City Manager’s Review Board

C M R B | December 17th, 2020
Agenda

- Welcome
- YTD Crime Look
- SPD Performance
- Use of Force Discussion
- Upcoming Meetings
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
• Use of Force Discussion
• Upcoming Meetings
YTD Crime Look
YTD Crime Look
Crime look, January – November 2020

Part I Total Crime
- 2020: 12,497
- 2019: 15,409
- Decrease: 19%

Violent Crime
- 2020: 3735
- 2019: 4047
- Decrease: 8%

Property Crime
- 2020: 8762
- 2019: 11,362
- Decrease: 23%

Homicides
- 2020: 47
- 2019: 32
- Increase: 47%

Non-Fatal Shooting Incidents
- 2020: 121
- 2019: 123
- Decrease: 2%

# Day in the Life of Police

Averages using 2019 actuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calls for Service</strong></td>
<td>1181 Calls/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 345 Internally Generated/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 786 Externally Generated/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of Force</strong></td>
<td>1.7 Incidents/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 4.23 Officers/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Officers Assaulted during UOF</strong></td>
<td>0.23 Officers Assaulted/day, 7/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.18 Officers Injured, 5/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPD Dispatched to 916 Calls/day</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arrests</strong></td>
<td>32 Arrests/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>962 Arrests/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Report Taken</strong></td>
<td>106 Reports/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proactive Actions 76/day</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Engagements</strong></td>
<td>0.6 Engagements/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Engagements/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Proactive Actions includes call types: Check Out, Subject Stop, Traffic Pursuit, and Traffic Stop
SPD Performance
Calls for Service

Total Quality of Life\(^1\) calls for service, January – November 2020

55,823
58,748

\textbf{5\%} Decrease

*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.\(^2\)

\(^1\)Quality of Life is defined on the following slide.
Calls for Service

Top 5 Quality of Life\(^2\) calls for service by district, January – November 2020

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
Gun Violence Reduction

Two primary strategies

• **Group Violence Intervention**, Ceasefire
  • Lowering risk for individuals - "hot people"

• **Forecast Based Deployment** using Predictive Analytics
  • Lowering risk in geographic areas - "hot places"

Both are data-driven, intelligence-led, and infused with Procedural Justice
Group Violence Intervention

Evidence-based approach includes:

**Analysis** of violent incidents and trends to identify individuals at highest risk

**Respectfully communicating** to those individuals the risks associated with violence

**Offers of supportive relationships** leading to safety and opportunity

**Procedurally-just enforcement efforts** targeted only to those who persist in violence
Group Violence Intervention

The "Triple Bottom Line"

• Violence reduction
• Improved outcomes for high risk guys
• Increased police legitimacy
Group Violence Intervention

Managing Violence

• Problem analysis
• Focusing and aligning resources
• Weekly management cycle
• Direct, respectful communications
• Quality outreach & intervention
• Narrowed enforcement
Ceasefire Process

**Gang/Group Shooting Occurs**
- SPD Patrol/Gang Unit & Investigation teams respond to shooting.
- Watch Commander notifies OVP of shooting incident.

**SPD Response**
- Gang Unit/CRT & CIU mobilizes to gather intelligence & de-escalate conflict through enforcement.

**Weekly SPD Shooting Review**
- Weekly Police Shooting & Homicide Review. Police track group-related violence into scorecard data that informs weekly enforcement/intervention plans.

**Community Safety Meeting**
- Law enforcement, community members & intervention workers sit-down with high-risk young adults to inform them of their safety risk and offer them an opportunity for services and support.

**Focused Enforcement**
- Focused enforcement on individuals/groups who continue to engage in gun violence.

**OVP Response**
- Peacekeeper response to shooting scene & hospital.
- Connect victim’s family to services.
- Meets with victim to understand the root of conflict & connect to services.

