



POLICE DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 15, 2022

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR JERRY DYER
COUNCIL PRESIDENT
COUNCIL MEMBERS

THROUGH: WHO, City Manager
City Manager's Office

FROM: PACO BALDERRAMA, Chief of
Police Office of the Chief

BY: PHIL COOLEY, Deputy Police Chief
Administrative Division

SUBJECT: REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE REPORT (2021)

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; has expressed a complaint of pain, or has been rendered unconscious.
2. Members strike a person with a body part (i.e., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (i.e., flashlight, clipboard, etc.) including misses; or
3. Members use (not merely display) a department issued weapon (i.e., baton, chemical agents, Taser, less-lethal shotgun, firearm, etc.) against another, including misses

The Fresno Police Department responded to 388,029 calls for service in 2021 (excluding events handled telephonically). Of those calls, 158 resulted in reportable use of force. This equates to the application of reportable force less than one-tenth of one percent (0.047) of all calls for service Fresno police officers responded to in 2021 and a decrease (30.7 percent) in reportable UOF in 2021 as compared to 2020.

Reportable Response to Resistance Report (2021)

July 17, 2022

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In 2021, most use of force confrontations occurred on Fridays 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. Most reportable force incidents resulted from calls for service involving assault and disturbance related incidents. Approximately 23.1% of all persons who required reportable force were under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or a combination of both.

In 2021, there were 13 officers assaulted which is a decrease from 2020. The Fresno Police Department has changed the way officer assault incidents are tracked. The system is yet to track an accurate number of officer assaults.

In 2021, officers used reportable force options as follows:

Non-Striking Body Force	50.8%
Body Strike	19.8%
Taser	15.8%
K-9	9.6%
Pepper Spray	2.3%
Projected Impact Weapon	2.3%
Baton	0.3%

In comparing 2021 to 2020, body strikes decreased by 6%, the use of Taser decreased by 1%, K9 applications decreased by 1.9%, pepper spray usage increased by 1%. The use of projectile impact weapons increased by 0.8%, the use of the baton decreased by less than a percent.

There were 3 officer involved shootings in 2021, compared to 8 in 2020. This is a 62.5% decrease in officer involved shootings.

In 2021, there was a 30% decrease in the number of use of force incidents as compared to 2020 and an increase of 9.2% 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 2012, the Department has seen a 61.2% decrease in reportable force incidents.

YEA R	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
UOF	408	380	330	276	240	295	252	289	228	158
CFS	403,880	396,555	399,999	418,806	389,232	418,340	450,817	420,526	355,521	388,029

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 2021, 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:

Armed Suspect:

Several citizens called in a report of a male subject pointing a gun at cars as they passed by. When officers arrived, they saw the suspect holding the firearm at his side. Several attempts were made to open lines of communication with the suspect, all failed. The suspect raised the firearm in the general area of the officers, all the officers retreated to cover while still attempting to control the scene. A less than lethal impact and taser were ineffective in stopping the suspect who was now walking toward a busy gas station. An officer was able to safely tackle the suspect and prevent him from pointing the firearm at anyone. After being detained it was determined that the firearm was a replica firearm.

Armed Carjacking

Officer responded to a call of a stolen amazon truck that was spotted driving around the city. As the helicopter arrived, they obtained an eagle eye visual of the suspect who had now exited the stolen vehicle and ran toward a citizen sitting in their car waiting at a red light. The suspect used a handgun to carjack this second victim. Before the suspect could drive off in the carjacked vehicle officers were able to grab a hold of the suspect, as some officers boxed in the vehicle. The suspect struggled with the officers as he reached into his waistband where the firearm was located. By overpowering the suspect our officers were able to place the suspect in handcuffs and avoided a deadly situation.

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



Year 2021

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:

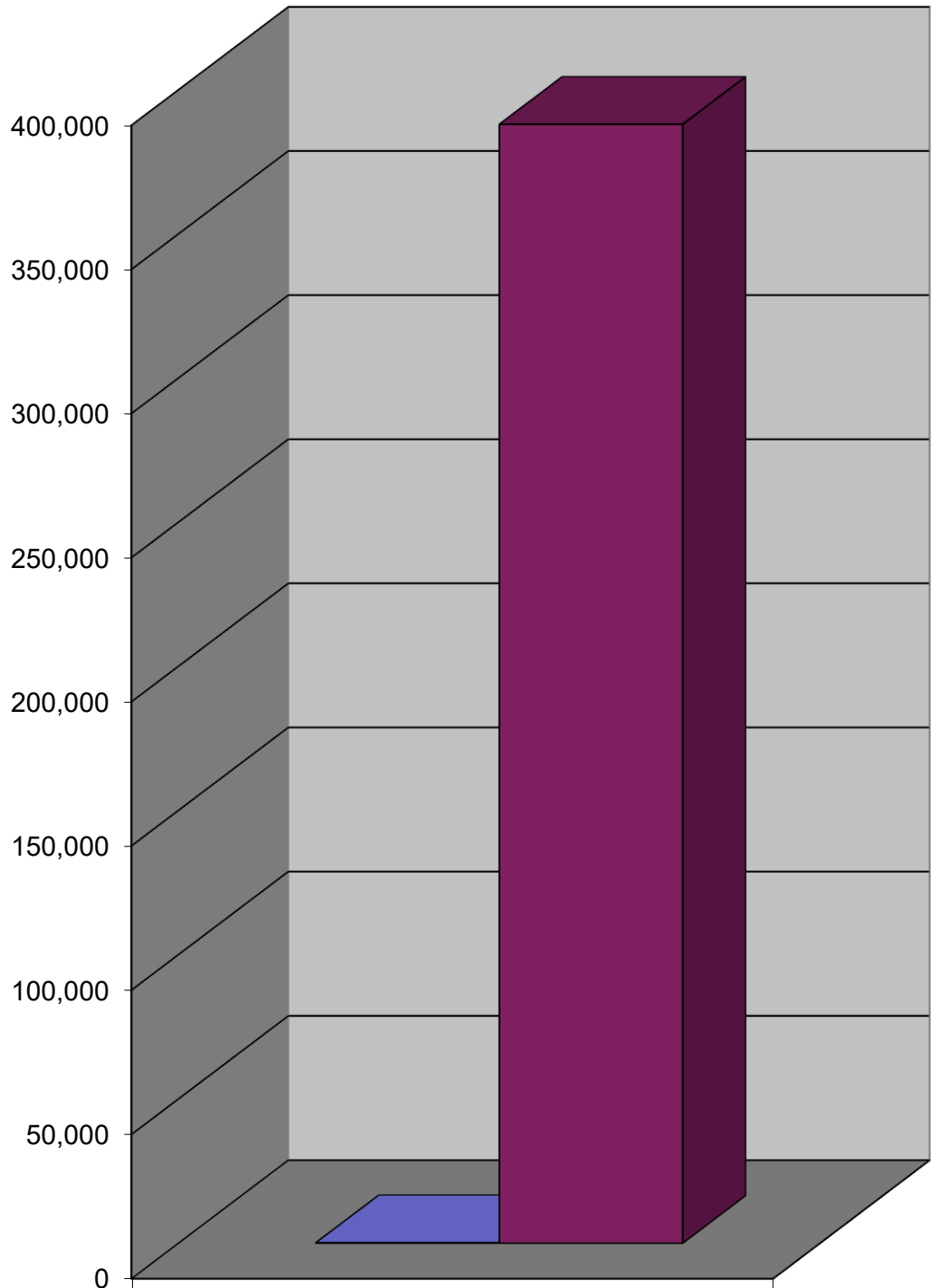
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 158 incidents while responding to 388,029 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.041% 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	158
■ CALLS FOR SERVICE	388,029

