



POLICE DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 19, 2020

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR LEE BRAND
COUNCIL PRESIDENT MIGUEL ARIAS
COUNCIL MEMBERS

THROUGH: WILMA QUAN, City Manager
City Manager's Office

FROM: ANDREW J HALL, Chief of Police
Office of the Chief

BY: LYDIA CARRASCO, Deputy Police Chief
Administrative Division

SUBJECT: REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE REPORT (2019)

OVERVIEW:

On April 1, 2003, the Department began entering Use of Force (UOF) information into the *Reportable Response to Resistance* database. This data is compiled into a report on a quarterly basis. At the end of each calendar year, quarterly data is tabulated and a year-end report produced. The information gathered in this report helps the Department to measure how force is used by our officers and indicates if changes to policy, procedures or training should be considered. Each quarterly and year-end report is made available to the public and is posted on the City of Fresno internet website.

The *Reportable Response to Resistance* database contains data on any incident whereby:

1. Members (including K9's) use force and a person is injured; or
2. Members strike a person with a body part (i.e., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (i.e., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or
3. Members use (not merely display) a Department issued weapon (i.e., baton, chemical agents, Taser, less-lethal shotgun, firearm, etc.) against another.

The Fresno Police Department responded to 420,526 calls for service in 2019 (excluding events handled telephonically). Of those calls, 289 resulted in reportable use of force. This equates to the application of reportable force less than one-tenth of one percent (0.068) of all calls for service Fresno police officers responded to in 2018 and a slight increase (0.012 percent) in reportable UOF in 2019 as compared to 2018.

In 2019, most use of force confrontations occurred on Saturdays between the hours of 6 p.m. and 12 a.m. Male suspects between the ages of 24 and 29 most often engaged officers in use of force situations. The majority of reportable force incidents resulted from calls for service involving assault and suspicious activity related incidents. Approximately 48.5% of all persons who required reportable force were under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or a combination of both.

In 2019, there were 390 officers assaulted which is an increase from 2018. In 2018 only 339 officers were assaulted. This is a 13.1% increase compared to 2018. The 390 officers assaulted in 2019 also represent a 5.5% increase compared to the 10 year average of 368.7 Fresno police officers assaulted.

In 2019, officers used reportable force options as follows:

Non-Striking Body Force	56.8%
Body Strike	18.2%
Taser	12.2%
K-9	5.9%
Pepper Spray	2.0%
Firearm	1.0%
Projected Impact Weapon	3.0%
Baton	0.3%
Carotid Restraint	0.7%

In comparing 2019 to 2018, body strikes decreased by 3.8%, the use of Taser decreased by 8.4%, K9 applications decreased by 0.5%, pepper spray usage decreased by 1.2%. The use of projectile impact weapons increased by 0.8%, the use of the baton decreased by 1.1%, and the use of the carotid restraint decreased by 0.4%.

There were 3 officer involved shootings in 2019, compared to 7 in 2018. This is a 58.2% decrease in officer involved shootings.

In 2019, there was a 12.9% increase in the number of use of force incidents as compared to 2018 and a decrease of 6.8% in calls for service. The below table illustrates Calls for Service (CFS) compared to use of force applications over the last ten years. As compared to 2010, the Department has seen a 35.8% decrease in reportable force incidents.

YEA R	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
UOF	450	467	408	380	330	276	240	295	252	289
CFS	395,586	388,632	403,880	396,555	399,999	418,806	389,232	418,340	450,817	420,526

The Department has continued to provide officers with training to develop their ability to interact with persons with mental disabilities, de-escalate confrontations, and intervene in crisis situations. Officers have been provided updates on case law for the use of reportable force.

In 2019, there were multiple incidents that involved circumstances under which deadly force was justifiable, however officers demonstrated great restraint by finding alternative methods to de-escalate the situation. Examples of such incidents include:

Domestic Disturbance Call:

Officers were dispatched to a domestic disturbance call. When they arrived, the officers located a male and a female coming out of a van. The male suspect in the disturbance was brandishing a knife and began shouting at the officers to shoot him. He began yelling that he was going to make the officers shoot him. The suspect turned and began walking towards the female while still yelling and making slashing motions with the knife. One officer fired a less lethal device at the male which caused him to stop. This allowed the female to run away but the suspect also ran away, towards a small group of people who were not involved. Another less lethal round was fired at the suspect which caused him to stop running but he began pacing back and forth. The suspect began talking on a cell phone and holding the knife to his own throat. He was shouting at the officers to shoot him and he wanted to die. Additional officers arrived and continued to negotiate with the suspect to follow their commands and drop the knife but he refused. The suspect eventually focused on one officer and started to walk directly at him. Another officer then deployed a electronic control device (ECD) but it had little effect. The suspect continued to advance so two officers then deployed their ECD's on the male and this finally had the effect of forcing the male to drop the knife. This allowed officers to physically control him and take him into custody.

Armed Subject:

Officers were dispatched to a report of a male suspect who was trying to stab people. When officers arrived, an adult male was observed standing in the middle of the street waving a large knife. The suspect also started to stab himself in the chest and stomach and placed the knife to the left side of his own neck. When officers arrived, the suspect, still armed with the knife, started to advance towards them. Officers ordered the suspect to drop his weapon but the suspect ignored their commands. Less lethal munitions, a bolo wrap and an Electronic Control Device (Taser) were deployed to prevent the suspect from harming any of the officers or continue harming himself. The suspect fell to the ground and was controlled by several officers.

Possession of a Stolen Firearm:

Officers were holding the perimeter of a crime scene. A male suspect ignored the crime scene tape and walked inside the taped off area. Officers attempted to detain the subject however he ignored their orders to stop and began to walk away. Officers started to follow the suspect and they saw he was trying to conceal something that was in his pants pocket. Believing it was possibly a weapon, the officers ordered him to put his hands up and when the suspect finally complied they observed what looked like the butt of a gun protruding out of his pants. They grabbed ahold of the suspect and had to take him down to the ground in effort to detain him. Officers were able to take the gun away from him and then take him into custody. It was later discovered the suspect was on probation and the handgun was stolen.

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Year 2019

Andrew J. Hall
Chief of Police

Final Report

Use of Reportable Response Resistance (Force) Data Collection

Despite Fresno police officers routine use of verbal commands, and attempts to negotiate peaceful solutions when involved in adversarial situations, there are times when physical force is necessary to make an arrest, prevent an escape, overcome resistance, or defend against injury to officers or citizens. Officers use force as a last resort, with the vast majority of confrontations resolved with very little, if any, force applied. On rare occasions, deadly force must be used; however, the public is often unaware of the vast majority of potentially deadly confrontations that are peacefully resolved without resorting to deadly force.

Closely monitoring our officers assures management oversight and helps to build public trust. In order to accomplish this, we require a review of each reportable use of force by field supervisors. Data is collected by the supervisors, forwarded through the department chain of command and reviewed at each level of supervision, to include Deputy Chiefs of Police.

After staff review is complete, the Policy and Procedure Unit reviews police reports and other force data for comparative analysis and composite reporting. This information is used to determine effectiveness and necessity of the force used, reliability of equipment, training needs, policy modifications, etc.

