



MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 28, 2022

TO: Paco Balderrama, Chief of Police
Office of the Chief

THROUGH: Phillip Cooley, Deputy Police Chief
Administrative Division

Jennifer Horsford, Lieutenant
Personnel Bureau Commander

FROM: Alfonso Castillo, Sergeant
Audits & Inspections Unit

SUBJECT: 2021 THIRD QUARTER-REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO
RESISTANCE PROJECT

The third quarter 2021 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the third quarter 2020 reportable force data.

Recently, the State of California Legislature passed Assembly Bill 1196 which prohibits the use of the carotid restraint. AB 1196 added Section 7286.5 to the Government Code which states:

“A law enforcement agency shall not authorize the use of a carotid restraint or chokehold by any peace officer employed by that agency.”

The Fresno Police Department has modified our policy to comply with Government Code 7286.5. This law was not in effect during the third quarter of 2020.

The following is a summarized comparison between the 2020 and the 2021 third quarter reportable force and related data:

Calls for Service:

Officers responded to 107,778 calls for service (CFS) during the third quarter of 2021 compared to 82,879 in the third quarter of 2020. This is an increase of 30%. Of these CFS, there were 48 reportable force incidents in 2021 compared to 43 in 2020. A decrease of 21%.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 3 officers were assaulted during the third quarter of 2021, compared to 76 officers in the third quarter of 2020, a decrease of 96%. Of these officers assaulted, 1 officer was injured in 2021, compared to 16 officers who were injured in 2020: a decrease of 93%. The Fresno Police Department is transitioning to a new method to track all LEOKA information, the information included in this report is the most accurate to date.

Type of Force:

Officers most frequently applied method of force was non-striking force in the third quarter of 2021 at 48%, followed by electronic immobilization device at 22%, body strike at 20%, K-9 applications at 10%.

In the third quarter of 2020, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 58%, followed by electronic immobilization device at 15.7%, body strikes at 13.7%, K-9 applications 2%.

Actions Prior to Force:

In the third quarter of 2021, the leading cause of necessitating the use of force was the suspect refusing to obey a lawful command at 54.2%, followed assumed fighting stance at 20.8%. In the third quarter of 2020, the leading cause of necessitating the use of force was the suspect refusing to obey a lawful command at 48.8%, followed by suspects assaulting officers at 25.6%. In 2021, three suspects were in possession of a firearm or weapon compared to three in 2020.

Of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force in third quarter 2021, 20.4% had an altered mental state, 4.1% were under the influence of drugs, 8.2% were under the influence of alcohol, and 67% had an unknown type of condition. Some suspects had more than one condition.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Wednesdays in the third quarter of 2021 compared to Saturday/Sunday in 2020. In 2021, the Central District had the highest percentage of use of force incidents at 33%, followed by Northwest at 20.8%, Southwest at 18.8%, and Northeast at 10%.

In the third quarter of 2021, the Southwest Policing District had the highest number of calls for service at 21.5%, Northeast at 20.9% Southeast at 20.6%, Central at 19.4% and Northwest at 17.5%.

In the third quarter of 2021, a supervisor was on scene 14.6% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2020, this number was 32.6% of the time.

Examples of Officer Restraint:

During the third quarter of 2021, there were several incidents that involved circumstances under which deadly force could have been considered but was not. Below are some examples.

Brandishing Firearm:

Officers were dispatched to a call of a male causing a disturbance in a liquor store. As officers were arriving, an update from Dispatch informed them that the male suspect was now brandishing a firearm and was exiting the store. At the time of the update, the male suspect exited the store and confronted the arriving officers. The suspect was refusing all commands, and his hands were near his waistband where officers could see the handle of a firearm. An officer deployed his taser; however, this failed, and the suspect began walking away with his hands holding his waistband near the firearm. A sergeant was able to push the suspect, causing the suspect to fall and the firearm fell out of the suspect's waistband. The suspect was then taken into custody. The male was arrested for possession of a loaded firearm.

Injured male call:

Officers were dispatched to a call regarding a male bleeding from his head as he was pushing a trash bin down the middle of the street. When officers arrived, they attempted to give the subject medical aid, but quickly realized the male was the suspect in a nearby assault with a shovel. Officers made communication with the subject, who was incoherent and appeared to be suffering from a mental disturbance. The male would later use his shovel to swing at the officers and was also armed with a knife that was visible in his waistband. With the use of a K-9 and other de-escalation techniques, the male subject was arrested. First aid was rendered.

Armed with a knife:

An officer was dispatched to a family disturbance call. The reporting party's son assaulted and beat him and was now vandalizing their home. When an officer arrived, the son charged at the officer while holding a large knife in his hand. The officer retreated and gained cover while requesting backup. The suspect was yelling at the officer to shoot him. The officer and his back up pleaded with the suspect for minutes, all while backing up from his charge at them while still holding the knife. The officers had to deploy a taser in order to get the suspect to drop the knife. The suspect was taken to a nearby hospital for taser injuries and a mental evaluation.

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Third Quarter 2021
(July/August/September)

Paco Balderrama
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 Professional Standards 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:

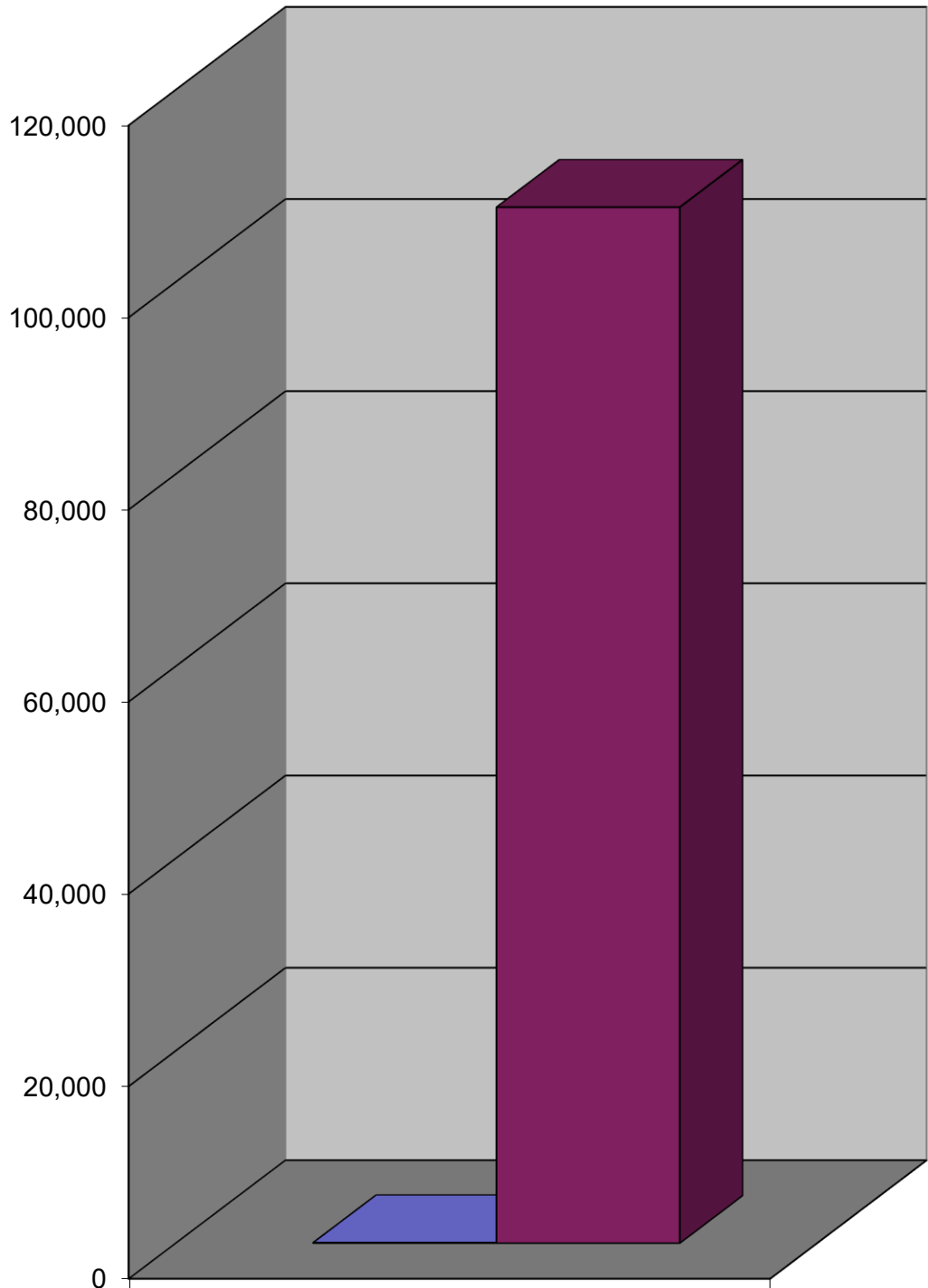
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 48 incidents while responding to 107,778 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.045% of all calls for service for this reporting period.

