Agenda

- Welcome
- YTD Crime Look
- SPD Performance
- Use of Force Discussion
- Upcoming Meeting

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
- Use of Force Discussion
- Upcoming Meeting
YTD Crime Look
YTD Crime Look

Part I Crime, January – December 2020

Part I Total Crime: 13,601 / 16,875 (19% Decrease)

Violent Crime: 4023 / 4380 (8% Decrease)

Property Crime: 9578 / 12,495 (23% Decrease)

Gun Violence, January – December 2020

Homicides: 56 / 34 (65% Increase)

Non-Fatal Shooting Incidents: 129 / 132 (2% Decrease)
YTD Crime Look

Part I Crime, January 2019, 2020, 2021

- **Part I Total Crime**
  - 2020: 1,154
  - 2021: 1,435
  - 2019: 1,399
  - Decrease from 2020: 20%

- **Violent Crime**
  - 2020: 382
  - 2021: 326
  - 2019: 331
  - Increase from 2020: 17%

- **Property Crime**
  - 2020: 772
  - 2021: 1,109
  - 2019: 1,068
  - Decrease from 2020: 30%

Gun Violence, January 2019, 2020, 2021

- **Homicides**
  - 2020: 4
  - 2021: 2
  - 2019: 0
  - Increase from 2020: 100%

- **Non-Fatal Shooting Incidents**
  - 2020: 18
  - 2021: 8
  - 2019: 11
  - Increase from 2020: 125%
SPD Performance
Calls for Service

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

4,340
4,987
5,117

13% Decrease from January 2020
Jan (2019,2020,2021)

60,041
63,522

5% Decrease
Jan-Dec 2019/2020

*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.

\(^1\) 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.
Group Violence Intervention
Group Violence Intervention

**Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 YR AVG (2015-2017)**
Group Violence Intervention

**Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 YR AVG (2018-2020)**
Group Violence Intervention

**Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 YR AVG (2015-2017)**
Group Violence Intervention

NON-FATAL INJURY SHOOTINGS
3 YEAR AVERAGE COMPARISON

**Percentage differences based on comparison to 3 YR AVG (2018-2020)**
OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION
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.

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.

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.
1. REAL-TIME COMMUNICATION WITH TRAUMA DOCTORS AND STAFF
   - Communicate with trauma team around victim’s current health status
   - Inform trauma team of circumstances leading to the shooting incident
   - Assist trauma doctor with communicating with the family

2. ENGAGE FAMILY MEMBERS WITH SUPPORT AND RESOURCES
   - Console family during stressful situation
   - Inform family of community resources
   - Find key influential family members to help reduce escalation of violence

3. INTERVENTION WITH VICTIM AND ASSESS RISK LEVEL
   - Build relationship with victim
   - Gauge the core issue
   - Offer victim pre-discharge support and planning

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020
108 RESPONSES

JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021
18 RESPONSES
CONFLICT MEDIATION

**JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020**

- **55 CONFLICT MEDIATIONS**
- **161 REFERRAL FOLLOW-UPS**

**JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021**

- **5 CONFLICT MEDIATIONS**
- **26 REFERRAL FOLLOW-UPS**
HIGH-RISK INTERVENTION

**JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020**

- **111 SAFETY MEETINGS**
- **140 CLIENTS ON CASELOADS**

**JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021**

- **13 SAFETY MEETINGS**
- **46 CLIENTS ON CASELOADS**
### Services Provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Placements</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Assistance</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Services</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID &amp; DMV Issues</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>20</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>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5182 Service Hours**

**JAN - DEC 2020**
COVID INTERVENTION

1. **GROceries**: 4,531 January – February 2021
2. **HOT MEALS**: 2,861 January – February 2021
3. **COVID FLYERS**: 3,214 January – February 2021
4. **HYGENE/PPE KITS**: 1,919 January – February 2021
Are we having the right IMPACT?

