



MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 9, 2021

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 SECOND QUARTER-REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO
RESISTANCE PROJECT

The second quarter 2021 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the first quarter 2020 reportable force data. In 2017, the types of force categories were modified to track the use of the carotid restraint and clarify the use of physical force. In previous years, all physical force was classified as body strike force. The category of non-striking force was added to differentiate between physical force that involved an officer striking a person with a body part (i.e. fist, foot, elbow, etc.) and physical force used to control a person (i.e. control hold, tackle, body weight to hold suspect down, etc.).

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 first quarter of 2020.

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

Calls for Service:

Officers responded to 108,587 calls for service (CFS) during the second quarter of 2021 compared to 90,844 in the second quarter of 2020. This is a decrease of 16%. Of these CFS, there were 44 reportable force incidents in 2021 compared to 56 in 2020. A decrease of 21%.

Assaults:

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 3 officers were assaulted during the second quarter of 2021, compared to 82 officers in the first quarter of 2020, a decrease of 96%. Of these officers assaulted, 0 officers were injured in 2021, compared to 16 officers who were injured in 2020: a decrease of 100 %. 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 second quarter of 2021 at 54%, followed by electronic immobilization device at 20%, body strike at 12%, K-9 applications at 8%, pepper spray at 4% and projected impact weapon 2%.

In the second quarter of 2020, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 58%, followed by body strikes at 16.7%, K-9 applications and electronic immobilization device at 12.1%, firearm at 1%.

Actions Prior to Force:

In the second quarter of 2021, the leading cause of necessitating the use of force was the suspect refusing to obey a lawful command at 61.4%, followed by hands under clothing at 18.2%. In the second quarter of 2020, the leading cause of necessitating the use of force was the suspect refusing to obey a lawful command at 46.4%, followed by suspects assaulting officers at 26.8%. In 2021, seven 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 second quarter 2021, 34.8% had an altered mental state, 4.3% were under the influence of drugs, 19.6% were under the influence of alcohol, and 41% had an unknown type of condition. Some suspects had more than one condition.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Friday and Saturday in the second quarter of 2021 compared to Thursdays in 2020. In 2021, the Southeast and Southwest Districts had the highest percentage of use of force incidents at 25%, followed by Central at 20.5%, Northwest at 16%, and Northeast at 13.6%. In comparison to the second quarter of 2020 where the Southwest District had the highest percentage at 28.6%, followed by Northwest at 21.4%, Central at 17.9% and Northeast at 17.9%, and Southeast at 14.3%.

In the second quarter of 2021, the Northeast Policing District had the highest number of calls for service at 20.8%, Southwest at 20.5% Southeast at 20.3%, Central at 19.9% and Northwest at 18.4%.

In the second quarter of 2021, a supervisor was on scene 20.5% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2020, this number was 23.2% of the time.

Examples of Officer Restraint:

During the second 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.

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.

Medical Emergency:

Officers were sent to a residence to assist a family who were trying to restrain their family member that was having a mental emergency. With assisting paramedics, the officers attempted to reason with the person to provide help and offer resources. The subject grabbed a 12-inch knife and ran toward one of the officers. This officer began to retreat but was falling as they rushed backward. A second officer used a taser to incapacitate the subject, causing the knife to fall out of the subject's hand. The second officer stopped the attack within five feet. The family was safe, no officers were seriously injured, and the person was taken to a medical facility for an evaluation.

PB:PC:ac

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



Second Quarter 2021
(April/May/June)

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:

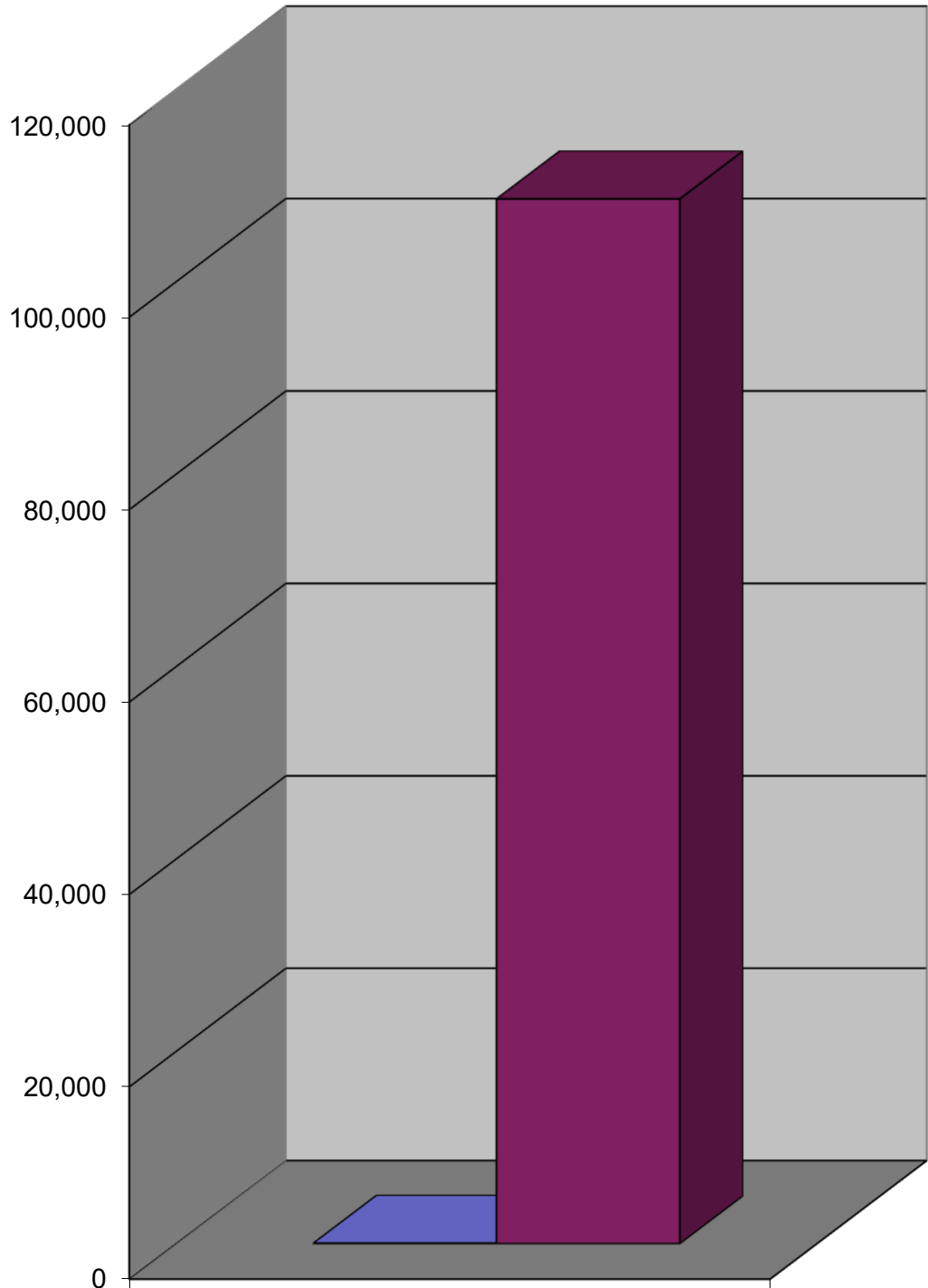
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 44 incidents while responding to 108,587 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	44
CALLS FOR SERVICE	108,587

