



MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 3, 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 FOURTH QUARTER-REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO
RESISTANCE PROJECT

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

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

Calls for Service:

Officers responded to 97,196 calls for service (CFS) during the fourth quarter of 2021 compared to 82,122 in the fourth quarter of 2020. This is an increase of 15%. Of these CFS, there were 32 reportable force incidents in 2021 compared to 48 in 2020. A decrease of 33%.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 3 officers were assaulted during the fourth quarter of 2021, compared to 10 officers in the fourth quarter of 2020, a decrease of 70%. Of these officers assaulted, 2 officers were injured in 2021, compared to 3 officers who were injured in 2020: a decrease of 33%. 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 fourth quarter of 2021 at 46%, followed by body strike at 28%, electronic immobilization device & K-9 applications at 8.6%.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 55%, followed by electronic immobilization device at 20%, body strikes at 10%, K-9 applications 11%.

Actions Prior to Force:

In the fourth quarter of 2021, the leading cause of necessitating the use of force was the suspect refusing to obey a lawful command at 59.4%, followed by assaulting an officer at 25%. In the fourth quarter of 2020, the leading cause of necessitating the use of force was the suspect refusing to obey a lawful command at 50%, followed by suspects assaulting officers at 22.9%. In 2021, five suspects were in possession of a firearm or weapon compared to two in 2020.

Of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force in fourth quarter 2021, 20.6% had an altered mental state, 2.9% were under the influence of drugs, 3.2% were under the influence of alcohol, and 44.1% had an unknown type of condition. Some suspects had more than one condition.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Fridays/Mondays in the fourth quarter of 2021 compared to Friday in 2020. In 2021, the Central district had the highest percentage of use of force incidents at 37.5%, followed by the Southeast district at 31.3%, Northwest at 18.8%, Northeast and Southwest at 6.3%.

In the fourth quarter of 2021, the Southwest Policing District had the highest number of calls for service at 21%, Southeast at 20.7%, Northeast at 20.5%, Central at 19.9% and Northwest at 17.9%.

In the fourth quarter of 2021, a supervisor was on scene 9.4% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2020, this number was 29.2% of the time.

Examples of Officer Restraint:

During the fourth 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.

Residential Trespass:

Officers were dispatched to a home in the Central District. The reporting party stated an unknown homeless man was in the house, refusing to leave and threatening the homeowner. Two officers arrived and contacted the suspect, who was in the living room of the house. The house was under construction, and several pieces of debris as well as materials were scattered around the floor. The suspect was incoherent and made a random spontaneous statement. He also said he thought the officers were fake and not real police officers. The suspect grabbed a brick and threw it at the officers, missing by inches. The brick shattered the wall behind the officers and the male immediately threw a second brick, which also missed. As one officer pointed his taser at the suspect, the suspect grabbed a 4-foot-long piece of rebar (metal bar) and ran at the other officer, stating he was going to kill him. The officer with the taser was able to use the taser, which caused the suspect to drop the weapon and fall to the ground. Our Officers detained the suspect and had him evaluated by mental health professionals.

Traffic Collision Involving Armed Driver:

Officers were dispatched to a call regarding a male armed with a firearm at a non-injury traffic accident. Fresno firefighters were already on scene and saw the male suspect brandishing the firearm. When officers arrived, there was confusion as to which driver was the armed suspect. One officer was talking to the suspect when it was determined that was likely the armed driver. The suspect began yelling and creating a disturbance when the officers asked to conduct a pat-down search. The suspect admitted he had a firearm but had placed it back inside the vehicle. Still refusing to be searched, the driver lifted his shirt to show the officers his waistband area. When the suspect lifted his shirt officers saw the suspect was wearing a bullet proof vest and had several gear/firearm attachments. The suspect then turned his back to the officer and moved his hands near his groin area. The officer quickly grabbed the suspect and pushed him against the closed door, preventing the suspect from accessing anything in his waistband. After several minutes of struggling, preventing the suspect from getting anything in his waistband, additional officers arrived and the suspect was placed into handcuffs. A loaded 9-mm Glock was found in the suspect's waistband.

Restraining Order Call:

An officer was dispatched to a call of a violation of a restraining order. The suspect spotted the officers and brandished a knife at the first officer. The officer retreated and got behind his patrol car. The suspect kept yelling at the officer to kill him and that he wanted to die. The suspect asked to have a message be relayed to his daughter. Officers were establishing a perimeter and waiting on a negotiator when the suspect began cutting his wrist and bleeding profusely. The suspect then started to lunge at the officers, yelling at them to shoot him. A sergeant was on scene and fired his taser at the suspect which caused the suspect to drop the knife. The suspect was taken to a nearby hospital for taser injuries and for a mental health evaluation.

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Fourth Quarter 2021
(October/November/December)

Paco Balderamma
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:

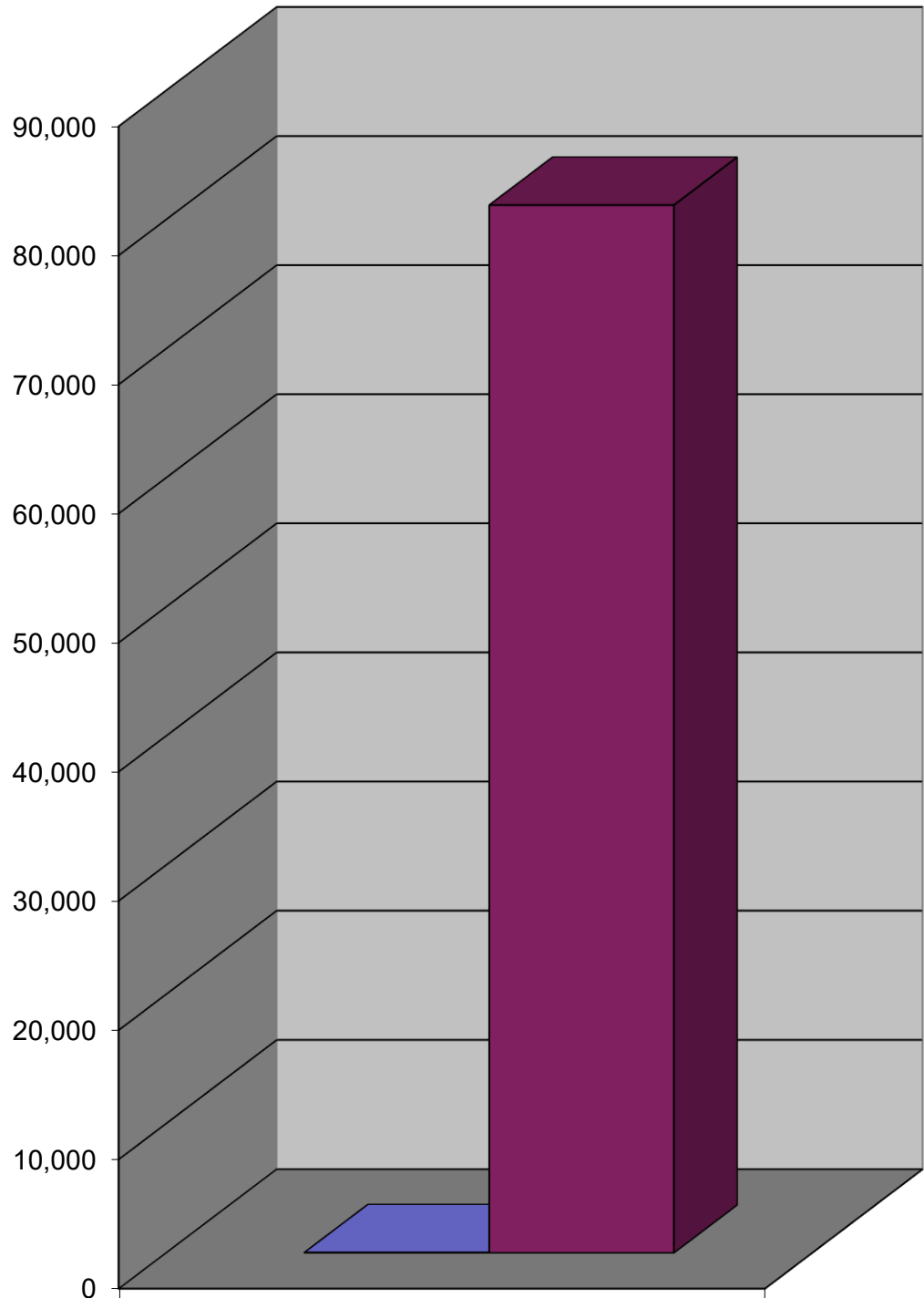
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 32 incidents while responding to 81,124 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.039% 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	32
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	81,124