2020 CLIENTS

RECIDIVISM RATE

LESS THAN 12%

For Violent Crimes

13 Clients Re-arrested

1 Attempted Murder
5 Gun Charge
2 Robbery/Assault
3 Domestic Violence
2 DUI
INJURY SHOOTINGS

3YR AVERAGE COMPARISONS

STOPPED UPWARD TREND

CREATED NEW LOWER BASELINE

BUILD-OUT OF CEASEFIRE MODEL (OVP & SPD)

2015-2017: 152 AVERAGE

2018-2020: 124 AVERAGE
INJURY SHOOTINGS

3YR AVERAGE COMPARISONS

2015 - 2017

152
3yr Average

28 LESS PEOPLE SHOT EACH YEAR

2018 - 2020

124
3yr Average

19% REDUCTION

INJURY SHOOTINGS 3YR AVERAGE COMPARISONS
HOMICIDES

3YR AVERAGE COMPARISONS

2020

DOMESTIC & TRANSIENT HOMICIDES SPIKES

CREATED NEW LOWER BASELINE

BUILD-OUT OF CEASEFIRE MODEL (OVP & SPD)

AVERAGE

2015 - 2017

2018

2019

2020

51

41
2020
HOMICIDES

3YR AVERAGE COMPARISONS

2015 - 2017
3yr Average: 49
33 - 34

2018 - 2020
3yr Average: 51
55

20% REDUCTION

10 LESS PEOPLE KILLED EACH YEAR
FAMILY RESPONSE
COMMUNITY PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING PROJECTS
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTED DEFLECTION
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTED DEFLECTION (LEAD) PROGRAM

CRITERIA FOR INVOLVEMENT
- VOLUNTARY
- PRE-ARREST DEFLECTION
- NON-VIOLENT/NON SERIOUS OFFENDERS
- BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CONCERN

PARTNERS
- STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
- BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
- COMMUNITY MEDICAL CENTER
- PROBATION
- DISTRICT ATTORNEY
- CITY ATTORNEY
L.E.A.D Program Area

Now includes Wilson Way and Miracle Mile
LEAD STATS

• Total Active Participants – 26
  • Receiving substance abuse services – 18
  • Receiving behavioral health services – 1
  • Receiving dual services – 7
  • Currently Housed – 18

• Total follow up/inactive – 29

• Services Provided by all partners
  • Transportation to and from medical appointments
  • Securing property and pets for appointments
  • Medical/Dental/Psychiatric/Sobering
  • Assisting with applications for
    • Housing
    • Social Security Cards
    • Identification
    • Phones

Updated 03/01/2021
OTHER BHS PROGRAMS

• WHOLE PERSON CARE

• PROGRAMS FOR ASSISTANCE IN TRANSITION FROM HOMELESSNESS (PATH)
## Forecast Based Deployment Stats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>MONTH PRIOR TO FOCUS</th>
<th>MONTH OF FOCUS</th>
<th>% Change Prior/Of</th>
<th>MONTH AFTER THE FOCUS</th>
<th>% Change Prior/After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEAR CREEK (3)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-91%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIVIC (17)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>-29%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAKEVIEW (3)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-43%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK (7)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-45%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAPORT (16)</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>-41%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALLEY OAK (17)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-38%</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>South Districts (1)</em></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-80%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>-43%</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>-48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results for all Forecast Deployment Areas

- 43% decrease in gun crime for the month of deployment
- 48% decrease for the month after deployment
In The Forecast Based Deployment Area
District Selected MAR 2016 - JAN 2021
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>
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<td>-45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALLEY OAK (17)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-40%</td>
<td>-80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH DISTRICTS (1)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-35%</td>
<td>-38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

CIVIC

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

December 2020

FOCUS TIME/DAY

- There was a 9% decrease in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- 27 gun arrests were made in the district.

Date Range for Forecast: 06/01/20 – 11/23/20
STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Monthly Forecast Zones

CIVIC

PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

January 2021

FOCUS TIME/DAY

- There was an 80% increase in crime in the focus area from the previous month.
- 25 gun arrests were made in the district.

Date Range for Forecast: 07/01/20 – 12/27/20

*187, 187A, 211, 245, 246
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>Dec 2019-Jan 2020</th>
<th>Dec 2020-Jan 2021</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large public forums</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Watch / Community Group Meetings</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neighborhood Events / Engagements</strong> - Total count of engagements e.g. Coffee with the Police, Cocoa with Cops, Lemonade with the Cops, Trunk or Treats, etc.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listening sessions</td>
<td>Measuring</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Courageous Conversations</strong></td>
<td>Measuring</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Virtual Public Forums

BRIDGING THE GAP
VIRTUAL TOWN HALL MEETING

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 2020 @ 6:30PM

OUR SPEAKERS
CHIEF ERIC JONES ★ D.A. TORI VERBER
SJ TRAUMA RECOVERY CENTER ★ SJC PROBATION
KELLY’S ANGELS FOUNDATION ★ THE LIGHTHOUSE
ADVANCE PEACE ★ VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES
OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION
STOCKTON PEACE TRANSFORMATION PRAYER TEAM