**Conflict Mediation**
- OVP & community partners gather intelligence to understand conflict
- Peacekeepers & community partners work to de-escalate conflict through mediations

**Weekly Coordination**
- SPD shares weekly shootings & homicide Data with OVP.
- SPD sends referrals to OVP of identified high-risk individuals
- OVP develops weekly intervention strategies

**Intensive Life Coaching**
- High-Risk Individual volunteers to engage with OVP
- Peacekeeper builds a trusting relationship and provides services, opportunities & supports, leading to better outcomes for the individual.
Group Violence Intervention

HOMICIDE TYPE
2012 - 2020
Group Violence Intervention

**Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 Yr. Avg.**
Group Violence Intervention

**Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 Yr. Avg.**
Sex and Race of All Known Victims and Suspects
Homicides and Non-Fatal Injury Shootings

TOTAL VICTIMS: 179 (JAN 1 - NOV 30, 2020)
TOTAL SUSPECTS: 53 (JAN 1 - NOV 30, 2020)
Age of All Known Victims and Suspects
Homicides and Non-Fatal Injury Shootings

TOTAL VICTIMS: 179 (JAN 1 - NOV 30, 2020)
TOTAL SUSPECTS: 53 (JAN 1 - NOV 30, 2020)
Ceasefire Process

Gang/Group Shooting Occurs
- SPD Patrol/Gang Unit & Investigation teams respond to shooting.
- Watch Commander notifies OVP of shooting incident.

SPD Response
Gang Unit/CRT & CIU mobilizes to gather intelligence & de-escalate conflict through enforcement.

Weekly SPD Review
Weekly Police Shooting & Homicide Review. Police track group-related violence into scorecard data that informs weekly enforcement/intervention plans.

Community Safety Meeting
Law enforcement, community members & intervention workers sit-down with high-risk young adults to inform them of their safety risk and offer them an opportunity for services and support.

Focused Enforcement
Focused enforcement on individuals/groups who continue engage in gun violence.

OVP Response
- Peacekeeper response to shooting scene & hospital.
- Connect victim’s family to services.
- Meets with victim to understand the root of conflict & connect to services.

Conflict Mediation
- OVP & community partners gather intelligence to understand conflict.
- Peacekeepers & community partners work to de-escalate conflict through mediations.

Weekly Coordination
- SPD shares weekly shootings & Homicide Data with OVP.
- SPD sends referrals to OVP of Identified High-risk individuals
- OVP develops weekly intervention strategies

Intensive Life Coaching
- High-Risk individual volunteers to engage with OVP
- Peacekeeper builds a trusting relationship and provides services, opportunities & supports, leading to better outcomes for the individual.
COMMUNICATIONS

ARE WE DELIVERING RESPECTFUL COMMUNICATIONS TO INDIVIDUALS WITH THE HIGHEST-RISK OF BEING A VICTIM OR PERPETRATOR OF GUN VIOLENCE?

COMMUNICATION GOAL FOR 2020

100

JAN – NOV 2020 COMMUNICATIONS

108
INTERVENTIONS

JANUARY – NOVEMBER

98 SHOOTING RESPONSES

42 CONFLICT MEDIATIONS

154 REFERRAL FOLLOW-UPS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMUNICATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARE WE DELIVERING RESPECTFUL COMMUNICATING TO INDIVIDUALS WITH THE HIGHEST-RISK OF BEING A VICTIM OR PERPETRATOR OF GUN VIOLENCE?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMUNICATION GOAL FOR 2020</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAN – NOV 2020 COMMUNICATIONS</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALL-IN PARTICIPANTS</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFETY MEETING PARTICIPANTS</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WE FOCUS ON BUILDING TRUSTFUL RELATIONSHIPS WHILE PROVIDING SUPPORT, OPPORTUNITIES AND CONNECTION TO SERVICES.

CASELOAD DATA

JAN – NOV 2020
HIGH-RISK CASELOAD 140

94% Very High-Risk Factors
91% Gang Affiliated
95% Previously Shot At
33% Shot within last year

Gang Affiliated
Previously Shot At
Shot within last year
WE FOCUS ON BUILDING TRUSTFUL RELATIONSHIPS WHILE PROVIDING SUPPORT, OPPORTUNITIES AND CONNECTION TO SERVICES.