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



	Total
■ FORCE USED	48
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	107,778

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.045% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

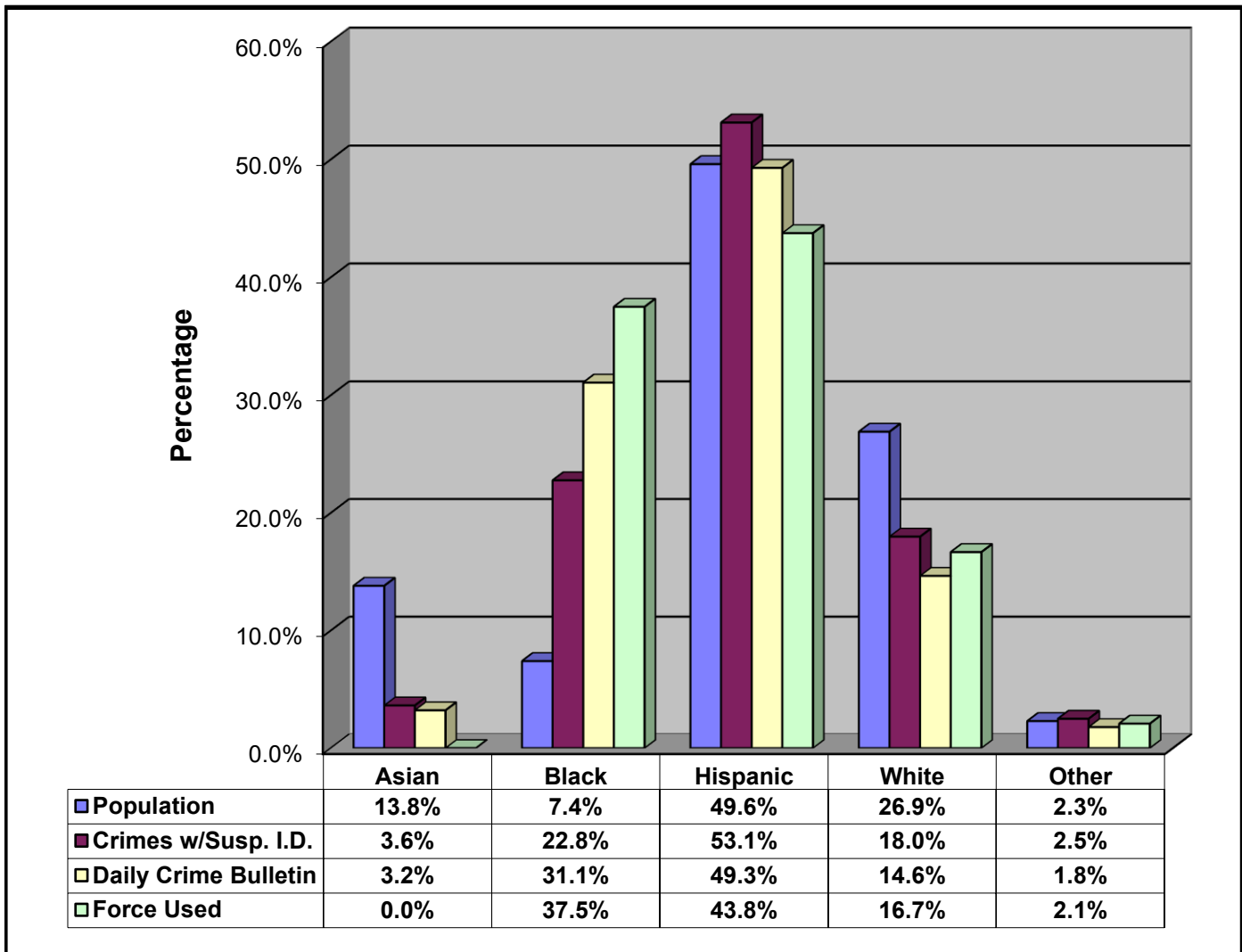
Suspect Demographics

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
City of Fresno Pop. (531,573)*	73,357	39,336	263,661	142,993	12,226
Percentage	13.8%	7.4%	49.6%	26.9%	2.3%
Crimes with Suspect's Race/Age Identified (7,775)	282	1,770	4,131	1,398	194
Percentage	3.6%	22.8%	53.1%	18.0%	2.5%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (280)**	9	87	138	41	5
Percentage	3.2%	31.1%	49.3%	14.6%	1.8%
Force Applications (48)***	0	18	21	8	1
Percentage	0.0%	37.5%	43.8%	16.7%	2.1%