TOPIC OF DISCUSSION
ADDRESSING COMMUNITY VIOLENCE
Goal #3

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

Two Year Renewal

97% 95% 73%
15/16 17/18 19/20*

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

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
## De-escalation Training

Up to 26 Hours of De-escalation Training

4 hours during the Perishable Skills Program (PSP) cycle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 hours</td>
<td>Arrest and Control Tactics (PSP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 hours</td>
<td>Tactical Communication (PSP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 hours</td>
<td>Crisis Intervention Behavioral Health Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 hours</td>
<td>Field Training Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 hours</td>
<td>Principled Policing (PJ1, PJ2, PJ3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 hours</td>
<td>Bias and Racial Profiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>Taser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 hours</td>
<td>Tactical Supervisor Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>Less lethal shotgun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goal #4

Ensure fair, equitable, and courteous treatment for all.
Arrests

# of arrests with racial breakdown, January 2020 - January 2021

- **2020**
  - Arreets: 684
  - 28% Decrease from January 2020

- **2019**
  - Arreets: 959

- **2021**
  - Arreets: 844

- **2019-2021**
  - Arreets: 11,052

**Increase from**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jan</strong></td>
<td>959</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Feb</strong></td>
<td>890</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mar</strong></td>
<td>920</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apr</strong></td>
<td>853</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May</strong></td>
<td>1,005</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jun</strong></td>
<td>667</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jul</strong></td>
<td>819</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>798</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aug</strong></td>
<td>819</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>850</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sep</strong></td>
<td>819</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Oct</strong></td>
<td>819</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nov</strong></td>
<td>819</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>850</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dec</strong></td>
<td>819</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jan</strong></td>
<td>844</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>844</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Demographic numbers may not total due to rounding.
### Arrests

Disposition Results of Arrest, January 2020 – January 2021

<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>4,580</td>
<td>4,005</td>
<td>575</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,828</td>
<td>3,266</td>
<td>562</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,586</td>
<td>1,348</td>
<td>238</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>448</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>70</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, Jan 2020 – Jan 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Asian/OPI</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MISDEMEANOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FELONY</td>
<td></td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURNED OVER TO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER AGENCY</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELEASED</td>
<td></td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUVENILE</td>
<td></td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
Traffic Stops

# of traffic stops with racial breakdown, Jan – Dec 2020

Traffic Stop Demographics Jan - Dec 2020

- White: 7%
- Hispanic: 29%
- Asian/OPI: 43%
- Other: 4%
- Black: 17%

Traffic Stops Jan - Dec 2020

- 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
- Dec: 2,676

Note: Demographic numbers may not total due to rounding.
Complaint Process

**Category A: Misconduct Complaints**
Alleged violations of law, policy, or procedure. Forwarded to Professional Standards for Further Investigation

**Category B: Procedural Complaints**

**Category C: Informal Complaints**

**Category D Policy Complaints**

**Internal Complaint**

**Citizen Complaint**

**Employee’s Supervisor**

**Employee is notified of the outcome and discipline is imposed**

**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

**City Manager & HR Director**
- Review/Approve Final Outcome

**Skelly Meeting Scheduled**

**Final Outcome**
- Employee is notified of the outcome and discipline is imposed

**City Council Received Quarterly Report**

**Quarterly Report**
- Category A: Misconduct Complaints
- Category B: Procedural Complaints
- Category C: Informal Complaints
- Category D Policy Complaints

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

# of misconduct complaints investigated, January – December 2020

- Internal and external complaint types investigated and reported on by SPD's Internal Affairs. 9 sustained, 2 not sustained, 1 exonerated, 1 closed, 17 investigations in progress.
## Misconduct Complaints

# of misconduct complaints investigated, January 2020 – January 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Internal 2020 Total</th>
<th>Internal 2021 January</th>
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Officer Involved Shootings

# of officer involved shooting incidents, January 2020 – December 2020

0% Change

2019: 3
2020: 3
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

Reviewed CAB’s vision, mission, and goals

Reviewed crime statistics, litigation on 2010 use of force incident, transparency, relationship and trust building debrief, CAB’s goals

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

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

Reviewed Kenosha, WI officer involved critical incident and LA Co Sheriff’s department officer involved critical incident

Reviewed local demonstration, transparency: release of officer involved critical incident video and recent DUI arrest, Oct. 26 Philadelphia officer involved critical incident, 2020 20-day challenge