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.041% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

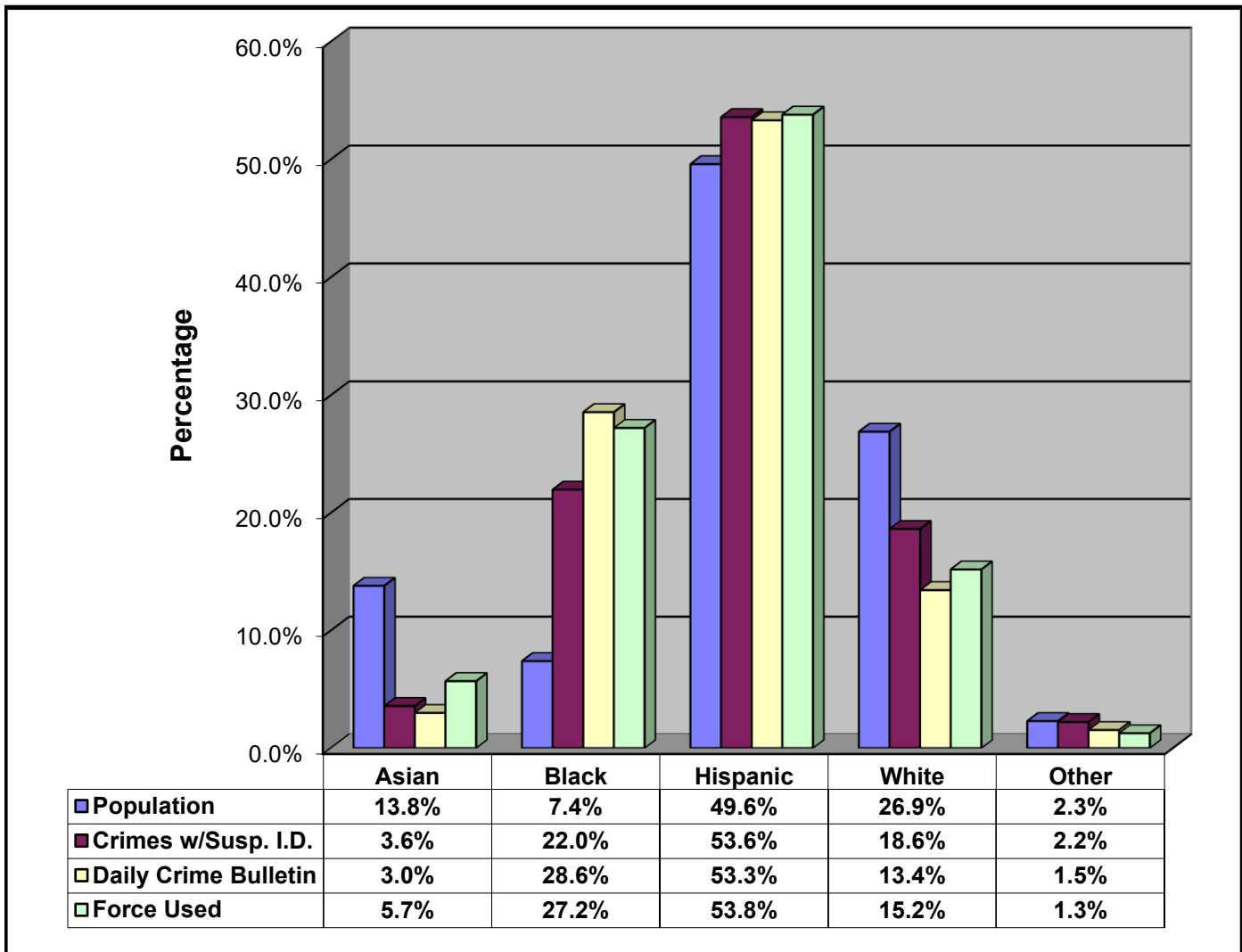
Suspect Demographics

	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 (29,081)	1,041	6,391	15,584	5,419	646
Percentage	3.6%	22.0%	53.6%	18.6%	2.2%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (1234)**	37	353	659	166	19
Percentage	3.0%	28.6%	53.3%	13.4%	1.5%
Force Applications (158)***	9	43	85	24	2
Percentage	5.7%	27.2%	53.8%	15.2%	1.3%

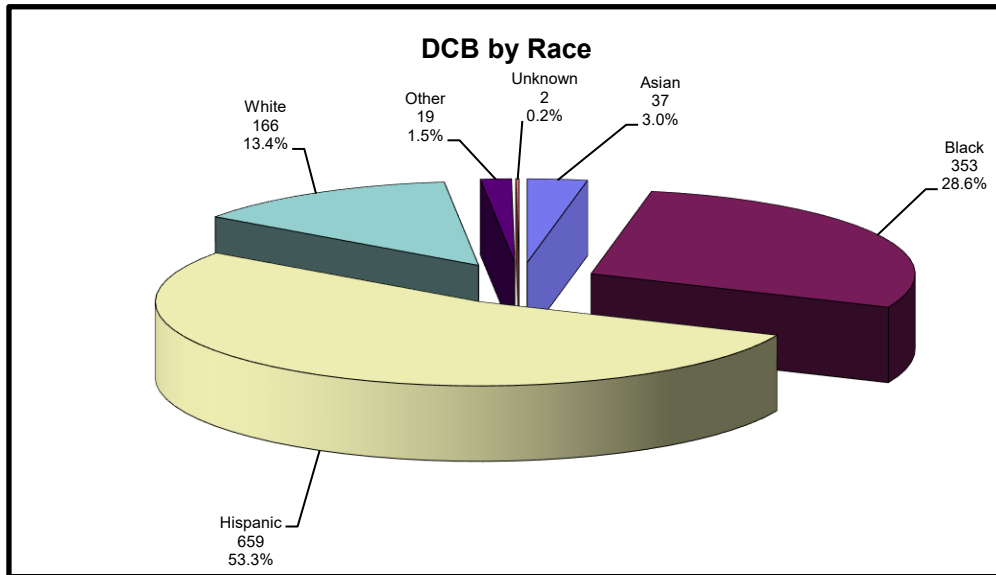
* 2020 Census

** 2 persons or 0.2% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)

*** Of the 158 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available



**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE
LISTINGS – 1236**

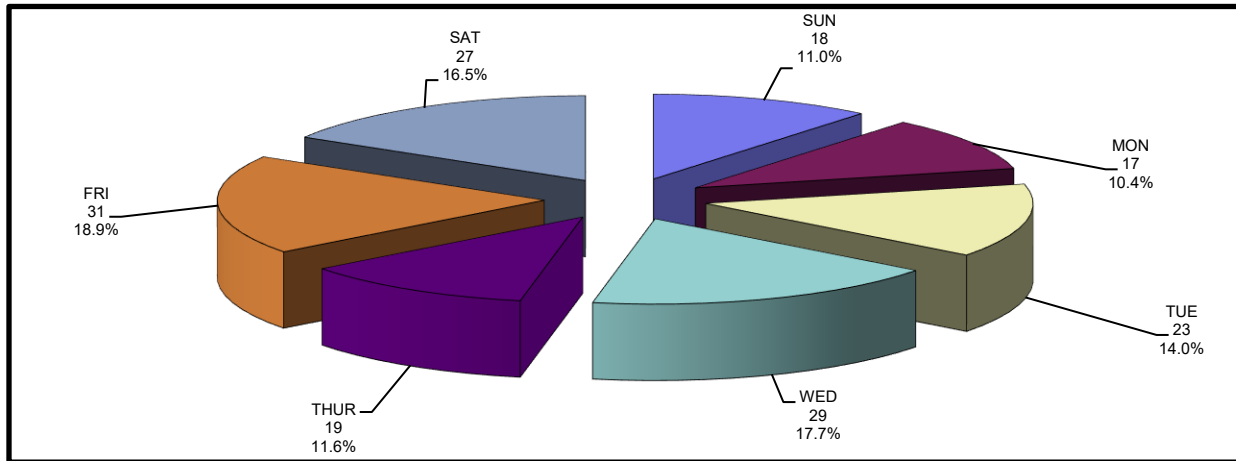


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	53.3%
	Black	-	28.6%
	White	-	13.4%
	Asian	-	3.0%
	Other	-	1.5%
	Unknown	-	0.2%

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.)