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.039% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

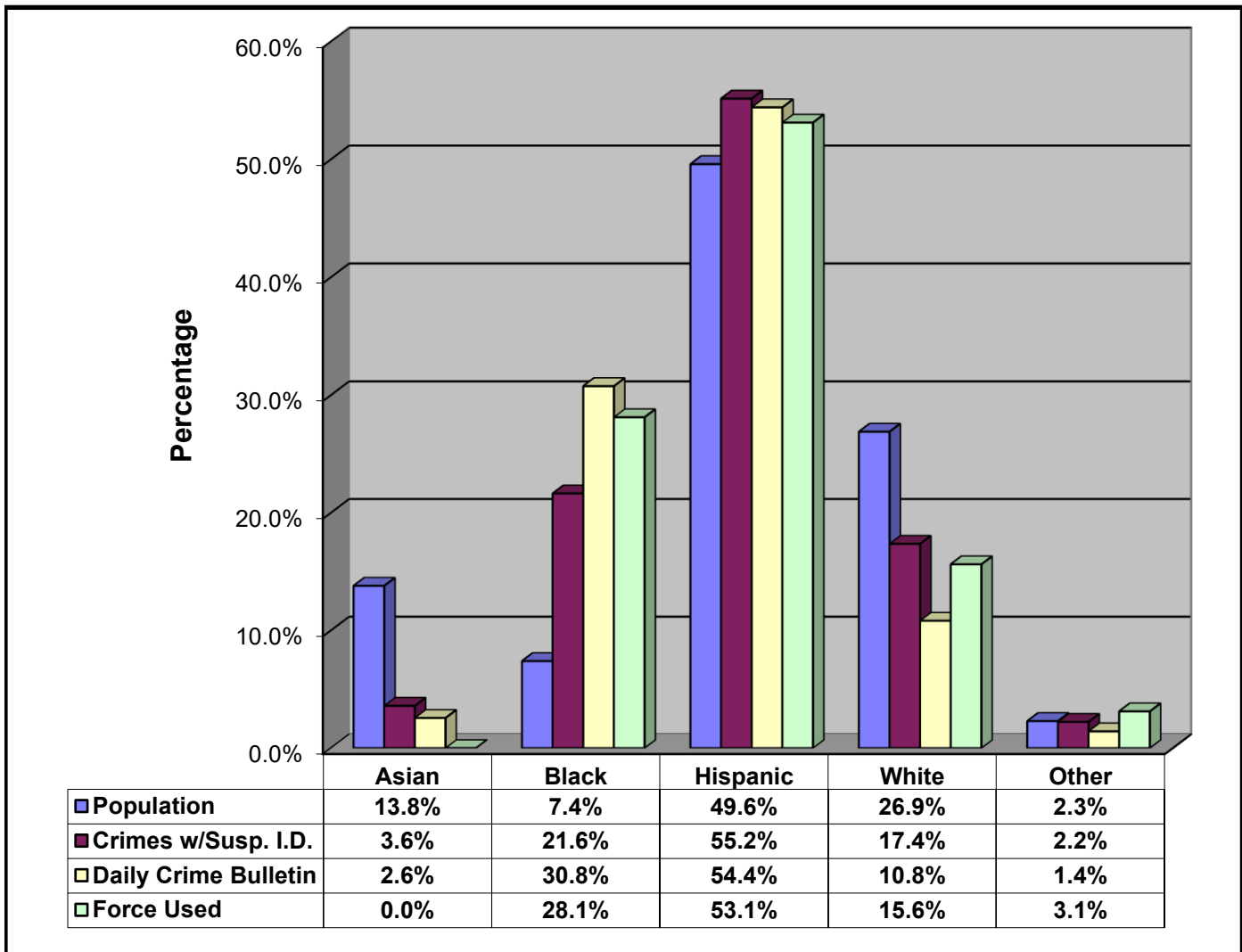
Suspect Demographics

	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 (6,282)	226	1,360	3,465	1,091	140
Percentage	3.6%	21.6%	55.2%	17.4%	2.2%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (351)**	9	108	191	38	5
Percentage	2.6%	30.8%	54.4%	10.8%	1.4%
Force Applications (32)***	0	9	17	5	1
Percentage	0.0%	28.1%	53.1%	15.6%	3.1%