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

Reviewed diversity hiring and discussed with Line-Level SPD Officers

Use of Force

Note: all injury severity related data does note include fatalities. This topic will be addressed at a future CMRB meeting as a deep dive topic.
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.
Use of Force

Number of use of force incidents with racial breakdown, January – December 2020

People in Use of Force Incidents

- 4% Asian/OPI
- 44% Black
- 35% Hispanic
- 17% Other
- 4% White

8% Increase

2019

2020
Use of Force - Overview

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

**Applications of Force**

- Per Incident
- Per Officer
- Per Suspect
- Per Force Type
Use of Force – Overview


3429
Total Use of Force Incidents

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# Use of Force – Overview


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Use of Force – Overview

Types of force used from mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

91% of applications of force: 
weaponless defense, safewrap, and spitnet.

Number of applications of force by force type

- Weaponless Defense: 7328
- Safewrap: 2107
- Spitnet: 576
- Taser: 445
- Impact Weapon: 222
- Canine: 149
- Vehicle: 39
- Projectile Impact Weapon: 37
- Chemical Agent: 31
- Other Weapon: 28
- Firearm: 15
- Carotid: 14
- Rifle: 5
Use of Force – Incidents

An average of 2 use of force incidents happened per day, from mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

Total Use of Force Incidents: 3429
Average Use of Force Incidents per Day: 2

Use of force incidents are trending slightly up over time.
Use of Force – Incidents


3429
Total Use of Force Incidents

Top 10 original call types that resulted in force

- Disturbance: 462
- Disturbance/Family Fight: 328
- Check Out: 274
- Traffic Stop: 191
- Suspicious Person: 183
- Disturbance/Unknown - I...: 126
- Emotionally Disturbed Pe...: 73
- Petty Theft (under $950 v...: 59
- Trespassing: 59
- Warrant Service: 57

Top 10 final incident types where force was used

- Resisting Arrest: 1339
- Assault on a Peace Officer: 170
- Emotionally Disturbed Pe...: 119
- Assault with a Deadly W...: 100
- Possession of Illegal We...: 94
- Battery: 85
- Drunk Driving: 79
- Warrant Service: 76
- Robbery: 55
- Stolen Vehicle: 53
Use of Force – Resisting Arrest

Use of force incidents reported as resisting arrest from mid-June 2015 – December 2020

Reason for contact as documented by reporting supervisor from system generated drop-down.

1408 Individual Suspects
57 PCS - VEHICLE/BICYCLE/BOAT
100 OTHER
57 INVESTIGATING SUSPICIOUS...
33 PUBLIC CONTACT/FLAG DOWN
27 PRE-PLANNED ACTIVITY
27 CIVIL DISTURBANCE
12 IN CUSTODY EVENT
12 WELFARE CHECK
2 CALLS
1 CALLS

1339 Total Resisting Arrest Incidents

Top 10 original reported call types associated with resisting arrest

- Disturbance: 226
- Check Out: 156
- Disturbance/Family Fig.: 106
- Suspicious Person: 96
- Traffic Stop: 92
- Disturbance/Unknown...: 49
- Trespassing: 35
- Petty Theft (under $95...: 28
- Fight In Progress: 27
- Check On: 26
- Meet an Officer: 26

117 errors were excluded. Errors occur when data is entered incorrectly and cannot be translated as entered.

Injury Outcomes for incidents of resisting arrest

- 25% of complainant of pain
- 59% minor injury
- 0% no injury
- 13% severe bodily injury
- 0% visible injury

2% complaint of pain

0.28% severe
Use of Force – Officers


- Individual Officers who Used Force: 553
- Officers at Incidents who Used Force: 8035

Graph showing the age distribution of officers at the time of force incidents.
Use of Force – Highest Users

Officers who have used force more than 40 times from mid-June 2015 – December 2020

- Individual Officers who Used Force: 32
- Use of Force Incidents: 1424
- Officers at Incidents who Used Force: 1776
- Applications of Force: 2439

Average: 56
Use of Force – Highest Users

Officers who have used force more than 40 times from mid-June 2015 – December 2020

91% of applications of force by officers who used force more than 40 times was 
weaponless defense, safewrap, and spitnet.