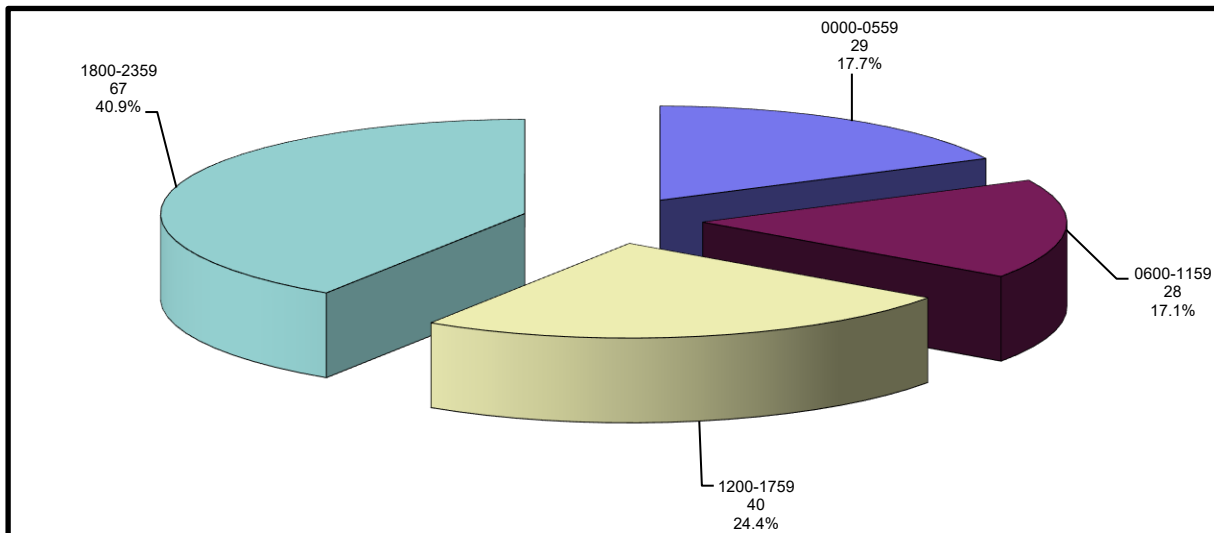
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Friday	-	18.9%
Wednesday	-	17.7%
Saturday	-	16.5%
Tuesday	-	14.0%
Thursday	-	11.6%
Sunday	-	11.0%
Monday	-	10.4%

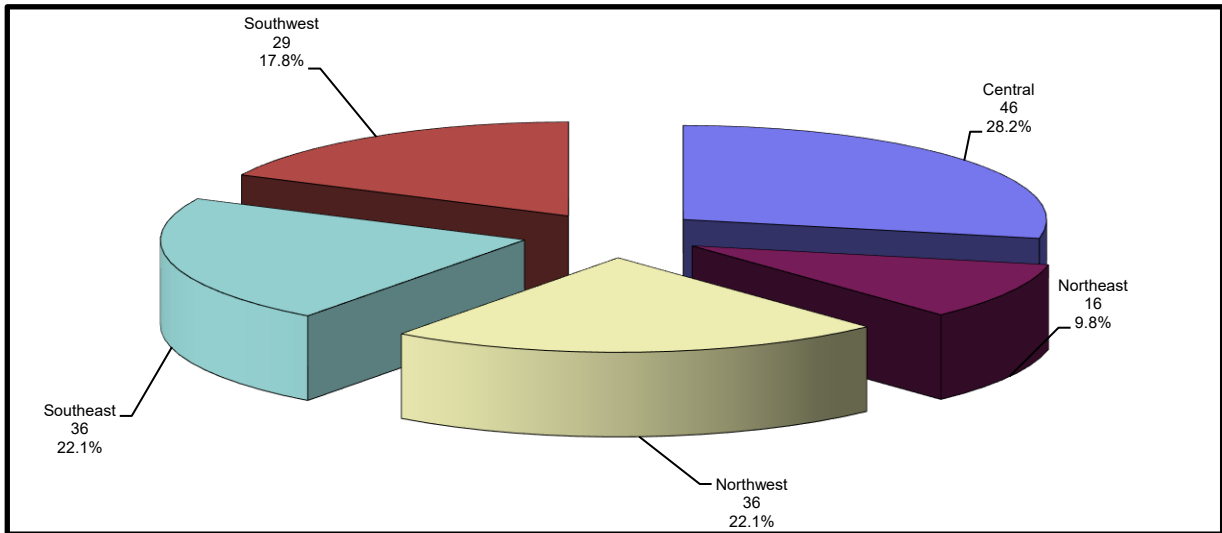
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	40.9%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	24.4%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	17.7%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	17.1%

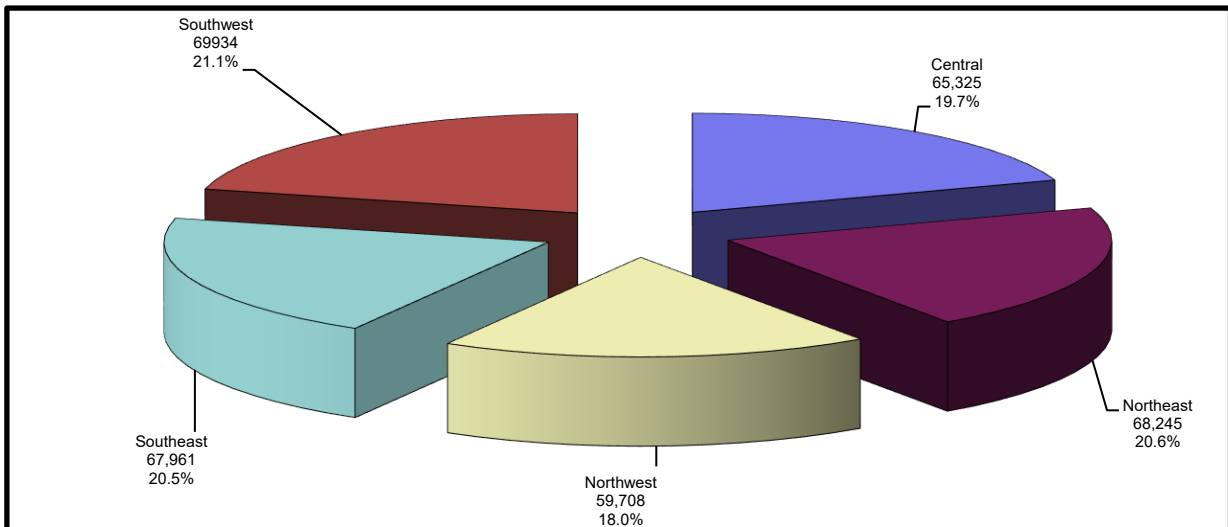
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 158 force incidents, -5 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Central	-	28.2%
	Northwest	-	22.1%
	Southeast	-	22.1%
	Southwest	-	17.8%
	Northeast	-	9.8%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 388,029 CFS, 56,856 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	21.1%
	Northeast	-	20.6%
	Southeast	-	20.5%
	Central	-	19.7%
	Northwest	-	18.0%