**CASELOAD DATA**

CURRENT ACTIVE HIGH-RISK CASELOAD 69

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38%</td>
<td>Currently Employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87%</td>
<td>Stable Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Critical Safety Issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86%</td>
<td>On 12-month Score Card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62%</td>
<td>On 3-month Score Card</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SERVICES PROVIDED

**JAN - NOV 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Placements</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Assistance</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Services</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID &amp; DMV Issues</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBT Classes</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Advancement</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Relocations</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Service Hours:** 5140
OVP is witnessing the following trends for 2020:

**Domestic Related Homicides.**
30%
More murder-suicides and older domestic violence population.

**Transient Shootings & Homicides**
25%

**Concerned About Early Prison Releases of High-Risk Individuals**
Impact on the Community and Agency

- Quality of life
- Vehicle vs Pedestrian fatalities
- Vehicle collisions
- Physical altercations
- Driving Under The Influence (DUI)

- Shootings
- Assault of police officers
- Vandalism to roadways
- Traffic hazard
- Pursuits
Disposition

- Arrest
- Cite and release or book into jail based on additional charges
- Vehicle impound for 30 days
- Search/Seizure warrant authored for vehicles involved and not contacted/impounded at the time of the sideshow activity
- Restitution for damage to roadway/property
INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATION AND PLANNING
In The Forecast Based Deployment Area
District Selected MAR 2016 - NOV 2020
Firearm-Related Violent Crimes*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>MONTH PRIOR TO FOCUS</th>
<th>MONTH OF FOCUS</th>
<th>MONTH AFTER THE FOCUS</th>
<th>% CHANGE PRIOR/OF</th>
<th>% CHANGE PRIOR/AFTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEAR CREEK (3)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-91%</td>
<td>-64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIVIC (15)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>-56%</td>
<td>-43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAKEVIEW (3)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-86%</td>
<td>-45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK (7)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAPORT (16)</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-65%</td>
<td>-45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALLEY OAK (17)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-40%</td>
<td>-41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*SOUTH DISTRICTS (1)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-80%</td>
<td>-35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

CIVIC

FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

September 2020

LEGEND

• There was a 25% decrease in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
• Four firearm arrests were made in the district

Date Range for Forecast: 03/01/20 – 08/23/20
Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

Date Range for Forecast: 04/01/20 – 09/27/20

- There was a 50% increase in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- Two firearm arrests were made in the district.
There was a 60% decrease in crime in the focus area from the previous month.

Sixteen firearm arrests were made in the district.
Goal #2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engagement Description</th>
<th>Sep-Nov 2020</th>
<th>Sep-Nov 2019</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Public Forums</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch and Community Group Meetings</td>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Events – Total count of engagements e.g. Coffee with the Police, Cocoa with the Cops, Lemonade with the Cops, Trunk or Treat, etc.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Team Engagements – Total count of PIO Office, Chaplains, and Sentinels visiting a neighborhood after a tragedy, e.g. homicide, shooting, etc.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courageous Conversation and Racial Reconciliation Sessions</td>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listening Sessions</td>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Virtual Public Forums

WHO’S FOR OUR SAFETY

Monday Nov. 30th 6PM
Via: Zoom & Facebook Live
Register: bit.ly/whosforoursafety

COME JOIN NCC AS WE ASK
"THE HARD QUESTIONS"
AND ENGAGE IN NO CAP
CONVERSATION WITH THE PUBLIC
SERVANT OF STOCKTON

CITY MANAGER
BLACK

CHIEF
JONES

WE ARE LISTENING

You’re invited to join us on Monday, October 26, 2020 at 4:00 pm for the virtual launch of We Are Listening, an SPD YES! event.

Students are invited to join Chief Eric Jones in a courageous conversation surrounding important topics and issues are community is facing.

To RSVP visit https://qrcode.wearelistening or point your phone camera over the QR code. Passcode: YES
Goal #3

Impact education, oversight, monitoring, hiring practices, and mutual accountability of SPD and the community.
SPD is a partner with SUSD and other local agencies

PSA is a career pipeline for Stockton's youth who have already demonstrated an interest in law enforcement

Students are encouraged to join the Stockton Police Department's Cadet Program once they reach the eligible age of 14

Note: No current 5th-grade class as the school was unable to recruit last spring due to COVID-19 shutdowns. The PSA anticipates recruiting for 5th grade this spring for the 21/22 school year.
PD Academy Trainees

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

Results of Academy Recruitment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Trainees Graduated from Academy</th>
<th>Trainees Separated from Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16/17</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/18</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/19</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/20</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Completion Rate of Academy Trainees

- 16/17: 88%
- 17/18: 69%
- 18/19: 88%
- 19/20: 76%
- Current: 76%

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

**Perishable Skills Program**

Trainings Included:

- All Firearms
- Arrest Control Tactics
- Bias and Racial Profiling
- CPR/First Aid
- Critical Incident
- De-escalation
- Domestic Violence
- Driving
- Tactical Communication
- Taser