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

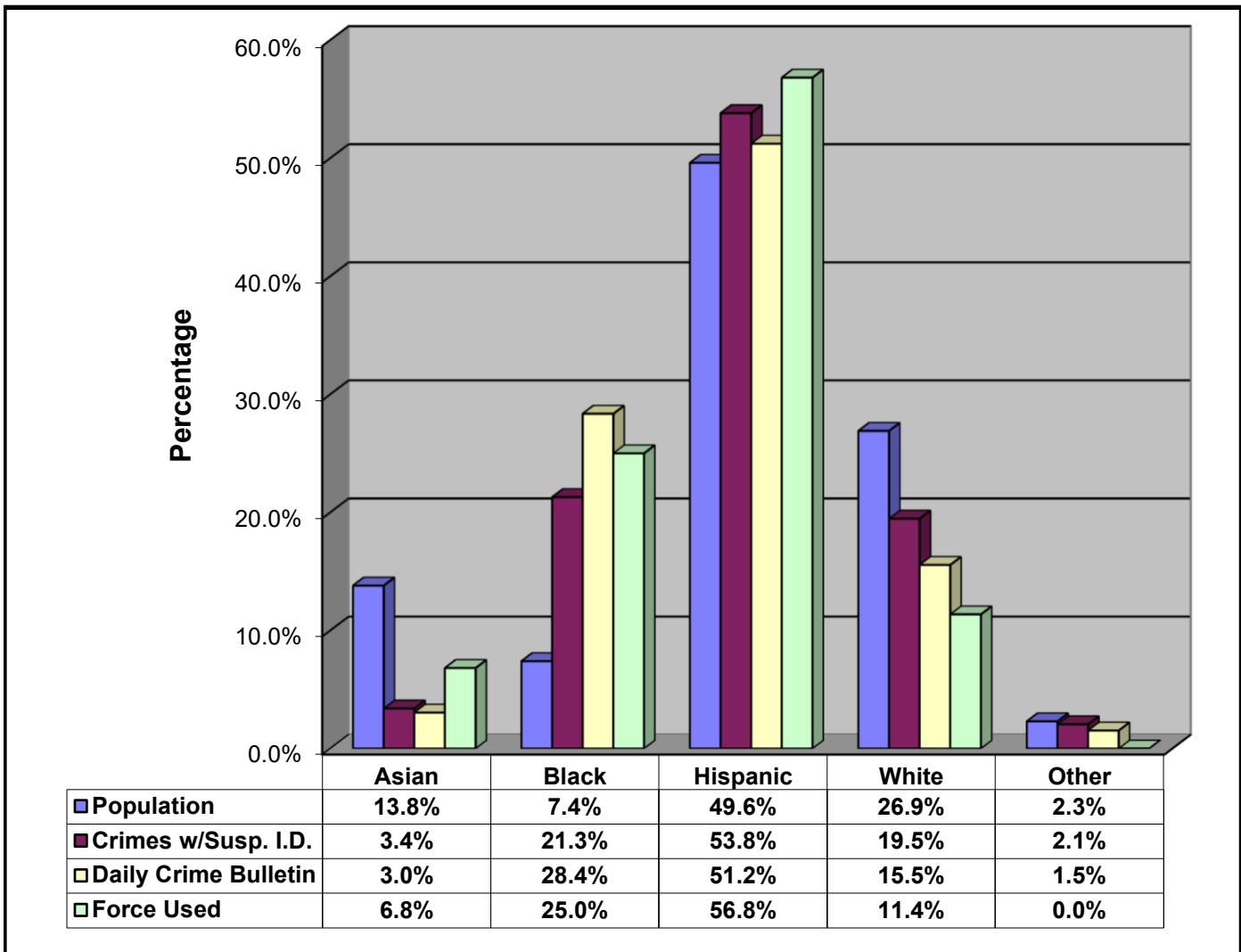
Suspect Demographics

	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 (7,412)	251	1,578	3,988	1,443	152
Percentage	3.4%	21.3%	53.8%	19.5%	2.1%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (327)**	10	93	168	51	5
Percentage	3.0%	28.4%	51.2%	15.5%	1.5%
Force Applications (44)***	3	11	25	5	0
Percentage	6.8%	25.0%	56.8%	11.4%	0.0%