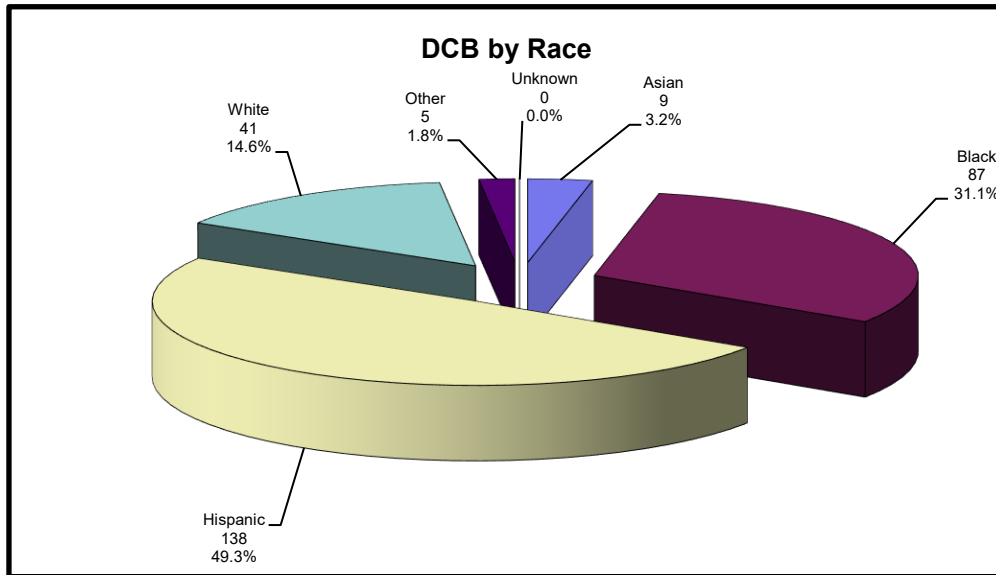
* 2020 Census

** 0 persons or 0.0% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)

*** Of the 48 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available



**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE
LISTINGS – 280**

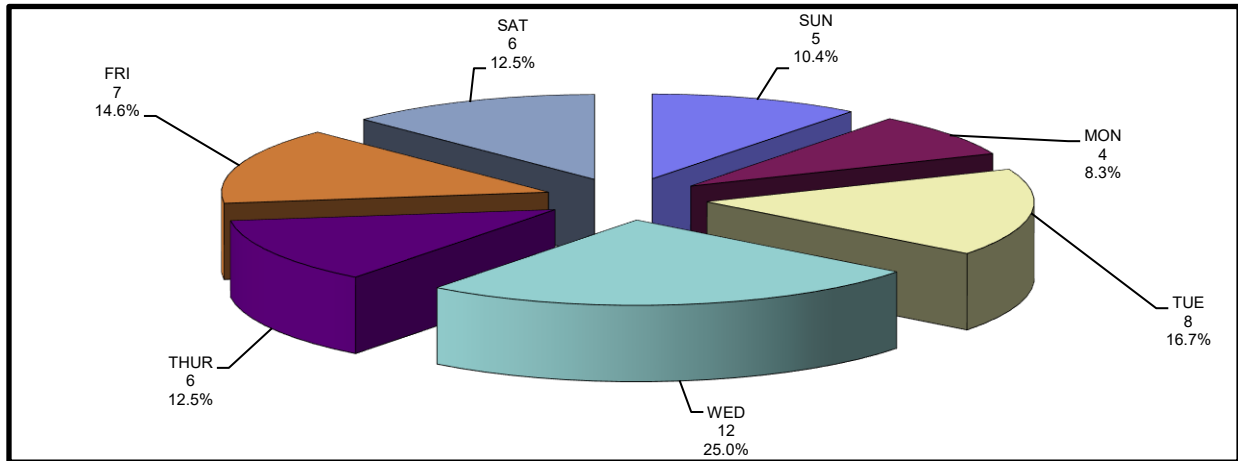


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	49.3%
	Black	-	31.1%
	White	-	14.6%
	Asian	-	3.2%
	Other	-	1.8%
	Unknown	-	0.0%

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.)

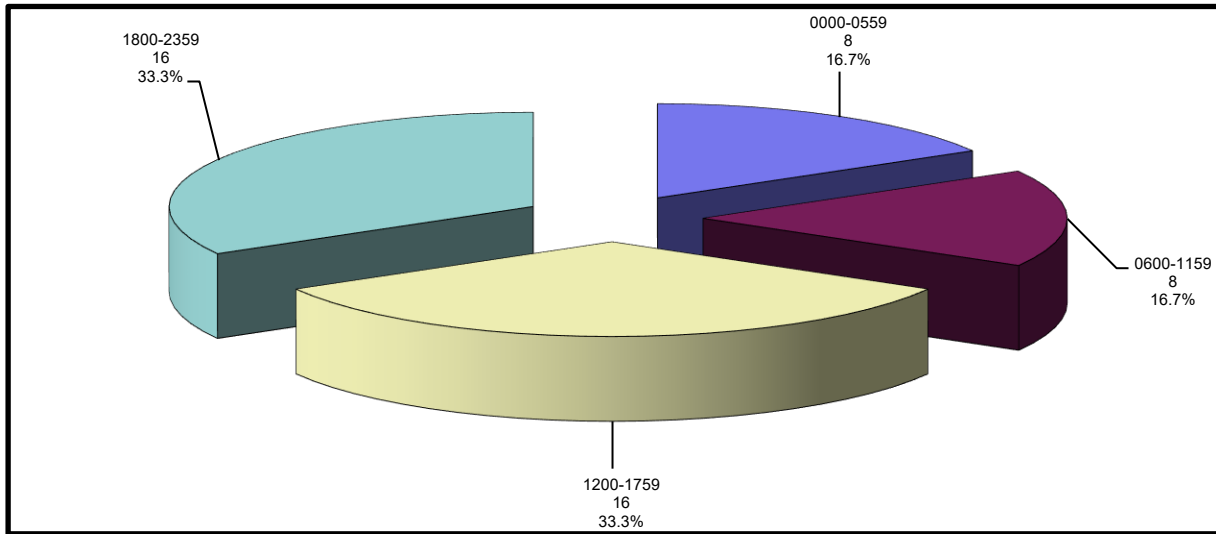
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Wednesday	-	25.0%
Tuesday	-	16.7%
Friday	-	14.6%
Saturday	-	12.5%
Thursday	-	12.5%
Sunday	-	10.4%
Monday	-	8.3%

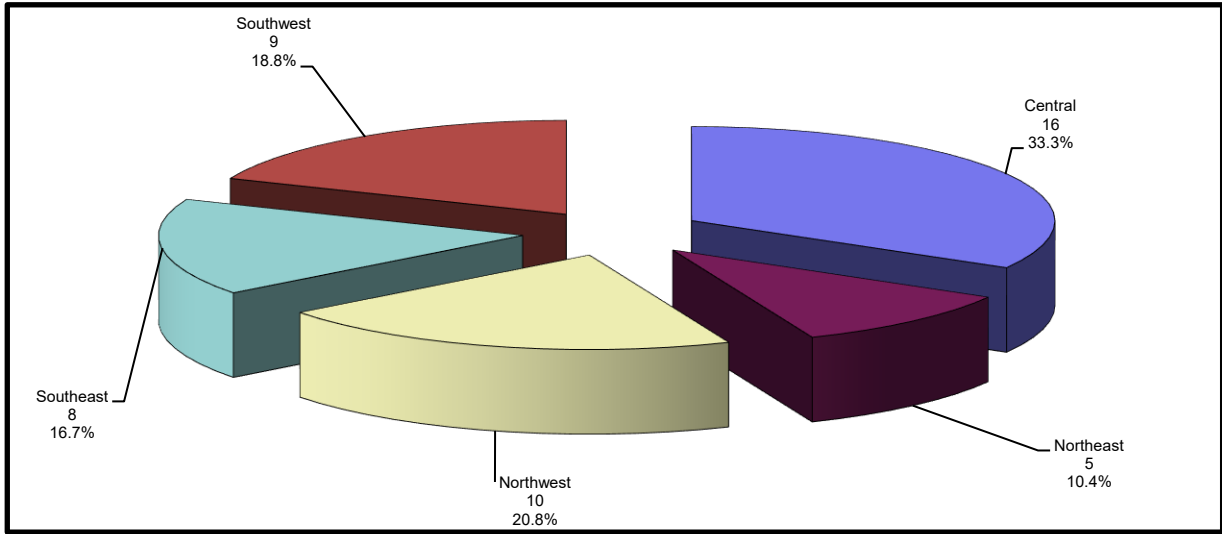
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1200 to 1759 hrs	-	33.3%
1800 to 2359 hrs	-	33.3%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	16.7%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	16.7%