The Department defines reportable force as any force when:

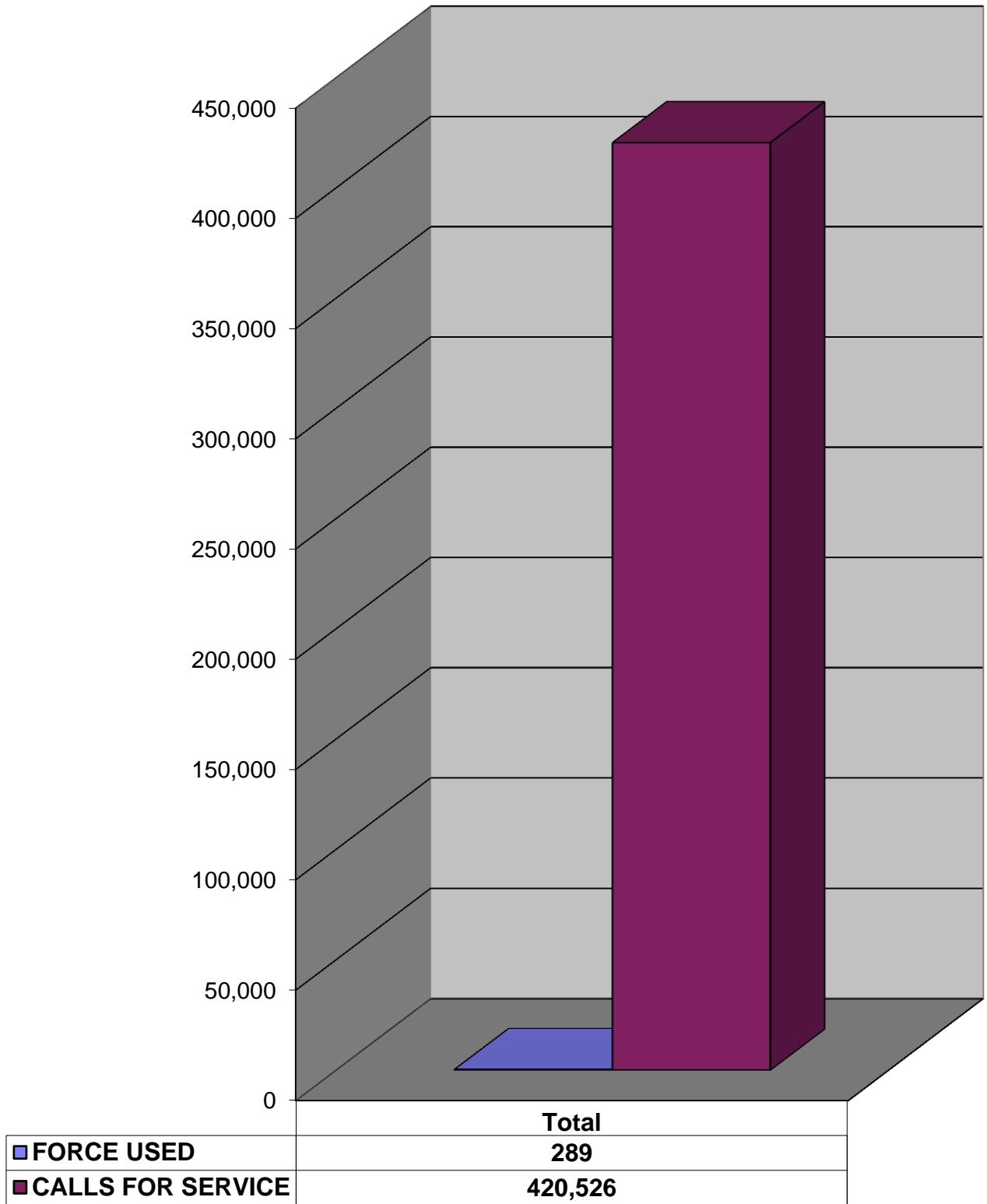
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display) a Department issued weapon (e.g., baton, chemical agents, Taser, less lethal, shotgun, firearm, etc.) against another.

Fresno police officers applied force in 289 incidents while responding to 420,526 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.069% of all calls for service for this reporting period.

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Calls For Service (CFS) vs. Reportable Response Resistance (Force) Incidents



CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.069% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

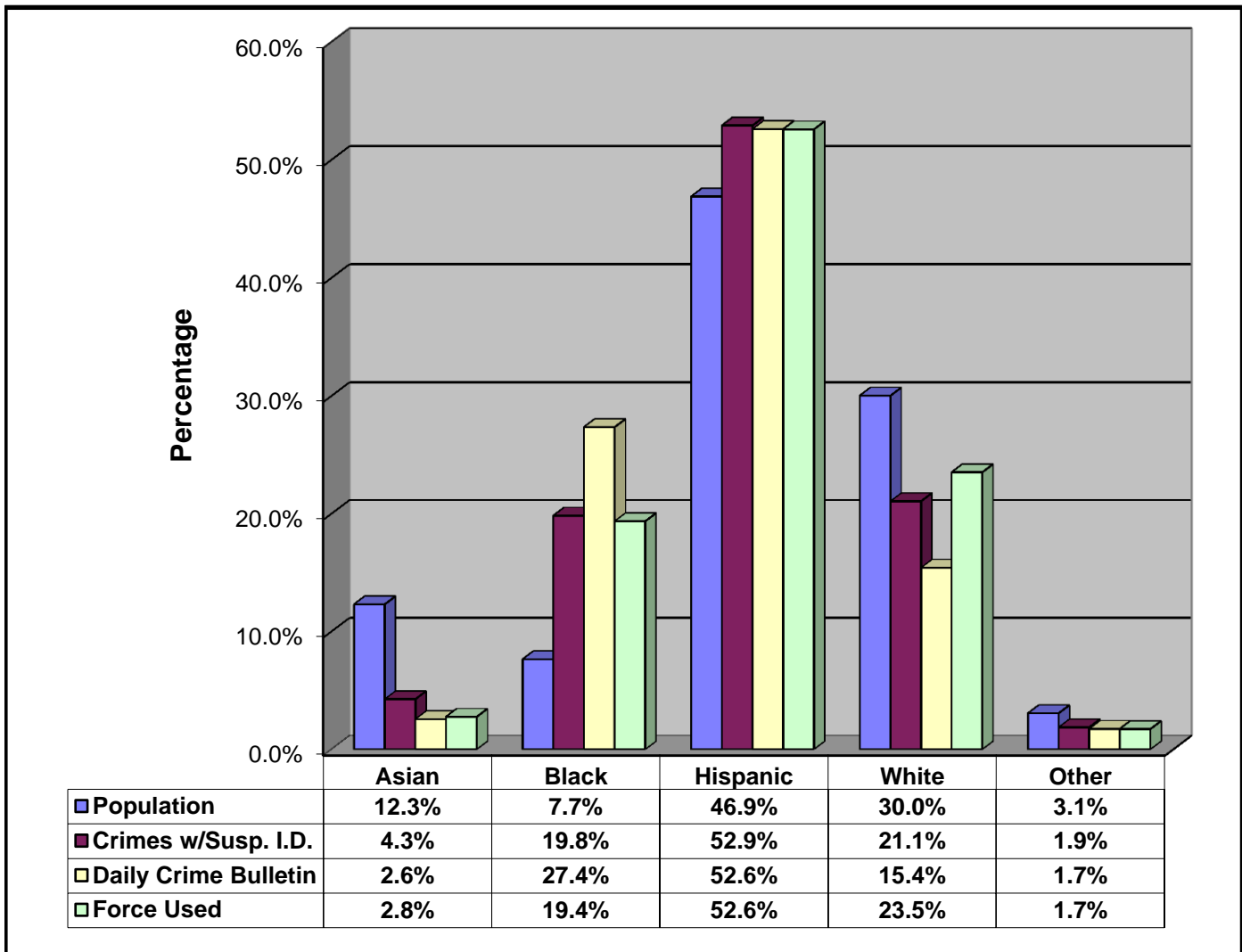
Suspect Demographics

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
City of Fresno Pop. (494,665)*	60,939	37,885	232,055	148,598	15,188
Percentage	12.3%	7.7%	46.9%	30.0%	3.1%
Crimes with Suspect's Race/Age Identified (10,524)	449	2,089	5,570	2,218	198
Percentage	4.3%	19.8%	52.9%	21.1%	1.9%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (1086)**	28	298	573	168	19
Percentage	2.6%	27.4%	52.6%	15.4%	1.7%
Force Applications (289)***	8	56	152	68	5
Percentage	2.8%	19.4%	52.6%	23.5%	1.7%