**Two Year Renewal**

**Continuing Professional Training**

To Maintain, Update, Expand, Enhance on:

- Incident Management System
- Leadership
- Homeland Security Topics
- Officer Wellness

**Annual Mandatory Training**

- Discrimination and Harassment (Biannual)
- General Orders Use of Force
- Vehicle Pursuit
- Emergency Vehicle Operation

Note: *Suspension of training and travel from March – June 2020 due to COVID Pandemic*
Equal Employment Report

Demographic information on SPD’s Annual Equal Employment Report

By Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian/OPI</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Other includes other, Native America/Alaskan, Two or More Races*
Goal #4

Ensure fair, equitable, and courteous treatment for all.
Complaint Process

**Internal Complaint**
- Employee’s Section Commander

**Citizen Complaint**
- Fills Citizen Complaint form via Phone, web, mail, or in-person

**Category A: Misconduct Complaints**
- Alleged violations of law, policy, or procedure.
- Forwarded to Professional Standards for Further Investigation
- Employee is notified of the outcome and discipline is imposed

**Category B: Procedural Complaints**
- Forwarded to Professional Standards for Further Investigation

**Category C: Informal Complaints**
- Category D Policy Complaints

**Roundtable Review**
- Review for Recommendations
  - Deputy Chief
  - Deputy City Attorney
  - Captain of Employee’s Division

**Skelly Meeting Scheduled**
- Pre-disciplinary meeting with the Chief of Police or Skelly Officer to respond to the allegations prior to the imposition of actual discipline

**City Manager Human Resource Director Review & Approve Final Outcome**
- Final Outcome
  - Employee is notified of the outcome and discipline is imposed

**Final Determination of outcome & discipline**
- Termination
  - Suspension
  - Demotion

**Professional Standard Formal Investigation**
- Preview reports & other documentation
- Conducts Citizen/Officer Witness Interview
- Review Evidence (Body worn Camera)

**City Council Resolution #93-0116**
- By way of the City Manager the City Council receives a quarterly report regarding complaints brought against the PD or individual officers.
- The council may select to review more specific complaint
Misconduct Complaints

# of misconduct complaints investigated\(^5\), January – November 2020

- Internal and external complaint types investigated and reported on by SPD’s Internal Affairs. 9 sustained, 2 not sustained, 1 exonerated, 15 investigations in progress.
Misconduct Complaints

# of misconduct complaints investigated, January – November 2020

- Conduct toward the Public: 4 External, 1 Internal
- Obedience to Law, Rules, and Regulations: 4 External, 0 Internal
- Obedience to Orders: 1 External, 0 Internal
- Police Action Based on Legal Justification: 1 External, 0 Internal
- Unbecoming Conduct: 1 External, 0 Internal
- Documentation and Submission of Reports: 1 External, 0 Internal
- Conduct toward Fellow Members: 0 External, 0 Internal
- Dereliction of Duty: 0 External, 0 Internal
- Truthfulness: 0 External, 0 Internal

Total misconduct complaints: 27

44% External, 56% Internal
Traffic Stops

# of traffic stops with racial breakdown, January – Nov 2020

**People Stopped Jan-Nov 2020**

- **Black**: 29%
- **Hispanic**: 43%
- **Asian/OPI**: 7%
- **Other**: 4%
- **White**: 18%

**Traffic Stops Jan-Nov 2020**

- **2019**
  - Jan: 3,760
  - Feb: 3,454
  - Mar: 3,688
  - Apr: 6,315
  - May: 4,887
  - Jun: 2,261
  - Jul: 2,533
  - Aug: 2,797
  - Sep: 3,046
  - Oct: 1,002
  - Nov: 682

- **2020**
  - Jan: 1,882
  - Feb: 1,838
  - Mar: 2,109
  - Apr: 2,642
  - May: 2,443
  - Jun: 1,274
  - Jul: 1,253
  - Aug: 1,714
  - Sep: 1,716
  - Oct: 921
  - Nov: 624

Note: Demographic numbers may not total due to rounding.
Traffic Stops

# of traffic stops by district, January – Nov 2020

- Civic Center
- Seaport
- Valley Oak
- Lakeview
- Park
- Bear Creek

Jan: 3,753
Feb: 3,451
Mar: 3,687
Apr: 6,315
May: 4,876
Jun: 2,261
Jul: 2,533
Aug: 2,797
Sept: 3,046
Oct: 1,002
Nov: 682
**Arrests**

