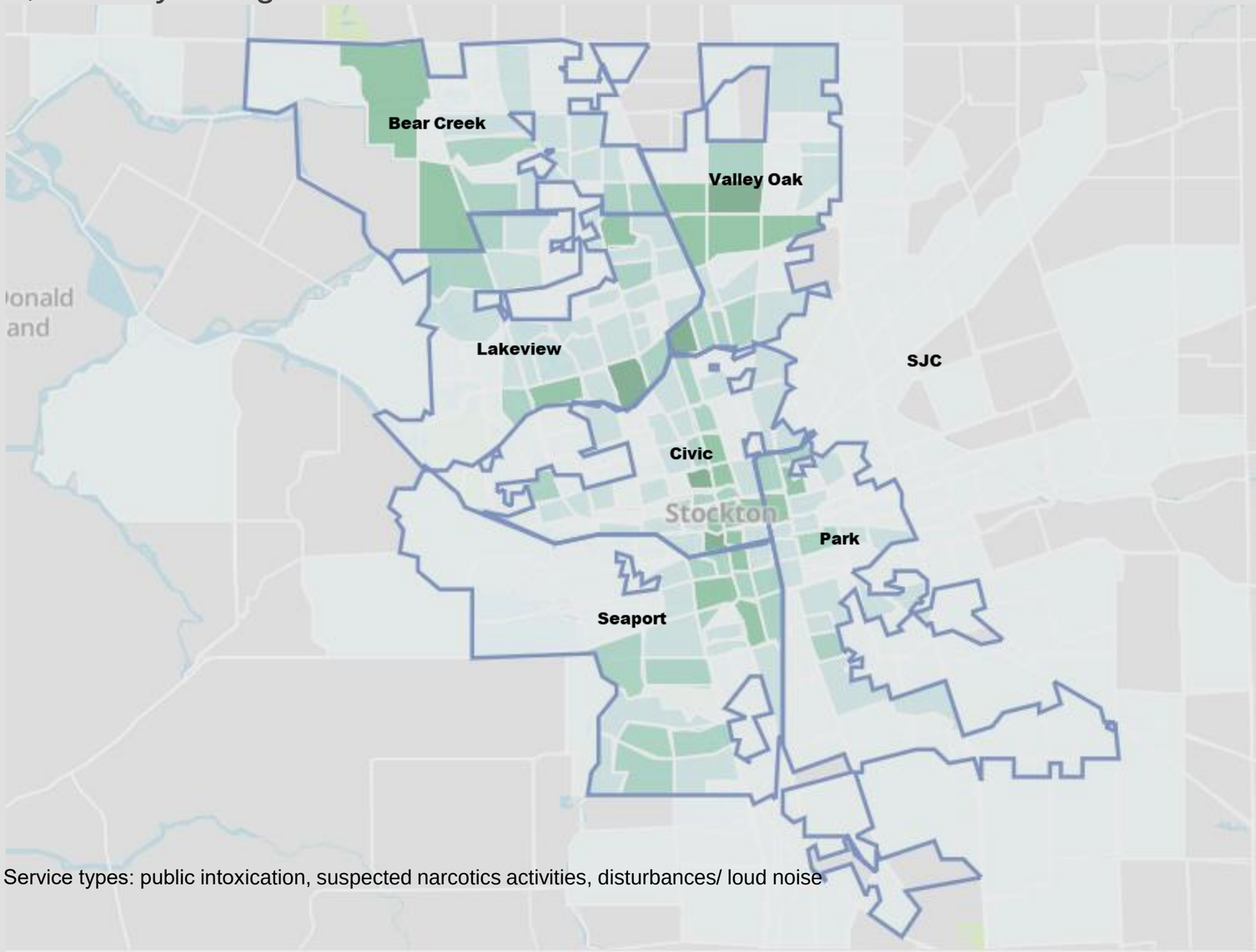
Calls for Service

Total Quality of Life[1] calls for service, January – August 2021



2020

2021



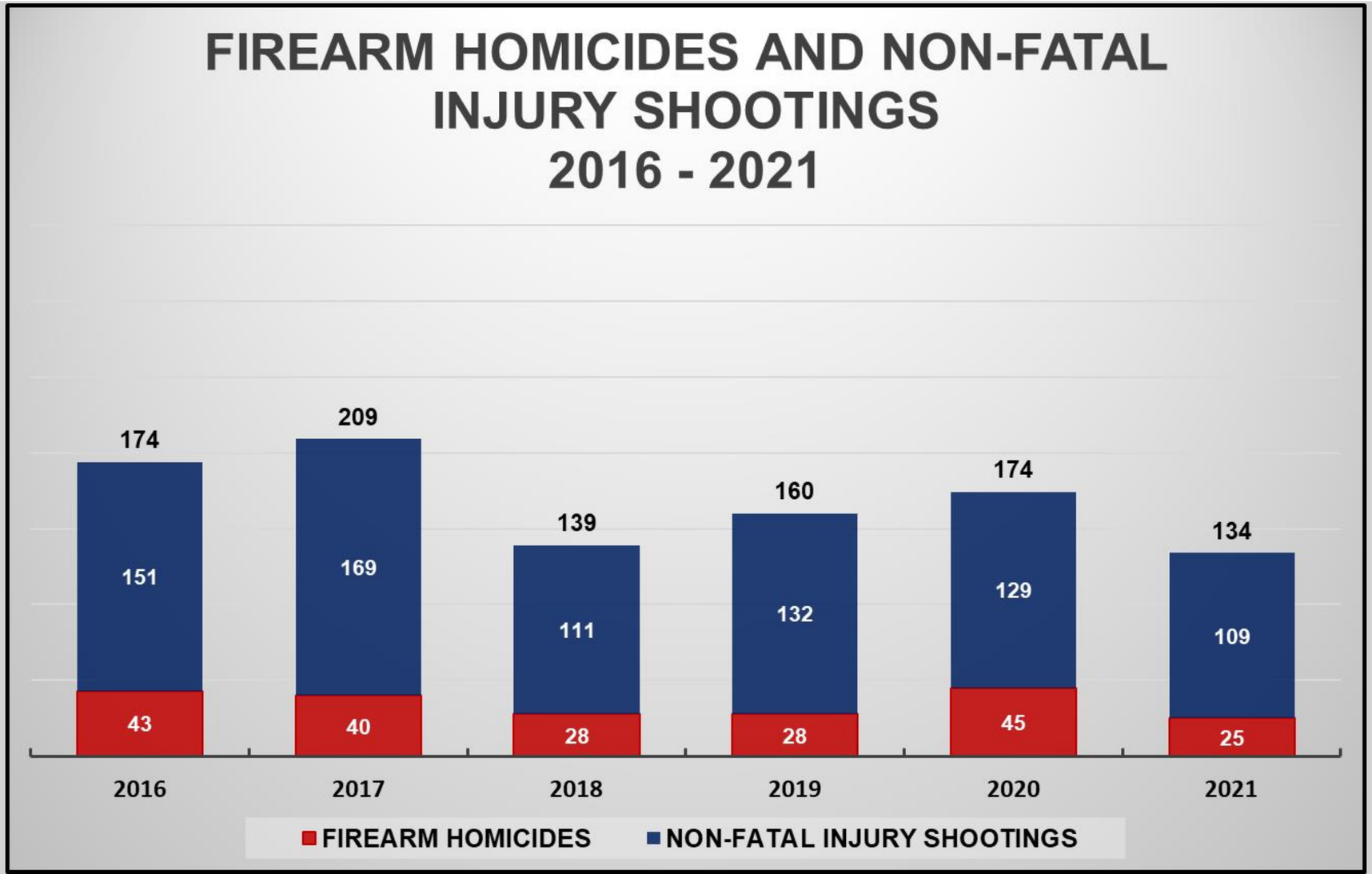
[1] For purposes of the CMRB, “Quality of Life” includes but is not limited to the following Call for Service types: public intoxication, suspected narcotics activities, disturbances/ loud noise complaints, illegal dumping, panhandling, illegal camping, and animal control complaints.

Goal #1

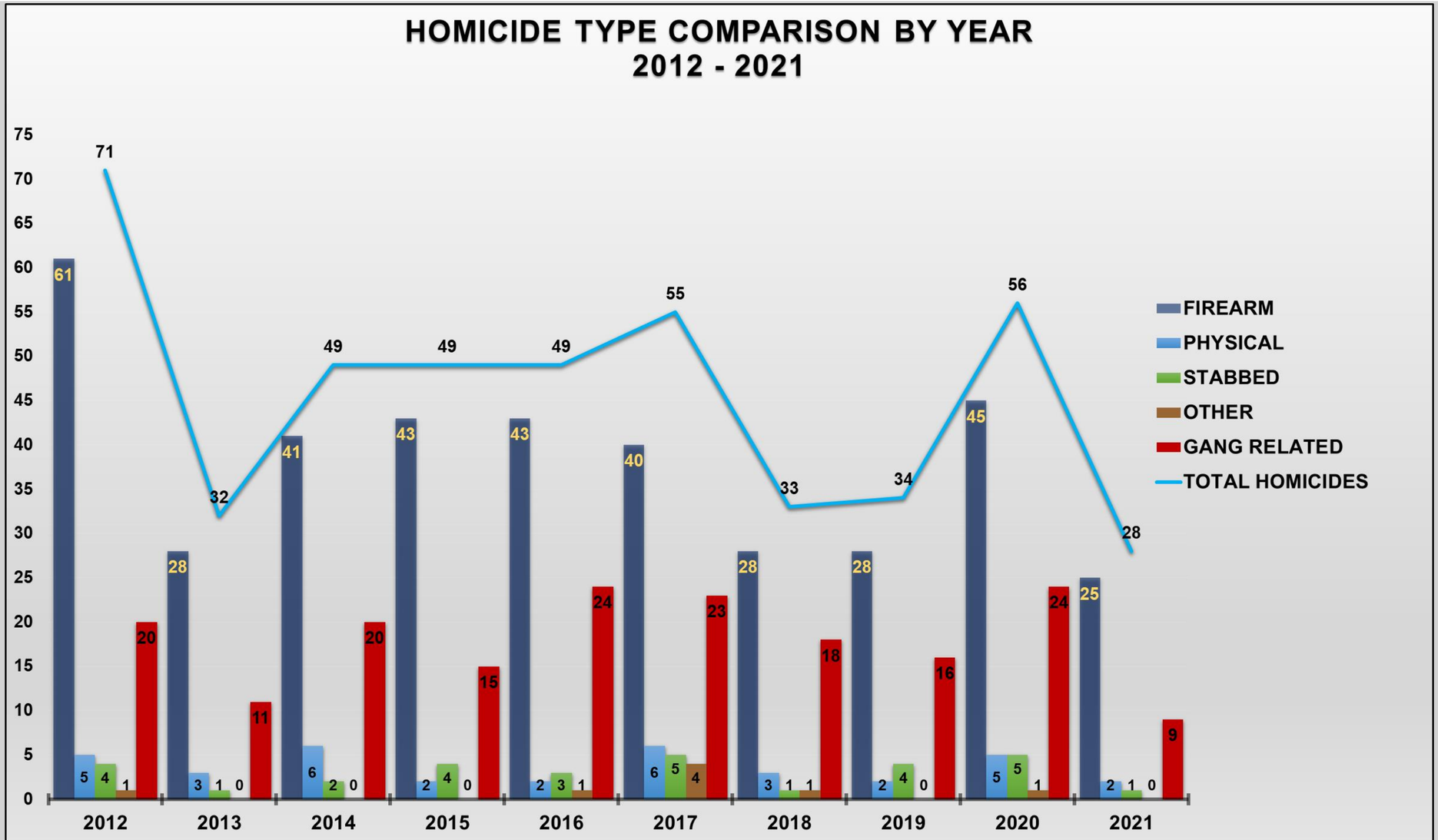
Police officers and community members will become proactive partners in community problem solving.