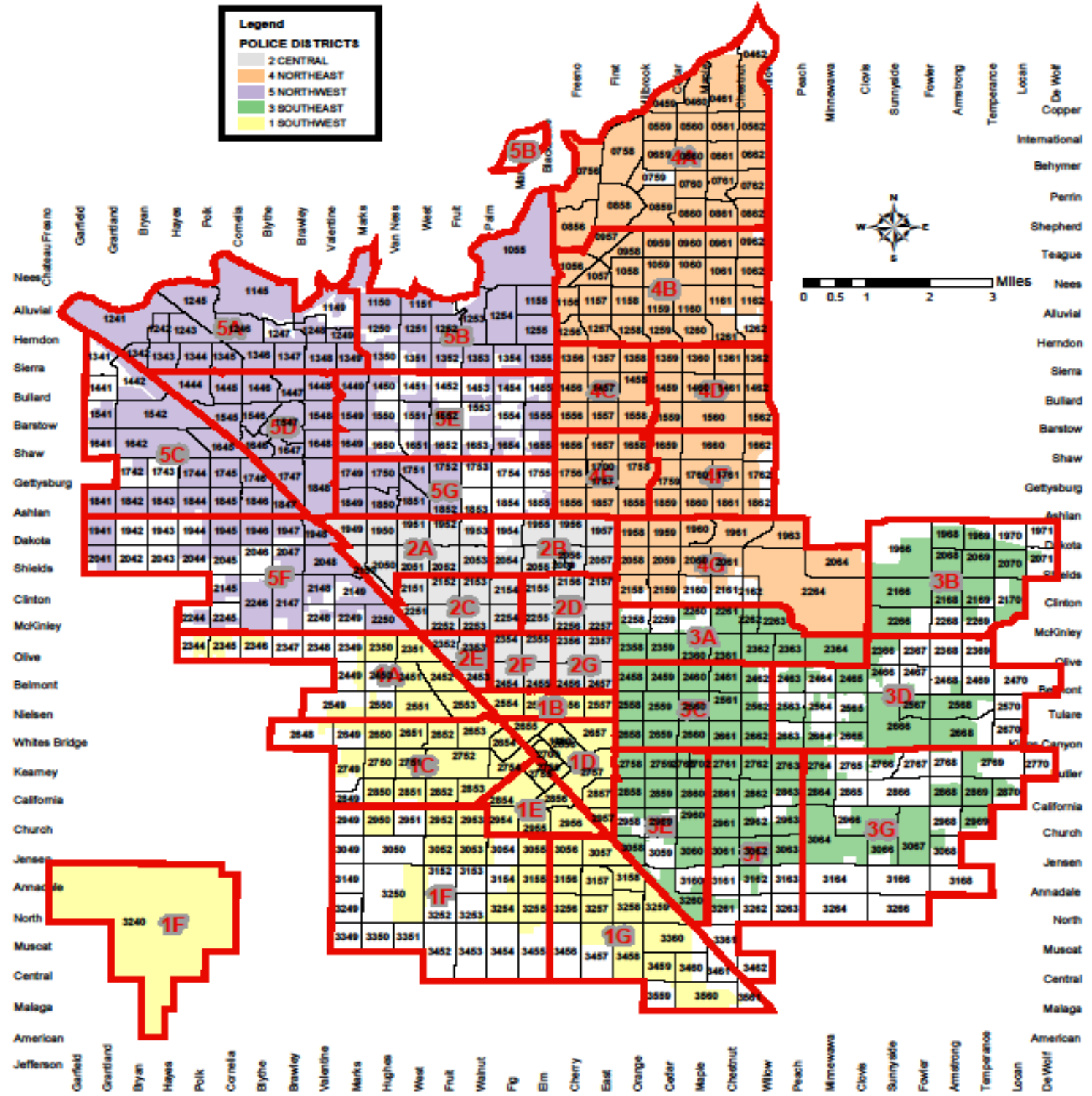
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

Fresno Police Department

Legend

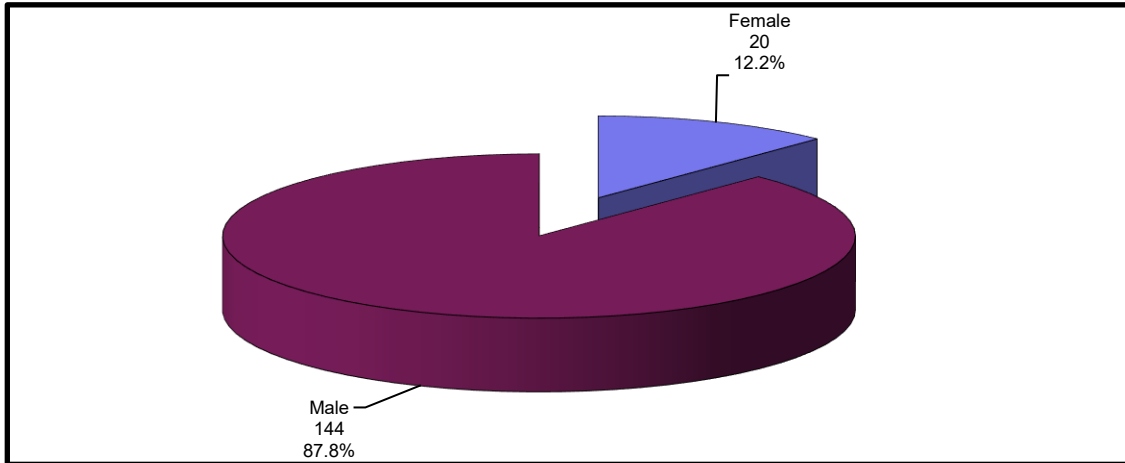
POLICE DISTRICTS

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



Street names listed on the map include: Freeno, Finet, Milbrook, Cedar, Malaga, Chestnut, Willow, Peach, Minnewawa, Clovis, Sunnyvale, Fowler, Armstrong, Temperance, Lorain, De Wolf, Copper, International, Behymer, Perrin, Shepherd, Teague, Needs, Alluvial, Herndon, Sierra, Bullard, Barstow, Shaw, Gettysburg, Ashlan, Dakota, Shields, Clinton, McKinley, Olive, Belmont, Nielsen, Whites Bridge, Kearney, 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, Sunnyvale, Fowler, Armstrong, Temperance, Lorain, De Wolf, American.

FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 158 force incidents, -6 had no gender data available.

REPORTED CRIMES BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17	31	337	708	135	23	1,234
18-23	99	1,275	2,890	543	112	4,919
24-29	190	1,480	3,515	967	143	6,295
30-35	287	1,183	3,107	1,207	132	5,916
36-41	206	779	2,458	951	82	4,476
42-47	128	500	1,439	644	61	2,772
48-53	50	364	721	415	57	1,607
54-59	24	254	467	280	23	1,048
60-65	15	154	190	182	9	550
66 and Over	11	65	89	95	4	264
Total	1,041	6,391	15,584	5,419	646	29,081