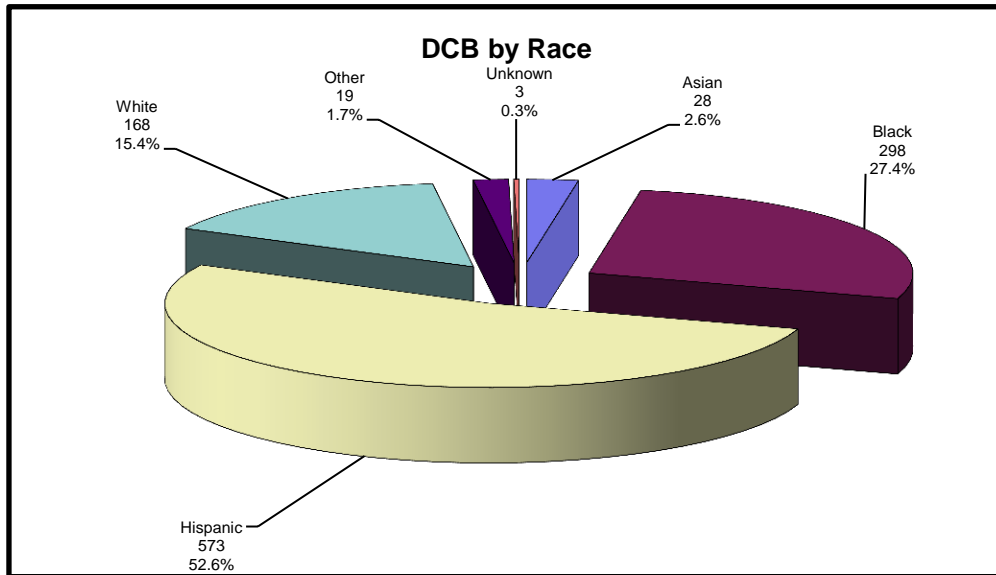
* 2010 Census

** 3 persons or 0.3% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)

*** Of the 289 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available



**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE
LISTINGS – 1089**

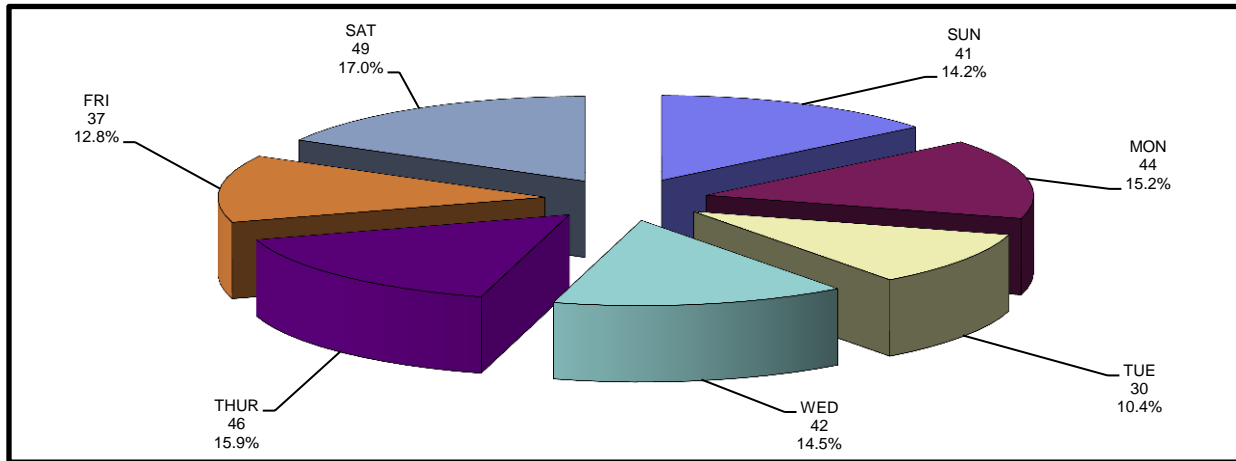


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	52.6%
	Black	-	27.4%
	White	-	15.4%
	Asian	-	2.6%
	Other	-	1.7%
	Unknown	-	0.3%

The Daily Crime Bulletin (DCB) is a restricted, law enforcement use only document, issued department wide to all sworn personnel and twelve other local/state agencies to assist in locating/arresting suspects and wanted persons. The DCB is issued seven days a week and typically contains the following information:

- 1) Felonies with known, at-large, suspects
- 2) Wanted parolees
- 3) Officer safety information (vehicle occupants in possession of firearms, possible armed subjects, etc.)

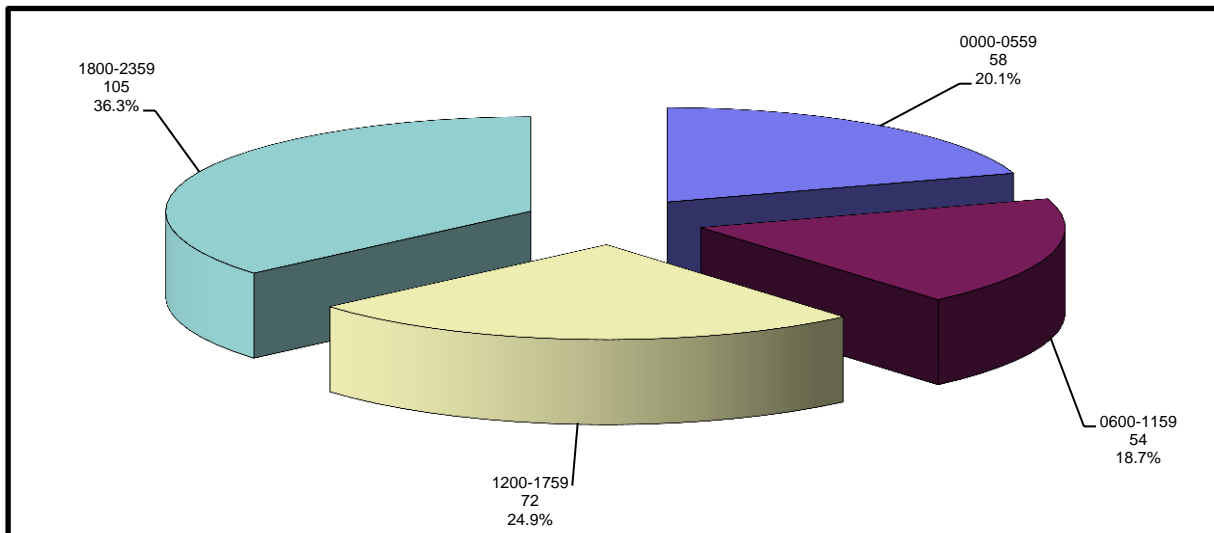
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Saturday	-	17.0%
Thursday	-	15.9%
Monday	-	15.2%
Wednesday	-	14.5%
Sunday	-	14.2%
Friday	-	12.8%
Tuesday	-	10.4%

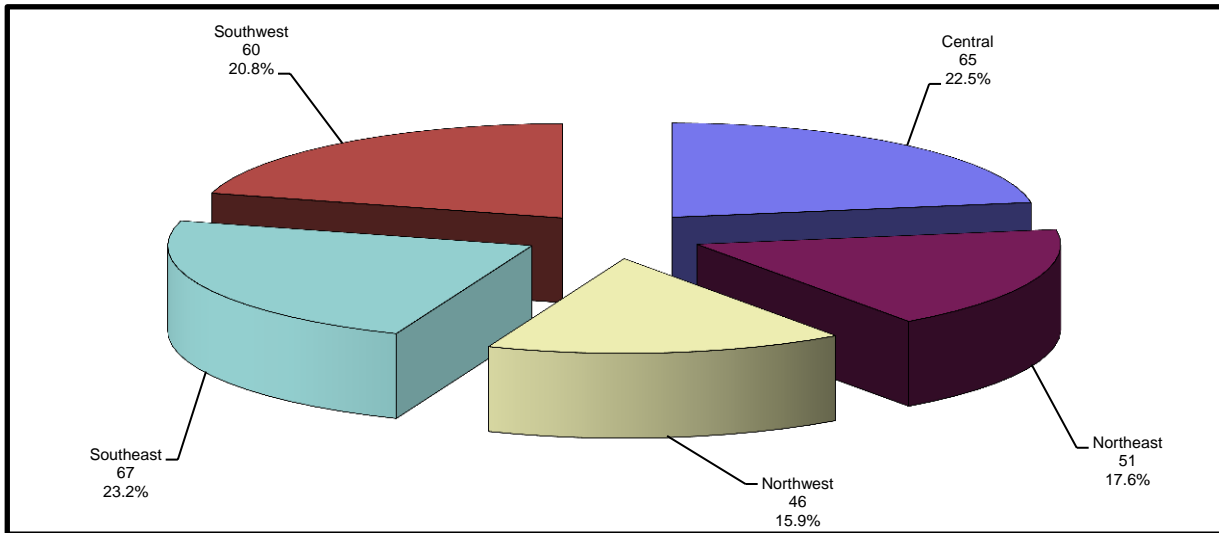
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	36.3%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	24.9%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	20.1%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	18.7%