GUN VIOLENCE REDUCTION

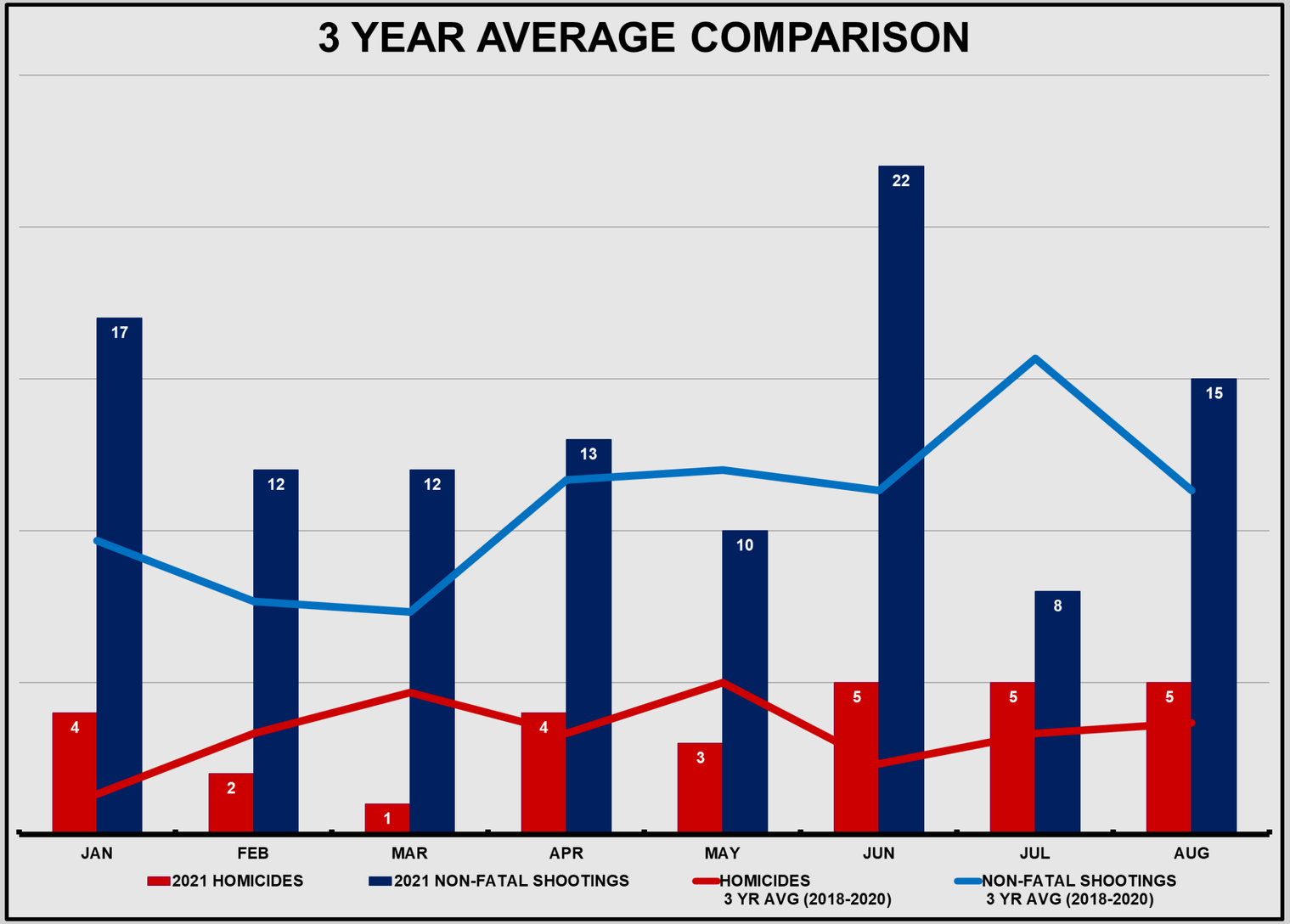
Group Violence Intervention



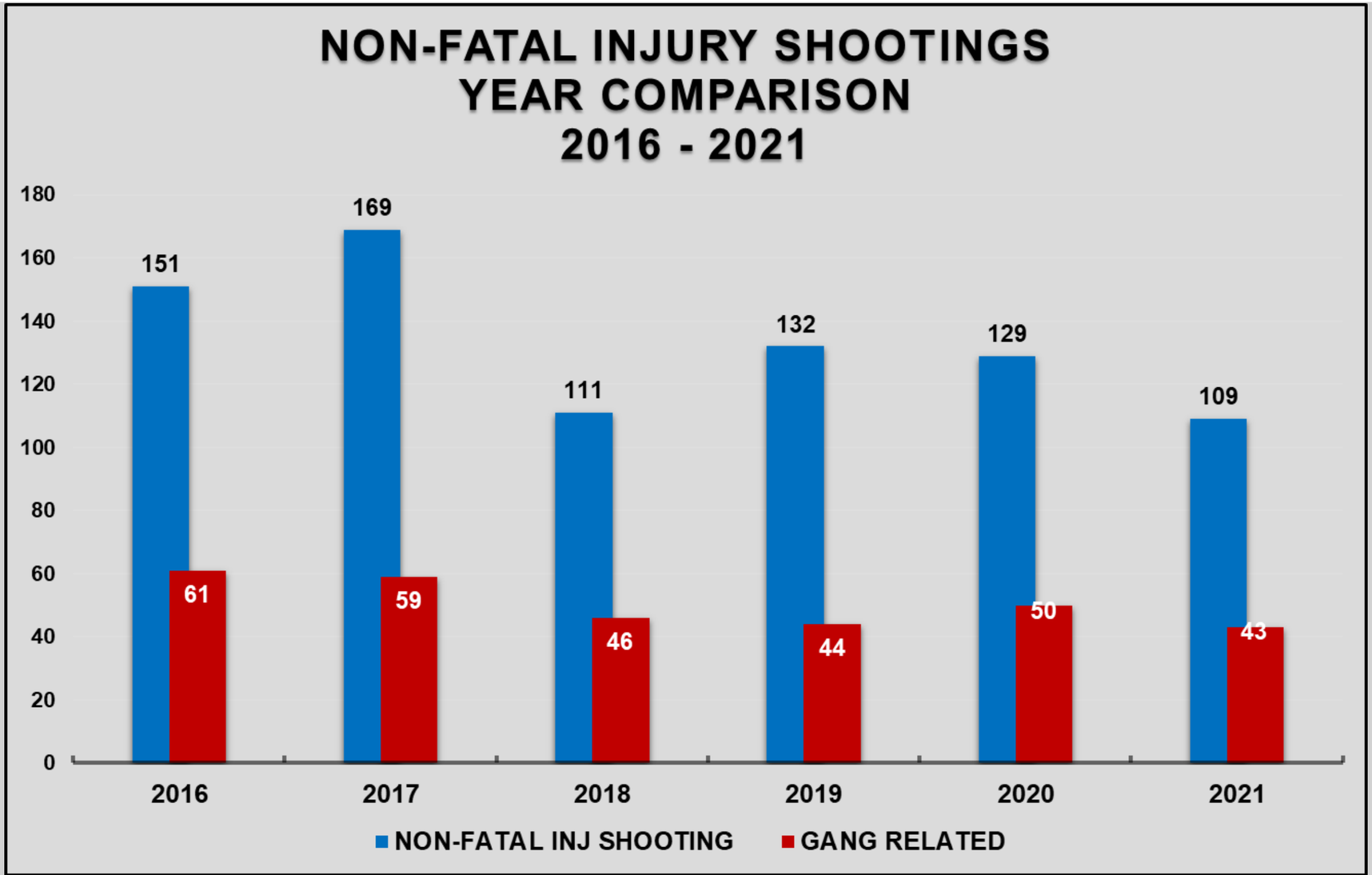
Group Violence Intervention



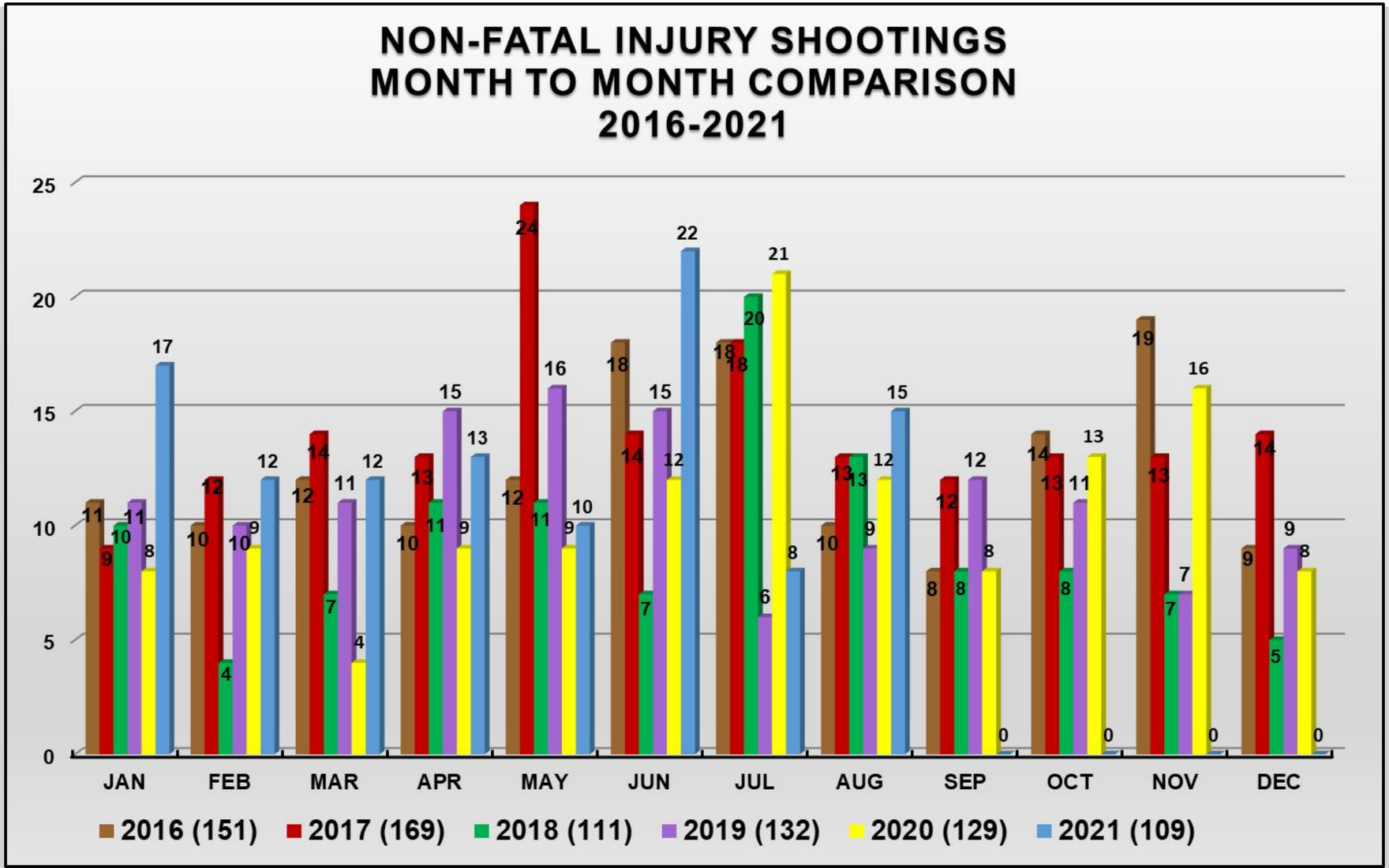
Group Violence Intervention



Group Violence Intervention



Group Violence Intervention



OFFICE OF
VIOLENCE PREVENTION

OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION

SHOOTING RESPONSE

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

108 RESPONSES

JANUARY – AUGUST 31, 2021

61 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 INFLUENCIAL 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

55 CONFLICT MEDIATIONS

JANUARY – AUGUST 31, 2021

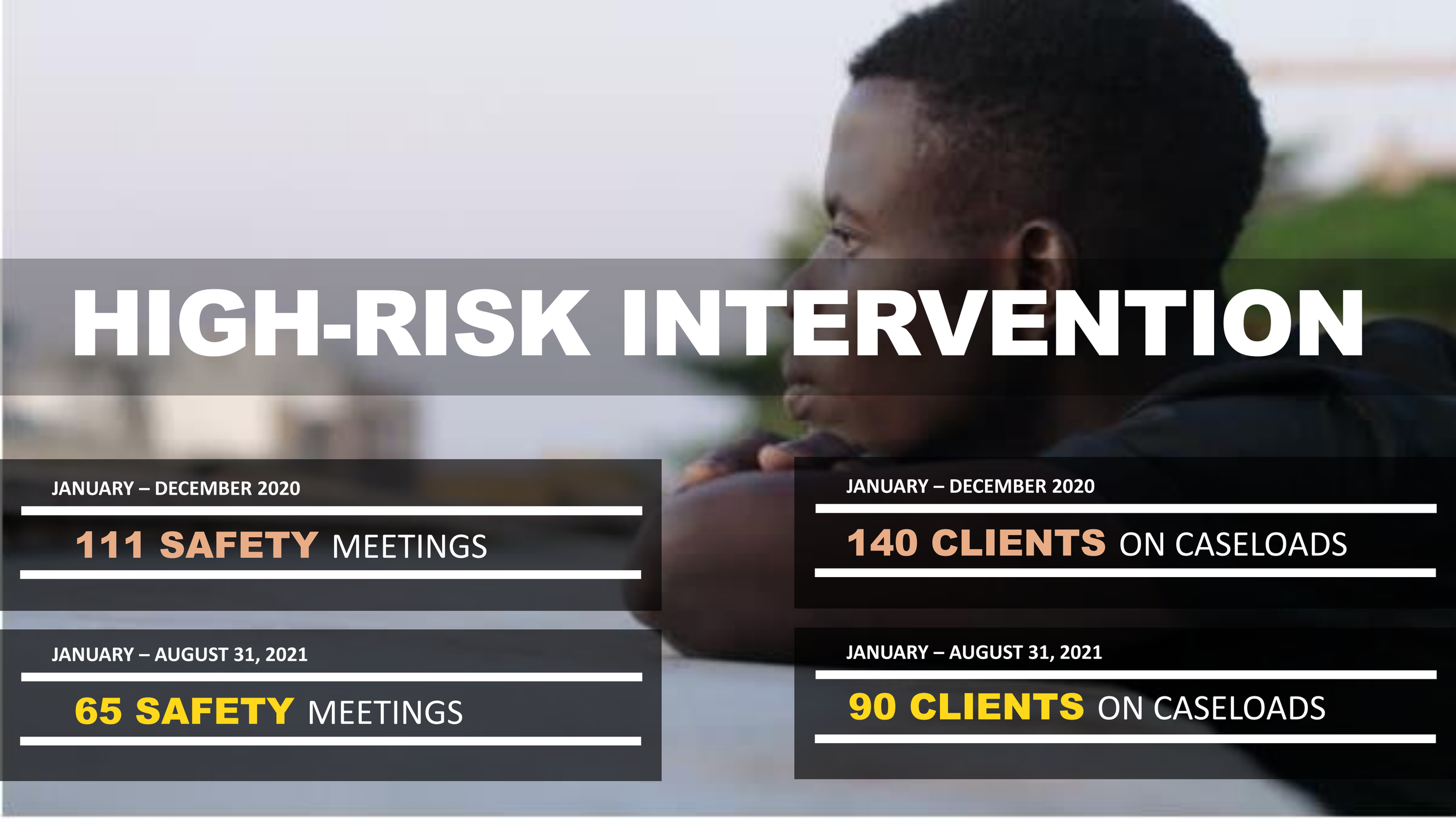
18 CONFLICT MEDIATIONS

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

161 REFERRAL FOLLOW-UPS

JANUARY – AUGUST 31, 2021

198 REFERRAL FOLLOW-UPS



HIGH-RISK INTERVENTION

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

111 SAFETY MEETINGS

JANUARY – AUGUST 31, 2021

65 SAFETY MEETINGS

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

140 CLIENTS ON CASELOADS

JANUARY – AUGUST 31, 2021

90 CLIENTS ON CASELOADS

SERVICES PROVIDED

JANUARY - AUGUST 2021

4933
SERVICE HOURS

EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENTS	90
HOUSING ASSISTANCE	65
SOCIAL SERVICES	61
ID & DMV ISSUES	60
MENTAL HEALTH	22
CBT CLASSES	74
EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT	46
FAMILY RELOCATIONS	10

COVID RESPONSE

MARCH 2020 – AUGUST 2021

5,222 GROCERIES

MARCH 2020 – AUGUST 2021

3,490 HOTMEALS

MARCH 2020 – AUGUST 2021

3,214 COVID FLYERS

MARCH 2020 – AUGUST 2021

2,051 HYGENE/PPE KITS

COMMUNITY PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING PROJECTS

School Resource Officers

SERGEANT KEVIN HESS

History

- The Stockton Police Department had 26 School Resource Officers (SROs) in the mid 1990's
- School Resource Officers were assigned to Elementary, Middle, and High Schools
- SPD's School Resource Officers worked alongside the Stockton Unified Department of Public Safety
- Today, SPD has three (3) School Resource Officers contracted with the Lodi Unified School District and the Lincoln Unified School District
- Stockton Unified Department of Public Safety now has primary jurisdiction in the Stockton Unified School District

Stockton Unified Department of Public Safety

CHIEF OF POLICE

CAPTAIN

2 LIEUTENANTS

5 SERGEANTS

37 SWORN OFFICERS

8 DISPATCHERS

3 PROFESSIONAL STAFF

90 CIVILIAN SAFETY AND SECURITY PERSONNEL

EDUCATION CODE 38000(b):

The governing board of a school district may establish a school police department under the supervision of a school chief of police and may employee peace officers.

Stockton Police Department Staff

Lodi Unified School District

- Officer Garrett Robertshaw
- Officer Silvia Perez

Lincoln Unified School District

- Officer David Scott

Lodi Unified School District

BEAR CREEK HIGH SCHOOL

RONALD MCNAIR HIGH SCHOOL

Bear Creek High School

PLAZA ROBLES HIGH SCHOOL

CHRISTA MCAULIFFE MIDDLE SCHOOL

CREEKSIDE ELEMENTARY

JOHN MUIR ELEMENTARY

JULIA MORGAN ELEMENTARY

MANLIO SILVA ELEMENTARY

OAKWOOD ELEMENTARY

WAGNER-HOLT ELEMENTARY

ELKHORN SCHOOL

2,400 high school students

4,465 K-8

Ronald McNair High School

DELTA SIERRA MIDDLE SCHOOL

ANSEL ADAMS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

CLAIRMONT ELEMENTARY

PARKLANE ELEMENTARY

SUTHERLAND ELEMENTARY

WESTWOOD ELEMENTARY

GEORGE LINCOLN MOSHER ELEMENTARY

PODESTA RANCH ELEMENTARY

1,800 high school students

4,100 K-8

Lincoln Unified School District

Lincoln High School

BROOKSIDE SCHOOL K-8

CLAUDIA LANDEEN SCHOOL K-8

DON RIGGIO SCHOOL K-8

JOHN MCCANDLESS SCHOOL K-8

JOHN R WILLIAMS SCHOOL K-6

MABLE BARRON ELEMENTARY

SIERRA MIDDLE SCHOOL

PODESTA RANCH ELEMENTARY

2,866 high school students

4,150 K-8

Duties and Goals

- Positive engagement with students and staff
- Encourage community trust in the police
- Provide a safe and secure environment for students and staff
- Be a resource to school administration, teachers, students, and parents
- Provide a safe and secure environment during events:
  - Sporting events
  - Student body activities
  - Board meetings
  - Graduations
- Conduct criminal investigations and document significant incidents

INTELLIGENCE
COMMUNICATION
AND
PLANNING

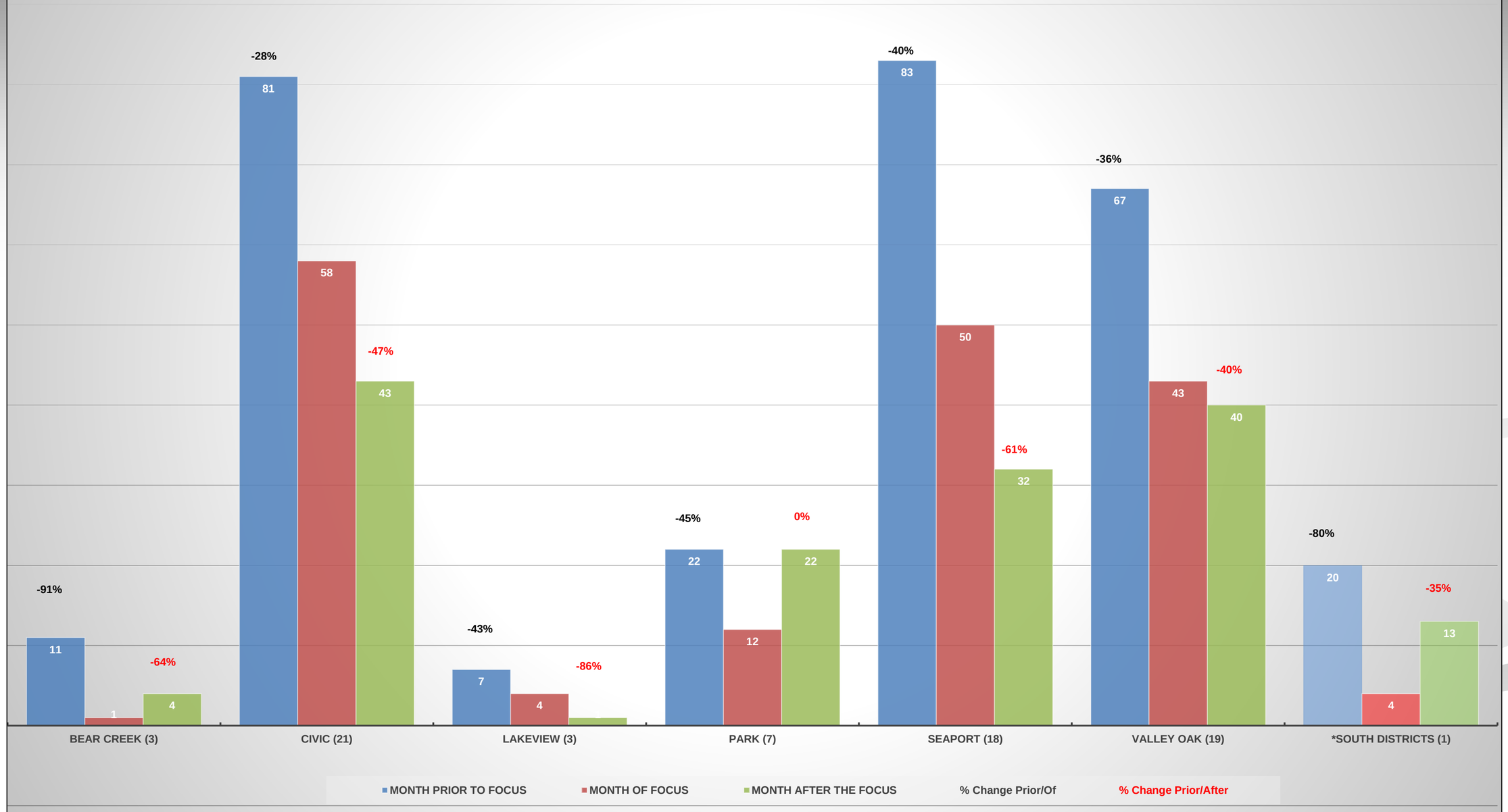
Forecast Based Deployment Stats

DISTRICT	MONTH PRIOR TO FOCUS	MONTH OF FOCUS	% Change Prior/Of	MONTH AFTER THE FOCUS	% Change Prior/After
BEAR CREEK (3)	11	1	**-91%**	**4**	**-64%**
CIVIC (21)	81	58	**-28%**	43	**-47%**
LAKEVIEW (3)	7	4	**-43%**	1	**-86%**
PARK (7)	22	12	**-45%**	**22**	**0%**
SEAPORT (18)	83	50	**-40%**	32	**-61%**
VALLEY OAK (19)	67	43	**-36%**	40	**-40%**
**South Districts (1)*	*20*	*4*	***-80%***	***13***	***-35%***
GRAND TOTAL	**291**	**172**	**-41%**	**155**	**-47%**