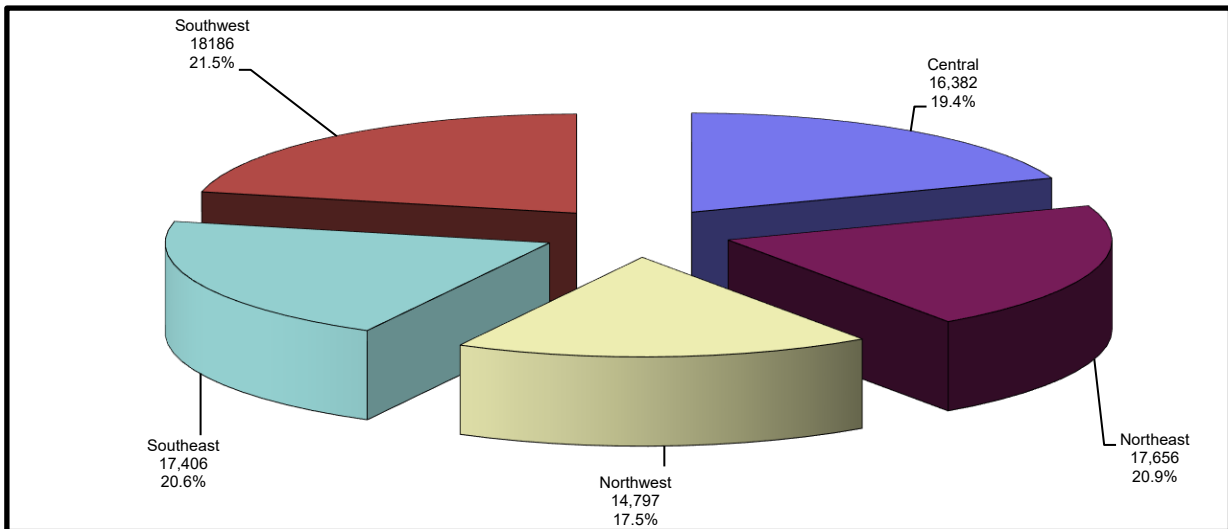
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 48 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Central	-	33.3%
	Northwest	-	20.8%
	Southwest	-	18.8%
	Southeast	-	16.7%
	Northeast	-	10.4%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 107,778 CFS, 23,351 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	21.5%
	Northeast	-	20.9%
	Southeast	-	20.6%
	Central	-	19.4%
	Northwest	-	17.5%

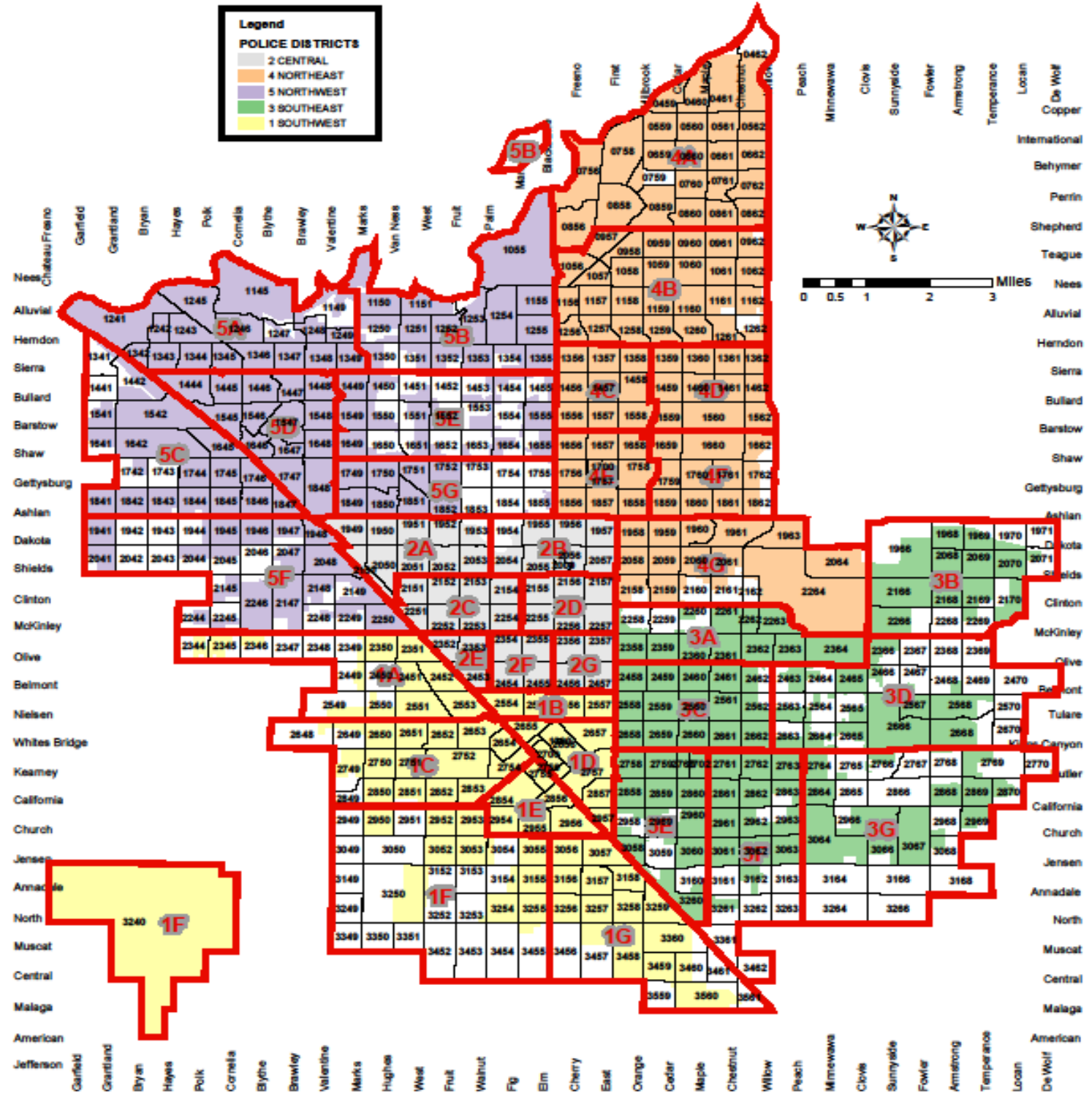
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