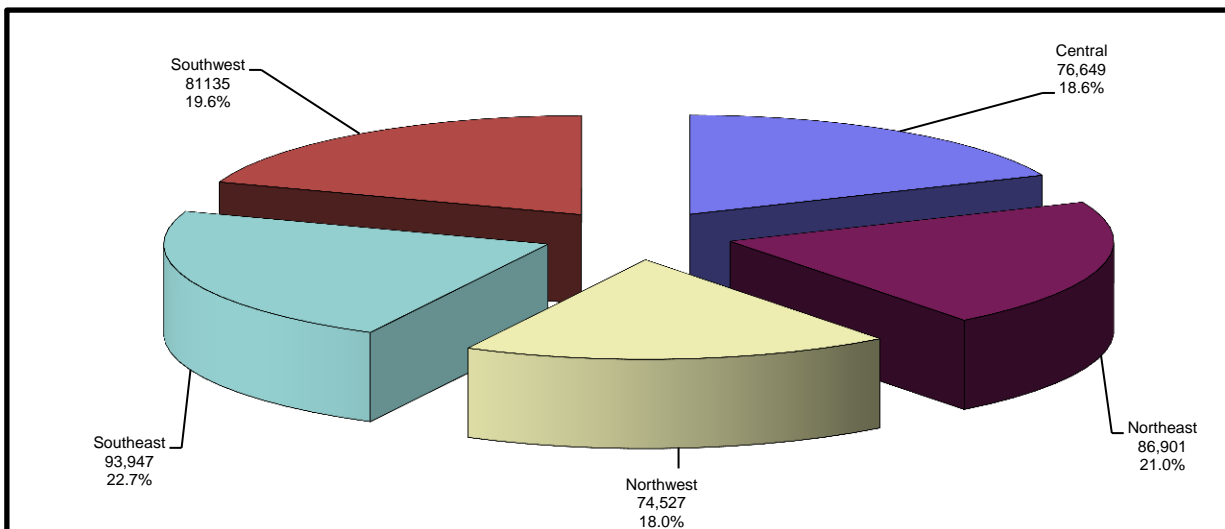
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 289 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	23.2%
	Central	-	22.5%
	Southwest	-	20.8%
	Northeast	-	17.6%
	Northwest	-	15.9%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 420,526 CFS, 7,367 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	22.7%
	Northeast	-	21.0%
	Southwest	-	19.6%
	Central	-	18.6%
	Northwest	-	18.0%

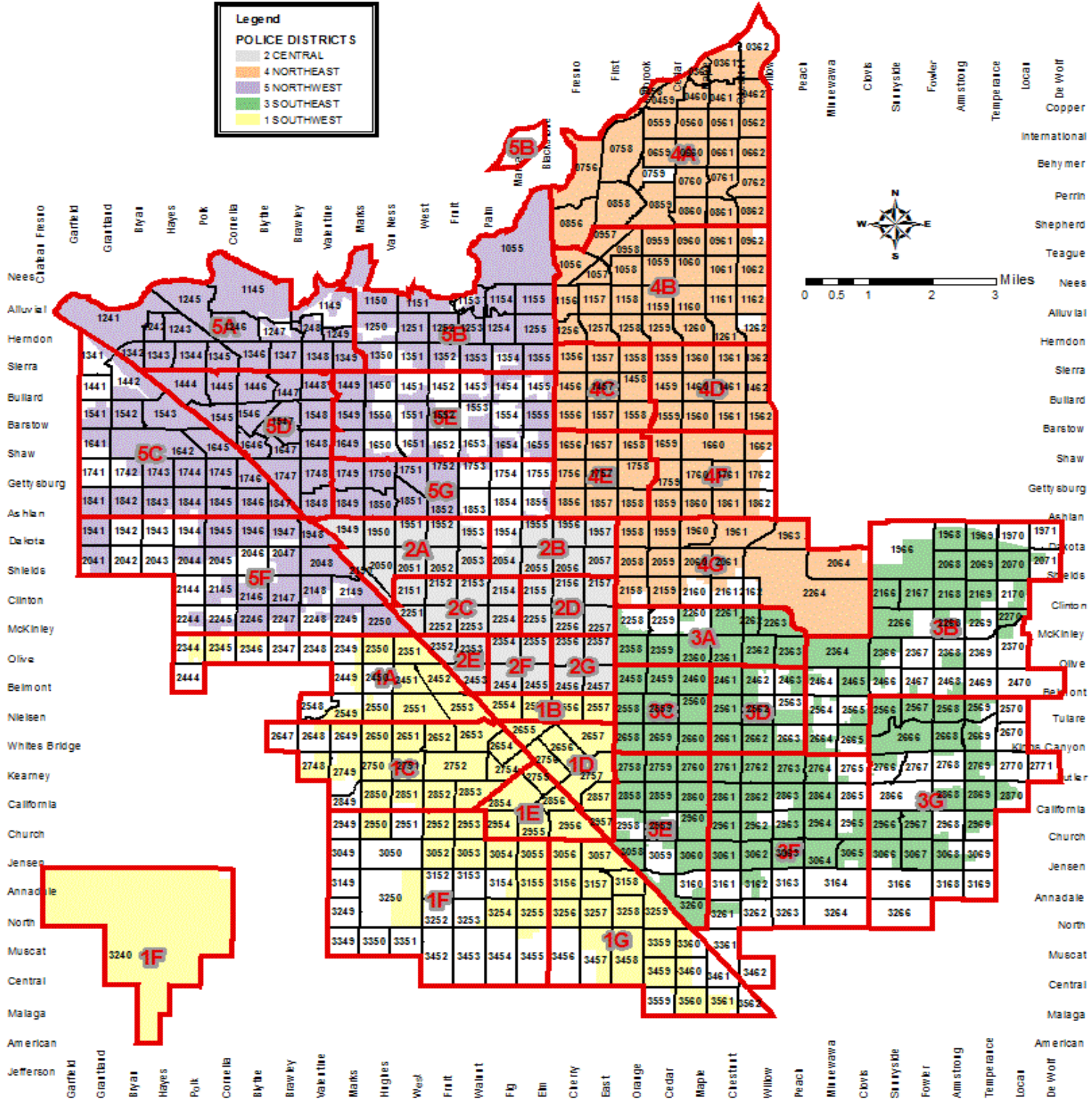
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

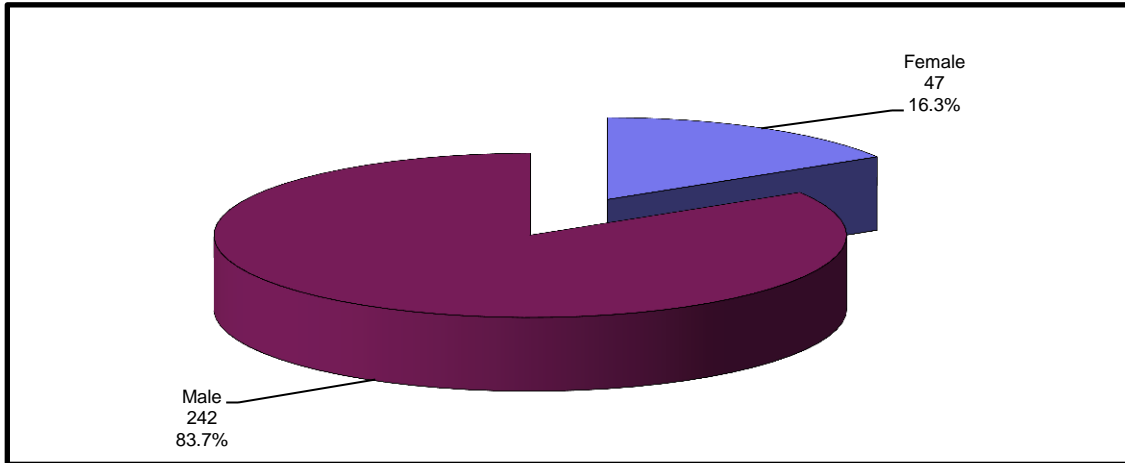
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

- 2 CENTRAL
- 4 NORTHEAST
- 5 NORTHWEST
- 3 SOUTHEAST
- 1 SOUTHWEST



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 289 force incidents, 0 had no gender data available.