Results for all Forecast Deployment Areas

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

In The Forecast Based Deployment Area
District Selected MAR 2016 - AUG 2021
Firearm-Related Violent Crimes*

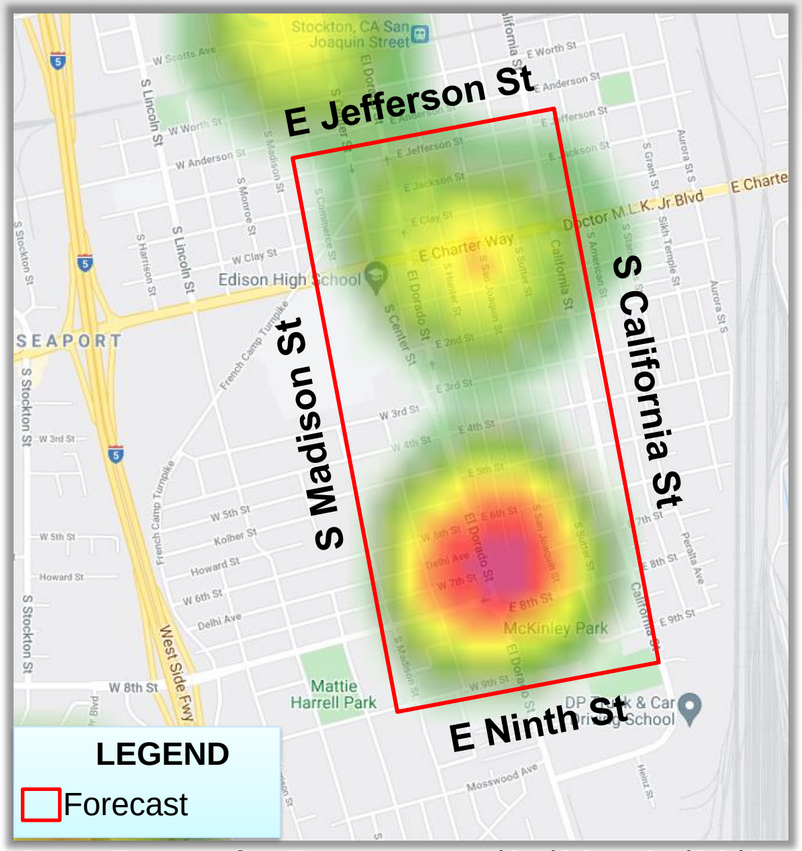


**Homicide, Att. Homicide, Robbery, Agg. Assault, Shooting into Occupied Dwelling*

Monthly Forecast Zones

SEAPORT

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

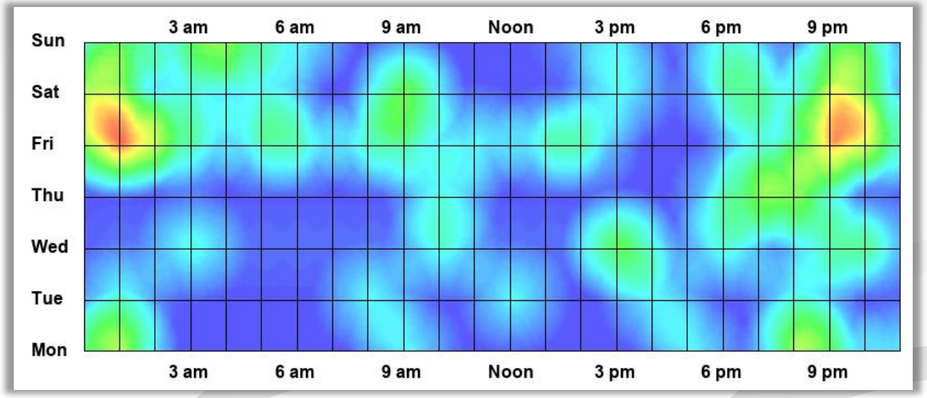


Date Range for Forecast: 11/01/20 – 04/30/21

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

May 2021

FOCUS TIME/DAY



HOT TIMES

2100-0200

- There was a 25% <u>decrease</u> in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- 10 gun arrests were made in the district.

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

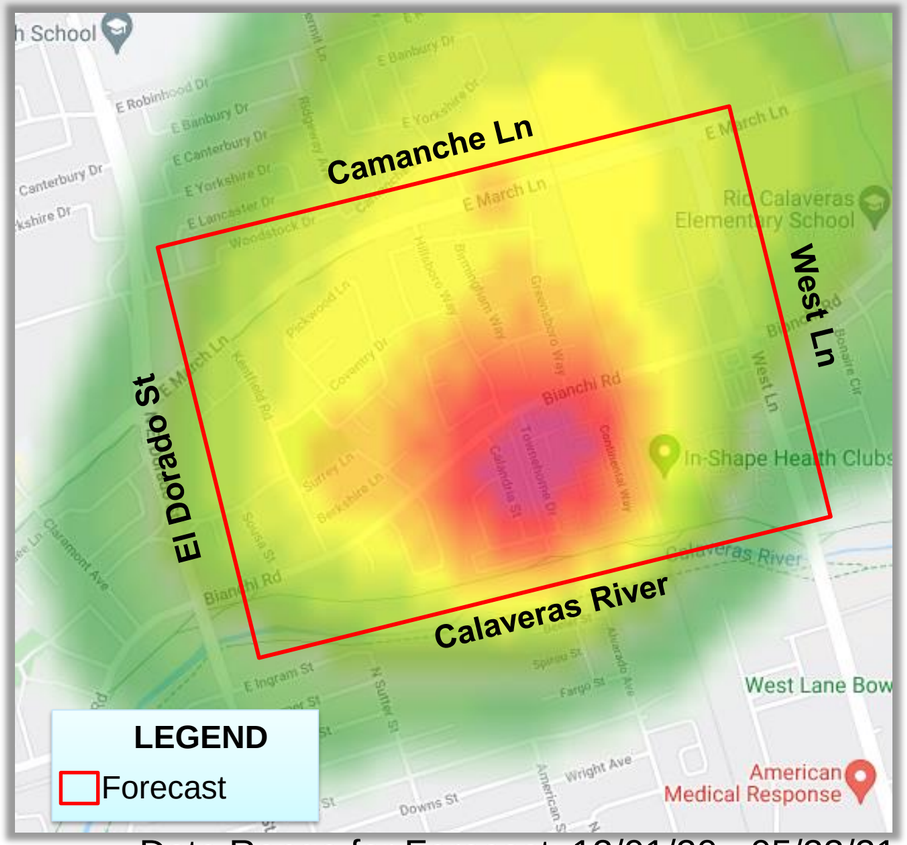
STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME ANALYSIS

Monthly Forecast Zones

VALLEY OAK

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA



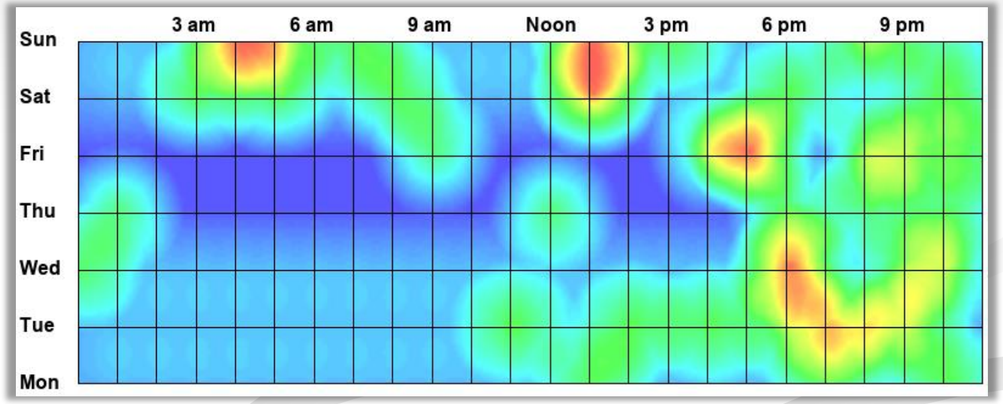
Date Range for Forecast: 12/01/20 - 05/23/21

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

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

June 2021

FOCUS TIME/DAY



HOT TIMES: 0300-0600; 1200-2000

- There was a 25% increase in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- 5 gun arrests were made in the district.

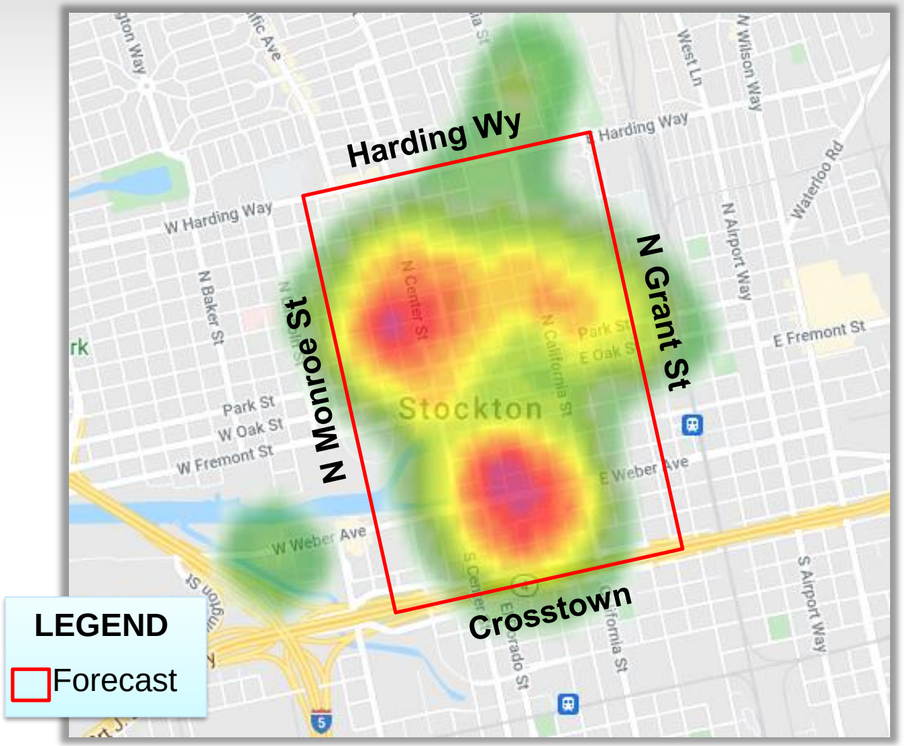
STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME ANALYSIS

Monthly Forecast Zones

CIVIC

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA



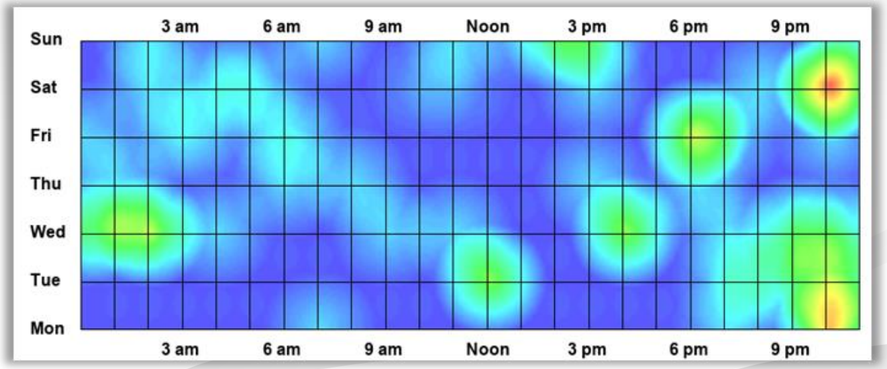
Date Range for Forecast: 01/01/21 – 06/29/21

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

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

July 2021

FOCUS TIME/DAY



HOT TIMES: 2130-2230

- There was an 88% <u>decrease</u> in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- 5 gun arrests were made in the district.

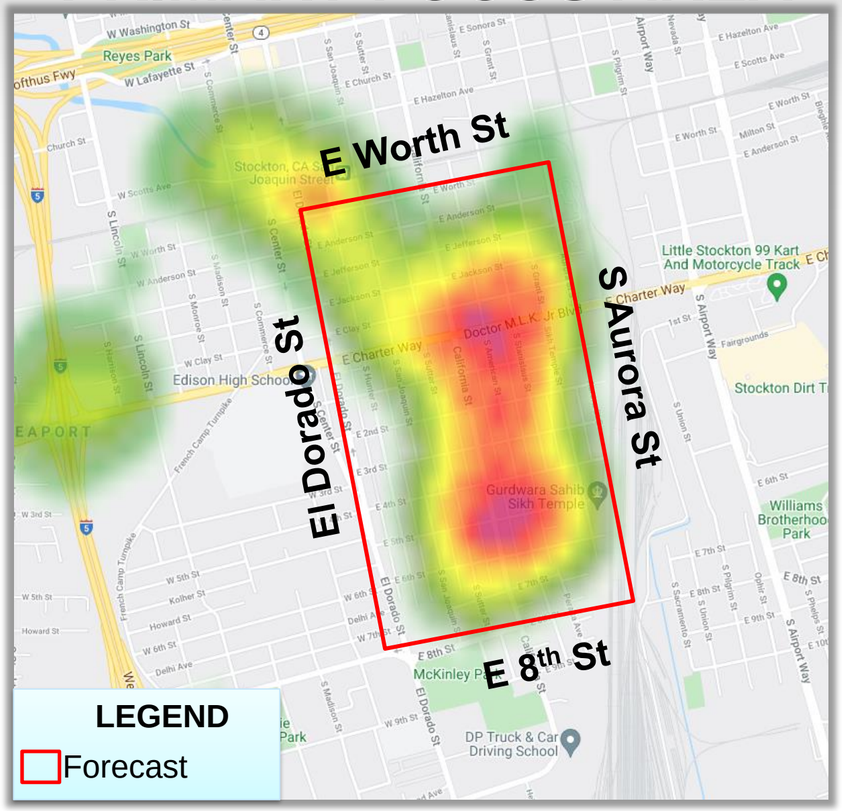
STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME ANALYSIS

Monthly Forecast Zones

SEAPORT

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA



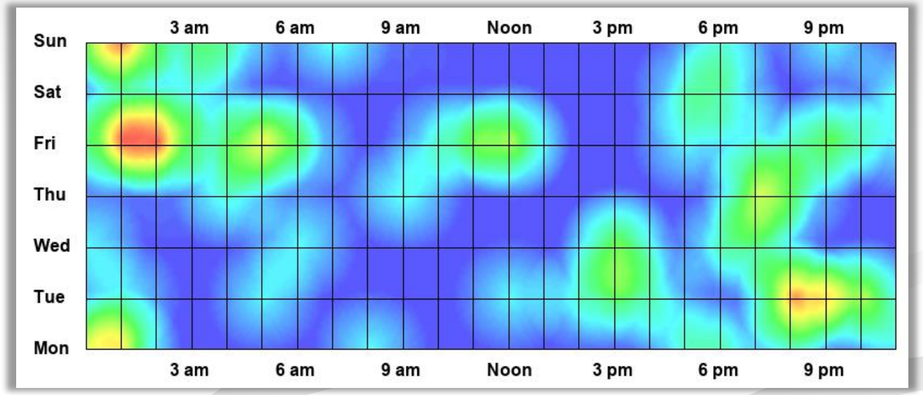
Date Range for Forecast: 02/01/21 – 07/25/21

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

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

August 2021

FOCUS TIME/DAY



HOT TIMES 0000-0300

- There was a 60% <u>decrease</u> in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- 10 gun arrests were made in the district.