Legend

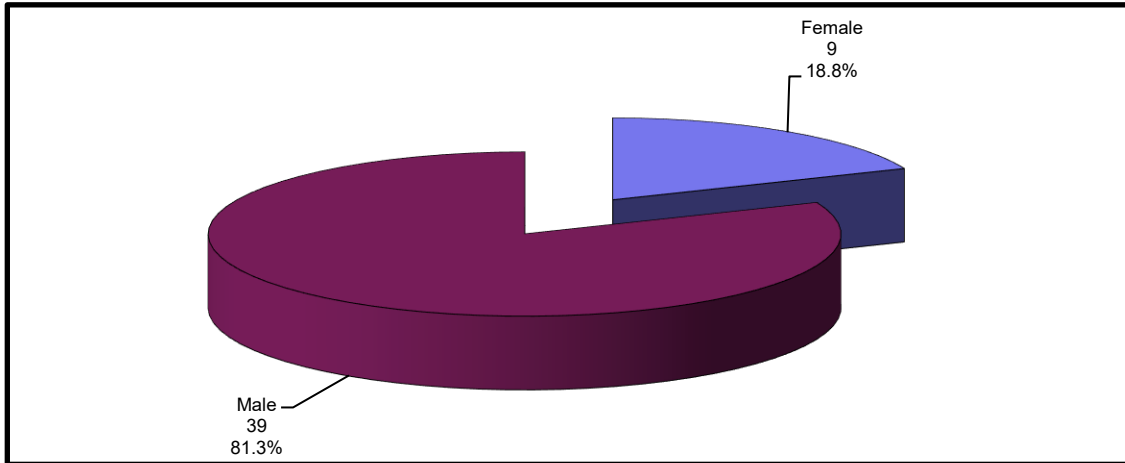
POLICE DISTRICTS

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



Chateau Fresno
Garfield
Grandland
Bryan
Hayes
Polk
Cornelia
Blythe
Brawley
Valentine
Marks
Van Ness
West
Fruit
Palm
Maple
Black
Fresno
Finch
Milbrook
Cedar
Maple
Chestnut
Willow
Peach
Minnewawa
Clovis
Sunnydale
Fowler
Armstrong
Temperance
Loran
De Wolf
Copper
International
Behmer
Perrin
Shepherd
Teague
Nees
Alluvial
Hemdon
Sierra
Bullard
Barstow
Shaw
Gettysburg
Ashlan
Dakota
Shields
Clinton
McKinley
Olive
Belmont
Nielsen
Whites Bridge
Keamey
California
Church
Jensen
Annadale
North
Muscat
Central
Malaga
American
Jefferson
Garfield
Grandland
Bryan
Hayes
Polk
Cornelia
Blythe
Brawley
Valentine
Marks
Hughes
West
Fruit
Walnut
Elm
Cherry
East
Orange
Cedar
Maple
Chestnut
Willow
Peach
Minnewawa
Clovis
Sunnydale
Fowler
Armstrong
Temperance
Loran
De Wolf
Copper
International
Behmer
Perrin
Shepherd
Teague
Nees
Alluvial
Hemdon
Sierra
Bullard
Barstow
Shaw
Gettysburg
Ashlan
Dakota
Shields
Clinton
McKinley
Olive
Belmont
Nielsen
Whites Bridge
Keamey
California
Church
Jensen
Annadale
North
Muscat
Central
Malaga
American

FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 48 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	13	101	198	32	10	354
18-23	12	353	756	149	27	1,297
24-29	56	402	933	265	52	1,708
30-35	77	328	802	301	33	1,541
36-41	63	213	666	251	25	1,218
42-47	33	137	405	150	25	750
48-53	12	88	165	95	13	373
54-59	7	78	122	77	6	290
60-65	6	51	62	48	2	169
66 and Over	3	19	22	30	1	75
Total	282	1,770	4,131	1,398	194	7,775

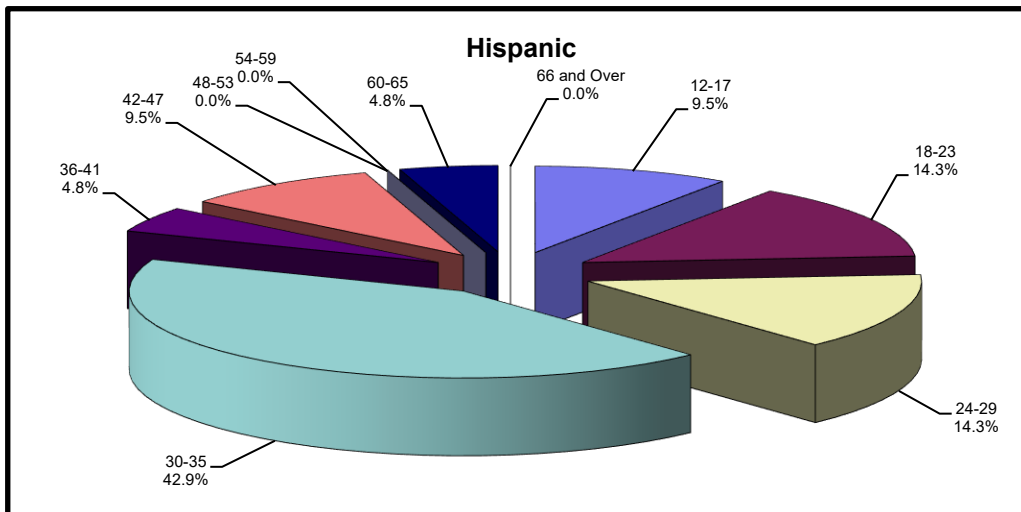
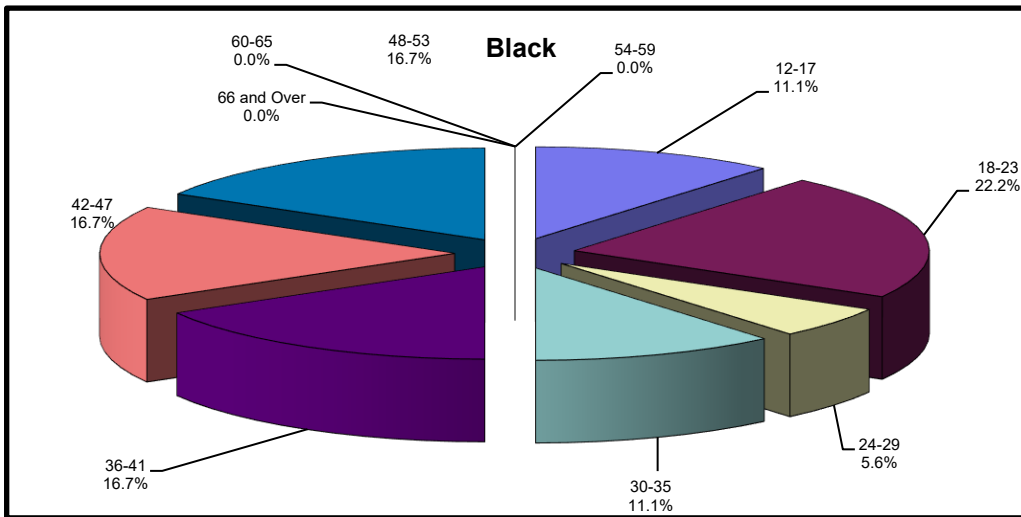
Of the 15,313 reported crime suspects, 7,775 had both age and race data.

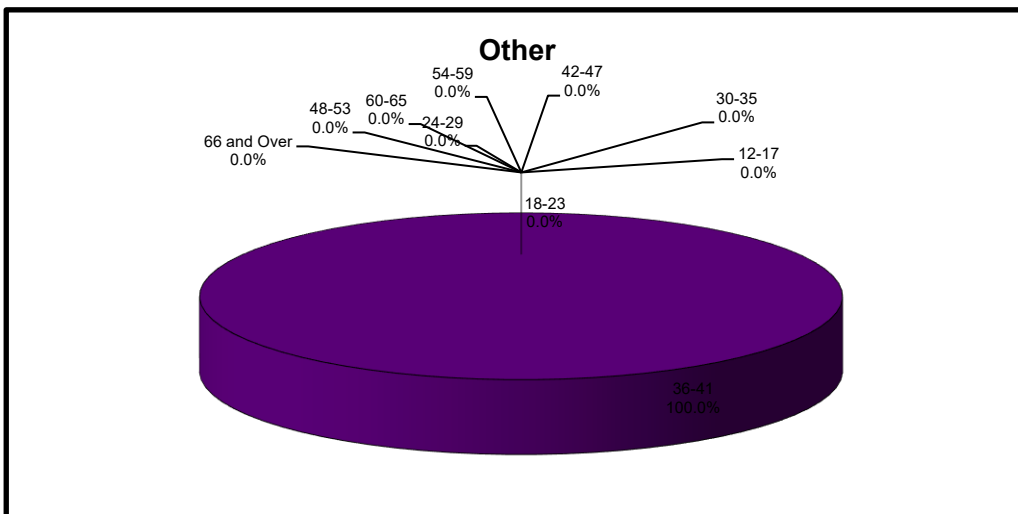
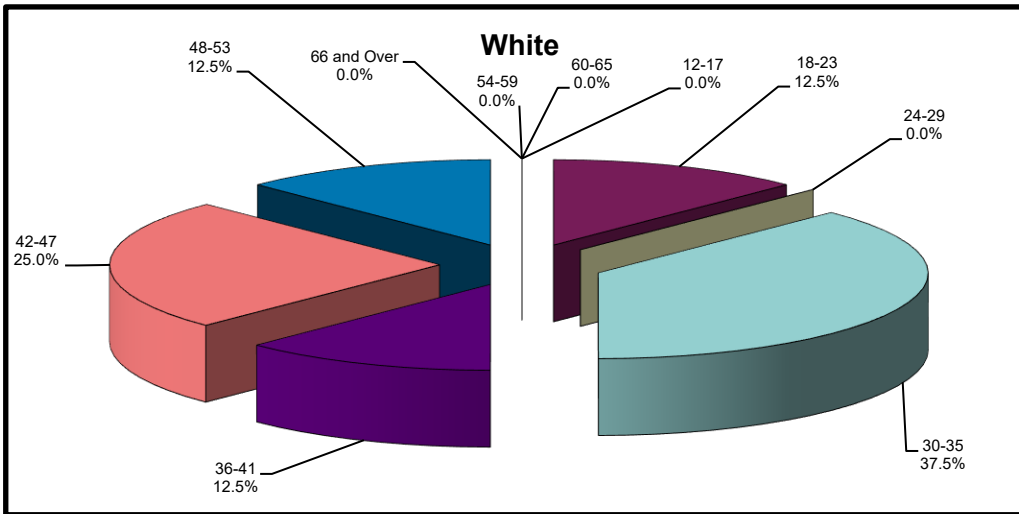
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		2	2			4
18-23		4	3	1		8
24-29		1	3			4
30-35		2	9	3		14
36-41		3	1	1	1	6
42-47		3	2	2		7
48-53		3		1		4
54-59						0
60-65			1			1
66 and Over						0
Total	0	18	21	8	1	48