REPORTED CRIMES BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17	31	232	454	77	12	806
18-23	50	336	809	208	28	1,431
24-29	84	432	1,190	352	58	2,116
30-35	109	366	1,058	438	31	2,002
36-41	61	272	817	388	15	1,553
42-47	43	171	517	236	11	978
48-53	27	123	385	237	16	788
54-59	17	75	213	184	17	506
60-65	17	59	85	56	6	223
66 and Over	10	23	42	42	4	121
Total	449	2,089	5,570	2,218	198	10,524

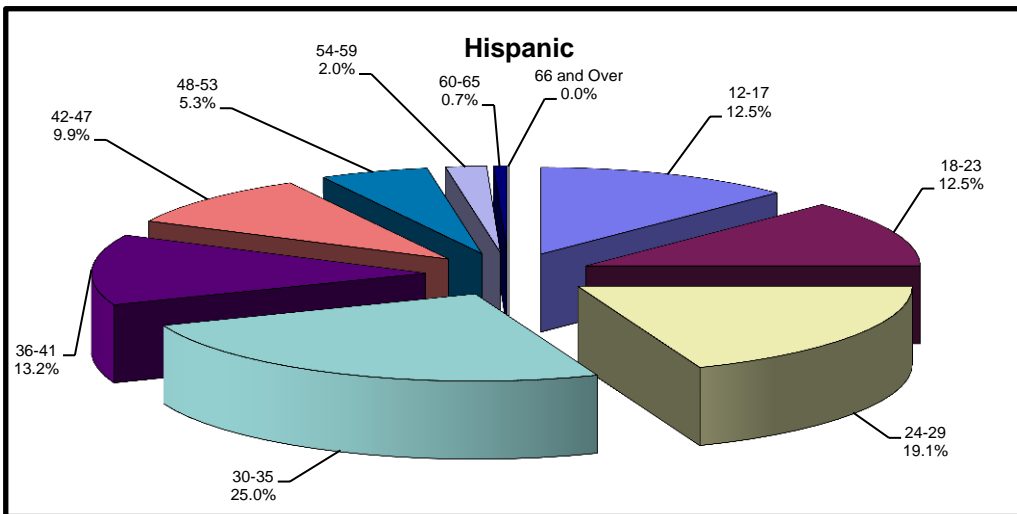
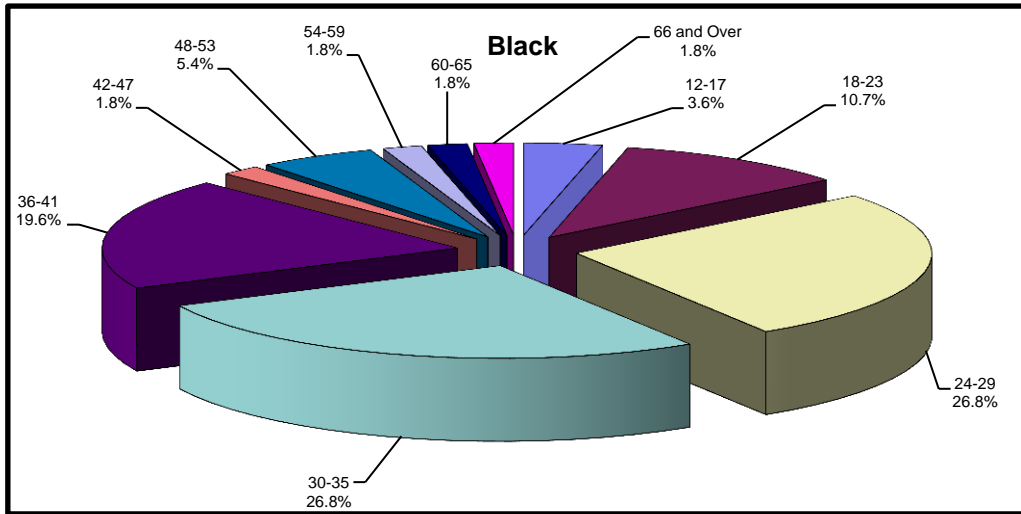
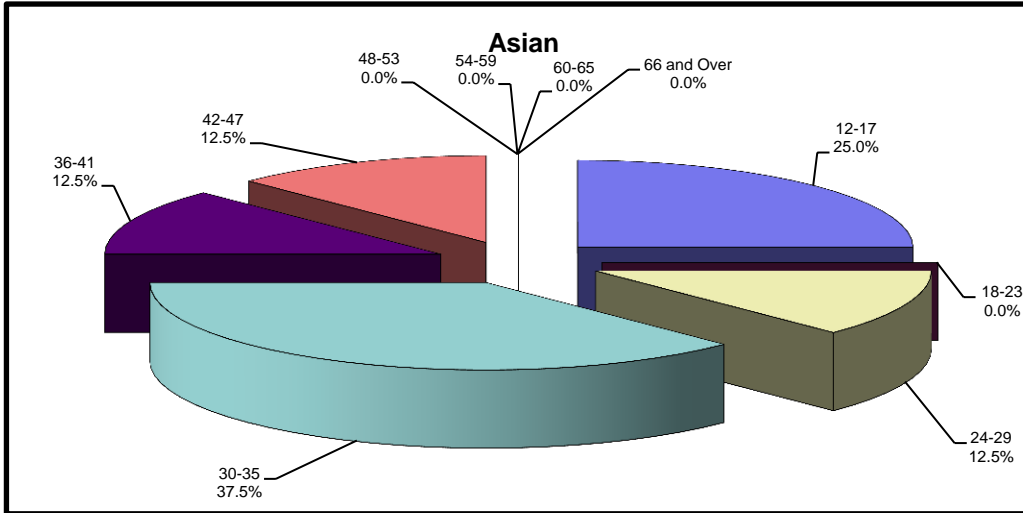
Of the 13,556 reported crime suspects, 10,524 had both age and race data.

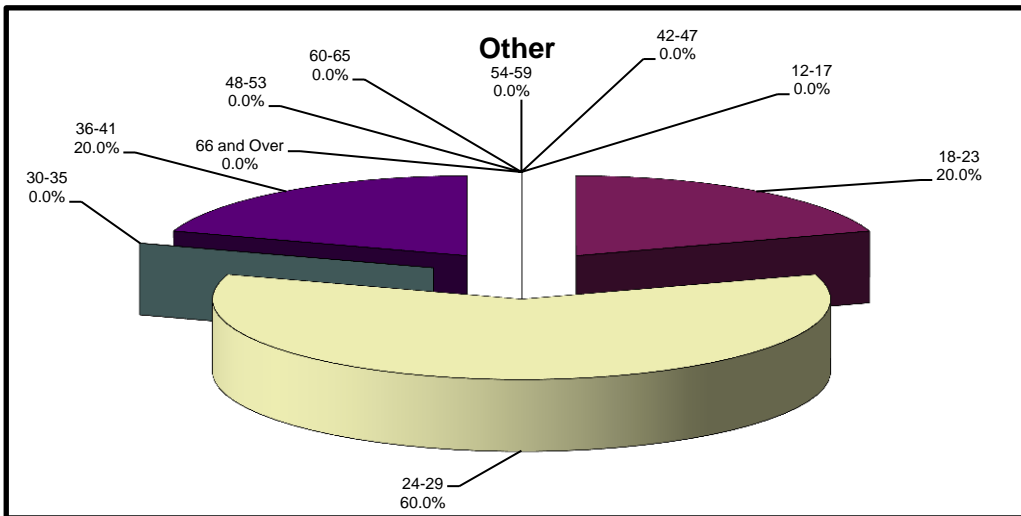
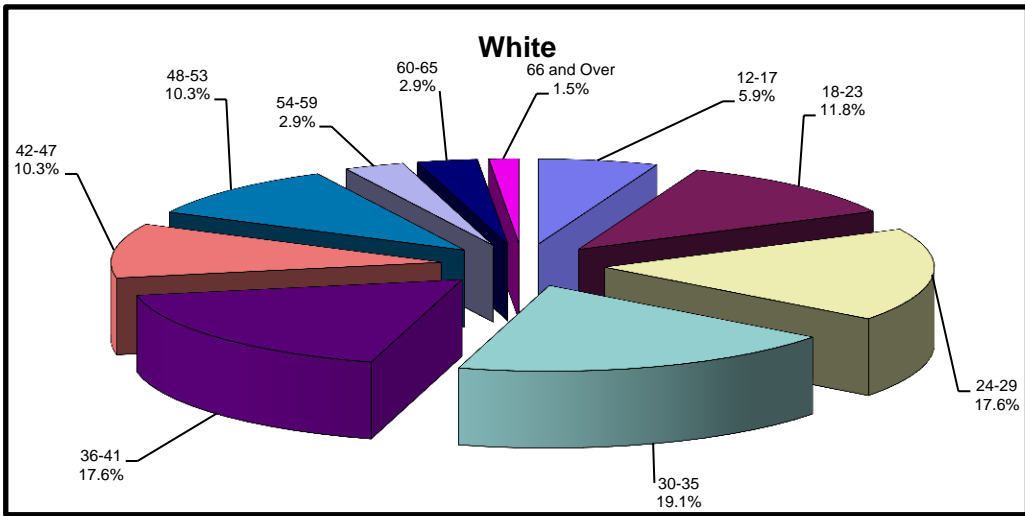
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17	2	2	19	4		27
18-23		6	19	8	1	34
24-29	1	15	29	12	3	60
30-35	3	15	38	13		69
36-41	1	11	20	12	1	45
42-47	1	1	15	7		24
48-53		3	8	7		18
54-59		1	3	2		6
60-65		1	1	2		4
66 and Over		1		1		2
Total	8	56	152	68	5	289