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME ANALYSIS

Goal #2

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

Community Engagement

Engagement Description	Jan 2020 – Aug 2020	Jan 2021 – Aug 2021	Variance
Large public forums	N/A due to COVID	National Night Out (1 large event, 52 locations)	N/A
Watch / Community Group Meetings	73	90	17
Neighborhood Events / Engagements - Total count of engagements e.g. Coffee with the Police, Cocoa with Cops, Lemonade with the Cops, Trunk or Treats, etc.	15	3	-12
Listening sessions	3	2	-1
Courageous Conversations	8	4	-4

National Night Out

Coffee with the Police

Coffee with the Police

Join us on
Wednesday, July 28
8:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.
at STARBUCKS
4103 E Morada Lane

Join us for coffee and conversation.
Share concerns, suggestions and ask questions.

No formal presentations will be made.

Goal #3

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

Mandated Training

Between January 2021 – December 2022 a minimum of 10,416 training hours required.

SPD is on pace to meet mandated training requirements.

434
Sworn Officers

X

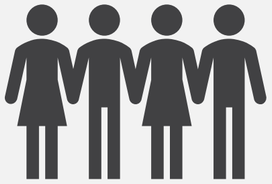
24
Hours per Officer

=

10,416
Hours required between Jan 2021 – Dec 2022

Training as Corrective Action

Follow up to previous board question regarding the use of training as a corrective action or progressive discipline



Some **types of discipline result in standard training** corrections, such as policy violations and traffic collisions.

In addition to these standing policies, at the **discretion of the Internal Affairs Roundtable committee, additional training can be authorized** for other types of discipline cases.

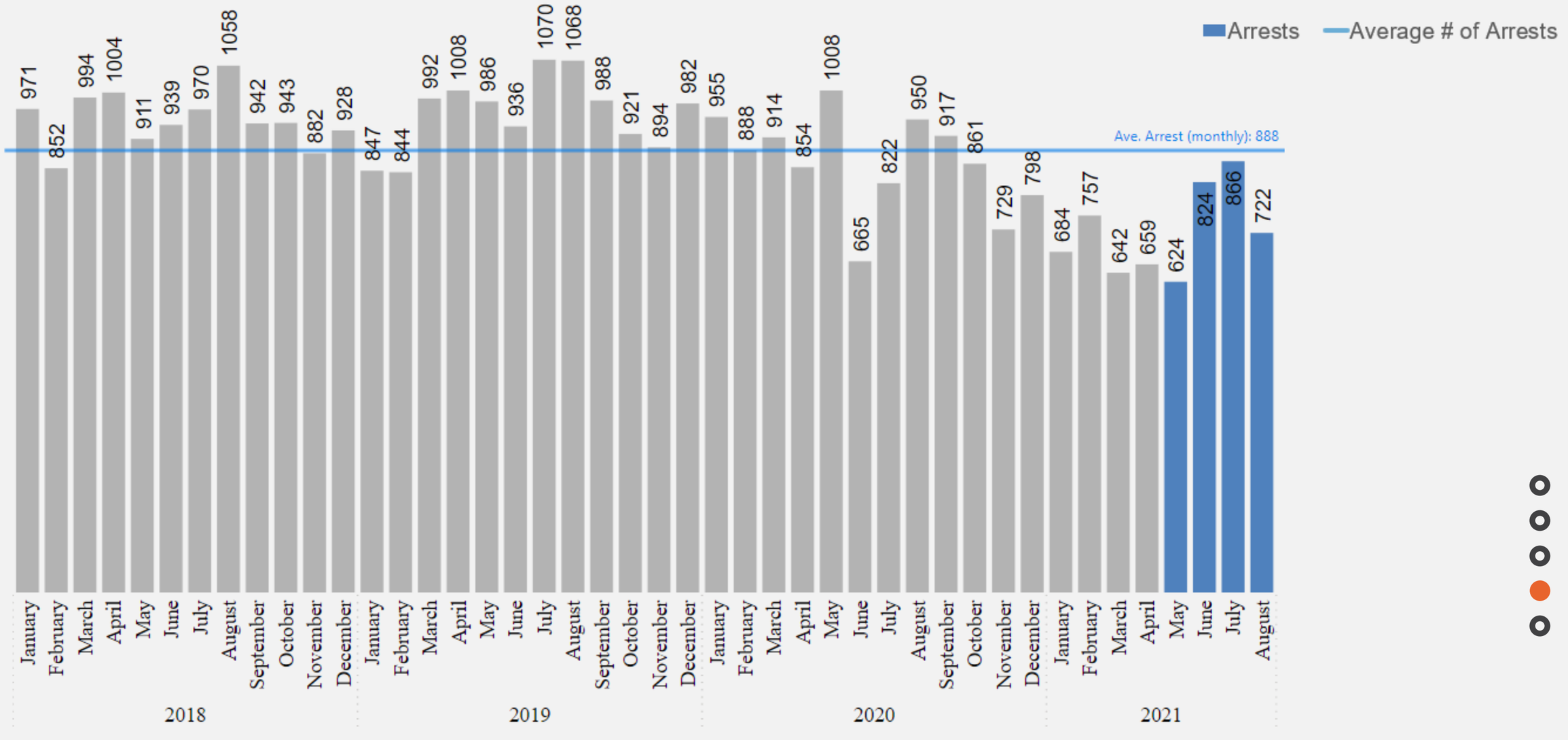
Outside of formal discipline, additional training can be **offered to officers at the discretion of their supervisors**.

Goal #4

Ensure fair, equitable, and courteous treatment for all.

Arrests 2018 – August 2021

The number of monthly arrests in 2021 has stayed below the average from 2018 – August 2021.



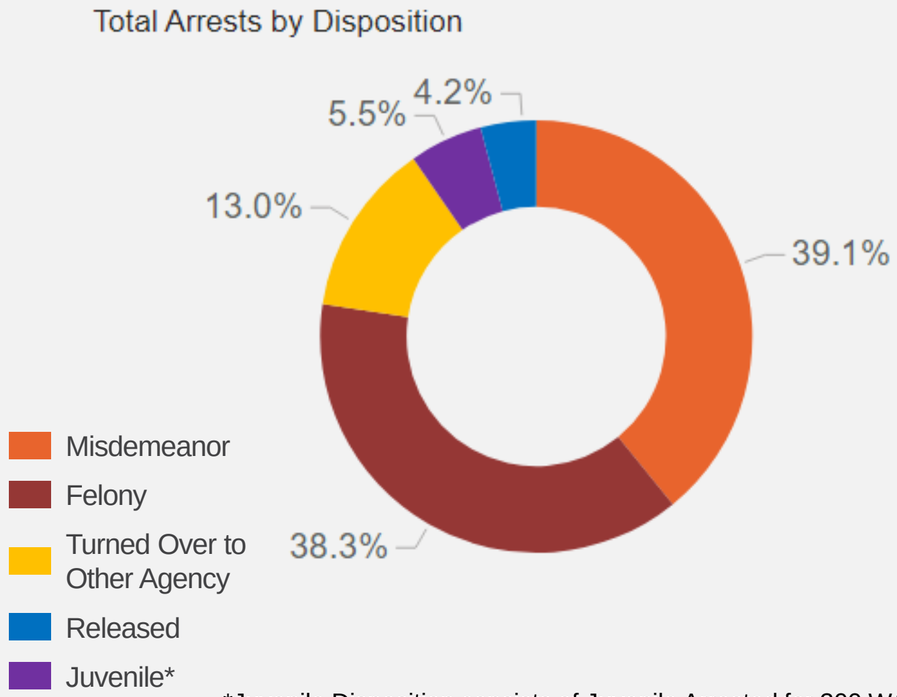
Arrests January – August 2021

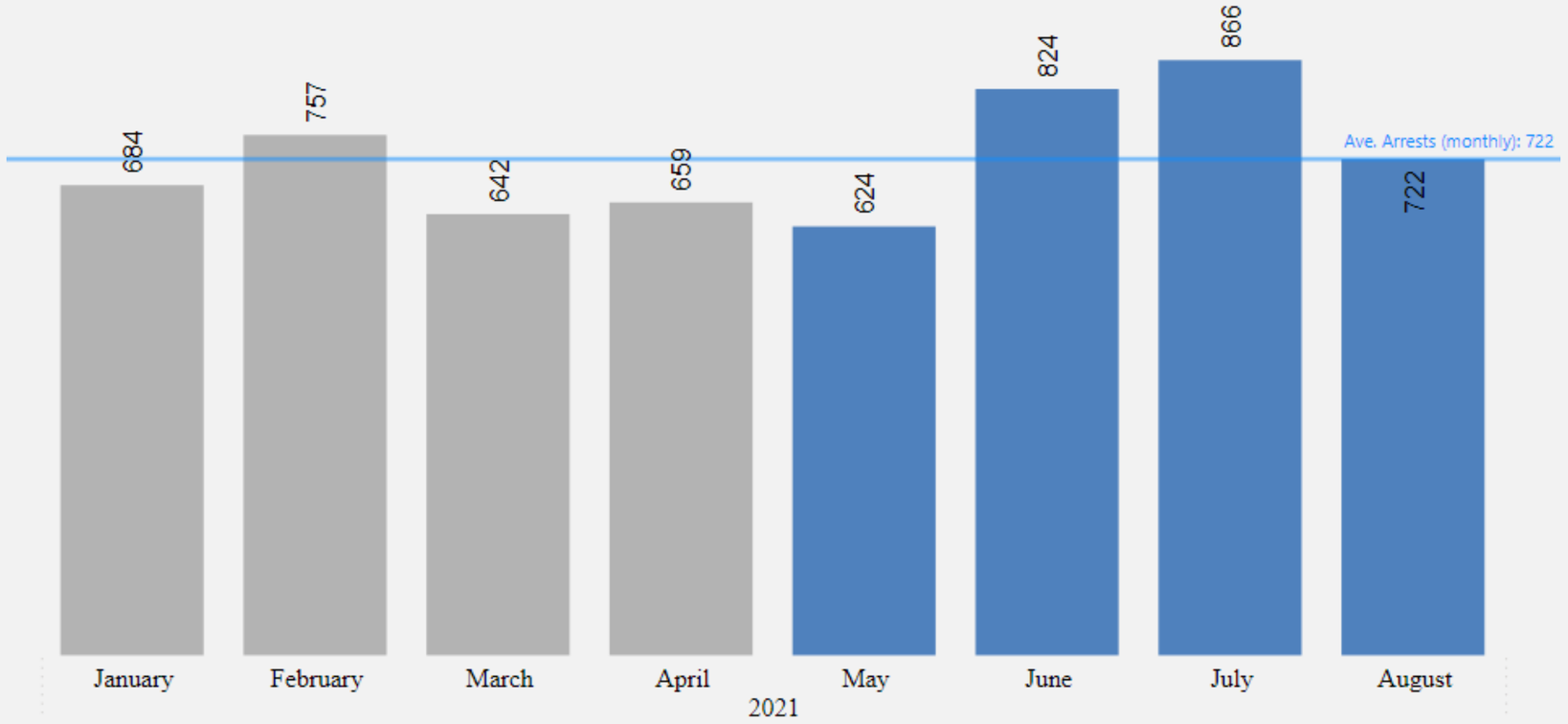
The number of arrests in 2021 is **down 18%** from the same period in 2020.

5,778
Total Arrests

722
Average Monthly Arrests

24
Average Daily Arrests

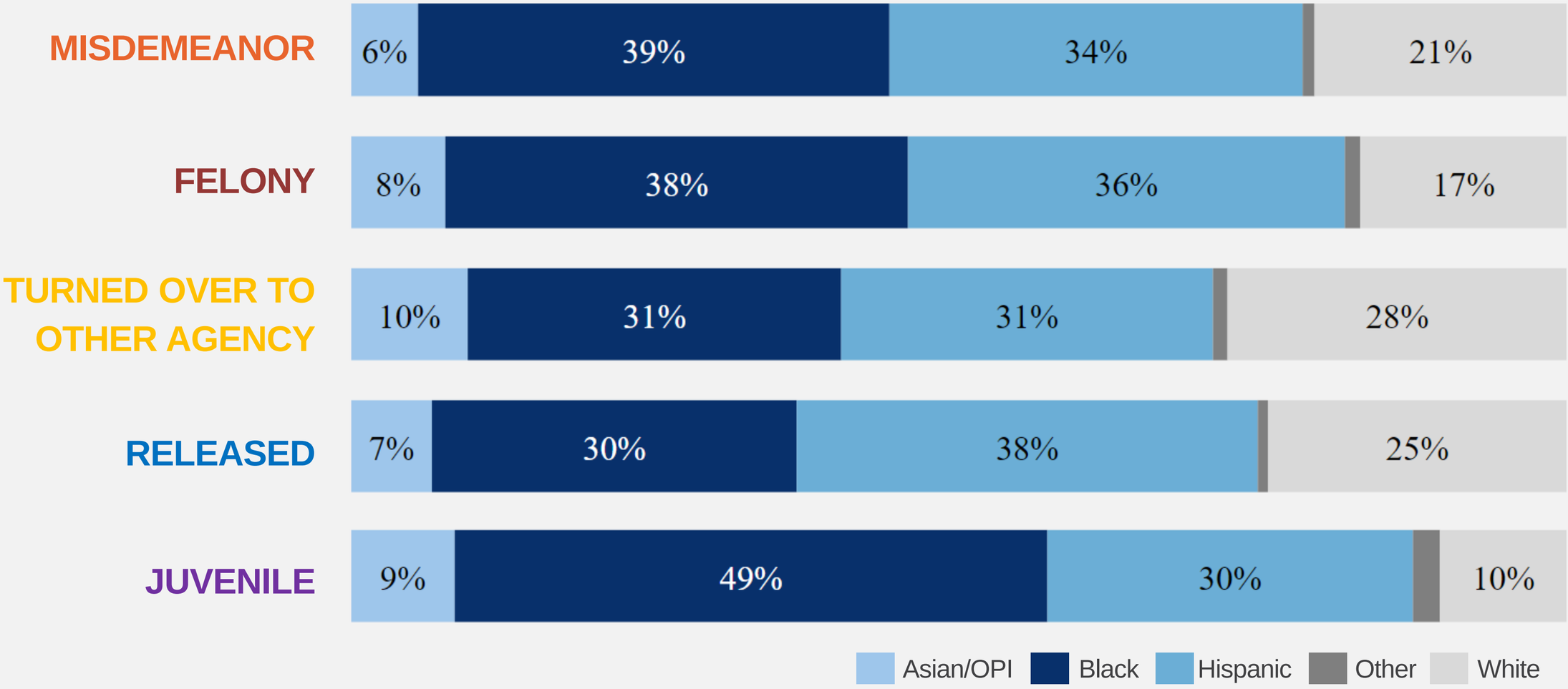




*Juvenile Disposition consists of Juvenile Arrested for 300 W&I, Juvenile Cited, Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Lectured and Released

Arrests January – August 2021

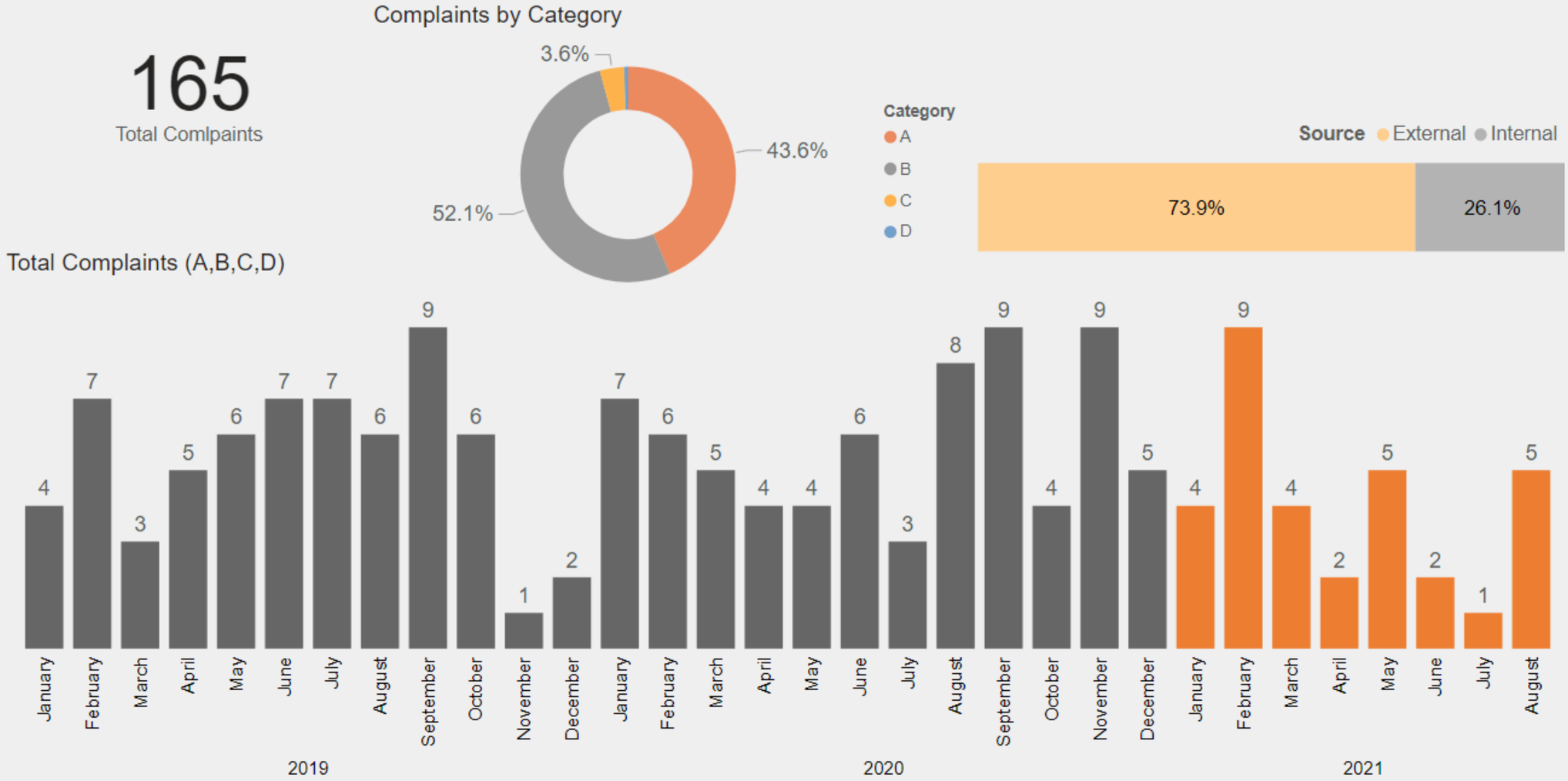
Arrest Disposition by Race, Jan 2021 – August 2021



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)

Complaints 2019 – 2021

From 2019 – 2021, 74% of all complaints came from the public, and 56% of all complaints were less than Category A.