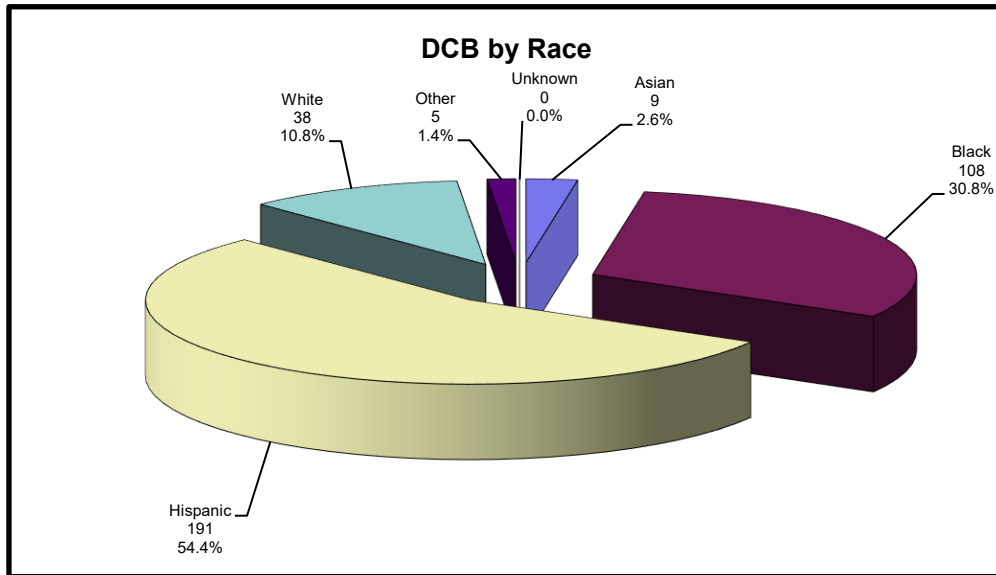
* 2020 Census

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

*** Of the 32 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available



**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE
LISTINGS – 351**

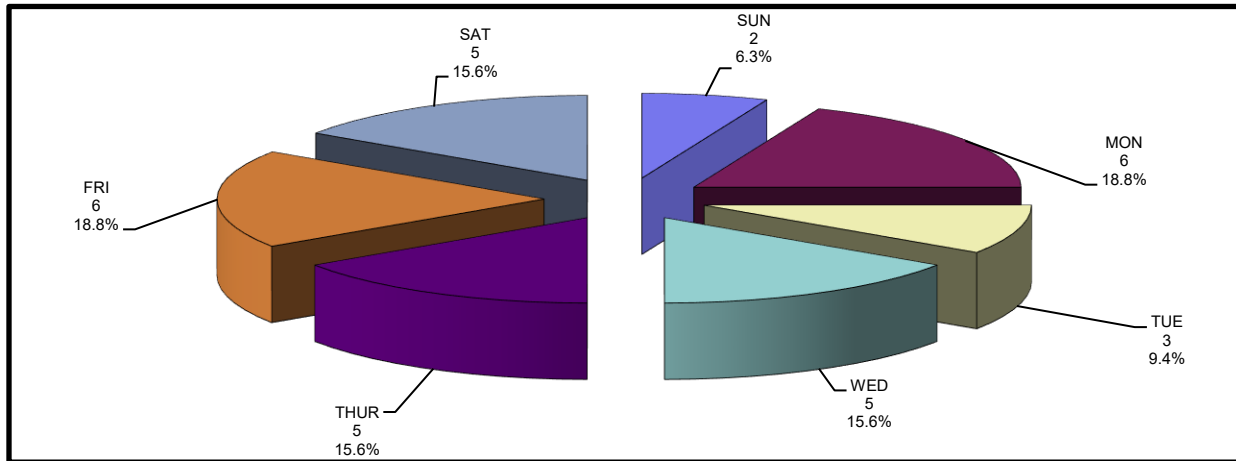


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	54.4%
	Black	-	30.8%
	White	-	10.8%
	Asian	-	2.6%
	Other	-	1.4%
	Unknown	-	0.0%

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.)

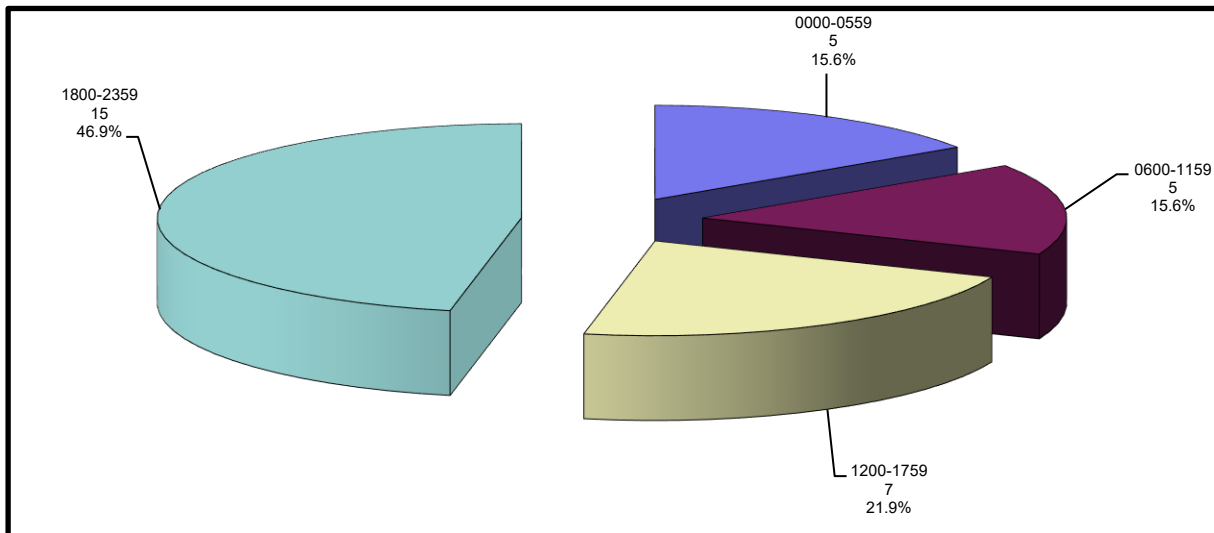
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Friday	-	18.8%
Monday	-	18.8%
Saturday	-	15.6%
Thursday	-	15.6%
Wednesday	-	15.6%
Tuesday	-	9.4%
Sunday	-	6.3%

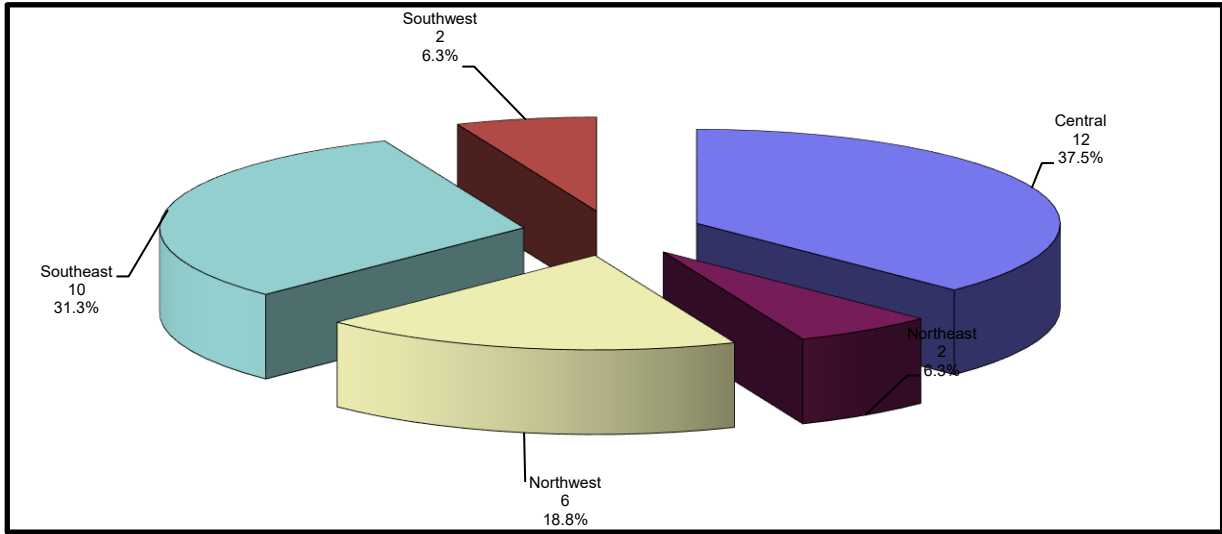
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	46.9%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	21.9%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	15.6%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	15.6%