Of the 289 force incidents, 289 had both age and race data.

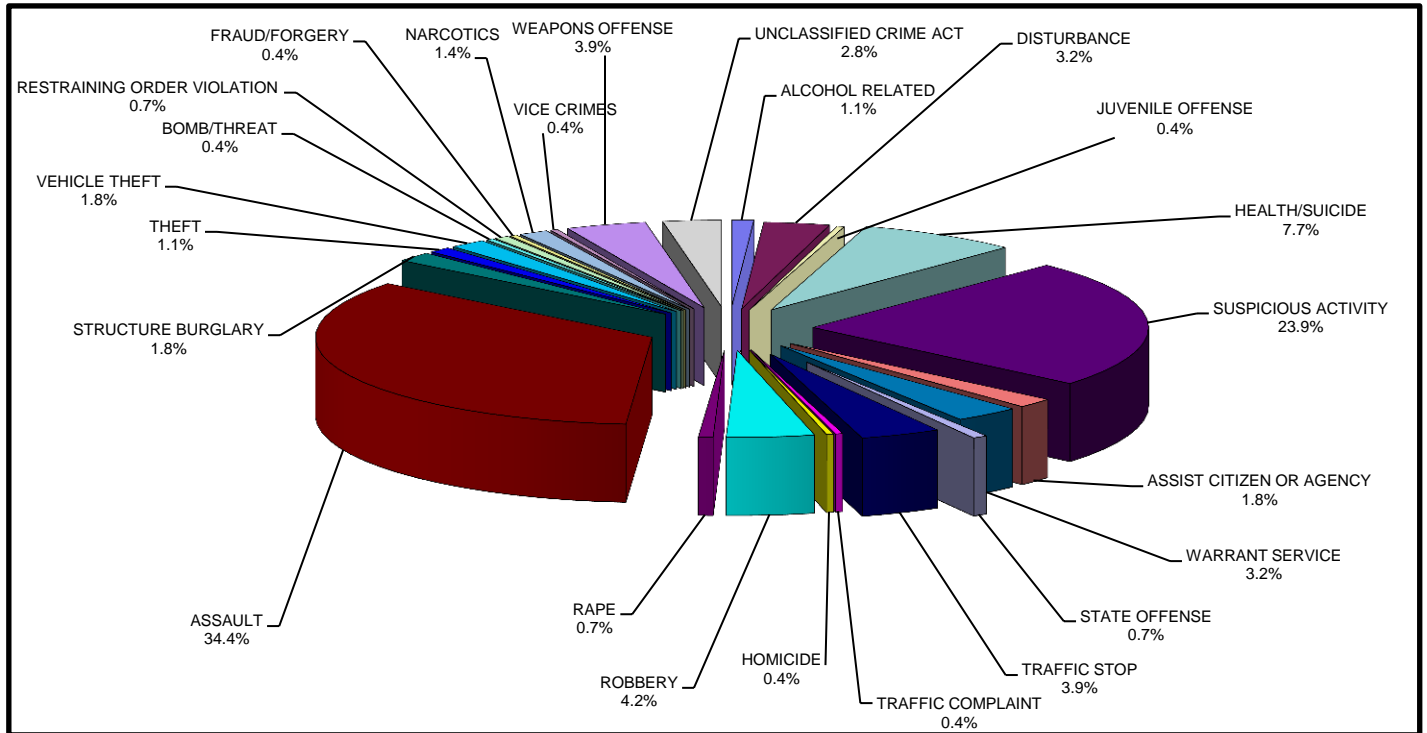
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"Other" refers to persons whose race is not defined as Asian, Black, Hispanic or White, i.e. persons from the Pacific Islands or American Indian.

TYPE OF CFS RESULTING IN REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS

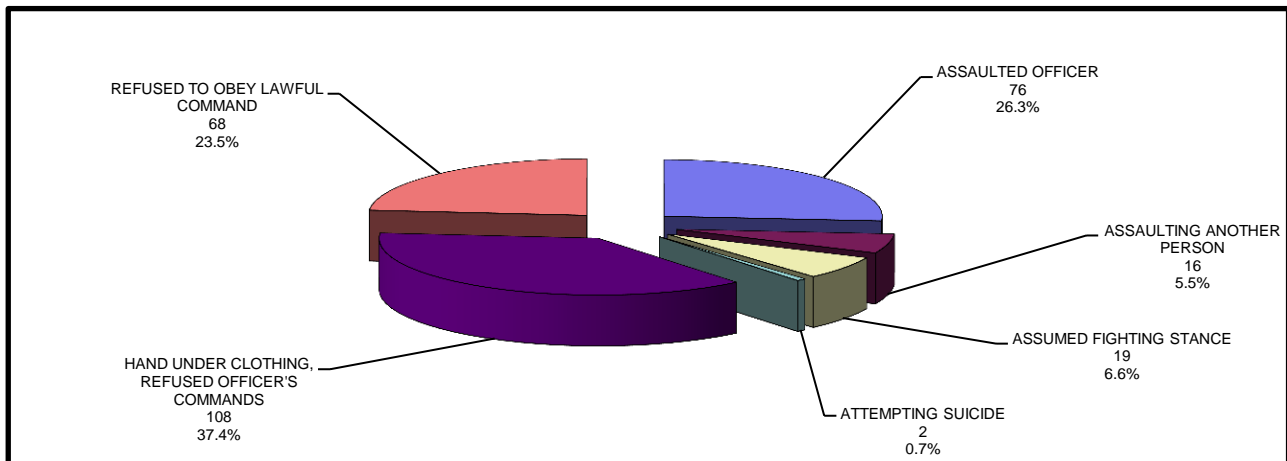


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	-	98
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	68
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	22
ROBBERY	-	12
TRAFFIC STOP	-	11
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-	11
DISTURBANCE	-	9
WARRANT SERVICE	-	9
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	-	8
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	-	5
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	-	5
VEHICLE THEFT	-	5
NARCOTICS	-	4
ALCOHOL RELATED	-	3
THEFT	-	3
STATE OFFENSE	-	2
RAPE	-	2
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	-	2
JUVENILE OFFENSE	-	1
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	-	1
HOMICIDE	-	1
BOMB/THREAT	-	1
FRAUD/FORGERY	-	1
VICE CRIMES	-	1
TOTAL	285 *	