# of arrests with racial breakdown, January – November 2020

- **People Arrested**
  - **Black**: 36%
  - **Hispanic**: 35%
  - **Asian/OPI**: 7%
  - **Other**: 2%
  - **White**: 21%

- **9% Decrease**

- **# of arrests with racial breakdown, January – November 2020**

- **Note**: Demographic numbers may not total due to rounding.
Note: Total of 224 arrests were outside of City of Stockton or not identified. 201 arrests occurred outside of Stockton and 23 were not identified.
**Arrests**

Disposition Results of Arrest, January – November 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Misdemeanor</th>
<th>Felony</th>
<th>Turned Over to Other Agency</th>
<th>Released</th>
<th>Juvenile*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,005</td>
<td>2,971</td>
<td>1,034</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,266</td>
<td>2,409</td>
<td>857</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,348</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>360</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>540</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Juvenile Disposition consist of Juvenile lectured and released, Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Cited, Juvenile Arrested for 300 W&I*
Arrests

Disposition Results of Arrest by Racial Breakdown, January – November 2020

MISDEMEANOR
- Black: 38%
- Hispanic: 35%
- Asian/OPI: 6%
- Other: 2%
- White: 20%

FELONY
- Black: 37%
- Hispanic: 36%
- Asian/OPI: 8%
- Other: 1%
- White: 17%

TURNED OVER TO OTHER AGENCY
- Black: 30%
- Hispanic: 29%
- Asian/OPI: 7%
- Other: 2%
- White: 32%

RELEASED
- Black: 32%
- Hispanic: 35%
- Asian/OPI: 5%
- Other: 1%
- White: 27%

JUVENILE
- Black: 42%
- Hispanic: 36%
- Asian/OPI: 7%
- Other: 1%
- White: 14%

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)
Arrests - Juvenile

Disposition Results of Type of Juvenile Arrests, January – November 2020

Note: Monthly Average Juvenile Arrests 49 vs. Monthly Average Arrests (all categories) 870
*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)
Use of Force

Use of Force YTD 2020 has been moved to the Use of Force Deep Dive Discussion
Officer Involved Shootings

# of officer involved shooting incidents, January – November 2020 (no change since last meeting)

33% Decrease
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 2020: Reviewed CAB’s vision, mission, and goals.


May 2020: Reviewed domestic violence concerns during stay-at-home orders, community engagement during stay-at-home orders, seasonal rise in gun violence incidents, and transparency.

Jun 2020: Reviewed national events and local demonstrations.

Jul 2020: Reviewed SPD’s Youth Engagement Strategy (YS), Calls for Reform/Defunding, and City Manager’s Review Board.

Aug 2020: Reviewed officer involved critical incident.

Sep 2020: Reviewed Kenosha, WI officer involved critical incident and LA Co Sheriff’s department officer involved critical incident.

Oct 2020: Reviewed introduction of new CAB members, YES events, SPD strategic goal 3: recruit and hire a qualified diverse workforce.

Use of Force
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

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.
General Orders Timeline

**Use of Force**
- **July 15, 2015**
  Amended to require supervisors to respond to scene with use of force for on-scene evaluation
  SPD internal Procedural Justice (PJ) effort*
- **May 31, 2016**
  SDP Use of Canines amended to include PJ
  Canine handler to obtain permission from supervisor prior to using canine in search
- **February 1, 2019**
  Canine handler to obtain permission from supervisor prior to using canine in search
- **December 12, 2016**
  Amended to require SPD to record pedestrian contacts, interviews, and other events
- **March 10, 2017**
  Amended to include officer avoid putting themselves in position to be struck by fleeing vehicle
- **November 7, 2019**
  Amended on unnecessary exhibit of firearms
- **June 12th, 2020**
  Chief Jones issued Departmental special order #20-S-219 to ban the Carotid Control Hold and Training prior to State of California’s ban

**Body Worn Cameras**
- **December 12, 2016**
  Amended to require SPD to record pedestrian contacts, interviews, and other events

**Physical/Carotid Restraint**
- **June 12th, 2020**
  Chief Jones issued Departmental special order #20-S-219 to ban the Carotid Control Hold and Training prior to State of California’s ban