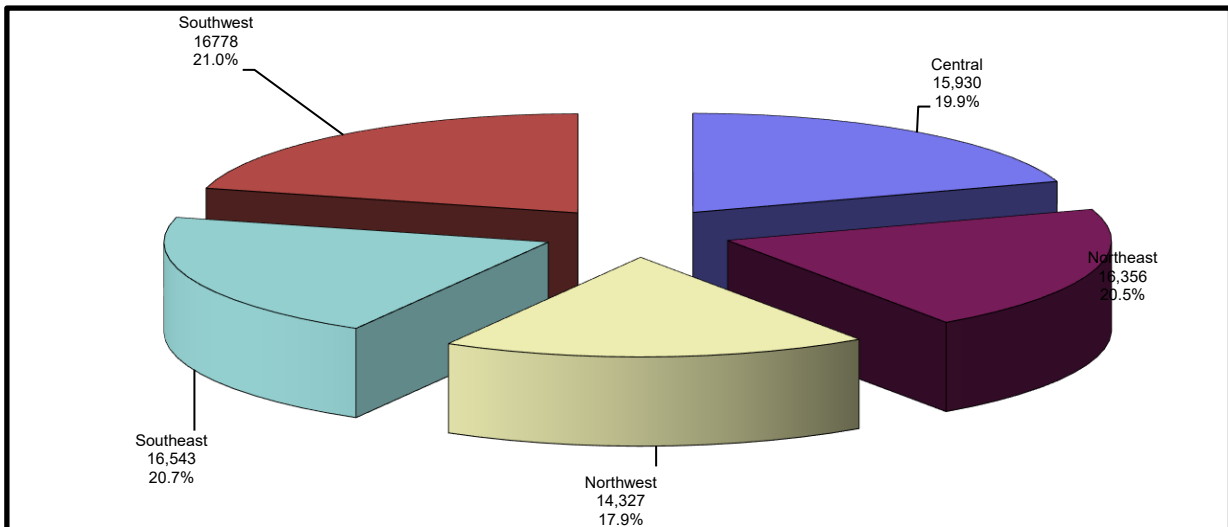
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 32 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Central	-	37.5%
	Southeast	-	31.3%
	Northwest	-	18.8%
	Northeast	-	6.3%
	Southwest	-	6.3%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 81,124 CFS, 1,190 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	21.0%
	Southeast	-	20.7%
	Northeast	-	20.5%
	Central	-	19.9%
	Northwest	-	17.9%

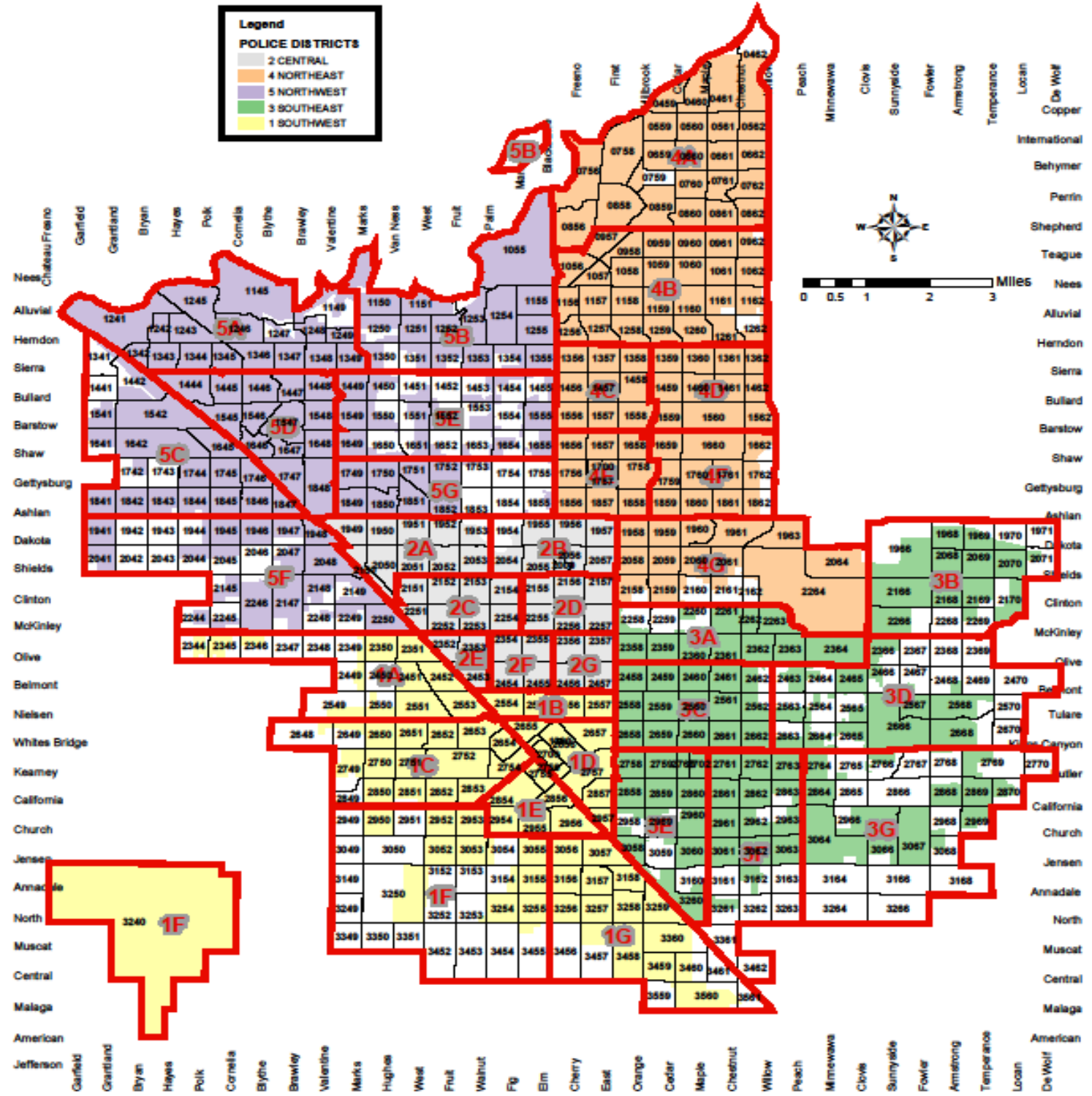
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

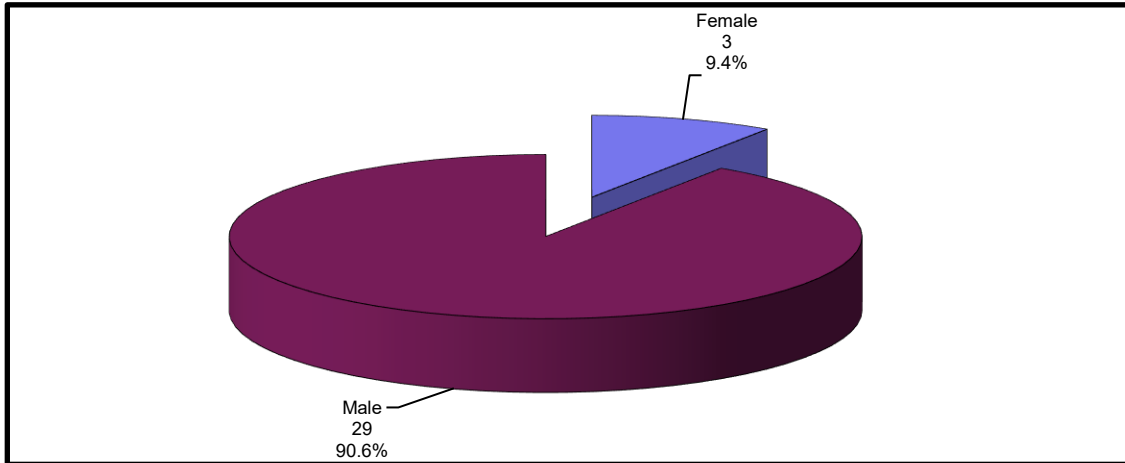
Legend

POLICE DISTRICTS

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



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 32 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	10	85	219	21	5	340
18-23	29	252	615	105	27	1,028
24-29	31	281	739	194	28	1,273
30-35	65	246	679	247	23	1,260
36-41	42	206	571	186	19	1,024
42-47	29	119	312	129	12	601
48-53	10	69	173	91	19	362
54-59	5	60	113	64	3	245
60-65	2	27	32	41	3	105
66 and Over	3	15	12	13	1	44
Total	226	1,360	3,465	1,091	140	6,282