* 4 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

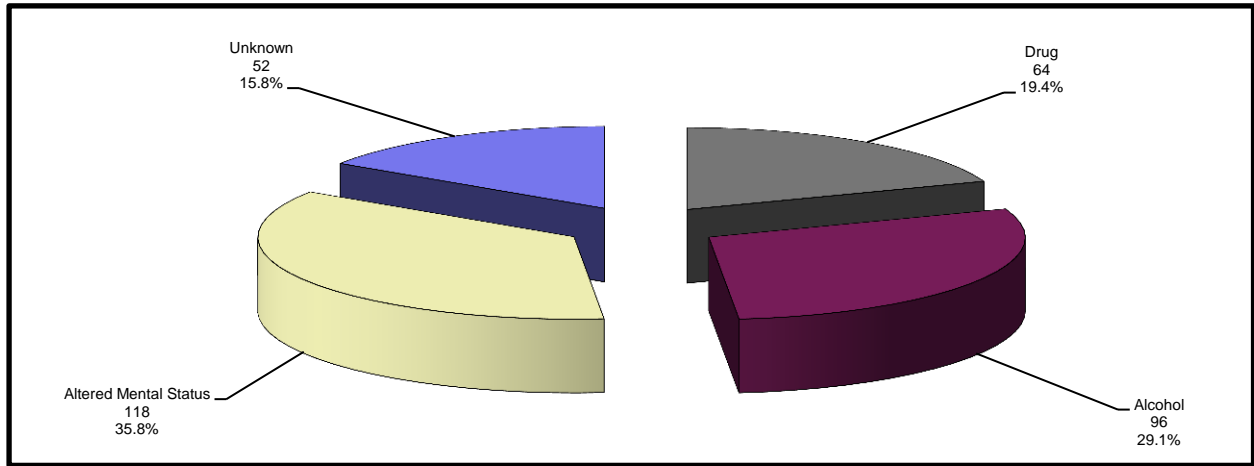
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	37.4%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	26.3%
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	23.5%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	6.6%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	5.5%
ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	-	0.7%

REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY TYPE OF CFS AND SUSPECT'S ACTION

TYPE OF CFS	ASSAULTED OFFICER	ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND
ALCOHOL RELATED	0	0	0	0	1	2
DISTURBANCE	2	1	0	0	3	3
JUVENILE OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	1
HEALTH/SUICIDE	4	1	0	1	10	6
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	6	3	6	0	34	19
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	2	0	1	0	0	2
WARRANT SERVICE	1	0	1	0	3	4
STATE OFFENSE	0	0	1	0	1	0
TRAFFIC STOP	1	0	2	0	4	4
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	0	0	0	0	0	1
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0	1	0
ROBBERY	6	0	0	0	4	2
RAPE	1	0	0	0	1	0
ASSAULT	48	11	5	1	22	11
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	2	3
THEFT	0	0	0	0	2	1
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	3	2
BOMB/THREAT	0	0	0	0	1	0
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	2	0
FRAUD/FORGERY	0	0	0	0	0	1
NARCOTICS	0	0	1	0	2	1
VICE CRIMES	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS OFFENSE	1	0	1	0	8	1
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	1	0	1	0	3	3
Total	74	16	19	2	107	67

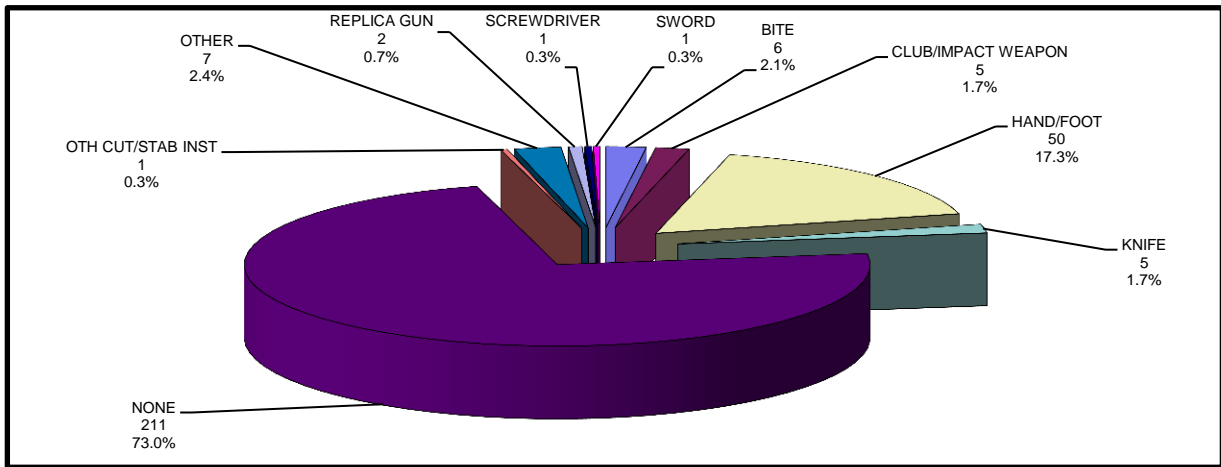
* 4 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



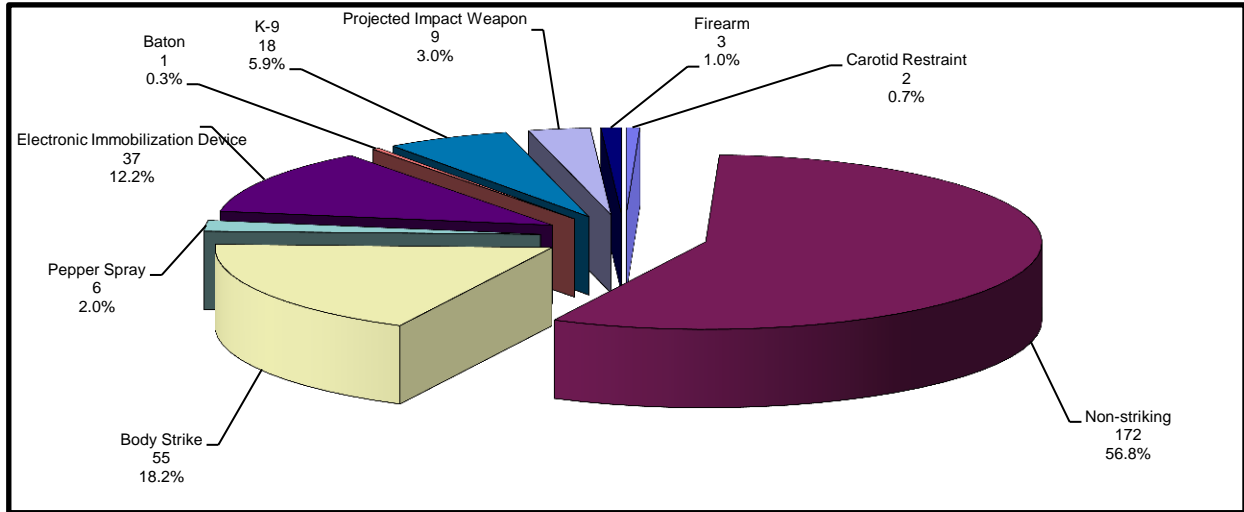
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	Weapon	Count	Percentage
	NONE	211	73.0%
	HAND/FOOT	50	17.3%
	OTHER	7	2.4%
	BITE	6	2.1%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	5	1.7%
	KNIFE	5	1.7%
	REPLICA GUN	2	0.7%
	OTH CUT/STAB INST	1	0.3%
	SCREWDRIVER	1	0.3%
	SWORD	1	0.3%

REPORTABLE FORCE USED BY OFFICERS



Some incidents require multiple applications of force to take a suspect into custody or stop an unlawful attack.

Order by Force:

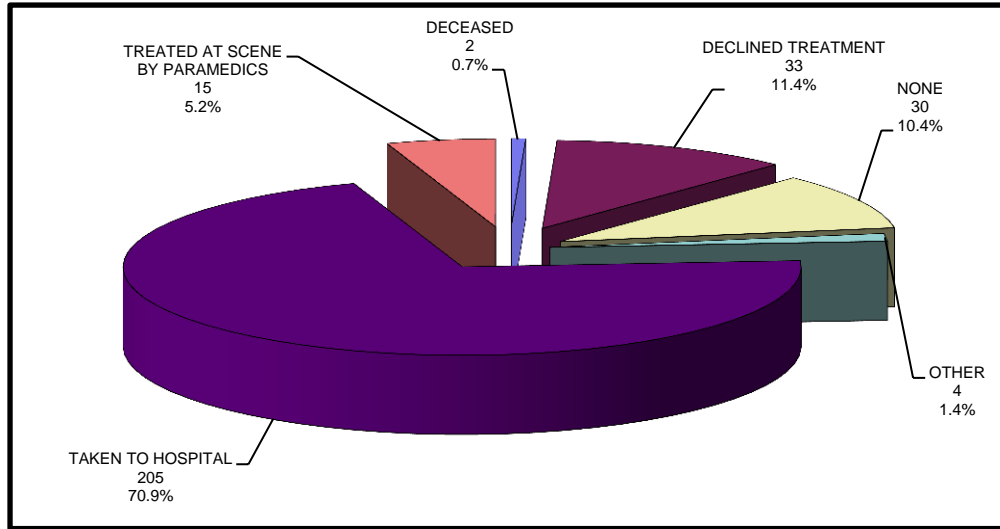
Non-striking	-	56.8%
Body Strike	-	18.2%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	12.2%
K-9	-	5.9%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	3.0%
Pepper Spray	-	2.0%
Firearm	-	1.0%
Carotid Restraint	-	0.7%
Baton	-	0.3%

Note: Electronic Immobilization Device is also referred to as a Taser.