**Canine Use**
- **May 31, 2016**
  Amended to include PJ

**Vehicle Pursuit**
- **March 10, 2017**
  Amended to include officer avoid putting themselves in position to be struck by fleeing vehicle

**Use of Force General Order Updates**
- **September 13, 2019**
  Mandates for California Law Enforcement Agency on UOF
- **June 15, 2020**
  CA Attorney General recommendations to improve UOS, addressing bias, and increasing accountability
- **August 10, 2020**
  Chief Jones issues Info Order #20-I-116 revised to reflect Attorney General rec.
**UOF Incident Process**

**On-Scene**
- Officer will report UOF to Sergeant
- Sergeant will assign another officer to take photos for recorded evidence
- Witnessing Officers will report any UOFs
- Respond with extreme priority for on-scene evaluation
- Review Evidence
- Enter each UOF incident evaluated into UOF Database
- Notify Watch Commander

**Administrative**
- UOF Database
- Review Approval
- Initial UOF Policy Review
- Evidence/Violation?
  - No: Enter each UOF incident evaluated into UOF Database
  - Yes: Referred to Professional Standards for formal investigation
- Professional Standards Conducts formal investigation reviewing:
  - Reports & Database review
  - Citizen/Office Witnesses
  - Documentary Evidence
- Reviewed by Roundtable Committee
- Reviewed by Police Chief for final determination and imposes discipline
- City Council Quarterly Review
- DOJ Annual Report on UOF/Complaints
- Early Warning System Intervention Counseling Program for Officers
- Quarterly UOF Review consisting of:
  - Statistical Review:
    - Type of Force Used
    - Injuries Suspect/Officer
    - Demographics
  - Quarterly Audit
    - Random sample of UOF incidents to ensure compliant
  - City Council Quarterly Review
  - DOJ Annual Report on UOF/Complaints
  - Early Warning System Intervention Counseling Program for Officers
Officer Responsibilities

- Report any Use of Force
  - On-duty: file appropriate police report
  - Off-duty: documented in a memorandum
- Required to take action to prevent/stop excessive force by another officer or report misconduct
- May use that force, a type and degree, which is reasonable and necessary based upon the facts and circumstances of the situation
  - Otherwise, subject to corrective action-remedial training, disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, and/or civil liability

Supervisor Responsibilities

- Respond with extreme priority for on-scene evaluation
  - Assign another officer to take photographs of alleged/visible injuries
  - Review all body worn camera video to determine if force used was appropriate
  - If not captured on BWC will investigate in accordance to GO J-2

After clearing the Scene:
- Enter each UOF incident evaluated into the UOF Database during same shift.
- Notify the Watch Commander

Watch Commander Responsibilities

- Review the UOF entry in the database to ensure completeness and appropriateness of force used
- Will also review the body-worn camera video to aid determination
  - If properly completed shall approve entry
  - If corrections needed supervisor and watch commander shall make the needed changes
  - If there are questions additional follow-up required
- Watch commander approving entry shall ensure UOF incident is carried on the Watch Commander Daily

Professional Standards Responsibilities

- Conduct quarterly review of UOF incidents which include:
  - Total number of UOF incidents
  - A breakdown of various types of force used
  - Statistical review of injuries, race, gender, and age of suspects.
- Collects data on for annual submittal to the Department of Justice
  1. An incident involving the shooting of a civilian by a peace officer.
  2. An incident involving the shooting of a peace officer by a civilian.
  3. An UOF by a peace officer against a civilian results in serious bodily injury or death.
  4. An UOF by a civilian against a peace officer results in serious bodily injury or death.

Excessive UOF complaints as classified as Category A Complaints
- tracked on the complain Number Log
- Given I.A number and assigned to be investigated
- Handled by members of Professional Standards or routed back to division to conduct and submit back
  - If routed to division will be conducted/completed within 30 calendar days from date complaint was assigned
- Conclusion of investigation, one of the following dispositions is given
  1.) Unfounded  2.) Exonerated  3.) Not Sustained  4.)Sustained
- Some case result in criminal investigation involving District Attorney
  If DA decides to conduct a criminal investigation case will be referred to Investigations Section for Formal Criminal Investigation
  - After case is completed PSS will resume with an admin. investigation
In 2001 The Stockton Police Department implemented the Taser Program
- Only issued to Swat Team & Field Supervisors

Currently taser program
- Field 376
- 40 extra
- Issued to all officers & sergeants

General Order Q-1c governs taser use
Response: a supervisor & EMS personnel. Watch Commander is notified.