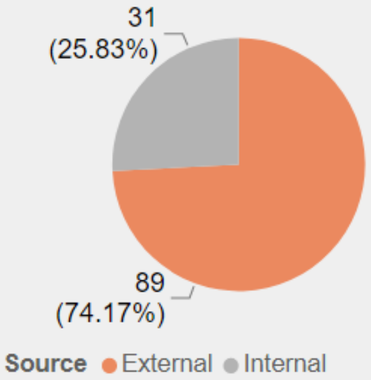
Note: Category A (Misconduct), B (Procedural), C (Informal), D (Policy). Additional definitions are available in the “Definitions” slides.

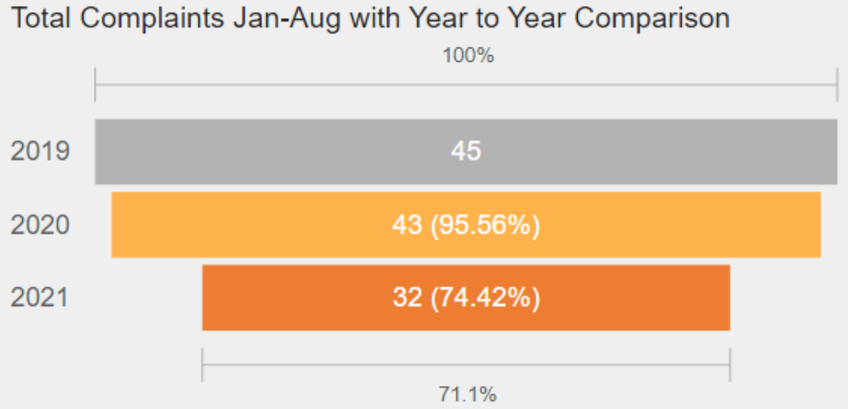
Complaints January – August

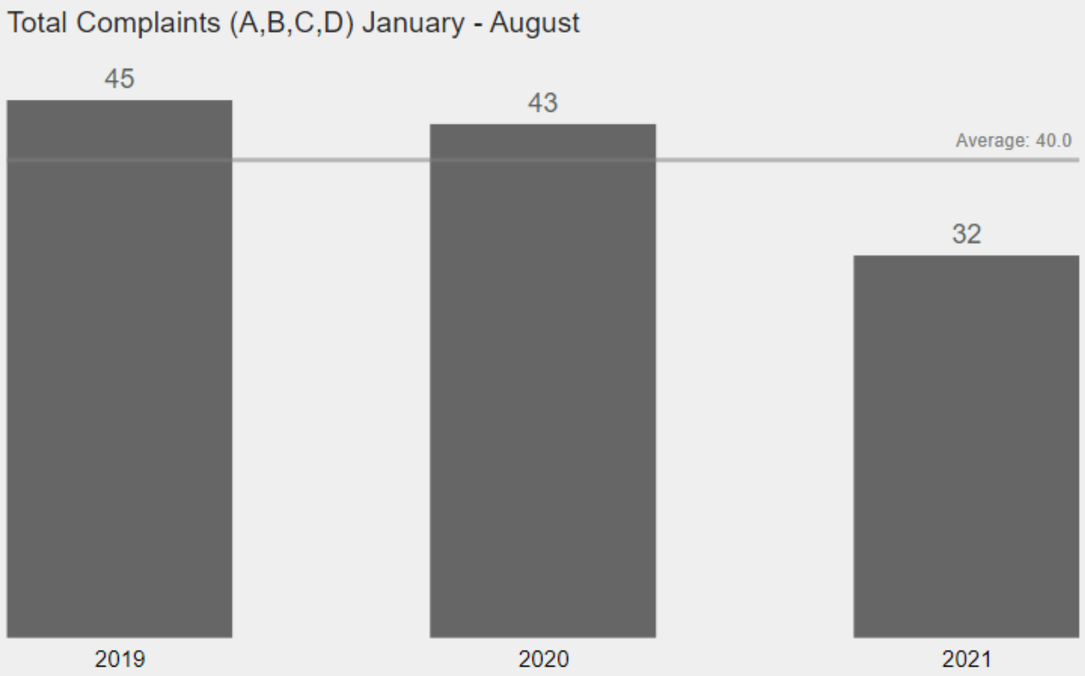
The number of complaints in 2021 is **down 26%** from the same period in 2020.

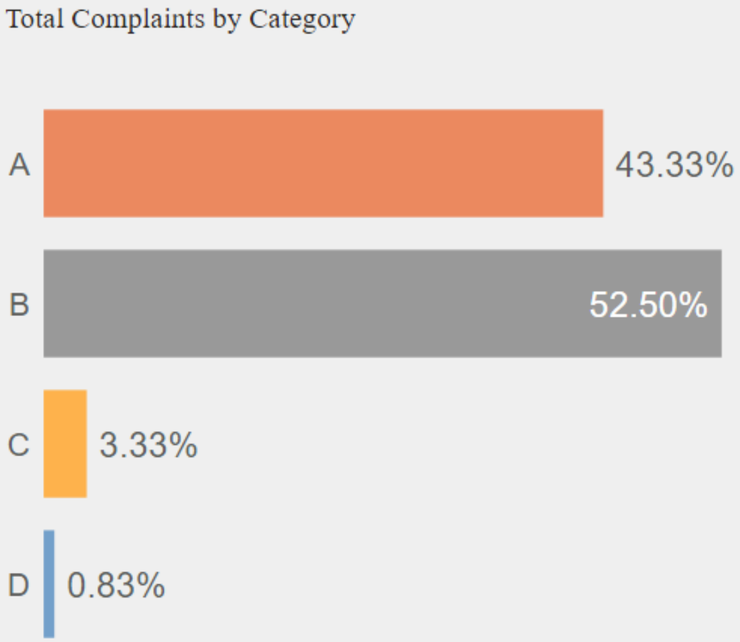
120

Total Complaints January - August 2019, 2020, 2021



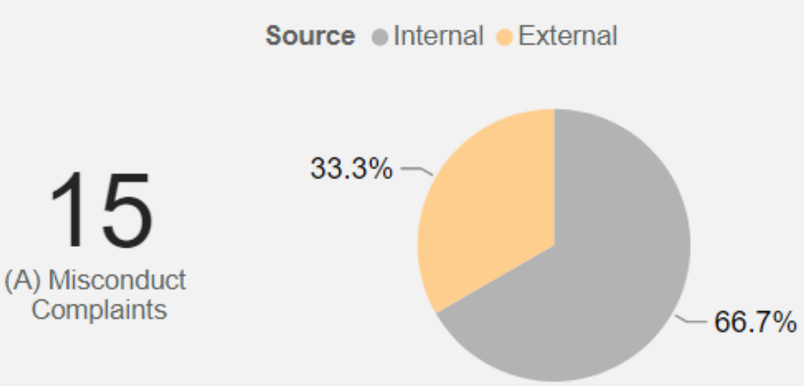


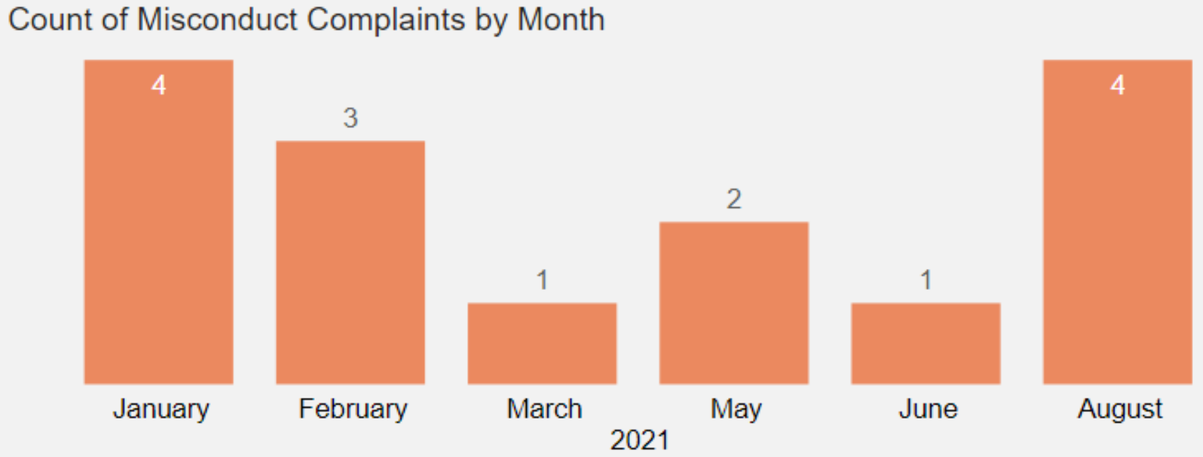


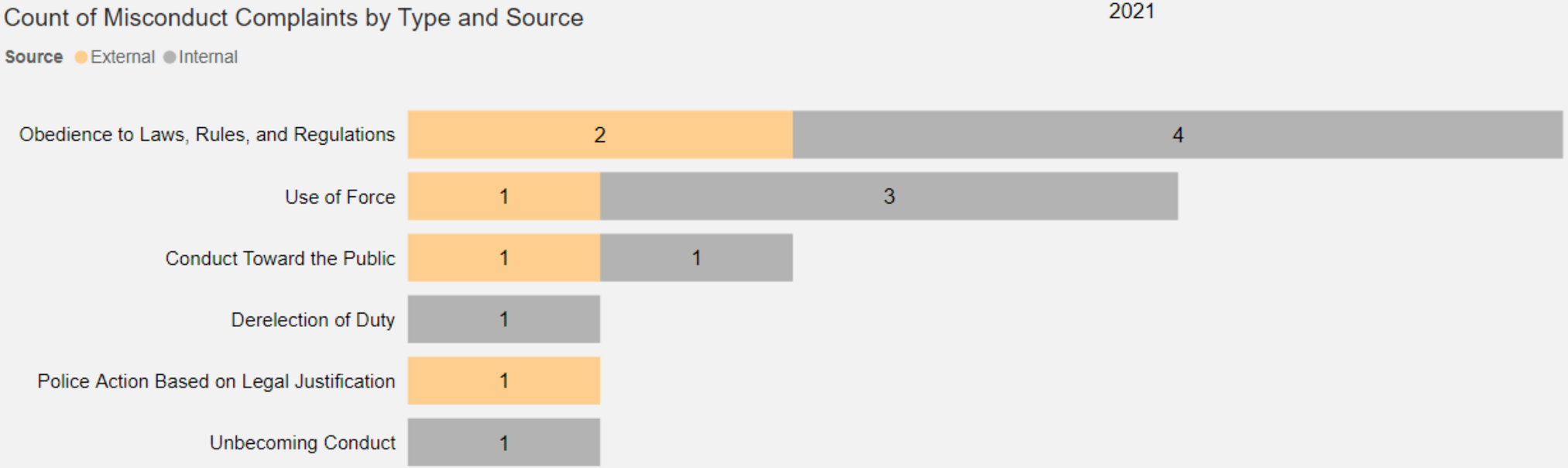


Misconduct Complaints

Misconduct Complaints (Category A) from January – August 2021







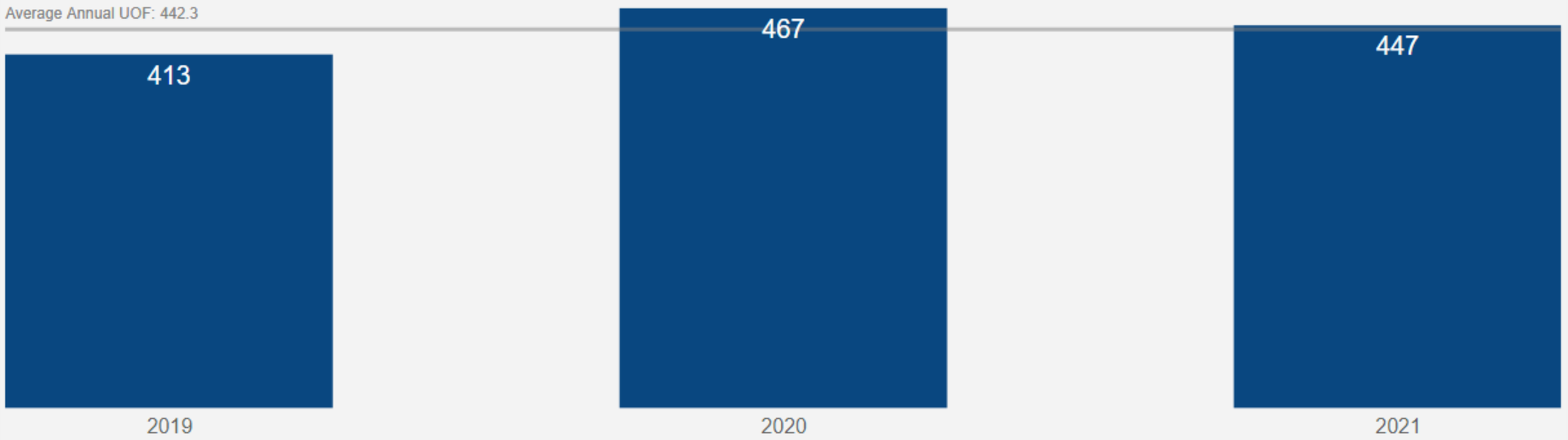
Use of Force

The number of use of force incidents in 2021 is **down 4%** from the same period in 2020.

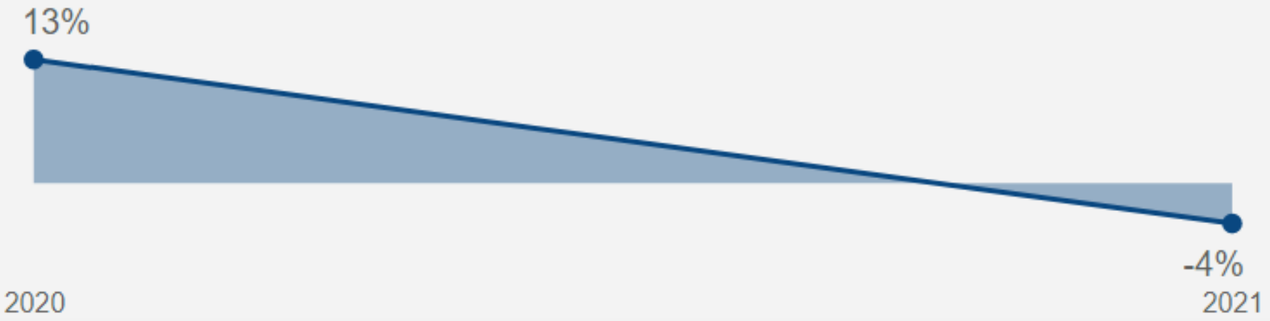
55.9

Average Use of Force Incidents per Month

Use of Force Incidents by Year between January - August



Year-over-Year change shows a decrease in 2021 from 2020, which spiked from UOF incidents in 2019.



Officer Involved Shootings

Officer Involved Shootings YTD 2021 is included in the Officer Involved Critical Incident Deep Dive Discussion

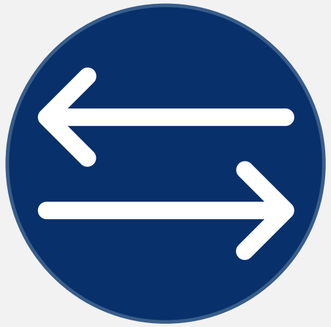
Goal #5

Create methods to establish the public's understanding of police policies and procedures and recognition of exceptional service in an effort to foster support for the police.

Chief's Community Advisory Board

Mission Statement:
The Community Advisory Board (CAB) fosters better communication, trust, and collaboration between the people of Stockton and their police.