Of the 48 force incidents, 48 had both age and race data.

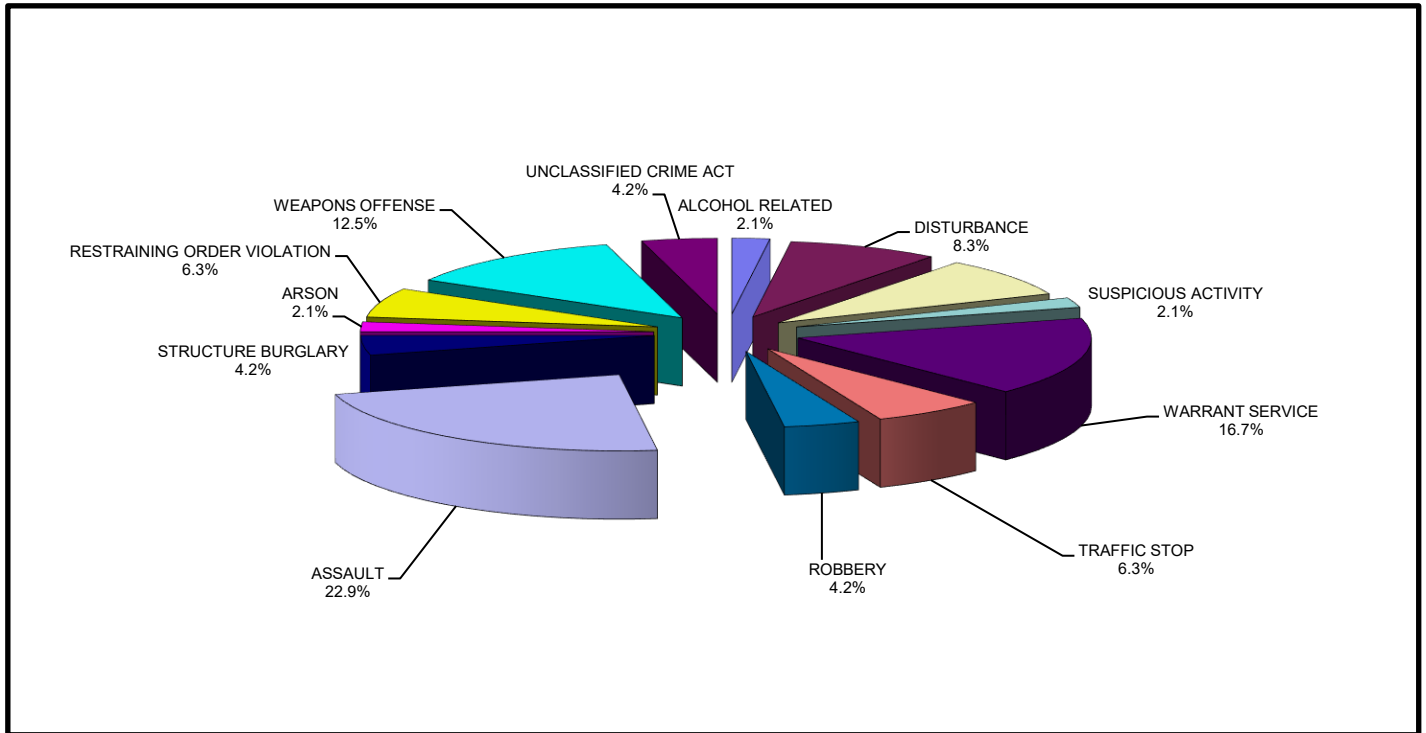
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

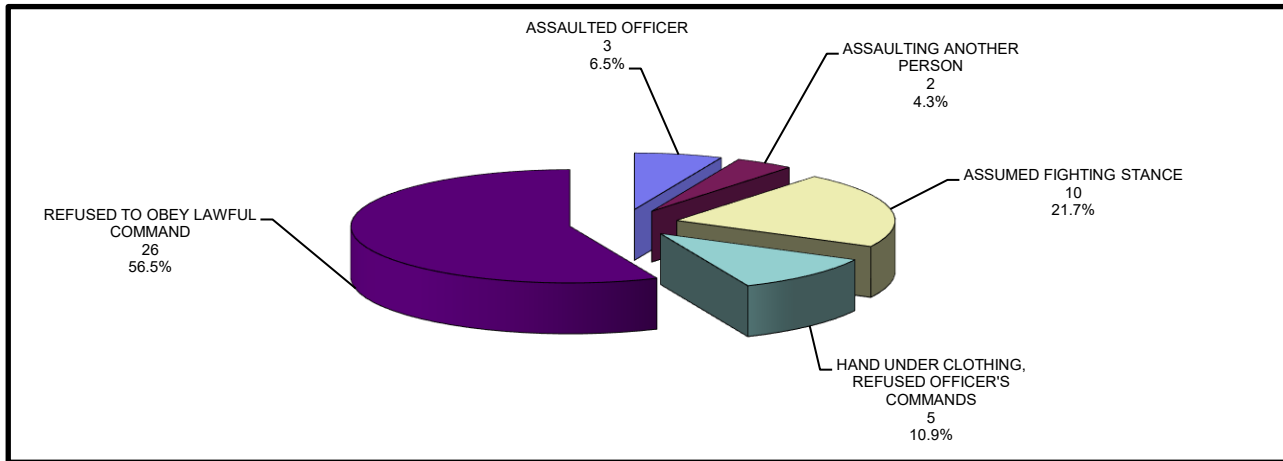


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	-	11
WARRANT SERVICE	-	8
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-	6
DISTURBANCE	-	4
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	4
TRAFFIC STOP	-	3
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	-	3
ROBBERY	-	2
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	-	2
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	-	2
ALCOHOL RELATED	-	1
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	1
ARSON	-	1
TOTAL	48 *	

* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

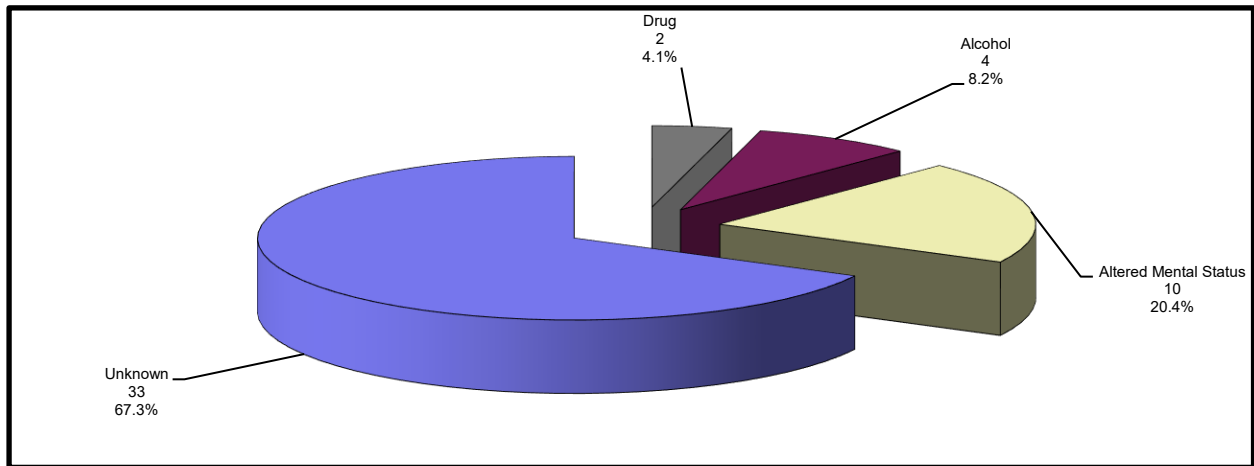
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	54.2%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	20.8%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	10.4%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	10.4%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	4.2%

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	0
DISTURBANCE	0	1	2	0	0	1
HEALTH/SUICIDE	0	0	2	0	0	2
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	0	1	0	0	0	0
WARRANT SERVICE	1	0	0	0	1	6
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	1	0	0	2
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	2
ASSAULT	4	0	2	0	2	3
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	2
ARSON	0	0	1	0	0	0
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	1	2
WEAPONS OFFENSE	0	0	1	0	0	5
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	5	2	10	0	5	26

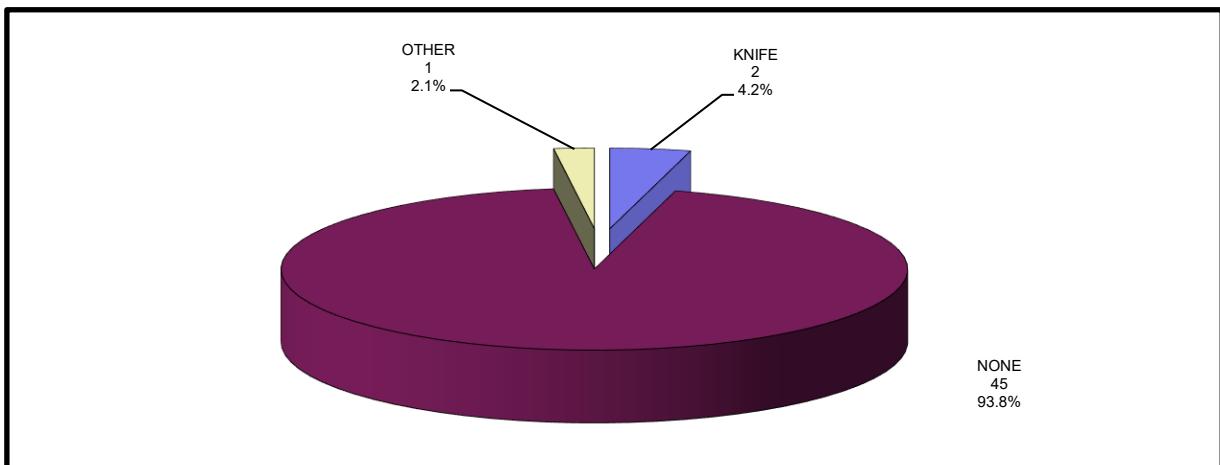
* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



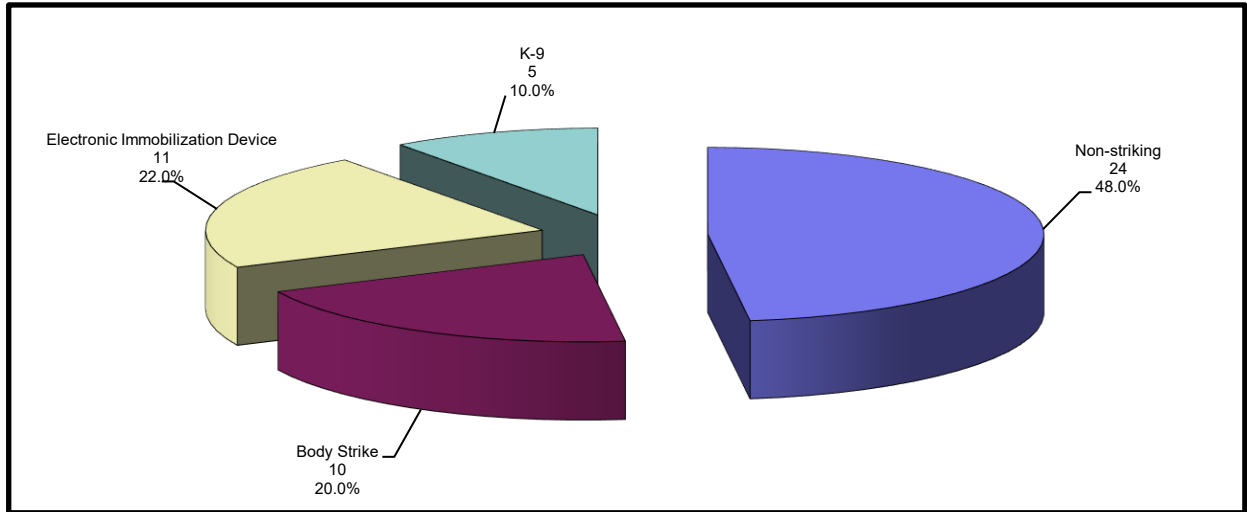
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	93.8%
	KNIFE	-	4.2%
	OTHER	-	2.1%

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:

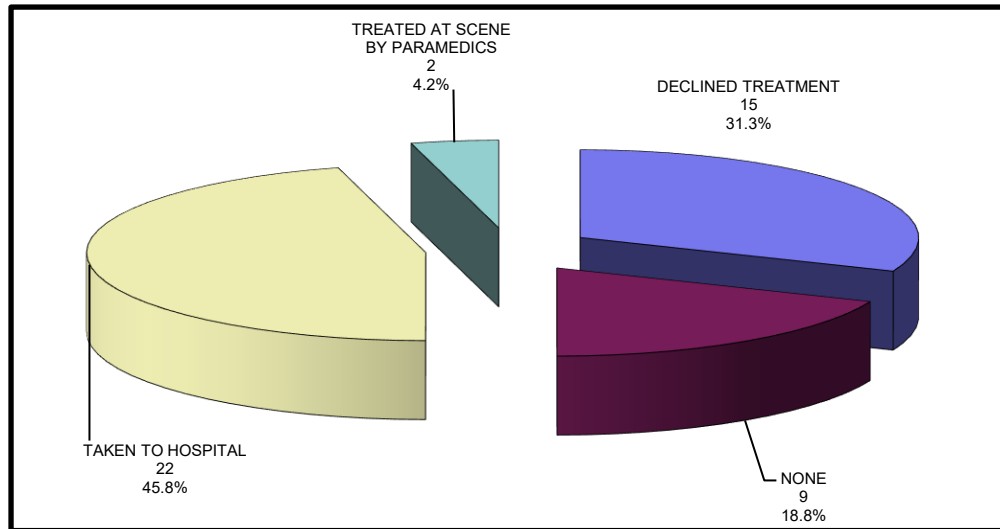
Non-striking	-	48.0%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	22.0%
Body Strike	-	20.0%
K-9	-	10.0%