Drawbacks
- Person is wearing heavy clothing
- Able to remove the probes
- Does not respond to charge

Target Area 2-20 ft
Optimal Range 6-15 ft
2 Probes Deploy 6-12 inches Apart

June 22, 2015 started tracking success rate of the Tasers
- Used 437 times since
- Effective approx. 297 times

68.12% Success Rate of Tasers
Use of Force – Tasers

Used vs. Deployed, June 2015 – November 2020

Tasers were used an average of **7 times/month** and an average of **76 times/year**.

Body Worn Camera Timeline

Body Camera Utilization

BWC Program Implemented 350 devices for Uniformed Officers

Revision of General Order J-2 Change removed officer discretion when using BWC

417 field devices 40 back-ups

483 field devices 40 back-ups Every officer (uniformed and plain clothed)

Pro’s
- Increase transparency
- Enhance de-escalation training through review of videos
- Clarify Use of Force

Con’s
- Can fall off officer’s in struggles
- Closer proximity causes poor view/quality
- Cameras are limited to forward facing (not peripheral)

- 2020 contract with Axon for 5 years at $392,090
- Footage:
  - Crime not tied to footage: retained for 2 years
  - Crime tied to Footage Retained as long as possible
- All footage viewed on need-to-know basis
- Redact all (PII)
- Have 4 employees work on/review BWC as needed
- Over 200 Public Request pending
Use of Force

Number of people in use of force incidents with racial breakdown, January – November 2020

People in Use of Force Incidents
- Black: 45%
- Hispanic: 33%
- Asian/OPI: 5%
- Other: 17%

Stockton Population
- Black: 12%
- Hispanic: 42%
- Asian/OPI: 22%
- Other: 3%
- White: 21%

Police Department
- Black: 5%
- Hispanic: 29%
- Asian/OPI: 9%
- Other: 2%
- White: 57%

6% Increase
Use of Force – Summary

Summary Use of Force Statistics, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

- **Incidents**: 3,382
  - Average of 51 incidents/month and 619 incidents/year

- **Suspects**: 3,608
  - Range of suspects/incident: 1-11
  - Average of 644 suspects/year

- **Officers**: 550
  - Range of officers/incident: 1-6
  - Average of 296 officers/year

Use of Force – Incidents

Use of Force Incidents by District by Year, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

3,382
Total Incidents from mid-Jun 2015 to November 2020

Annual Average Incidents by District
Bear Creek: 57; Civic Center: 177; Lakeview: 95; Park: 92; Seaport: 102; Valley Oak: 87; Out of City: 11
Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019
Use of Force – Incidents

Use of force incidents by month with the count of violent crime by month, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

All Officers – Summary

Summary Use of Force Statistics, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

284 Officers Assaulted

52% of officers who have used force have been assaulted.
Average of 86 officers/year.

644 Total Assaults

1 officer is assaulted every 12 times force is used.
Average of 124 assaults/year.

208 Officers Injured

38% of officers who have used force have been injured.
Average of 61 officers/year.

420 Total Injuries

1 officer is injured every 19 times force is used.
Average of 79 injuries/year.

Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019
Types of Force – Summary

Summary Use of Force Statistics, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

- **Officers**
  - 550 Individual Officers
  - Each officer has used force an average of 14 times and has used an average of 20 total types of force.

- **Count**
  - 7,903 Times Officers Used Force (avg. 1457/yr.)
  - Multiple officers can use force at the same incident and can use force at multiple incidents.

- **Force**
  - 10,777 Individual Types of Force (avg. 1998/yr.)
  - At a single incident, officers can use multiple types of force.

Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019
Use of Force – Types

Weaponless defense made up 67% of all force types used, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

Total Individual Uses of Force
10,777

Annual Average Force Type

Weaponless Defense: 1345; Safewrap: 376; Spitnet: 116; Taser: 76; Impact Weapon: 42; Canine: 22; Vehicle: 7; Projectile Weapon: 6; Chemical Agent: 5; Firearm: 4; Rifle: 1.5

Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019
Weaponless Defense

Weaponless defense, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

91% of the time weaponless defense is used

58% of weaponless defense used alone resulted in no injury to suspects

People Receiving Weaponless Defense

- Black: 42%
- Hispanic: 32%
- Asian/OPI: 6%
- Other: 1%
- White: 19%

- NO INJURY: 58%
- MINOR INJURY: 24%
- VISIBLE INJURY: 15%
- COMPLAINT OF PAIN: 3%
- SEVERE BODILY INJURY: 1% (1%)
Use of Force – All Officers

Of the officers that have used force, 50% have used force 10 or fewer times, June 2015 – November 2020

6% of officers account for 22% of the times force was used.