CAB is comprised of a cross-section of Stockton's civic, business and religious leaders and encourages:



Two-way communication between the Department and the community

Sharing of concerns on crime and police relations

Sharing of information on current Department initiatives

Chief's Community Advisory Board Agendas

Jan-2021
Reviewed diversity hiring and hosted a discussion with line-level SPD Officers

Feb-2021
Reviewed diversity hiring, 2020 crime stats, City Manager Review Board updates, and recap of officer discussion

Mar-2021
Reviewed City Manager Review Board update, CAB membership, and reports in Bay Area of Violence on Asian-American Elders

Apr-2021
Reviewed Chief's updates and open discussion

May-2021
Reviewed CAB membership, crime stats update, and hiring update

Jun-2021
Reviewed Officer-Involved Shooting on May 11, 2021, fireworks task force, and Community Service Officers

Jul-2021
Reviewed feedback on Community Service Officers' session, Chief's update on OIS video and current events, and future meetings

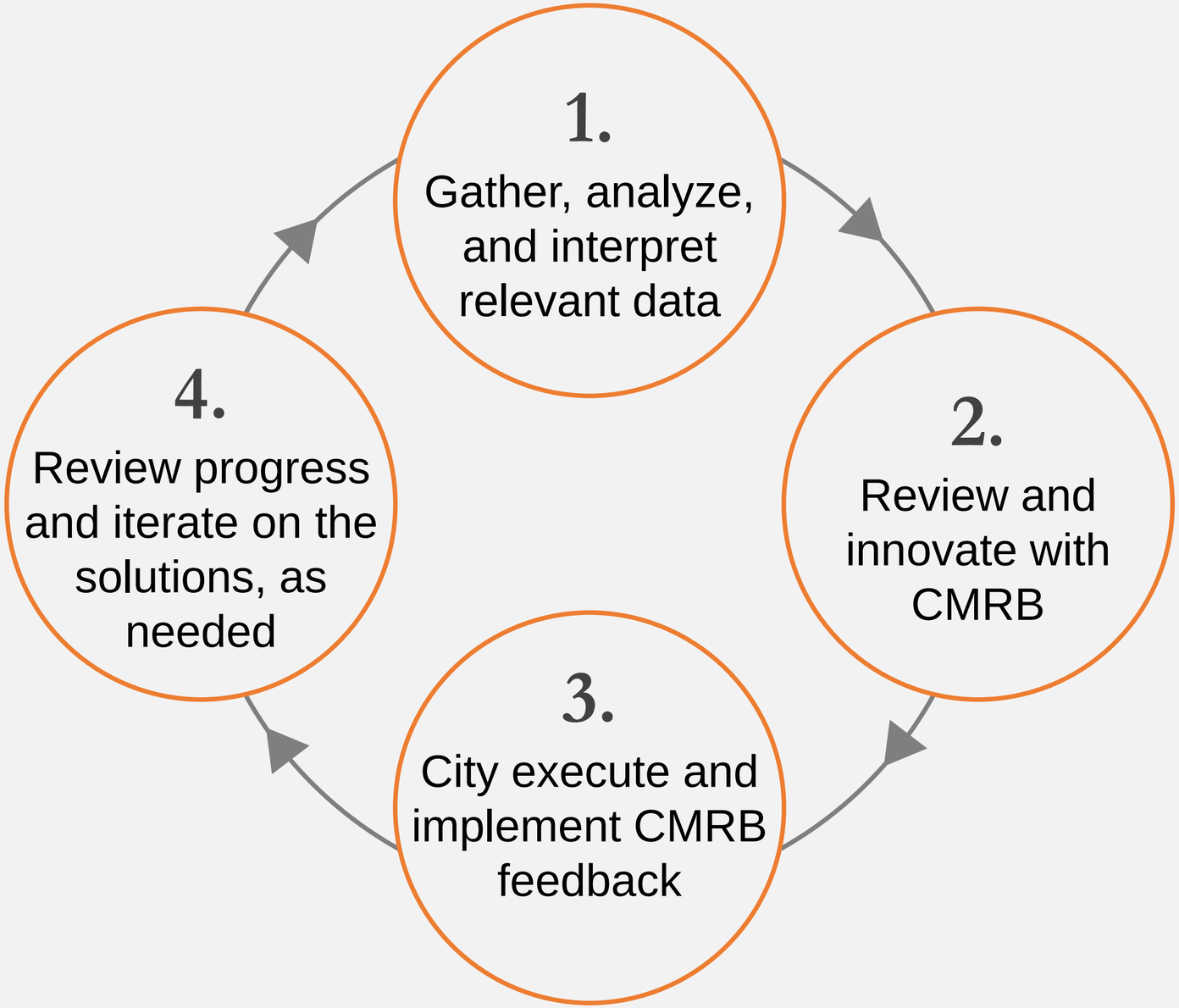
Aug-2021
Reviewed Chief's update on current events and gang violence suppression unit presentation

Community-Based Project

Early Warning System

- SPD early warning system has been selected for the first community-based project.
- Based on CMRB data analysis and feedback, it was identified that additional data, i.e. use of force, need to be considered in the early warning system.
- Community-based project goal:
    - **Partner with a 3rd party, preferably a university, to develop a predictive analytics program to enhance SPD's early warning system.**
- Moving forward with next steps is dependent on City Council support.

Community-Based Projects



Community-Based Projects

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

Officer Involved Critical Incidents

Officer Involved Critical Incident

An **Officer Involved Critical Incident (OICI)** is an incident involving the use of force by a police agency employee, whether intentional or accidental, that proximately causes the death of another human being. These incidents include officer-involved shootings, uses of force, and traffic collisions.

Source: https://www.sjgov.org/da/oici

Definitions

Actor: A person whose act is or intends to be a “proximate cause” of an injury, serious bodily injury, or death to another person

Victim: The person who is injured by the act of the Actor, whether or not intentionally

Proximate Cause: A cause which, in a natural and continuous sequence, produces the injury, without which cause the injury would not have occurred

Fatal Injury: Death, or injury which is so severe that death is likely to result.

Member Agencies: The law enforcement agencies in San Joaquin County which are members of this Protocol Agreement

Venue Agency: The Member Agency, or Member Agencies, within whose jurisdiction the Incident occurs

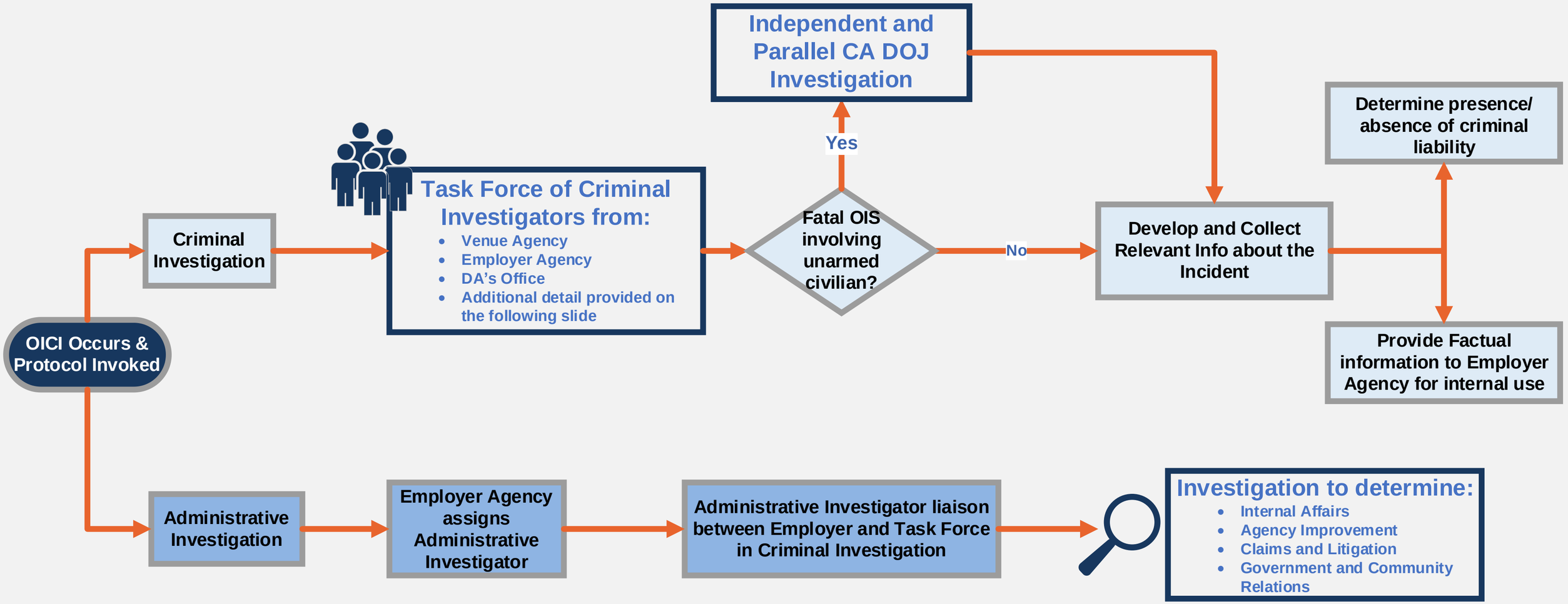
Employer Agency: The Member Agency, by whom the involved police employee is employed or with which he/she is affiliated. In many cases the Venue Agency will also be the Employer Agency

Criminal Investigators: Those investigators assigned by the Venue Agency(cies). the Employer Agency(cies), the California Highway Patrol and the District Attorney’s Office to conduct the criminal investigation of the incident.

Administrative Investigators: Those investigators assigned by the Employer Agency to conduct the Administrative Investigation of the Incident.

Source: https://www.sjgov.org/da/oici

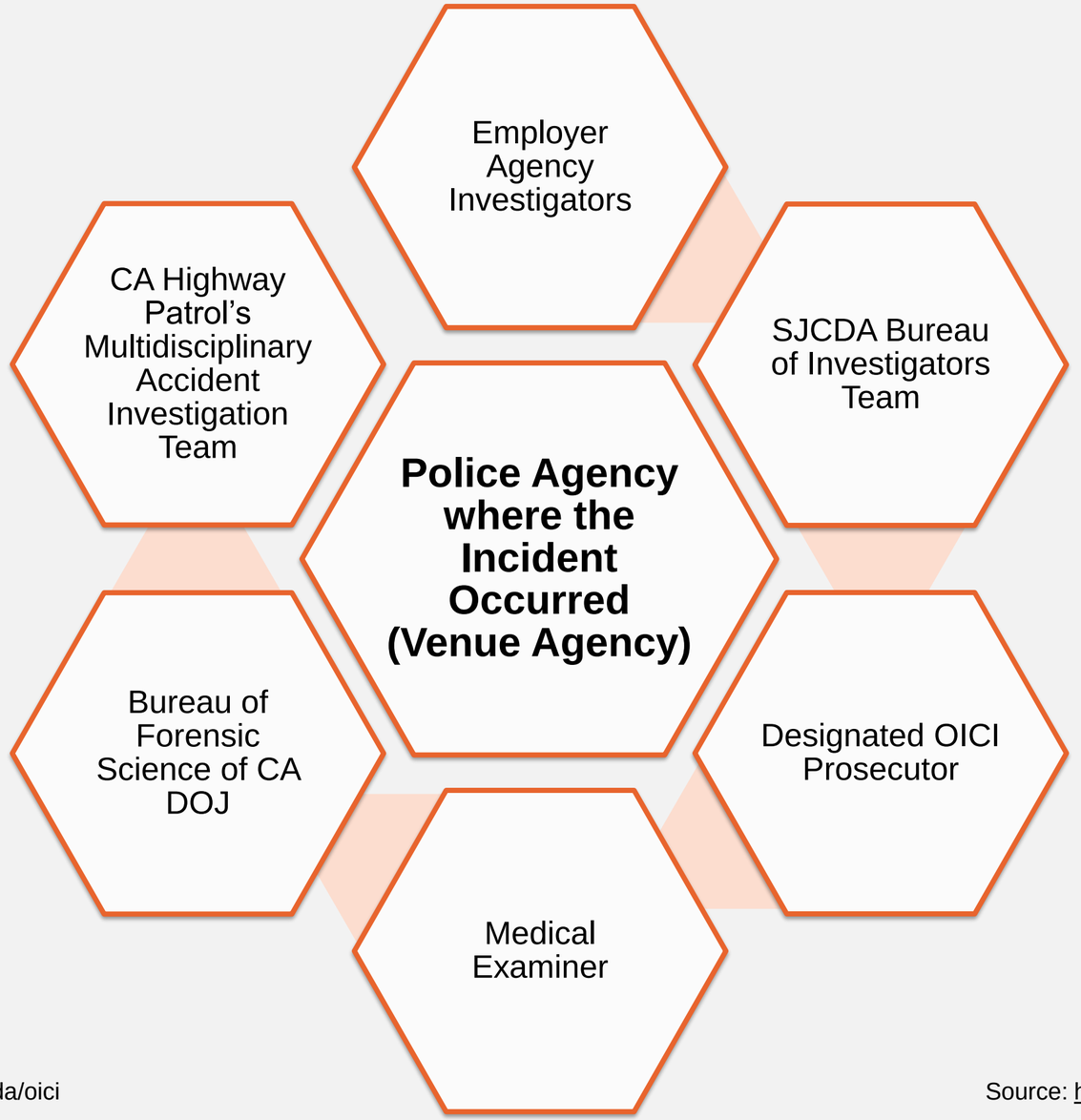
OICI Process

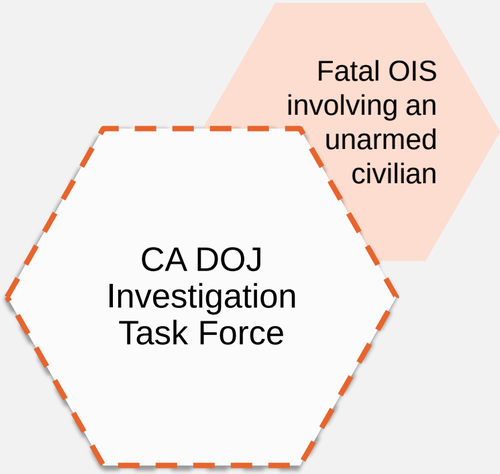


Source: https://www.sjgov.org/da/oici

Note: As of September 2020, AB-1506 requires CA DOJ to investigate "Incidents of an officer-involved shooting resulting in the death of an unarmed civilian."
Source: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB1506

Protocol Task Force





Source: https://www.sjgov.org/da/oici

Source: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB1506

Criminal Investigation

OICI Occurs

Venue Agency Notifies SJCDA's Bureau of Investigation of the incident

Venue Agency assembles Protocol Task Force of Investigators

Task Force will form teams between the investigators to do the following:

- Investigate Scene /Collect Evidence
- Interview Officers
- Interview Civilians

Task Force will reconvene to determine if more info is needed

If Needed:

- Cellphone Analysis
- Search Warrant
- Medical Tests

After Investigation is Completed:

All Task Force member submit reports/evidence to OICI unit

OICI Unit review and present findings to OICI Review Committee

OICI Review Committee recommend a course of action to DA's Office

DA's office independently reviews the investigation and determines:

Charges Not Filed

DA's writes memo describing incident and legal reasons charges were not filed:

Send to family of decedent

Optional for Family

Receive the memo
Have it explained
Hear/view recordings

Send to CEO of Agency

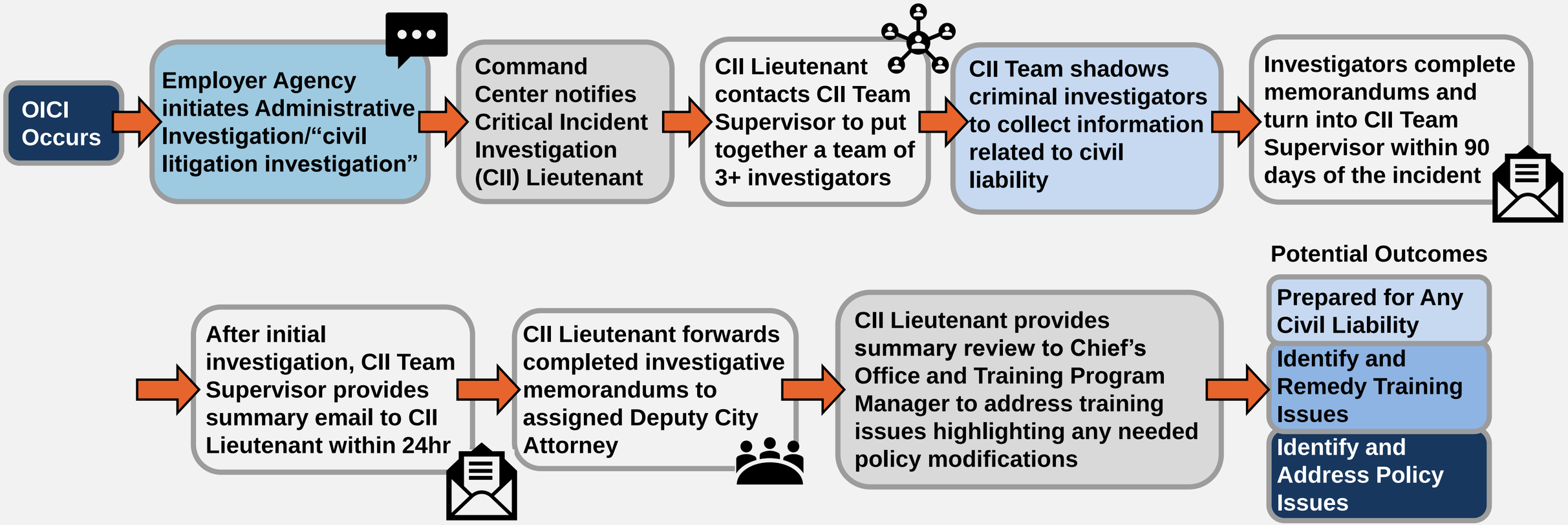
Memo is released to Public

Charges Filed

Criminal Complaint is filed listing the appropriate charges and the investigation follows the normal procedure than any criminal prosecution would.