Projected Impact Weapon is also referred to as a Less Lethal Shotgun or bean bag gun.

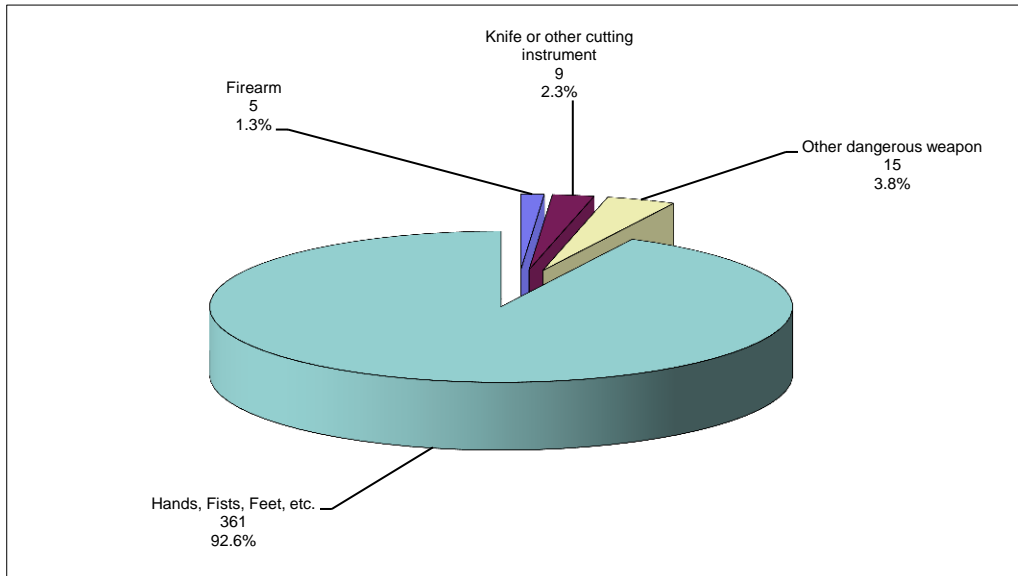
OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



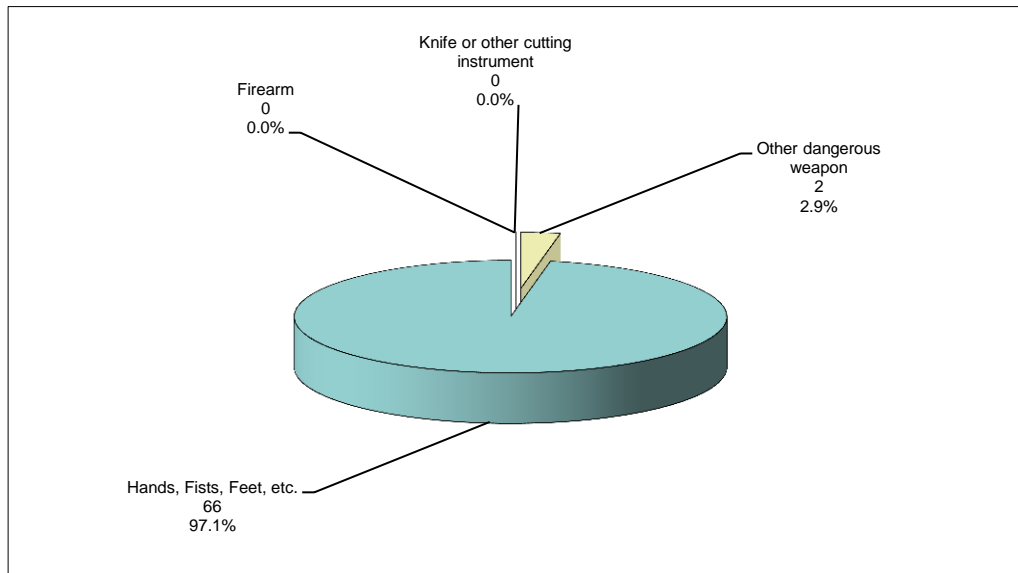
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically provided medical care by on-scene medical personnel or at a hospital.

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



390 officers were assaulted.

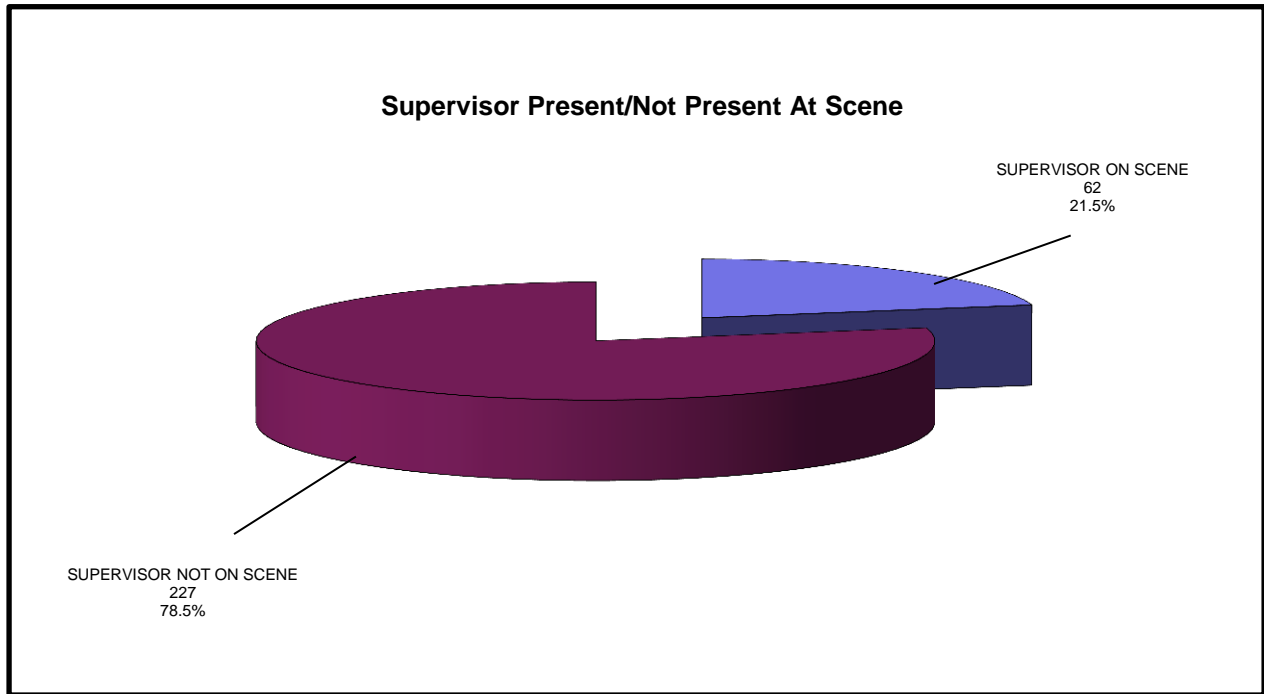
OFFICER'S INJURED *



68 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the Year 2019 LEOKA (Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted) report. Not all incidents, where an officer was injured, involved a use of reportable force, i.e. the suspect gives up after injuring an officer.

SUPERVISOR ON SCENE WHEN REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



A supervisor may be enroute to assist an officer on a call; however, the officer may be required to use reportable force prior to the supervisor's arrival. In these circumstances, the supervisor would be considered "not on scene."