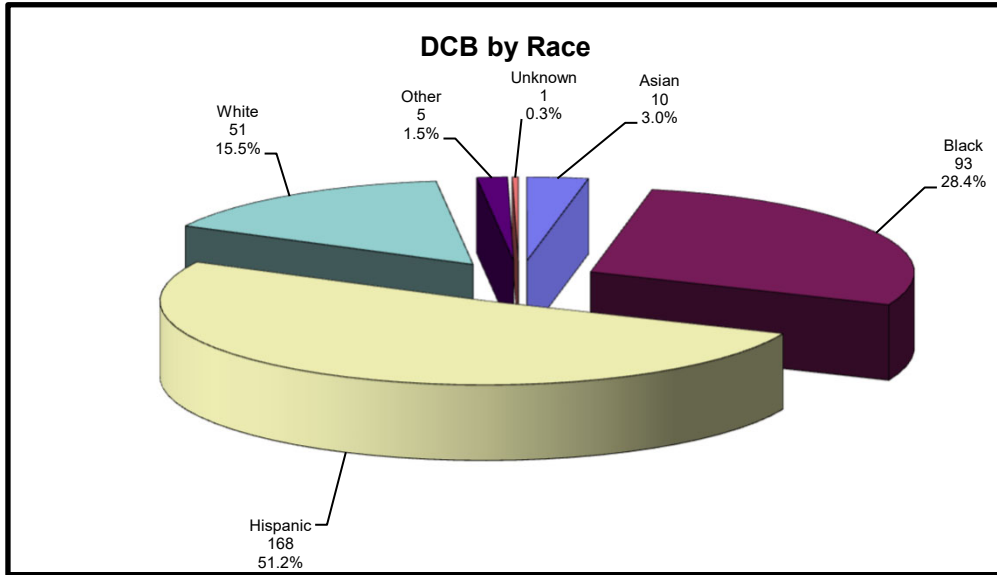
*2020 Census

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

*** Of the 44 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available



DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 328

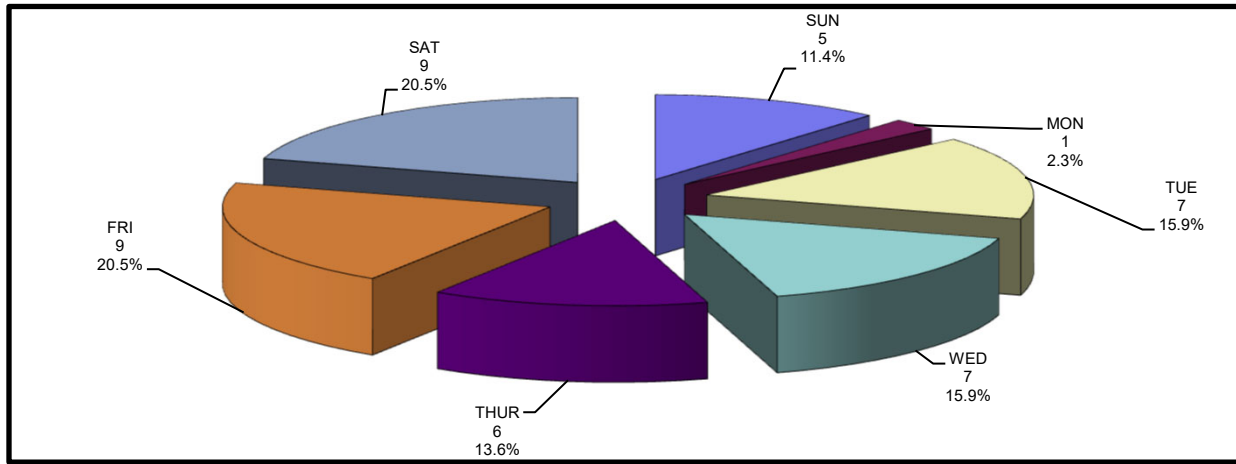


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	51.2%
	Black	-	28.4%
	White	-	15.5%
	Asian	-	3.0%
	Other	-	1.5%
	Unknown	-	0.3%

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.)