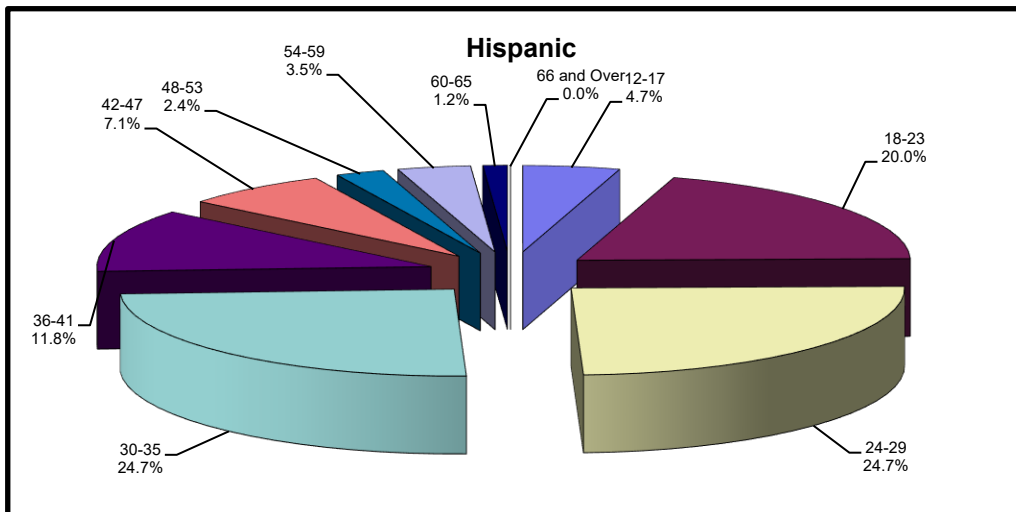
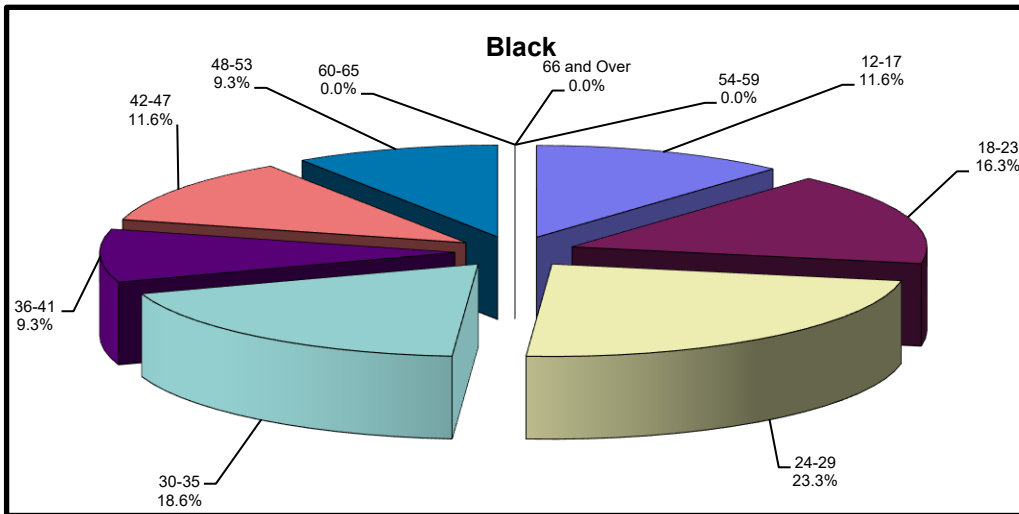
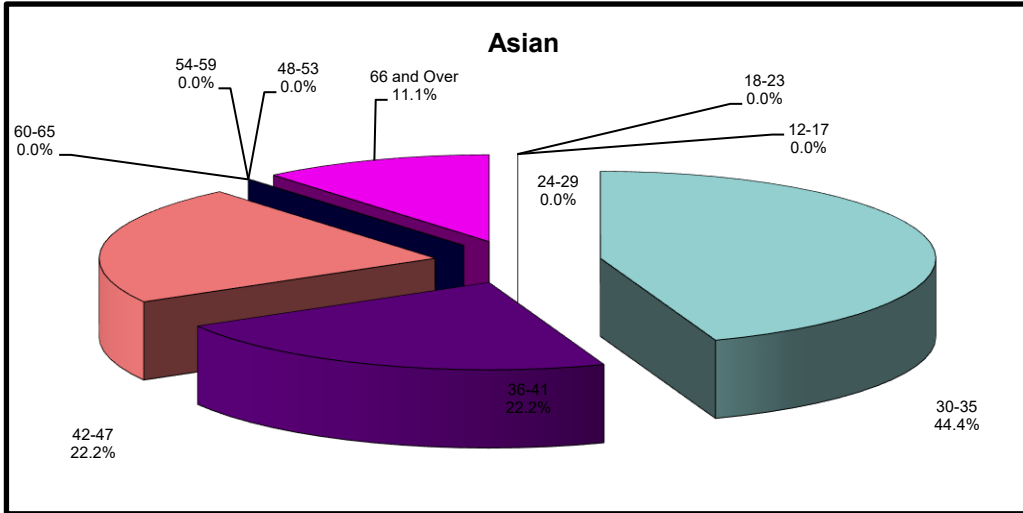
Of the 58,897 reported crime suspects, 29,081 had both age and race data.

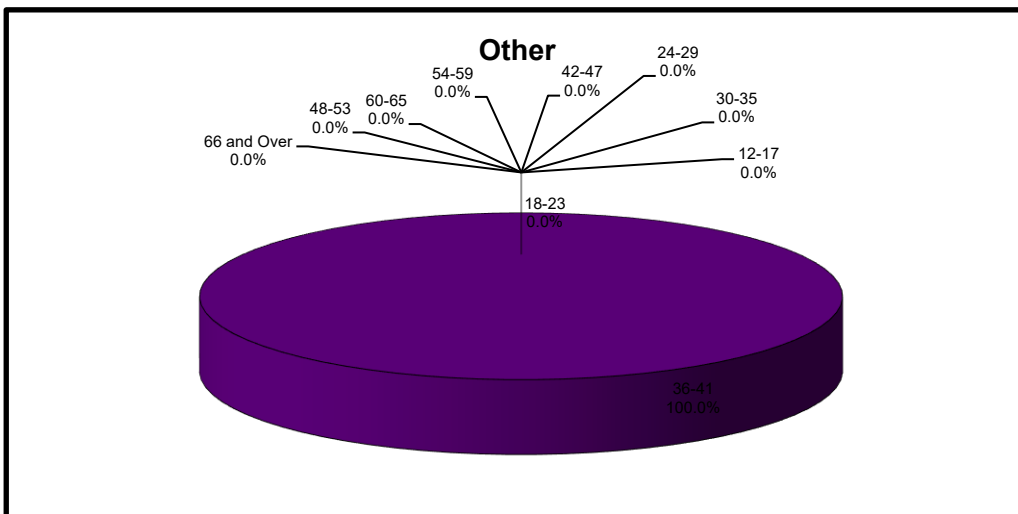
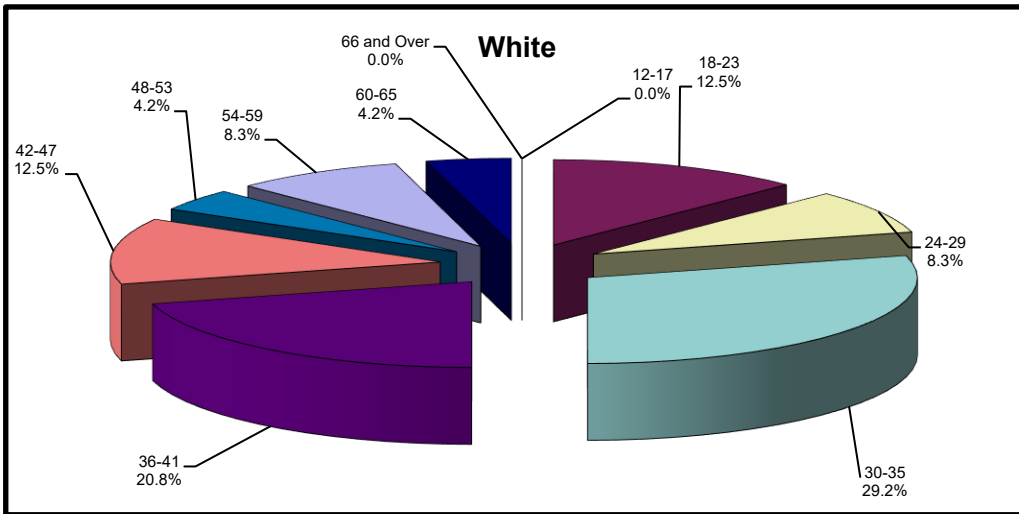
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		5	4			9
18-23		7	17	3		23
24-29		10	21	2		33
30-35	4	8	21	7		39
36-41	2	4	10	5	2	23
42-47	2	5	6	3		16
48-53		4	2	1		7
54-59			3	2		5
60-65			1	1		2
66 and Over	1					1
Total	9	43	85	24	2	158

Of the 158 force incidents, 158 had both age and race data.