Average of 1457 times all involved officers use force/year
Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019
**Officers – 41+ Uses of Force**

Summary of the officers who have used the most instances of force, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>1,407</td>
<td>1,752</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 32 Individual Officers
- Total average of 44 incidents (avg. 274/yr.)
- Each of these officers has used force a total average of 55 times.

32 officers have used force 41-91 times.
Officers – 41+ Uses of Force

Assignments at the time of force for the officers with greater than 40 uses of forces, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

94% of the most active officers were assigned to patrol when they used force.

Patrol annual average: 322 | Investigation annual average: 9.75 | NBT annual average: 12.25
Officers – 41+ Uses of Force

Use of force outcomes related to the Officers with greater than 40 uses of forces, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

52% of uses of force from the most active officers resulted in no injury to suspects.

- **52%** No Injury
- **28%** Minor Injury
- **17%** Visible Injury
- **3%** Complain of Pain
- **0.5%** Severe Bodily Injury

**32 Officers Injured**

**123 Total Injuries** (avg. 26/yr.)

**People in these Use of Force Incidents**

- **43%** Black
- **33%** Hispanic
- **5%** Asian/OPI
- **1%** Other
- **18%** White

**Use of force outcomes related to the Officers with greater than 40 uses of forces, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injury</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian/OPI</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123 Total Injuries</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Suspects – Summary

Summary Use of Force Statistics, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

Suspects

3,608
Average of 55 suspects/month
Average of 644 suspects/year

Incidents

3,382
Range of suspects/incident: 1-11

Injuries

1,530
43% of suspects were injured during use of force incidents
Average of 270 injuries/year

Note: “Injuries” refers to the following injury types: Complaint of Pain, Minor Injury, Visible Injury, and Severe Bodily Injury; 9 fatalities have been removed from all suspect injury data
Use of Force – Suspects

Use of Force Incidents by District by Year, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

3,608
Total Suspects from mid-Jun 2015 to November 2020

Annual Average Suspects by District
Bear Creek: 62; Civic Center: 186; Lakeview: 101; Park: 97; Seaport: 109; Valley Oak: 94; Out of City: 12
Note: 19 suspects not associated with a location
Use of Force – Suspects

Use of force incidents by month with the count of violent crime by month, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

Monthly Averages
Suspects: 55; Incidents: 51; Officers: 120
Use of Force – Suspects

Suspect Demographics, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

- **People in Use of Force Incidents**
  - 41% Black
  - 33% Hispanic
  - 5% Asian/OPI
  - 1% Other
  - 20% White

- **Stockton Population**
  - 12% Black
  - 42% Hispanic
  - 22% Asian/OPI
  - 3% Other
  - 21% White

- **Police Department**
  - 5% Black
  - 29% Hispanic
  - 9% Asian/OPI
  - 2% Other
  - 57% White

Note: 0.1% of suspects were transgender (5)
Injuries – Suspects

Total Injuries, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

Suspects with Injuries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/OPI</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stockton Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/OPI</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Police Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/OPI</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Demographic numbers may not total due to rounding.

Suspect Injury Averages – Annual: 270/year; Monthly: 23/month


Note: “Injuries” refers to the following injury types: Complaint of Pain, Minor Injury, Visible Injury, and Severe Bodily Injury; 9 fatalities have been removed from all suspect injury data.
Injuries – Suspects

Total Injuries by Severity by Year, Mid-June 2015 – November 2020

Annual Injury to Suspect Averages by Severity

No Injury: 393; Complaint of Pain was only tracked for a full year in 2016 (N/A); Minor Injury: 165; Visible Injury: 88; Severe Bodily Injury: 4

Note: Annual averages reflect the average of 2016-2019
Upcoming Meetings

- March 4, 2021
- June 3, 2021
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.

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.

**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
Firearm Shotgun: 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.