Source: https://www.sjgov.org/da/oici

SPD Administrative Investigation



Source: http://ww1.stocktonca.gov/-/media/Stockton-Website/Departments/Police-Homepage/About-the-Police-Department/General-Orders/Files/2019-Updates/11-27-19-Update/Q-W-Files/Q-10.pdf?la=en&hash=C923995C66B93039258567A9121299F249CAF5D1

SPD Protocol Review Committee

OICI Occurs

Committee convenes as soon as practical after receipt of all reports involving the incident, and no later than eight (8) months after the incident.

Protocol Review Committee Composition:

- Deputy Chief over involved employee's division
- Captain over involved employee's division
- Lieutenant of Personnel and Training
- Legal Advisor

Committee conducts a complete examination of the circumstances surrounding the shooting incident.

Potential Committee Findings

- **Within Policy** – Followed SPD policy.
- **Not Within Policy** – Did not follow SPD policy.
- **Accidental** – An accident, whether or not careless or negligent.
- **Exonerated** – Not within SPD policy, but justified for the situation.

Professional Standards conducts further investigation and recommends corrective actions.

Committee findings and recommendations provided in writing by Committee Chair to Chief of Police at the conclusion of the meeting.

After Chief of Police decision, Committee report forwarded to Professional Standards for filing.

Reports may be used during performance assessments and/or as a consideration of the named officer(s) for assignment and transfers.

Source: http://www.stocktongov.com/files/Q-06.pdf

OICI 2009-2021

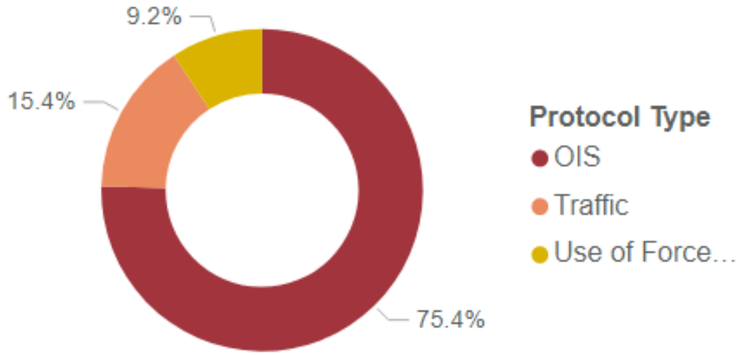
Officer Involved Critical Incidents (OICI)

65
Officer Involved Critical Incidents

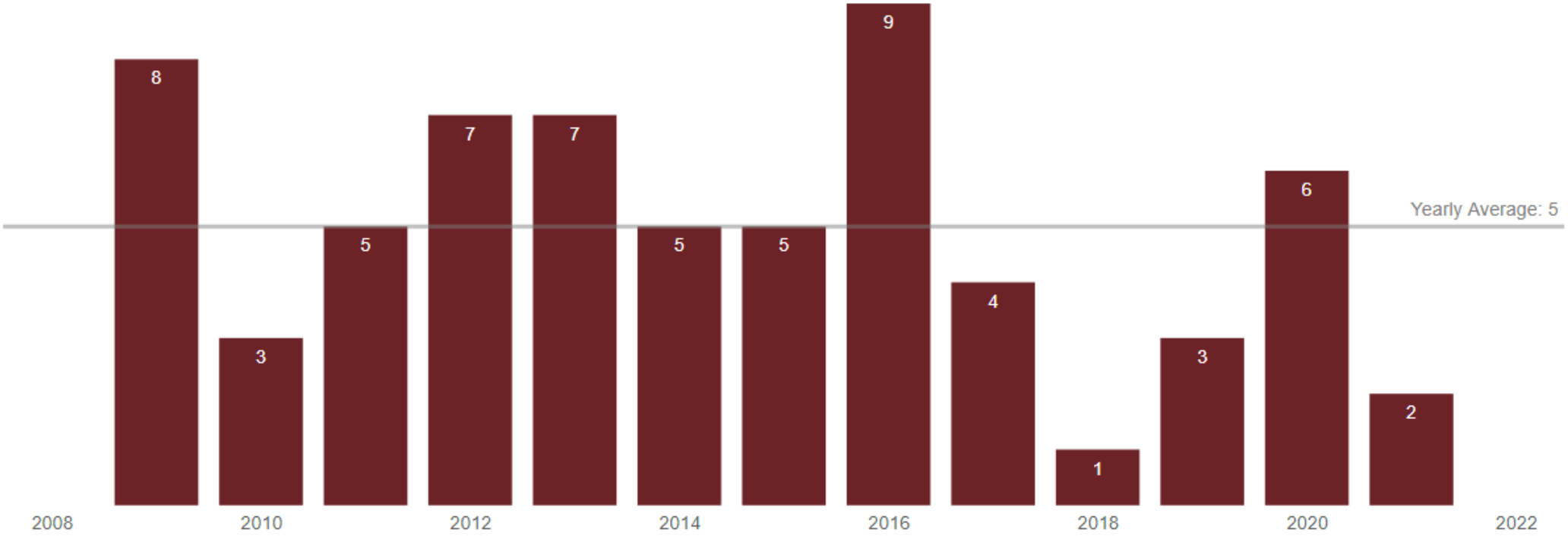
49
Officer Involved Shooting Incidents

10
Traffic Protocol Incidents

6
Use of Force Incidents



Total Officer Involved Critical Incidents per Year

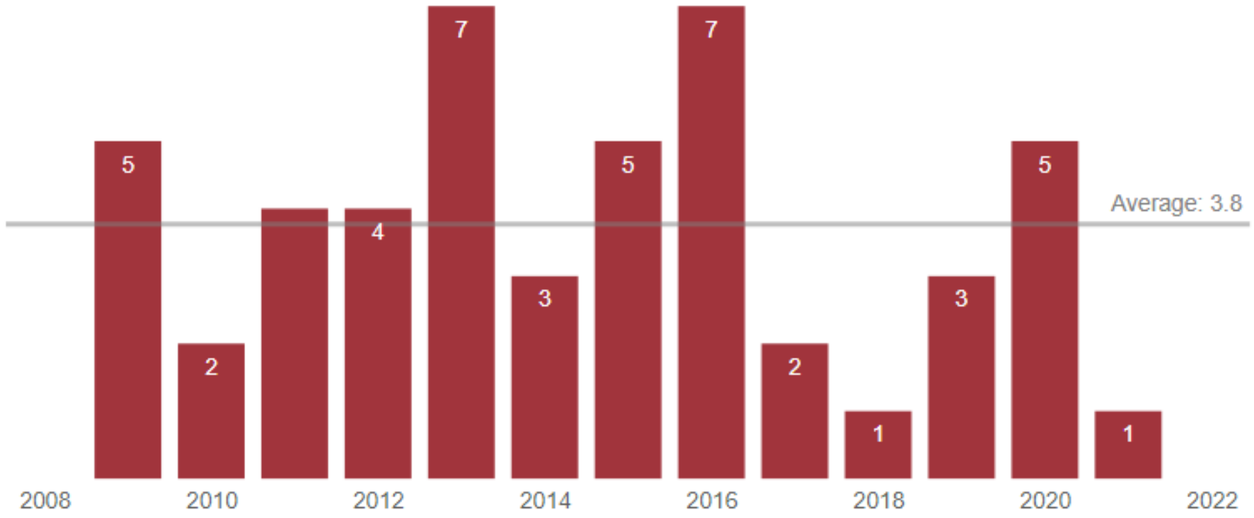


Officer Involved Shootings

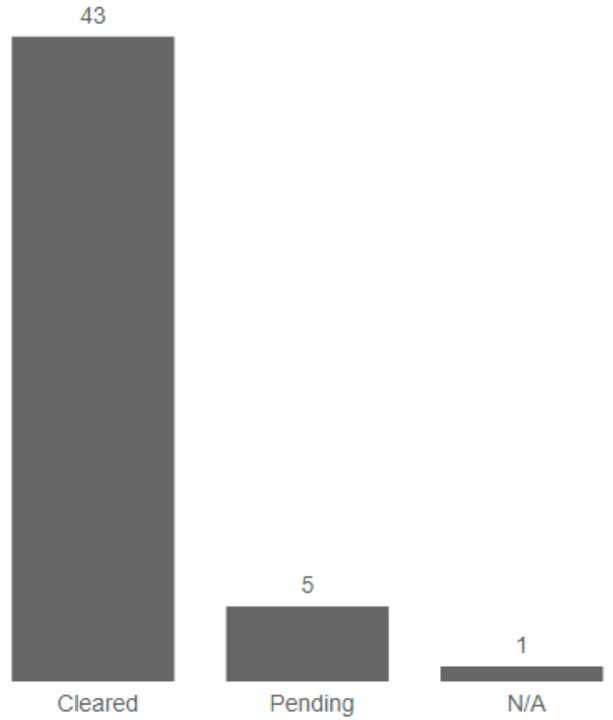
Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) Critical Incidents

49	96	21	56	30	1
Officer Involved Shooting Incidents	Stockton Police Officers Who Fired a Weapon	Other Agency Officers	Suspects	Deceased Suspects	Deceased Stockton Police Officer

Total Officer Involved Shooting Incidents per Year



Total Officer Involved Shooting Incidents by DA Decision

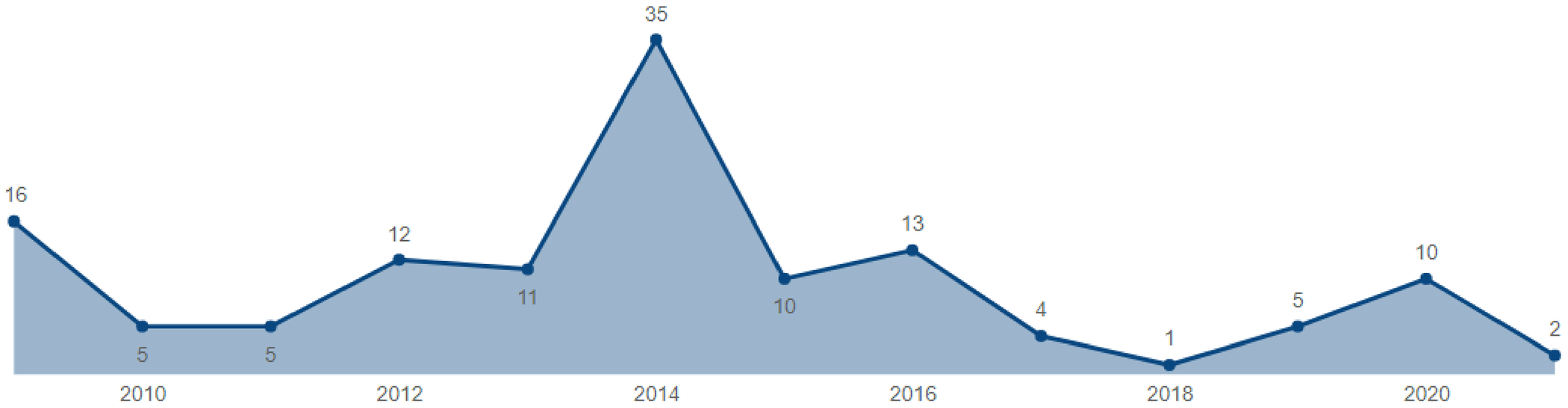


OIS Stockton Police Officers

Stockton averaged 3.5 OIS incidents per year from 2009 – August 2021. This is a rate of 1.1 OIS per 100,000 people.

45	96	31.9	19	1
Officer Involved Shooting Incidents	Stockton Police Officers Who Fired a Weapon	Average SPD Officer Age at Time of Incident	Stockton Police Officers at more than 1 OIS	Stockton Police Officer Fatalities

Number of SPD Officers Involved per Year

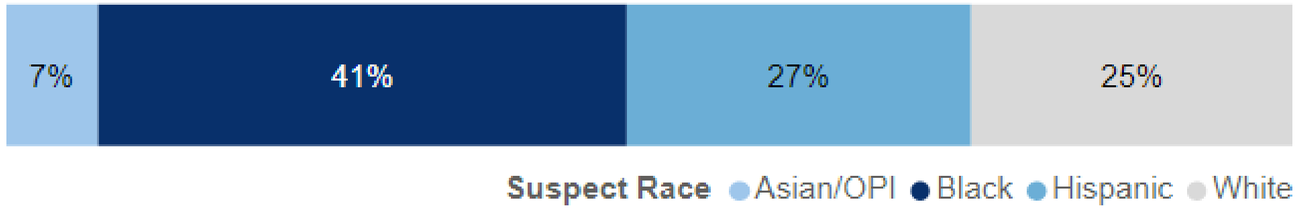


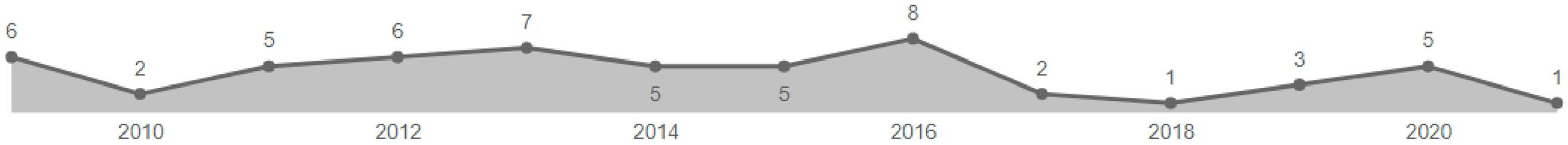
OIS Suspects

Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) Critical Incidents

49	56	29.63	30
Officer Involved Shooting Incidents	Suspects	Average Suspect Age at Time of Incident	Suspect Fatalities

Number of Suspects Involved per Year



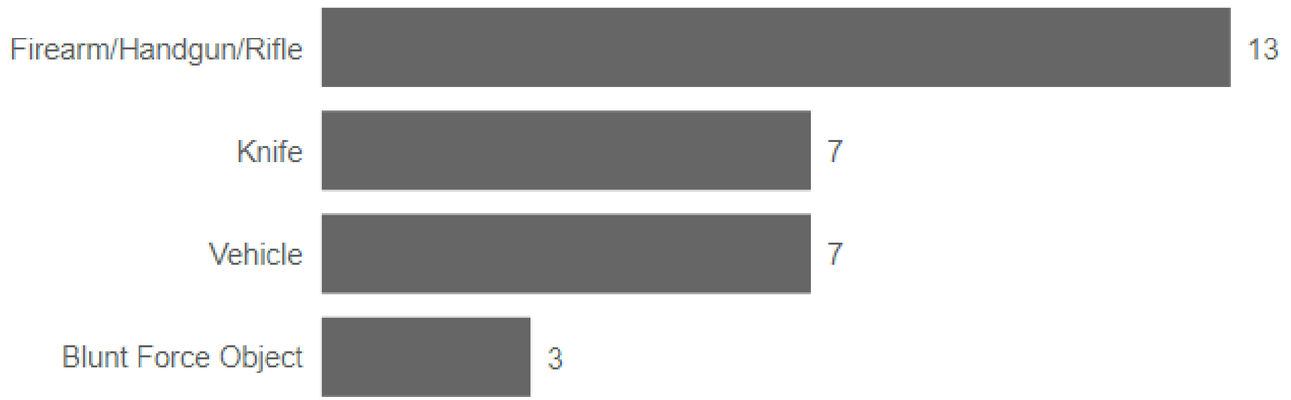


OIS Suspect Fatalities

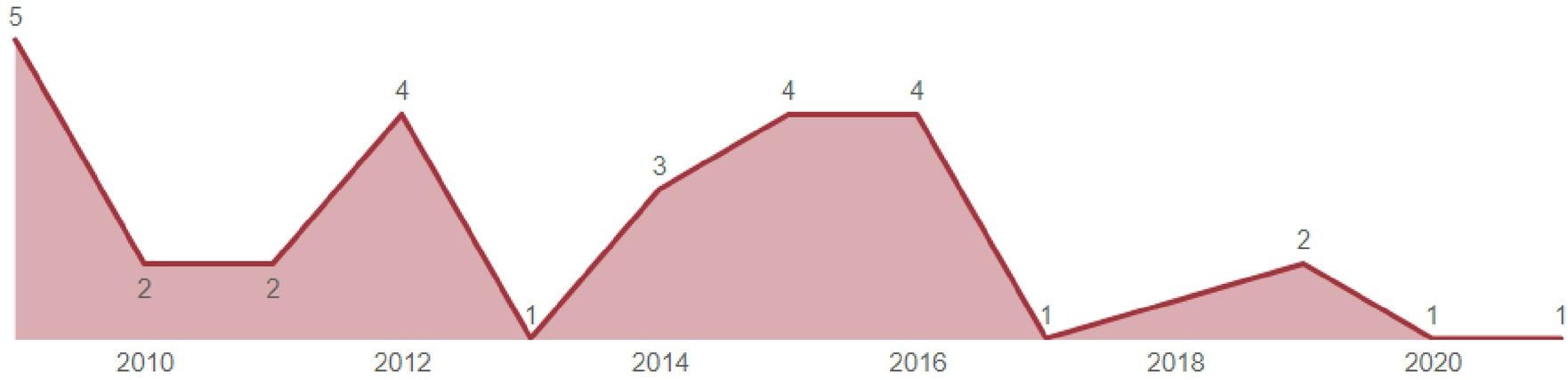
All of the deceased suspects in Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) Critical Incidents were armed.