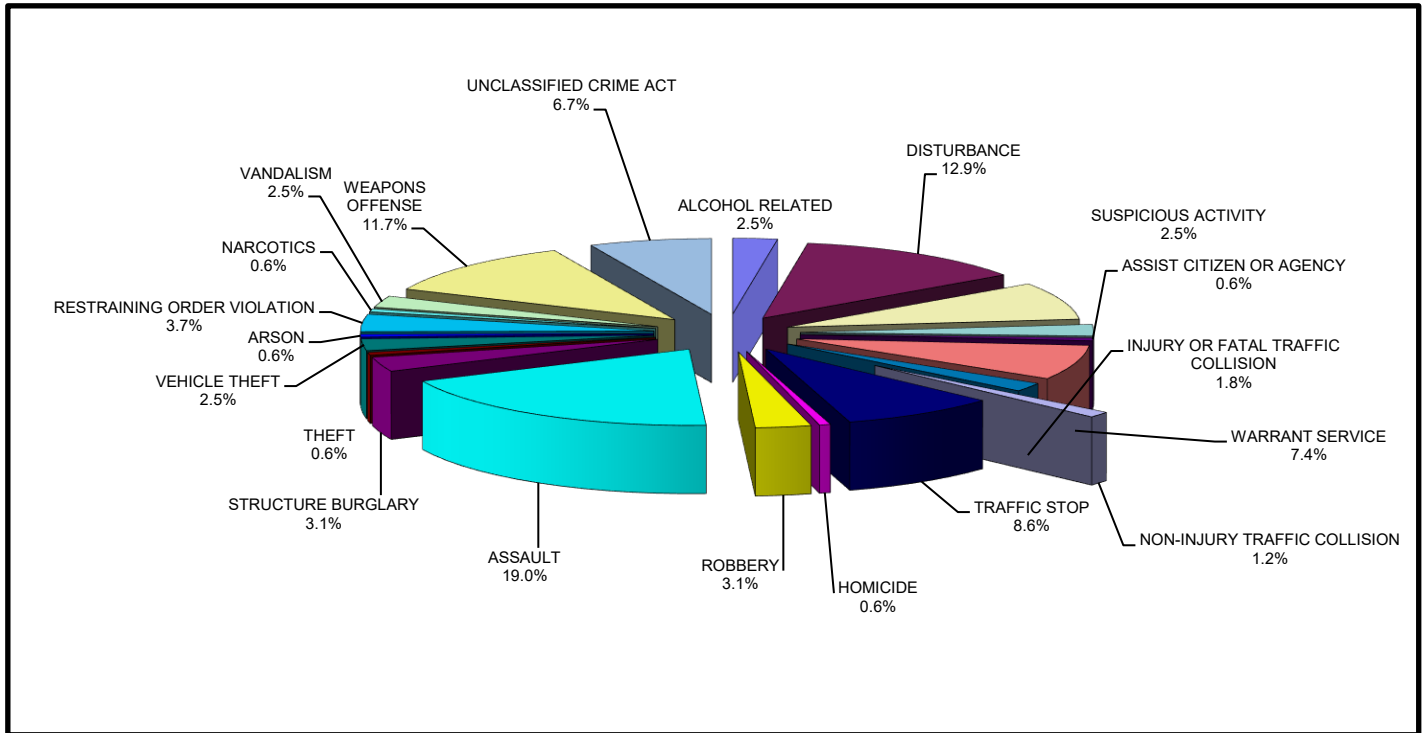
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

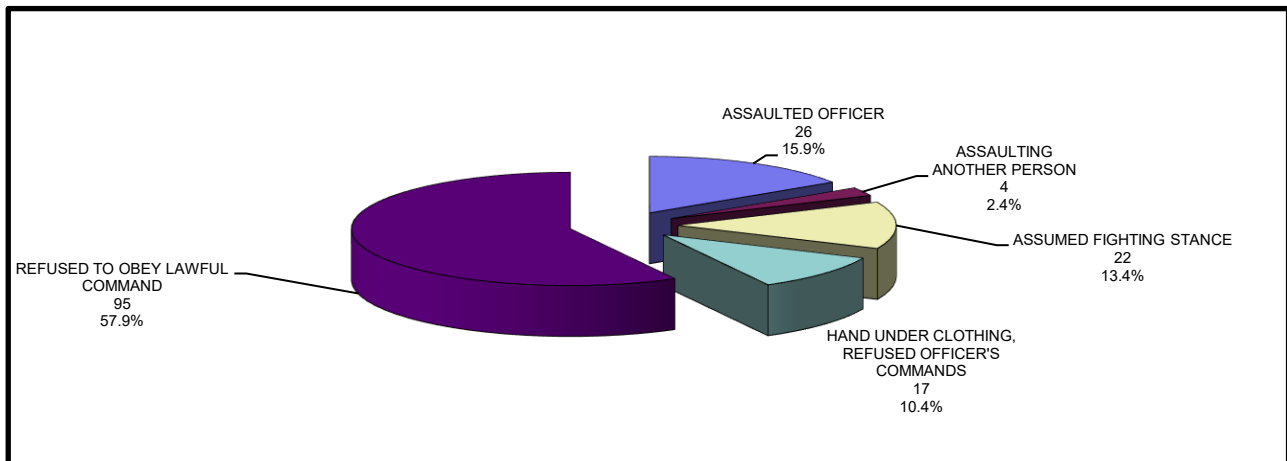


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	-	30
DISTURBANCE	-	21
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-	19
TRAFFIC STOP	-	12
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	11
WARRANT SERVICE	-	12
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	-	11
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	-	6
ROBBERY	-	5
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	-	5
ALCOHOL RELATED	-	4
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	4
VEHICLE THEFT	-	4
VANDALISM	-	4
INJURY OR FATAL TRAFFIC COLLISION	-	3
NON-INJURY TRAFFIC COLLISION	-	2
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	-	1
HOMICIDE	-	1
THEFT	-	1
ARSON	-	1
NARCOTICS	-	1
TOTAL	158	*