2439 Applications of Force

% Breakdown by Single Suspect Injury Severity*

- COMPLAIN OF PAIN
- MINOR INJURY
- Multiple Suspects
- NO INJURY
- SEVERE BODILY INJURY
- VISIBLE INJURY

0.47% Severe Bodily Injury

3%  27%  8%  46%  16%

*This chart reflects the injury severity associated with these types of force when only one suspect was involved. When more than one suspect is involved in an incident, the data can no longer associated type of force with injury severity.
Use of Force – Highest Users

Officers with more than 40 uses of force from mid-June 2015 to December 2020.

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</table>

1424 Use of Force Incidents

1776 Officers at Incidents who Used Force
Use of Force – Suspects

Suspects in use of force incidents from mid-June 2015 to December 2020.

3029 Individual Suspects

3632 Number of Times Suspects were Involved in Use of Force Incidents

Suspects

- Suspect Race
  - Asian/OPI: 5%
  - Black: 39%
  - Hispanic: 35%
  - Not Reported: 1%
  - Other: 20%
  - White: 0.2%

Police Department

- Suspect Gender
  - Male: 78%
  - Female: 22%

- Officer Race
  - Asian/OPI: 9%
  - Black: 3%
  - Hispanic: 30%
  - Other: 2%
  - White: 56%
Use of Force – Suspect Injuries


3029 Individual Suspects
3632 Number of Times Suspects were Involved in Use of Force Incidents

The majority of force incidents resulted in no injury.

61% of suspects sustained no injury.
Use of Force – Suspect Injuries


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Suspect Injuries</th>
<th>Number of Times Suspects were Involved in Use of Force Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1487</td>
<td>22% 64% 11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>1198</td>
<td>25% 52% 18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>24% 56% 17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/OPI</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>27% 53% 16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reported</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6% 21% 65% 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33% 67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Injury severity for the times individuals by race were involved in use of force incidents.
Use of Force – Suspect Injuries


3029 Individual Suspects

3632 Number of Times Suspects were Involved in Use of Force Incidents
95% of applications of force: weaponless defense, safewrap, spitnet, and taser.
Use of Force – Tasers


38% of times a taser was deployed, it was reported effective.

Tasers were deployed an average of 2 times per usage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Times a Taser Deployment was Effective</th>
<th>Number of Incidents where a Taser was Used</th>
<th>Times a Taser was Deployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suspect race when only a taser was used.

- Asian/OPI: 8%
- Black: 47%
- Hispanic: 29%
- Not Reported: 15%
- Other
- White

Suspect injury outcomes when only a taser was used.

- Complaint of Pain: 4%
- Minor Injury: 40%
- No Injury: 29%
- Severe Bodily Injury: 27%
- Visible Injury
Use of Force – Tasers


Taser issuance and as a result usage by SPD has increased over time.
Use of Force – Types of Force

Fewest-used types of force (5%), mid-June 2015 – December 2020.

9 Types of Force

Total Applications of Force: 540

Number of applications of force by force type:
- Impact Weapon: 222
- Canine: 149
- Vehicle: 39
- Projectile Impact Weapon: 37
- Chemical Agent: 31
- Other Weapon: 28
- Firearm: 15
- Carotid: 14
- Rifle: 5

% Breakdown by Single Suspect Injury Severity:
- COMPLAIN OF PAIN: 41%
- MINOR INJURY: 22%
- Multiple Suspects: 14%
- NO INJURY: 14%
- SEVERE BODILY INJURY: 5%
- VISIBLE INJURY: 4%

*This chart reflects the injury severity associated with these types of force when only one suspect was involved. When more than one suspect is involved in an incident, the data can no longer associated type of force with injury severity.
Use of Force – Complaints

Complaint Outcome Definitions

- **UNFOUNDED**: The investigation clearly established the act(s) or omission(s) alleged did not occur or, the employee(s) named was/were not involved in the act(s) or omission(s) which may have occurred.

- **EXONERATED**: The act(s) or omission(s) which provided the basis for the allegation occurred; however, the investigation revealed the action taken was justified, lawful, and proper.

- **NOT SUSTAINED**: The investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegation(s).