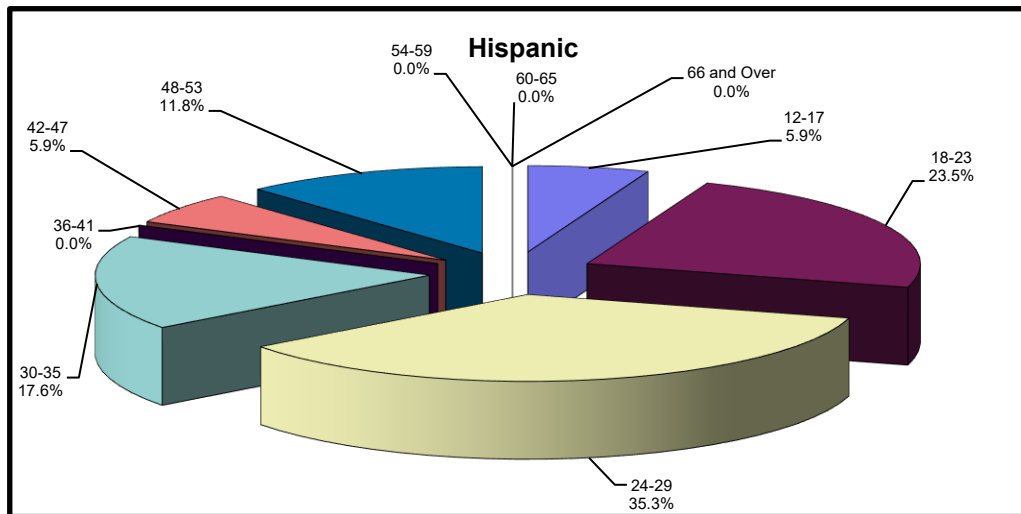
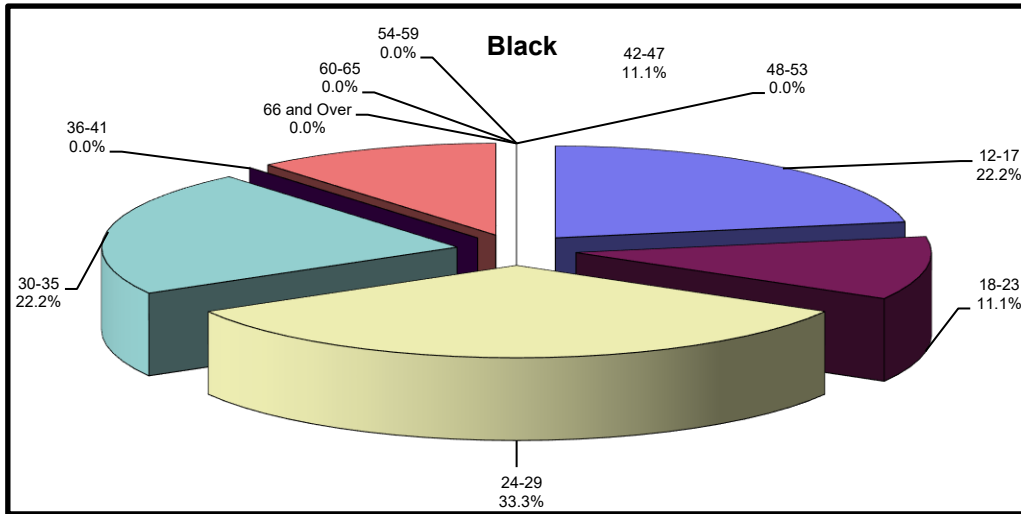
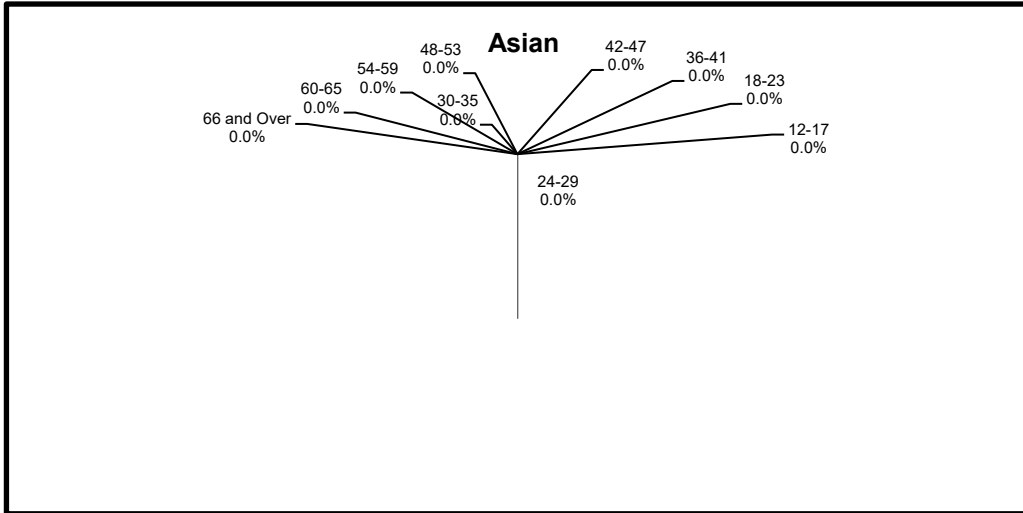
Of the 14,004 reported crime suspects, 6,282 had both age and race data.

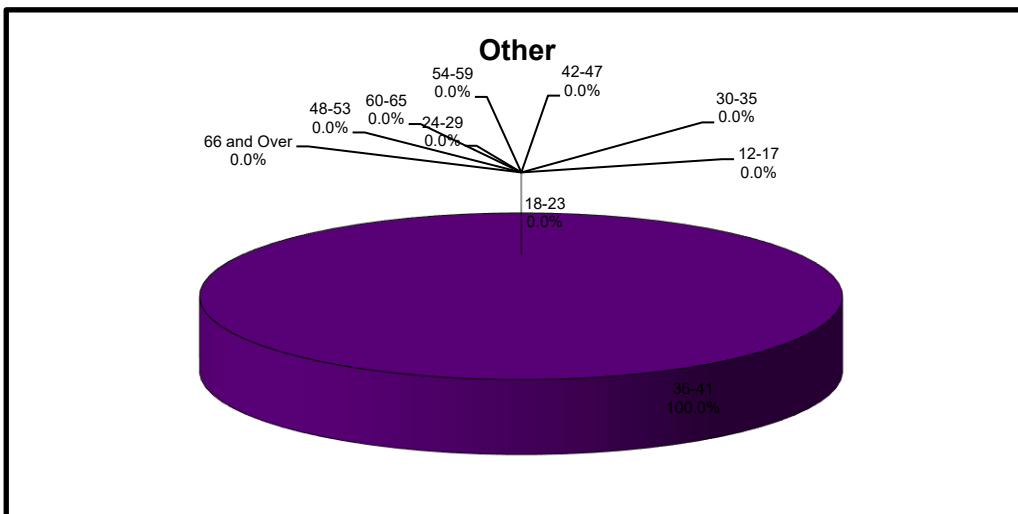
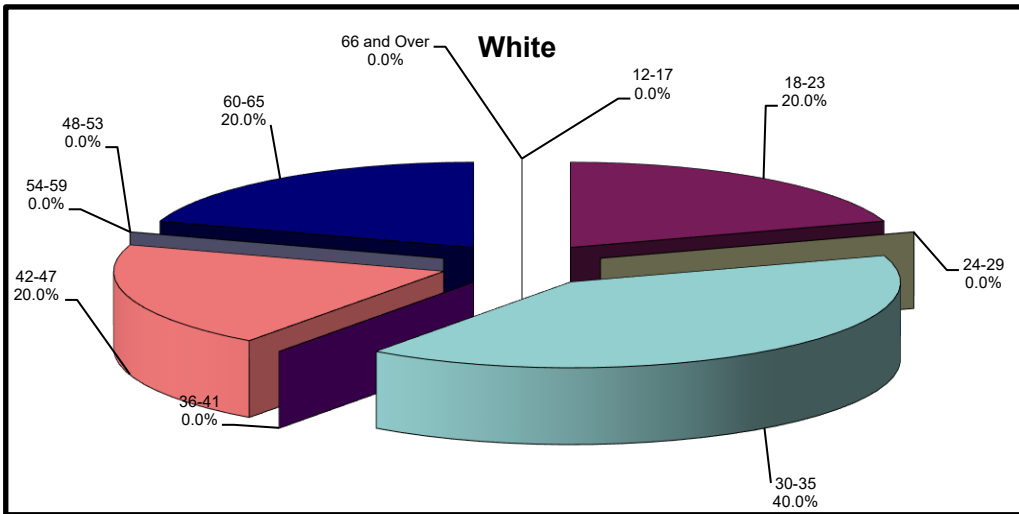
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		2	1			3
18-23		1	4	1		6
24-29		3	6			9
30-35		2	3	2		7
36-41					1	1
42-47		1	1	1		3
48-53			2			2
54-59						0
60-65				1		1
66 and Over						0
Total	0	9	17	5	1	32