* -5 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

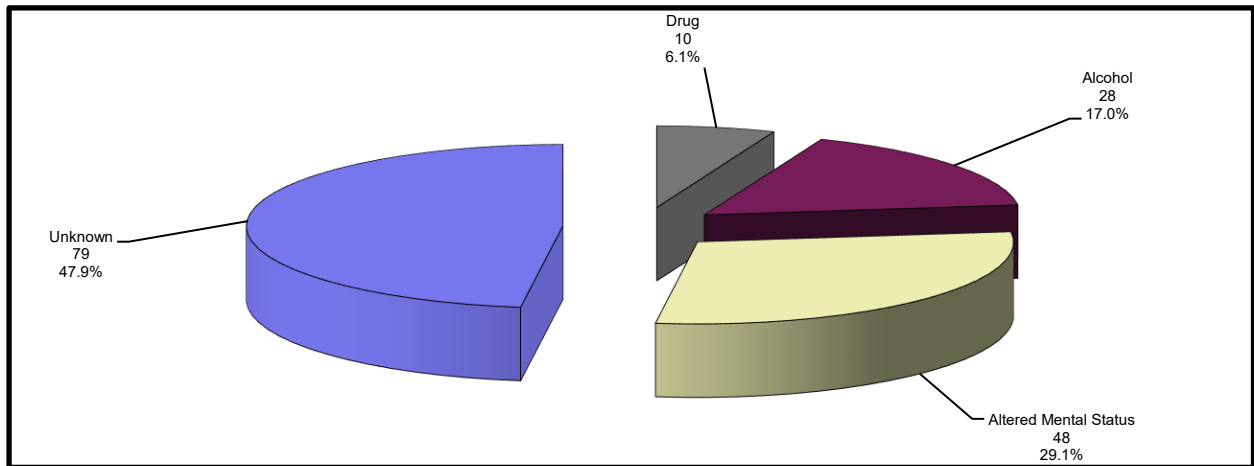
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	57.9%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	15.9%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	13.4%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	10.4%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	2.4%

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	2	1
DISTURBANCE	1	1	5	0	1	13
HEALTH/SUICIDE	4	0	5	0	0	4
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	1	1	0	0	0	2
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	0	0	0	0	0	1
WARRANT SERVICE	2	1	1	0	1	7
INJURY OR FATAL TRAFFIC COLLISION	1	0	0	0	0	2
NON-INJURY TRAFFIC COLLISION	0	0	0	0	0	2
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	1	0	2	11
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0	0	1
ROBBERY	1	0	0	0	1	3
ASSAULT	9	1	5	0	5	11
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	1	4
THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	1
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	1	3
ARSON	0	0	1	0	0	0
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	1	5
NARCOTICS	0	0	0	0	0	1
VANDALISM	2	0	1	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE	1	0	1	0	2	15
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	4	0	1	0	0	6
Total	26	4	22	0	17	94

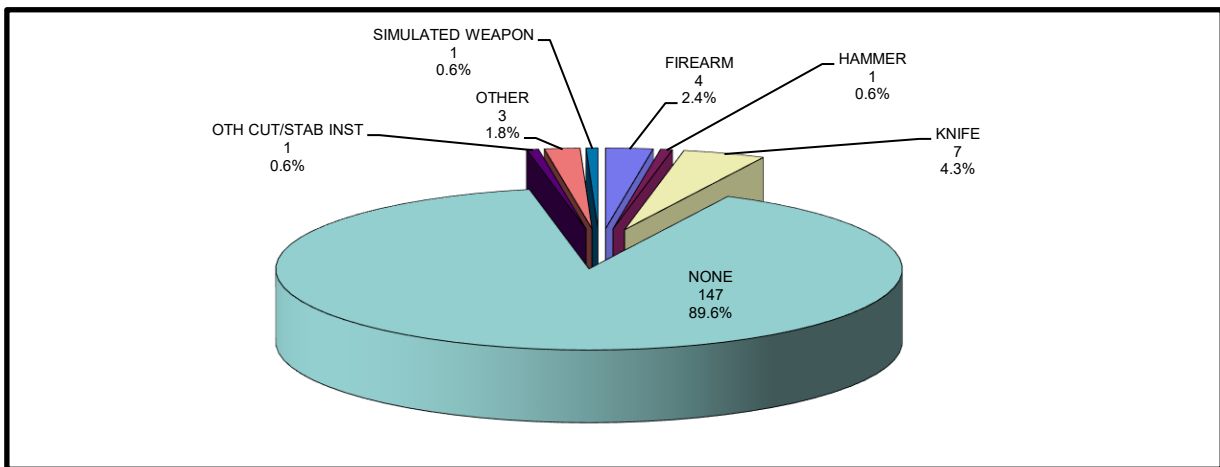
* -5 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



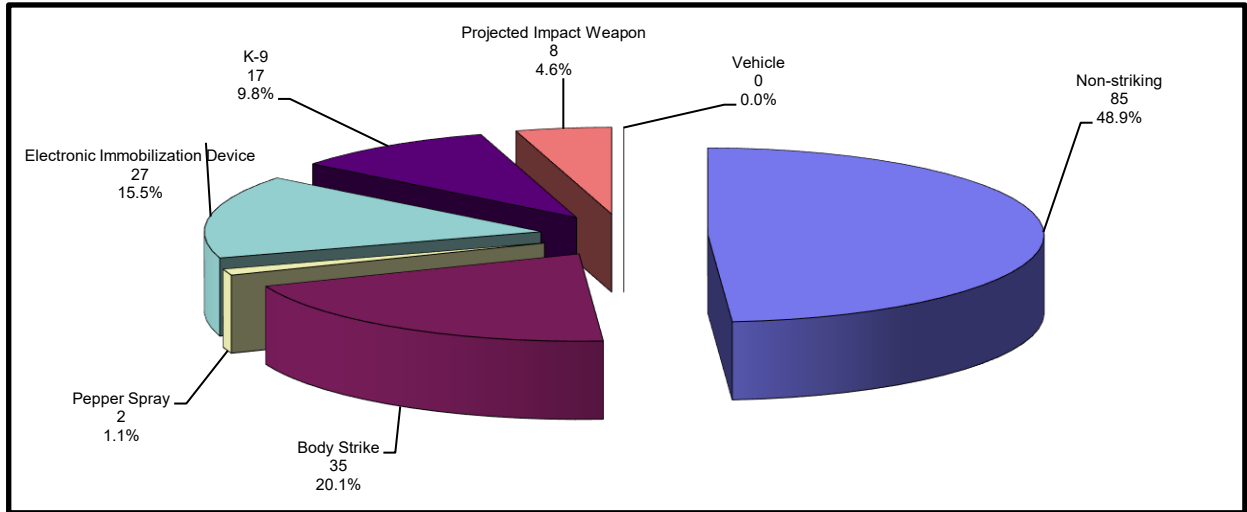
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	89.6%
	KNIFE	-	4.3%
	FIREARM	-	2.4%
	OTHER	-	1.8%
	HAMMER	-	0.6%
	OTH CUT/STAB INST	-	0.6%
	SIMULATED WEAPON	-	0.6%

REPORTABLE FORCE USED BY OFFICERS



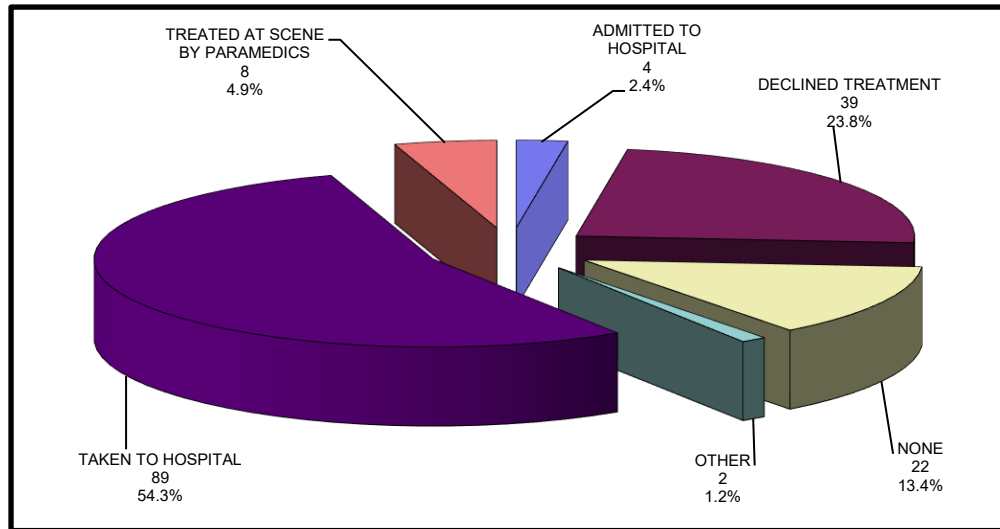
Some incidents require multiple applications of force to take a suspect into custody or stop an unlawful attack.