30
Suspect Fatalities

Count of Suspects with Weapons



Suspect Fatalities by Year

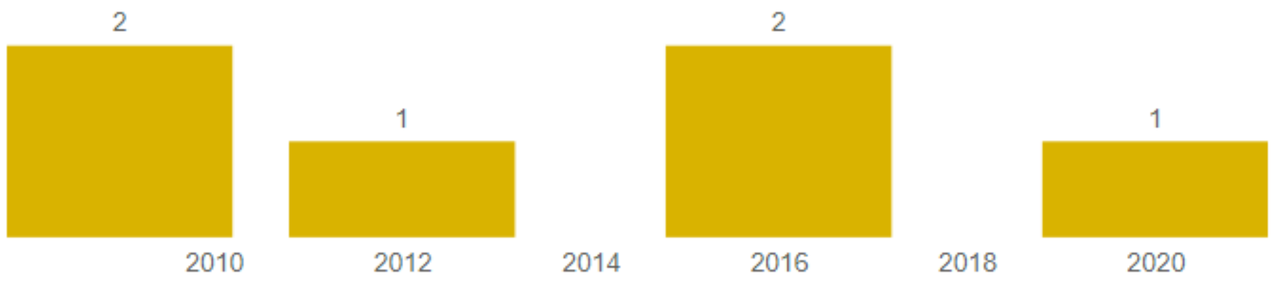


Use of Force Incidents

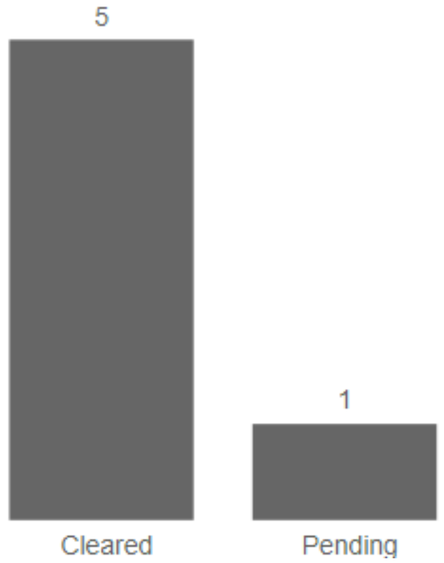
Use of Force (UOF) Critical Incidents

6	15	6	6
Use of Force Incidents	Stockton Police Officers Who Used Force	Suspects	Deceased Suspects

Total Use of Force Incidents per Year



Total Use of Force Incidents by DA Decision



UOF Stockton Police Officers

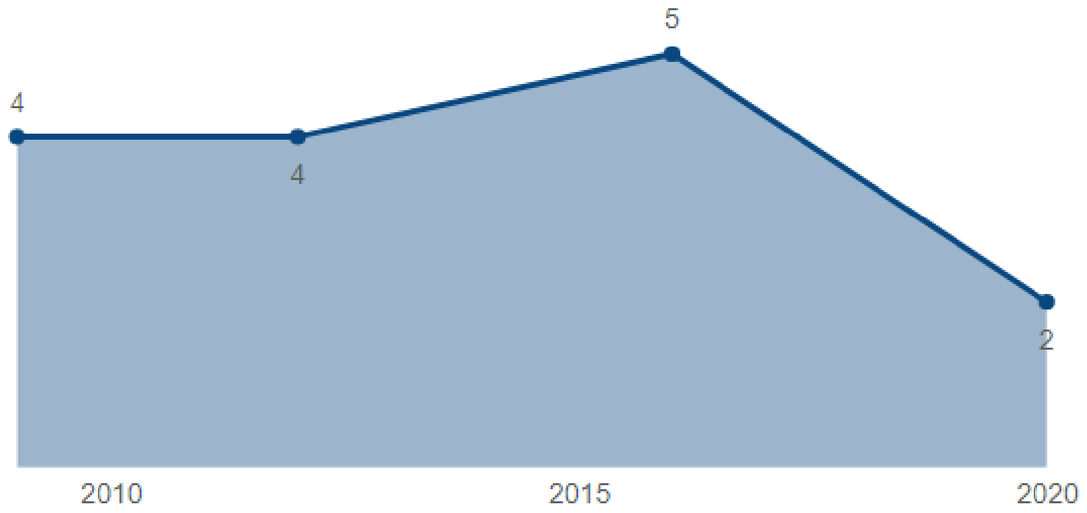
Use of Force (UOF) Critical Incidents

6
Ues of Force Incidents

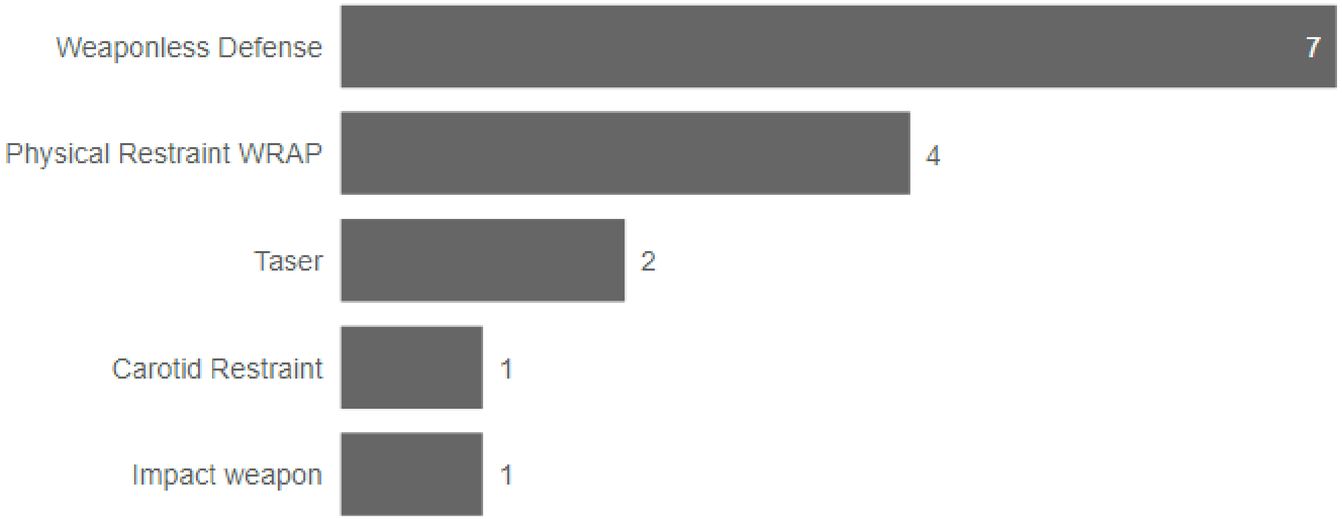
15
Stockton Police Officers Who Used Force

35.3
Average SPD Officer Age at Time of Incident

Number of SPD Officers Involved per Year



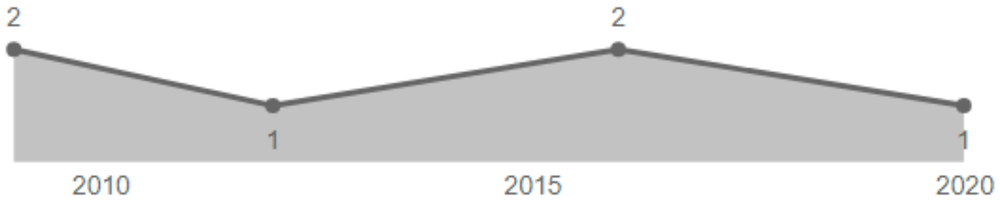
Types of Force Used

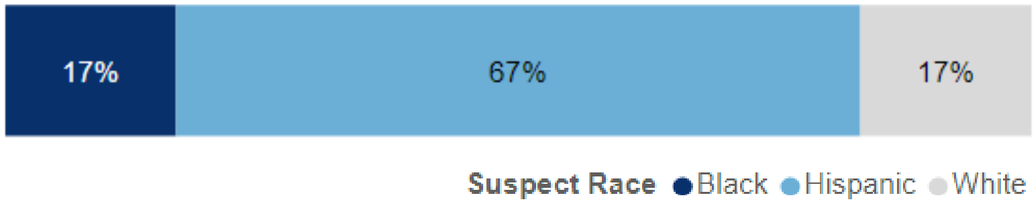


UOF Suspects

Use of Force (UOF) Critical Incidents

6	6	38.0	6
Use of Force Incidents	Suspects	Average Suspect Age at Time of Incident	Suspect Fatalities





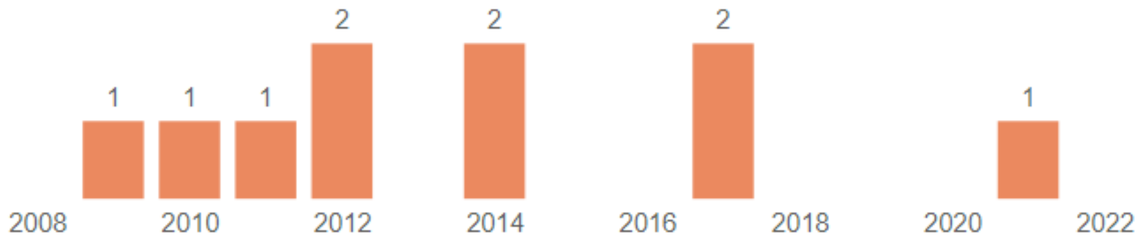
Count of Fatalities by Cause of Death

Traffic Critical Incidents

Traffic Critical Incidents

10	25	2	8	1	16	12
Traffic Incidents	Stockton Police Officers	Other Agency Officers	Driver Suspects	Passenger Suspect	Public Subjects	Fatalities

Total Traffic Critical Incidents per Year



Total Traffic Critical Incidents by DA Decision

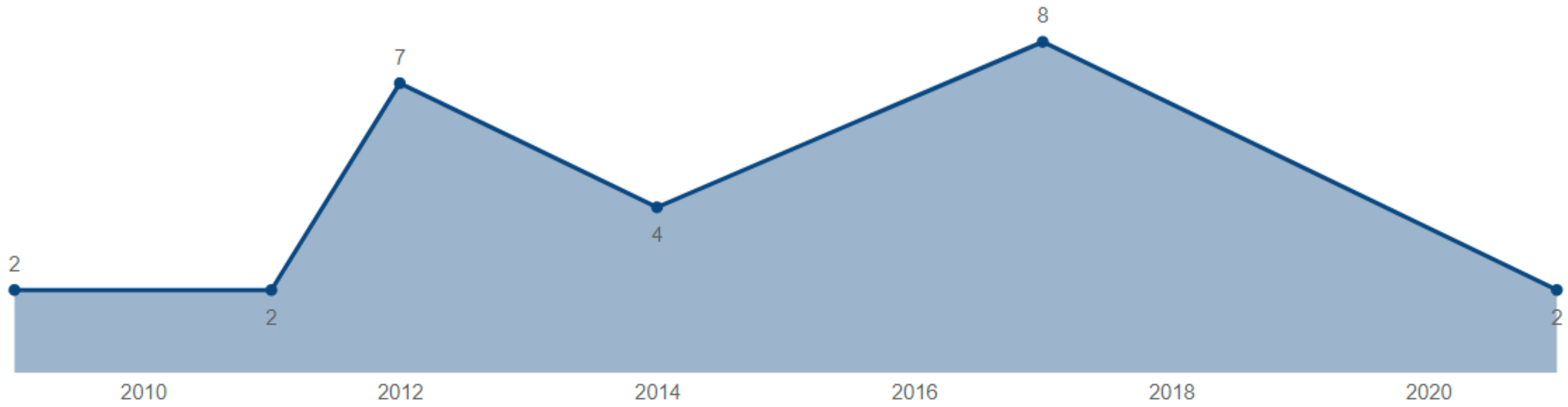
Note: one of the 10 Traffic Critical Incidents involved only CHP

Traffic SPD Officers

Traffic Critical Incidents that involved Stockton Police Officers

9	25	31.4	1
Traffic Critical Incidents	Stockton Police Officers	Average SPD Officer Age at Time of Incident	Stockton Police Officer Fatality

Number of SPD Officers Involved per Year



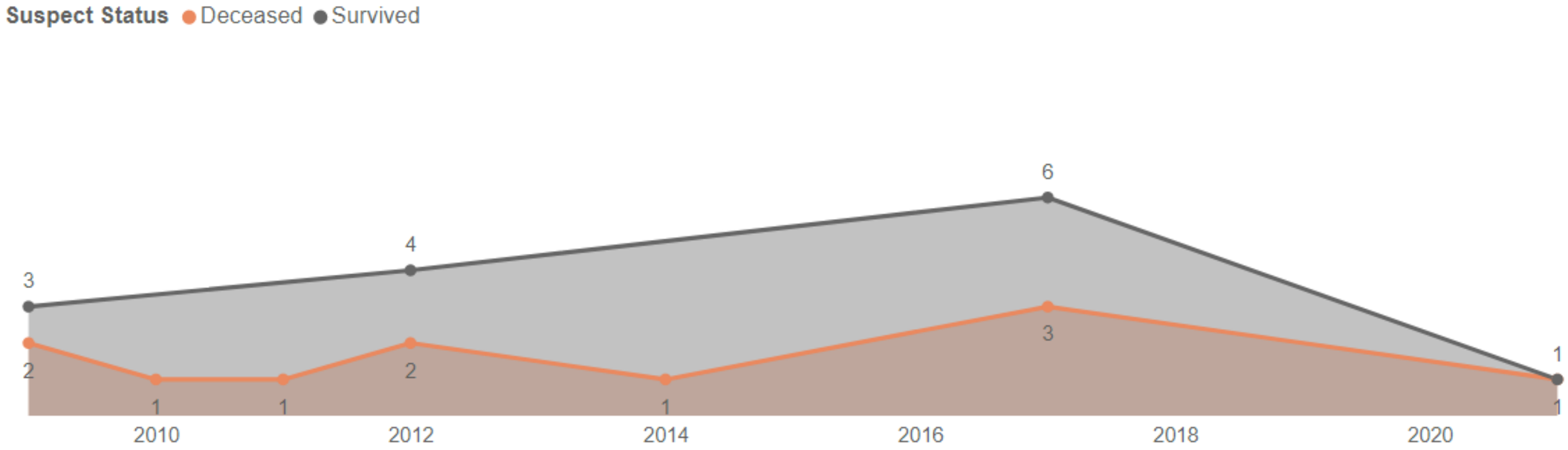
Note: one of the 10 Traffic Critical Incidents involved only CHP

Traffic Suspects/Subjects

Traffic Critical Incidents

9	9	16	8	3
Traffic Critical Incidents	Suspects	Subjects	Suspect Fatalities	Subject Fatalities

Number of Suspects & Subjects Involved in Traffic Critical Incidents per Year



Note: one of the 10 Traffic Critical Incidents involved only CHP

Upcoming Meetings

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

CITY OF STOCKTON

Thanks for being here!

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 mangers 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.

External source used: https://www.lisc.org/media/filer_public/c4/8d/c48daae3-bfe5-4497-9491-ff51cb569bde/bcji_crime_analysis_for_non_criminal_justice_researchers_fundamentals_d2.pdf

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.

External source used: General Order I-1 (July 24,2014)

Complaint Process

Internal Complaint

Or

Citizen Complaint

Employee's Supervisor

Category B: Procedural Complaints
Category C: Informal Complaints
Category D Policy Complaints

Category A: Misconduct Complaints

Alleged violations of law, policy, or procedure.
Forwarded to Professional Standards for Further Investigation

Professional Standard Formal Investigation

Roundtable Review

- Deputy Chief
- Deputy City Attorney
- Captain of Employee's Division

Chief of Police Review

Final Determination of outcome & discipline

Letter of Reprimand
Suspension
Demotion
Termination

Skelly Meeting Scheduled

City Manager &
HR Director
Review/Approve Final Outcome

Final Outcome

Employee is notified of the outcome and discipline is imposed

City Council Received Quarterly Report

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.

External source used: http://ww1.stocktonca.gov/Departments/Police/News-and-Information/General-Orders

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.

External source used: http://ww1.stocktonca.gov/Departments/Police/News-and-Information/General-Orders

Use of Force

Definitions

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

Definitions

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.

Use of Force-Overview

Per Incident

Per Officer

Per Suspect

Per Force Type

Applications of Force

Mid-June 2015 – December 2020

3,429 Incidents

553
Officers

8,035
Times officers used force

3,029
Suspects Involved

3,632
Times Suspects were Involved

Force Type: Taser

802 Times Taser was deployed

307/802 Times Taser had effective deployment

445/3,429 Incidents Taser was deployed