Of the 32 force incidents, 32 had both age and race data.

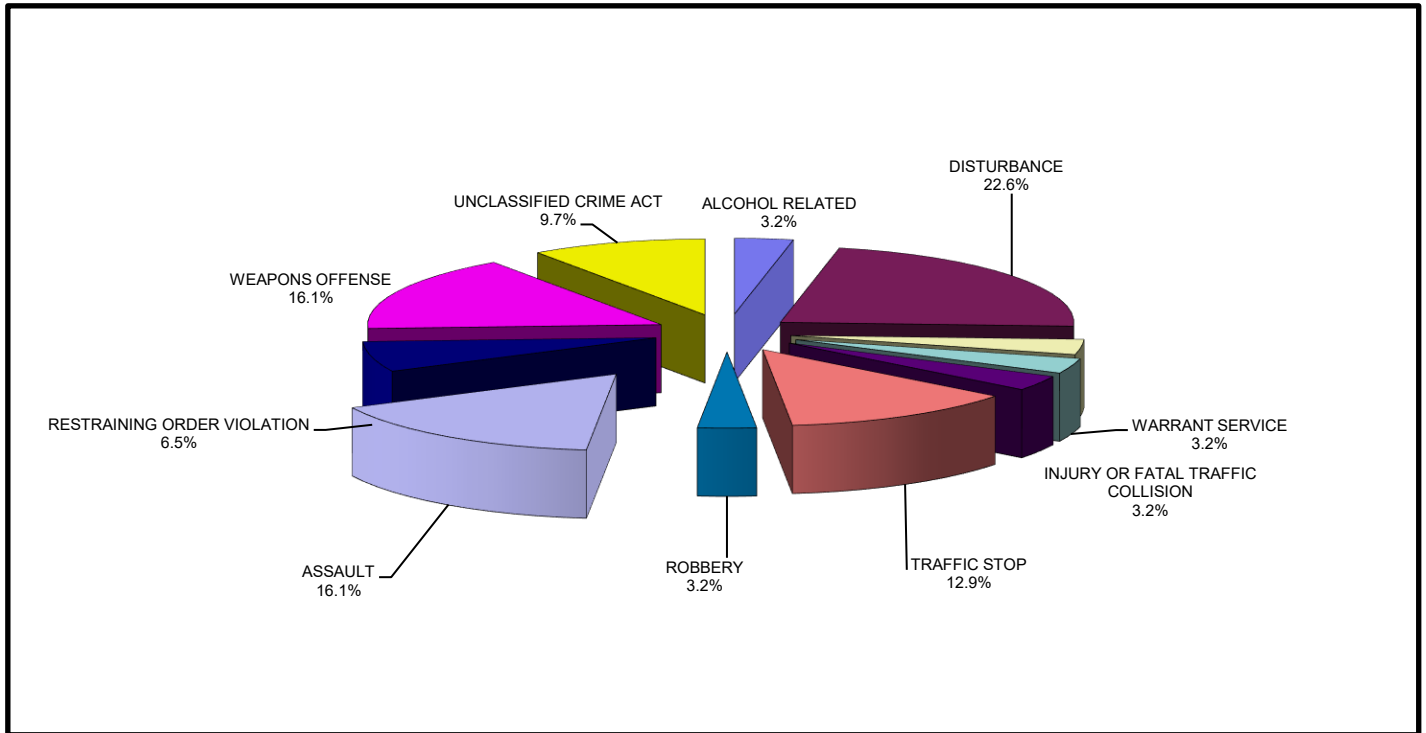
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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:

DISTURBANCE	-
ASSAULT	-
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-
TRAFFIC STOP	-
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	-
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	-
ALCOHOL RELATED	-
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-
WARRANT SERVICE	-
INJURY OR FATAL TRAFFIC COLLISION	-
ROBBERY	-
TOTAL	

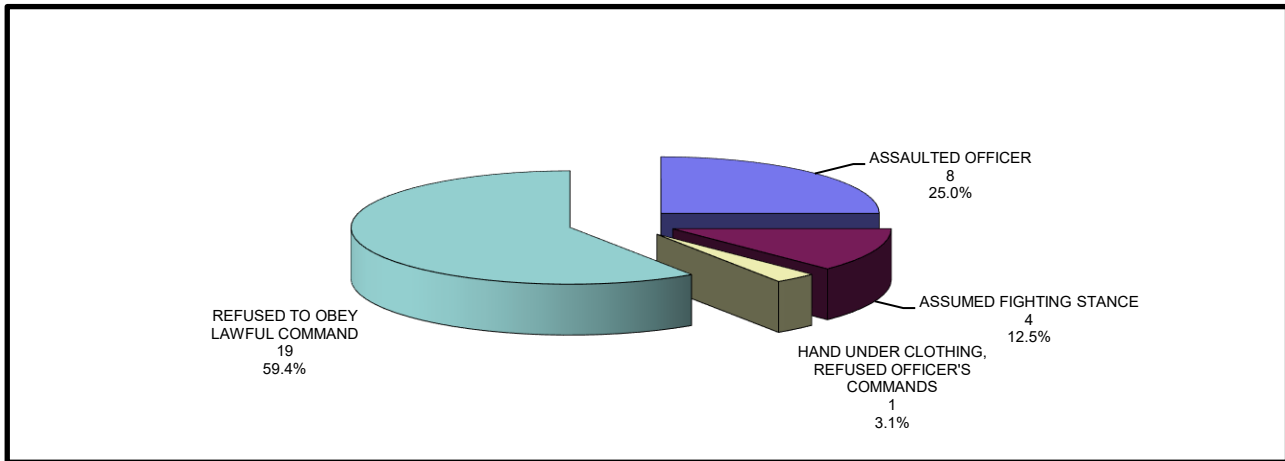
Force Incidents:

CFS Total:

-	7	15221
-	5	835
-	5	1978
-	4	7856
-	3	187
-	2	573
-	1	93
-	1	12663
-	1	811
-	1	1710
-	1	272
	31 *	