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

OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

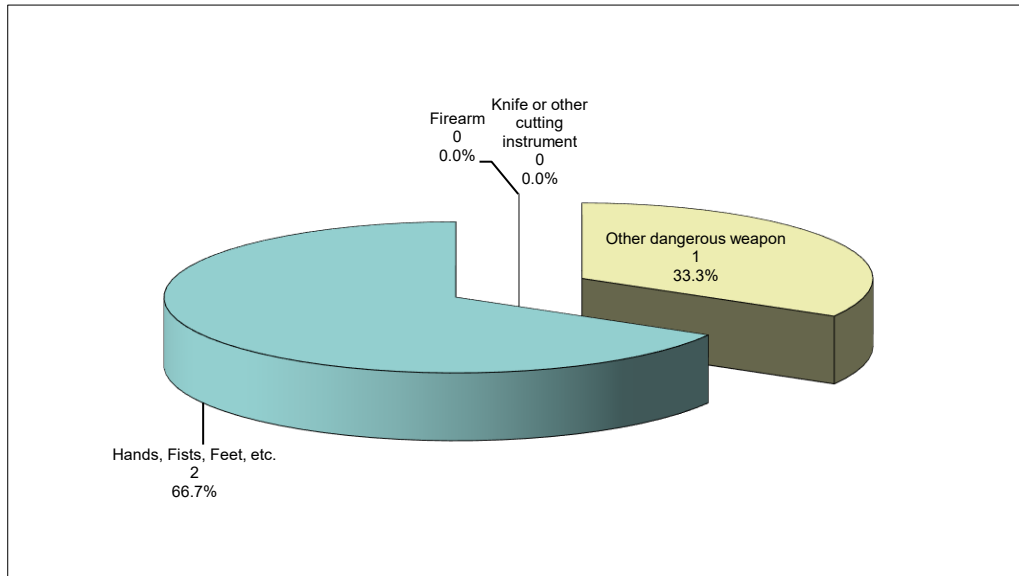
* No incidents occurred this quarter whereby a suspect attempted to remove, or removed, an officer's weapon.

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



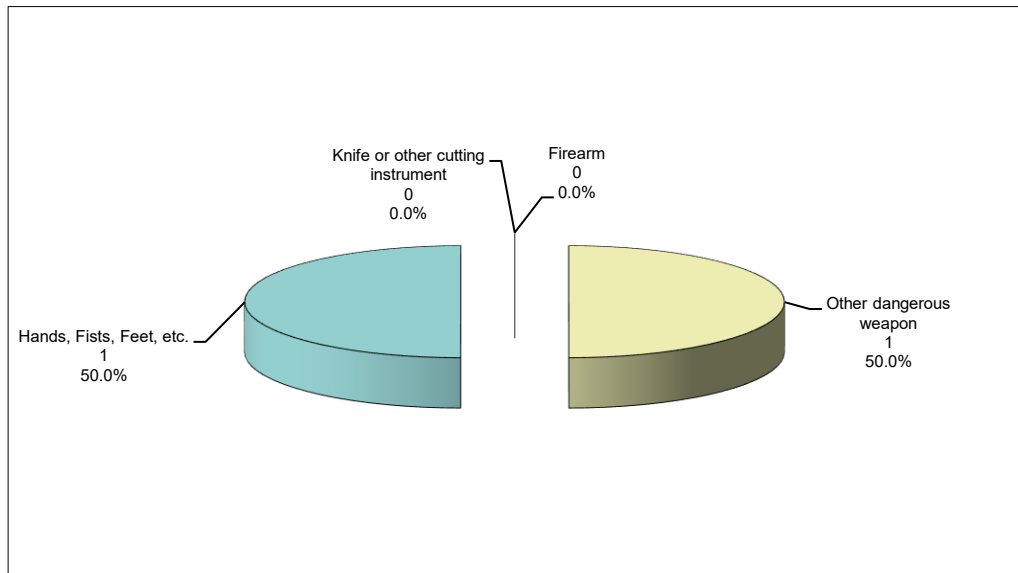
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



3 officers were assaulted.

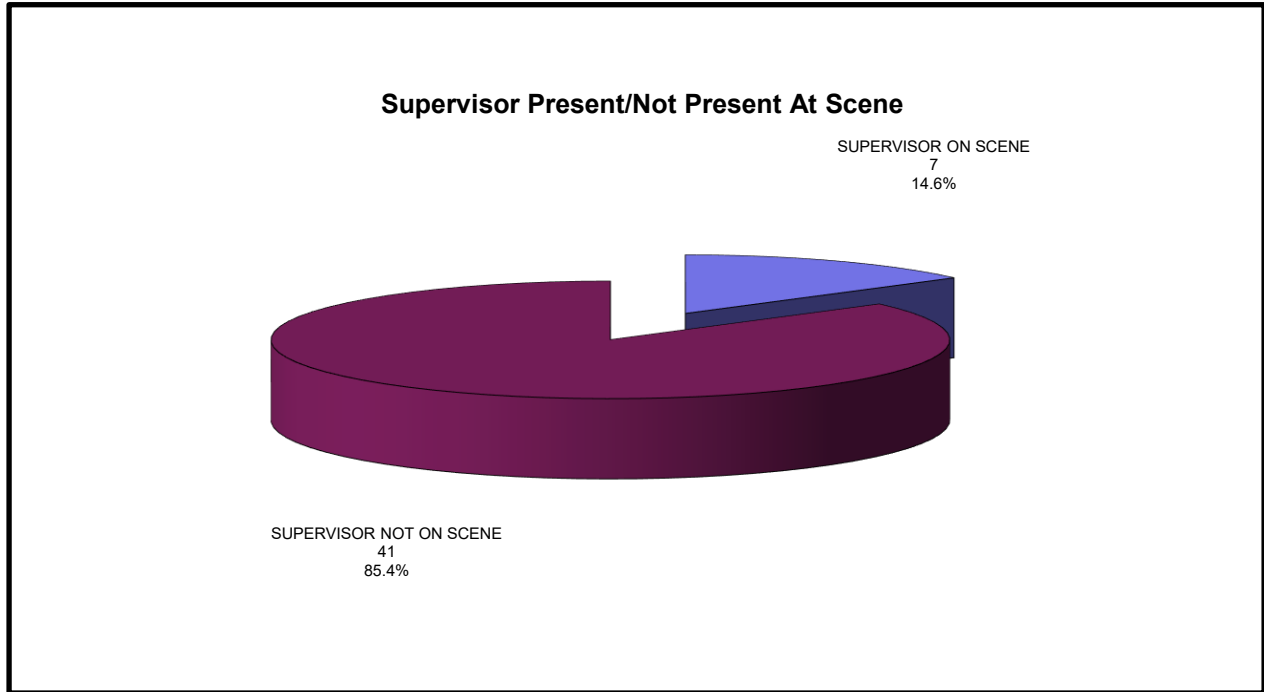
OFFICER'S INJURED *



2 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 3rd Qtr 2021 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."