Order by Force:

Non-striking	-	50.8%
Body Strike	-	19.8%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	15.8%
K-9	-	9.6%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	2.3%
Pepper Spray	-	1.1%
Vehicle	-	0.6%

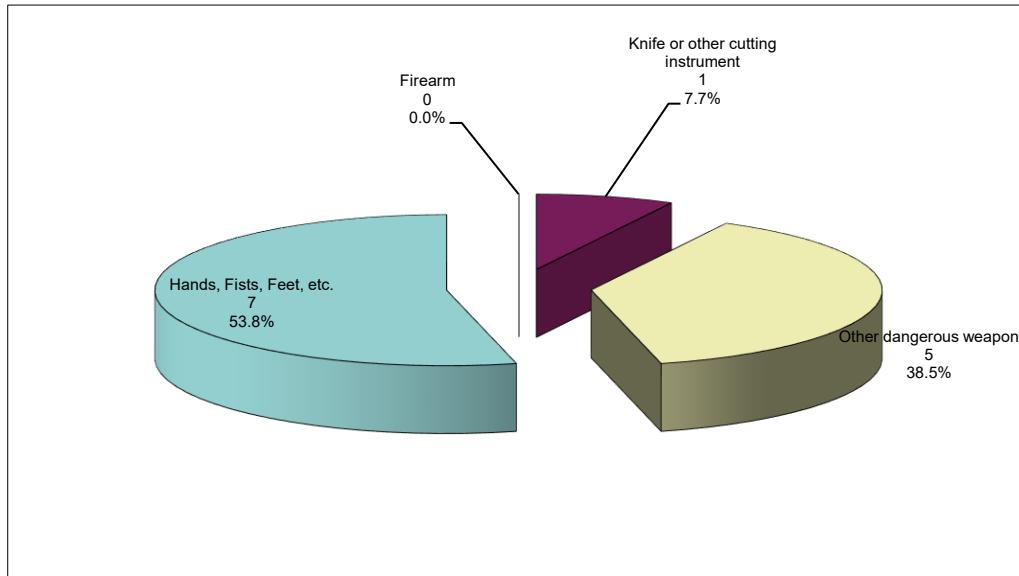
Note: Electronic Immobilization Device is also referred to as a Taser.

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



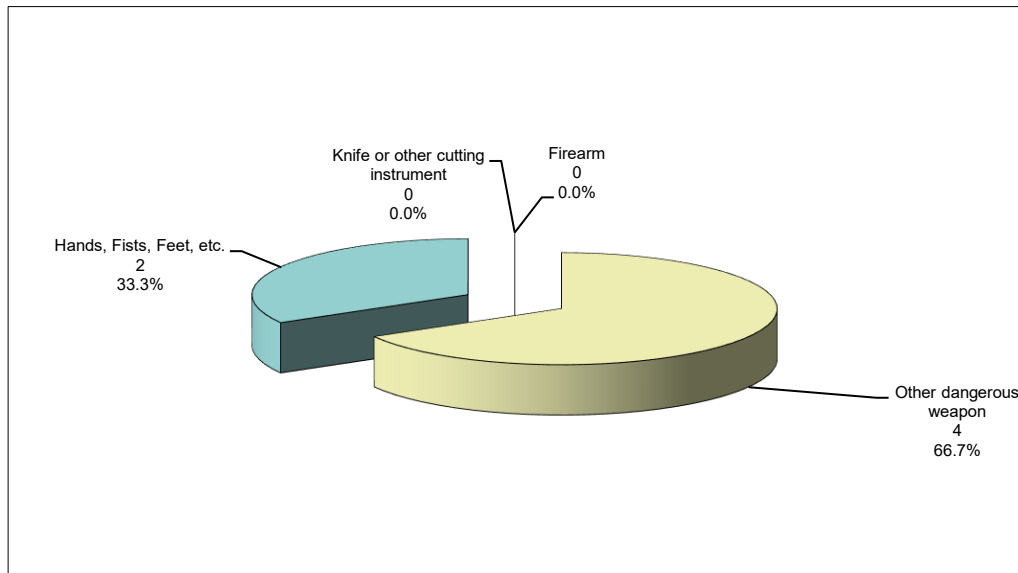
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



13 officers were assaulted.

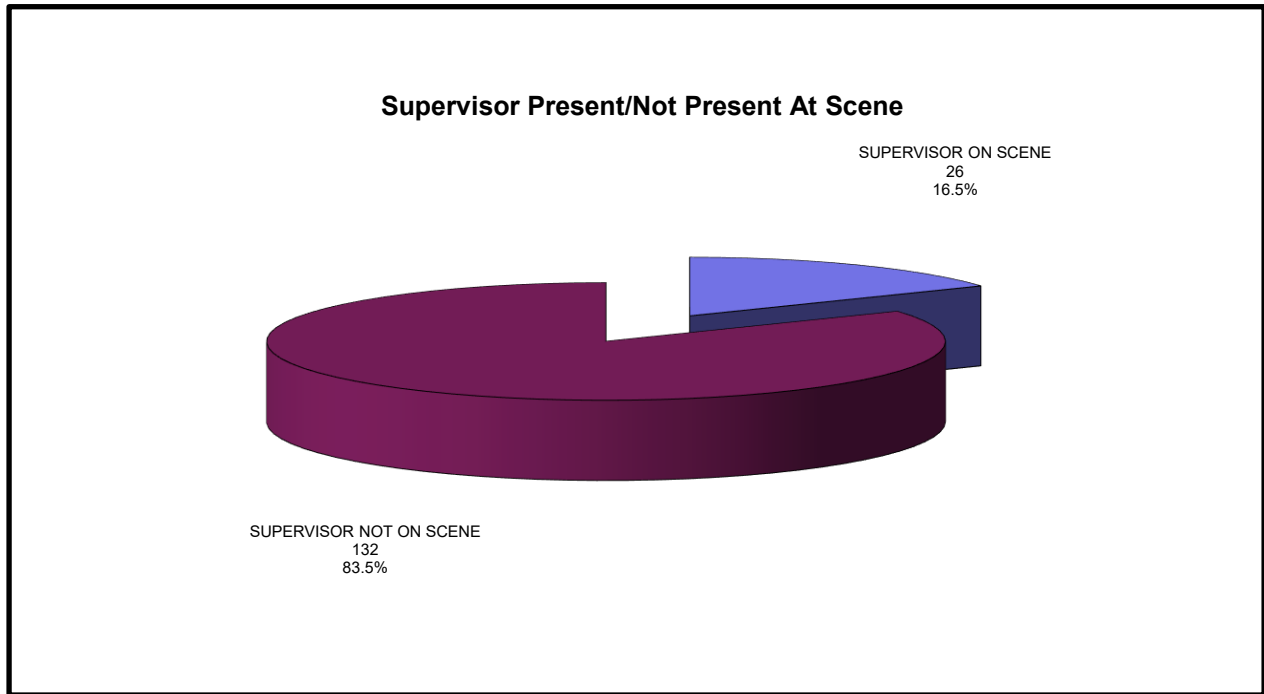
OFFICER'S INJURED *



6 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the Year 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."