* 1 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

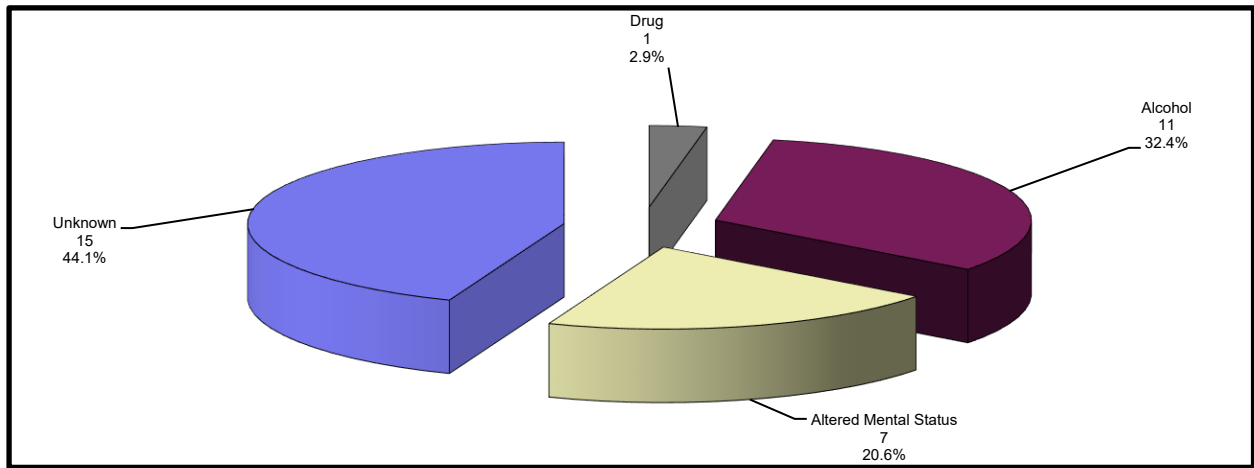
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	59.4%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	25.0%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	12.5%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	3.1%

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	1	0	0	0
DISTURBANCE	1	0	1	0	0	5
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	1	0	0	0	0	0
WARRANT SERVICE	0	0	1	0	0	0
INJURY OR FATAL TRAFFIC COLLISIO	1	0	0	0	0	0
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	0	0	0	4
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	1
ASSAULT	3	0	1	0	0	1
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	0	2
WEAPONS OFFENSE	1	0	0	0	1	3
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	8	0	4	0	1	18

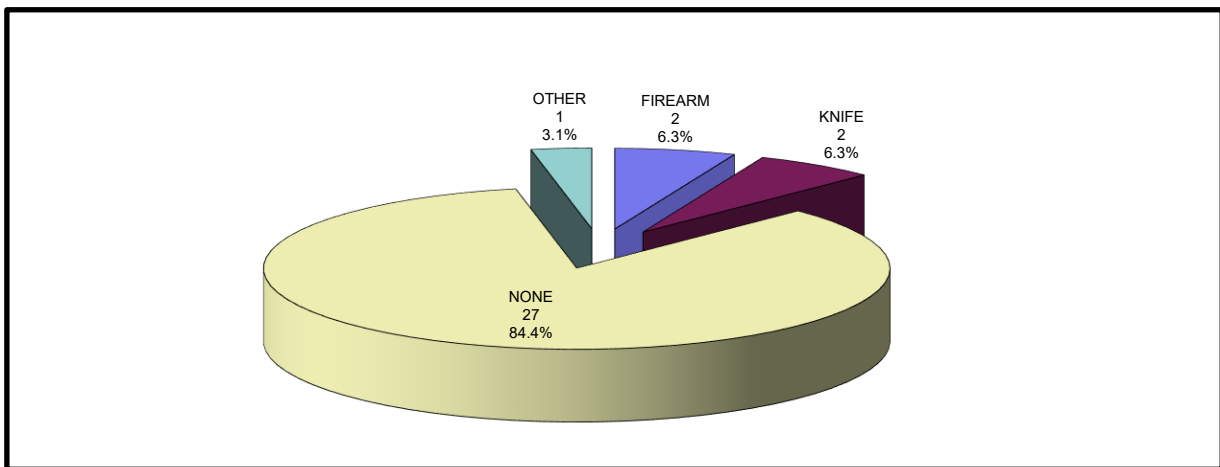
* 1 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



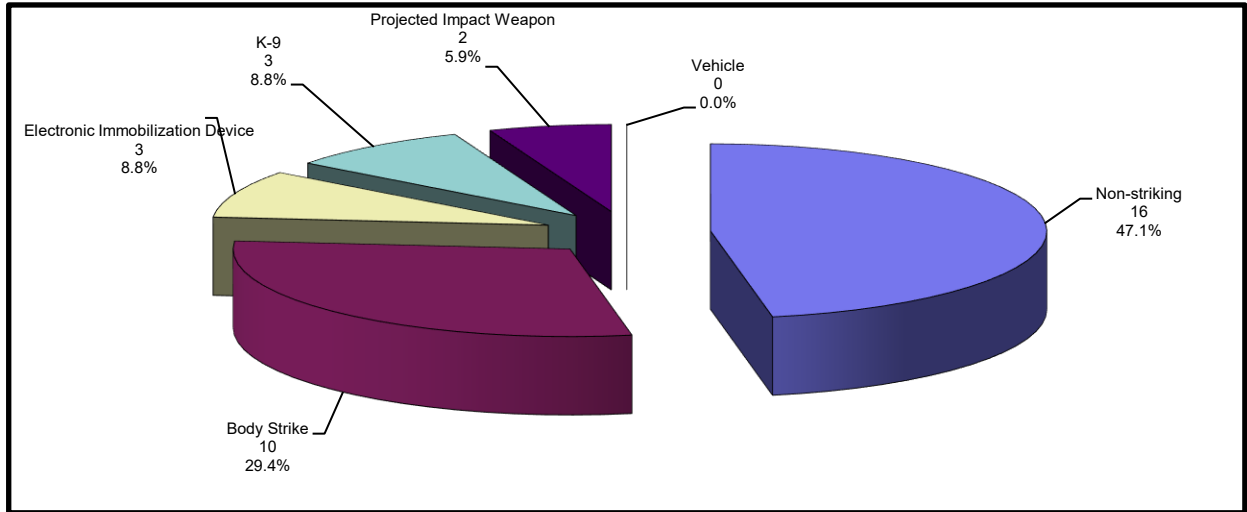
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	84.4%
	FIREARM	-	6.3%
	KNIFE	-	6.3%
	OTHER	-	3.1%

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:

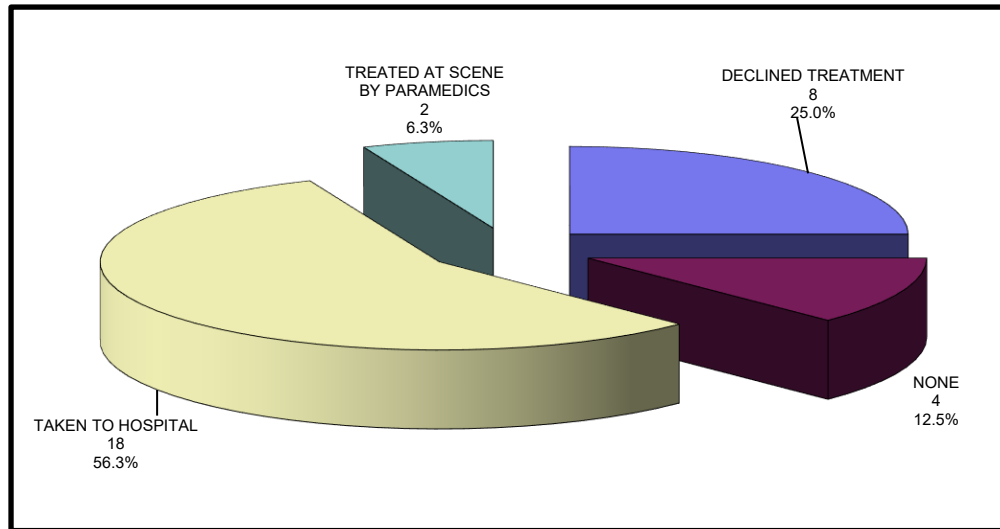
Non-striking	-	45.7%
Body Strike	-	28.6%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	8.6%
K-9	-	8.6%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	5.7%
Vehicle	-	2.9%