- **SUSTAINED**: The investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to prove the allegation(s) made in the complaint.
Use of Force – Complaints


Use of Force Complaints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Complaints</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
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Complaint numbers do not include in progress investigations.
Use of Force – Complaints


Officer Involved in Use of Force Complaints

Investigation Outcomes for Officers Involved in Use of Force Complaints

- Exonerated: 48%
- Category B: 34%
- Unfounded: 11%
- In progress: 5%
- Not-sustained: 1%
- Sustained: 1%

Bar chart and pie chart showing the number of officers involved in complaints and the investigation outcomes.
Police Officer Bill of Rights Act
Police Department Disciplines

City of Stockton Attorney’s Office: Deputy City Attorney Marci Arredondo
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION</strong></td>
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<td>Due Process</td>
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<td>Property Rights to Job</td>
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<td>Liberty Interest</td>
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<td>Pre-Discipline / Post-Discipline</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Privacy Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CALIFORNIA POLICE OFFICER BILL OF RIGHTS POBR</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS BOARD</strong></td>
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<td>Discipline/Rules, Arbitrators</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 832.7</strong></td>
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<td>Records of Citizens Complaints</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>MUNICIPAL CODES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Appeals</td>
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</table>

**11 Areas of Law Governing: POLICE OFFICER EMPLOYMENT**

(14 if CalPers (IDRs), DFEH, EEOC – and yes! they are part of discipline.)
Step 1: Complaint = Investigation
- US Constitution: Due Process (Fair Investigation)
- State Constitution: Privacy (Innocent)
- State POBR: Investigations

Step 2: PRE-DISCIPLINE
- US Constitution: Due Process (Predeprivation | Skelly)
- CM: HR-08: Contractual
- MOU: Contractual

Step 3: POST-DISCIPLINE
- State Constitution: Privacy (Innocent until Guilty)
- State POBR: Investigation/Appeals
- MOU/Charter/Civil Service Rules: Appeals
POLICE OFFICERS BILL OF RIGHTS “POBR”
California Government Code sections: 3300-3313

3303 – Investigation Procedures
- Reasonable date/time
- Identity and number of interrogators
- Nature of Investigation
- Reasonable length of time
- No offensive language
- No coercion
- Tape recordings/discovery of Miranda Warnings
- Right to rep

3304/3304.5 – No Punitive Action for Exercise of Rights
- No retaliation
- Right to Appeal
- Statute of Limitations – one year
  Exception: Criminal Case

3305/3306 Adverse Comments
- Right to review first and sign prior
- Up to 30 days to review.

3305.5 - Brady
- No discipline for being on a list

3306.5 – How can inspect personnel files

3307 – Lie Detector Test

3307.5 – Photographs of Officers

3308 - Disclosure of Assets

3309 - Searches of Lockers

3309.5 Unlawful Denial of POBR Rights

3310-Procedure Adopted by Agency

3311 – Mutual Aid Agreements

3312 – Pin of American Flag

3313 – Commissions Review of Decision
Civil Service Rules and Regulations for Police and Fire Employees

SEC. 1. COMPLAINTS:

(a) Any applicant or employee in the competitive service shall have the right to appeal to the Commission relative to any violations of the Civil Service Rules and Regulations, acts of discrimination, non-merit employment actions, conditions of employment or employment status, except in instances where the right of appeal is prohibited by the Civil Service Act or these rules.

SEC. 7. DECISION:

(a) If the matter is heard by the Commission, the Commission shall affirm, modify, or vacate, in whole or in part, the challenged action to the extent permitted by the Charter.

STOCKTON POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (SPOA) SUCCESSOR MOUR
Term: July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2022

SECTION 7. DISCIPLINE
Disciplinary action, including discharge, suspension, reduction in pay, demotion, or other employment penalty may be taken against any employee for cause.

SECTION 8. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES
“8.3 Grievance Processing…”

(a) Step 1 - Departmental Review...
(b) Step 2 - Director of Human Resources Review...
(c) Step 3 – City Manager Review...
(d) Step 4- Binding Arbitration…”

Binding
Arbitration Selection: Non-lawyers; random; and unexpected.
**Fair Investigation**
- Pertinent evidence considered?

**Fair and reasonable notice of a rule.**
- Was the employee on notice of a rule, was it a clear rule? (General Orders, Rules Regs, HR-08)
  - No clear rule v. Definitive Rule

**Employee’s character, work history, prior disciplines.**
- Character witnesses, written performance evaluations, accolades, special assignments.

**How have other similarly situated employees been disciplined.**
- Apples and Apples
- Apples and Oranges

**Fairness/Bias**
- Political pressure, is this in the news?
  - Was there bias present in the complaint or the process?

**All Policies Followed**
- Were there any missteps?
Upcoming Meeting

• June 3, 2021

• Deep Dive Topic:

• Officer Involved Shooting Incidents and Critical Incidents
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 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.
**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 (1, 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