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

OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

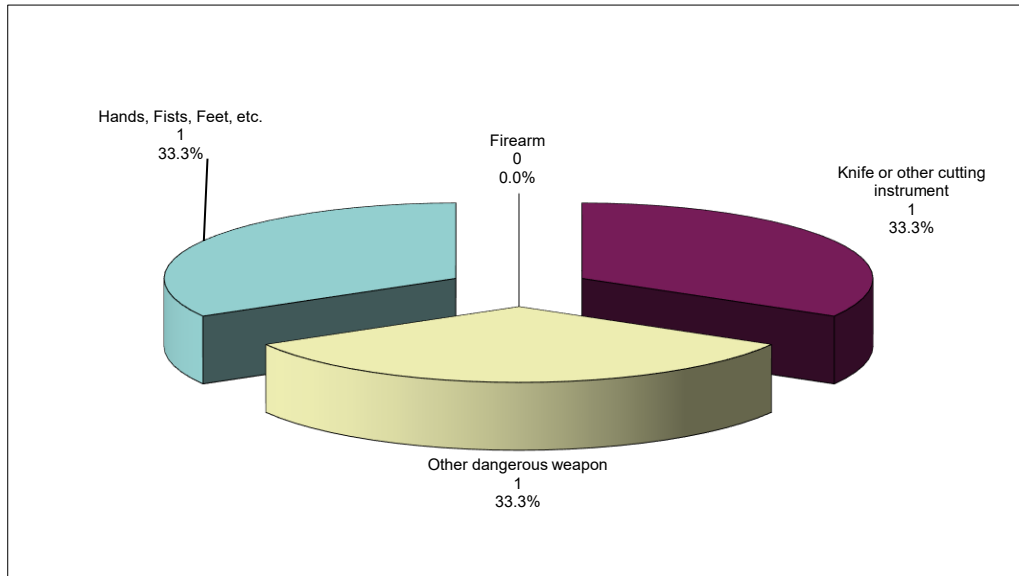
* No incidents occurred this quarter whereby a suspect attempted to remove, or removed, an officer's weapon.

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



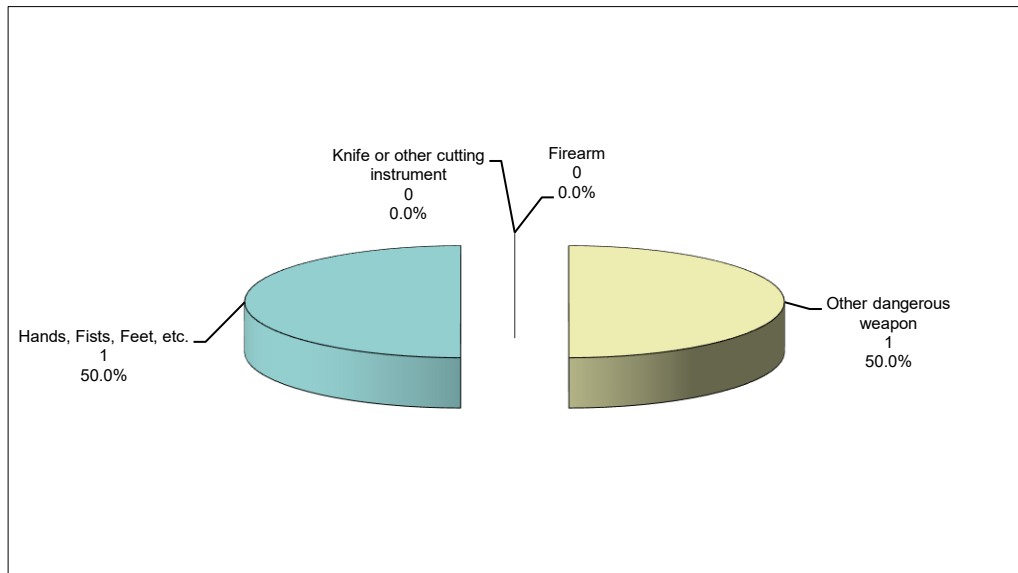
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



3 officers were assaulted.

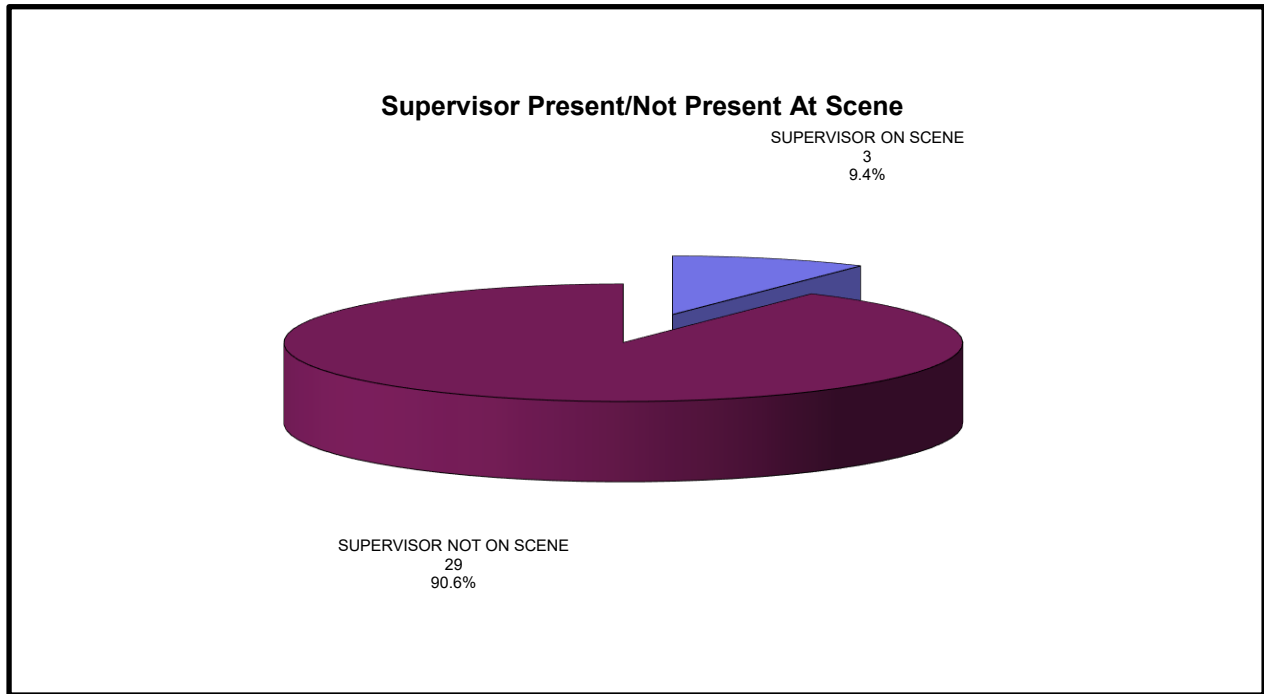
OFFICER'S INJURED *



2 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 4th 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."