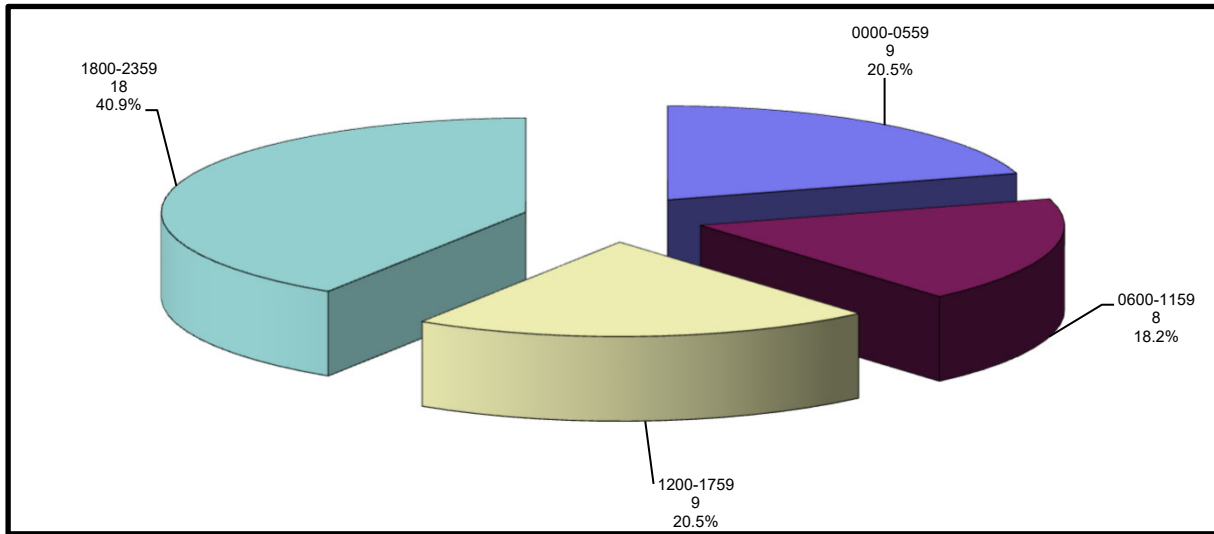
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Friday	-	20.5%
Saturday	-	20.5%
Tuesday	-	15.9%
Wednesday	-	15.9%
Thursday	-	13.6%
Sunday	-	11.4%
Monday	-	2.3%

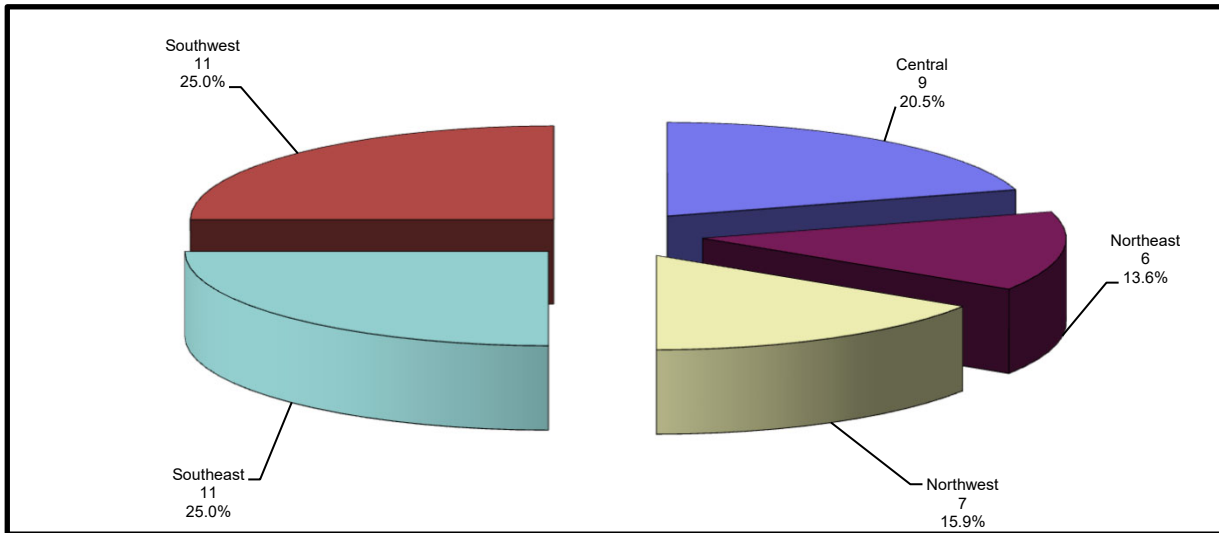
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	40.9%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	20.5%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	20.5%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	18.2%

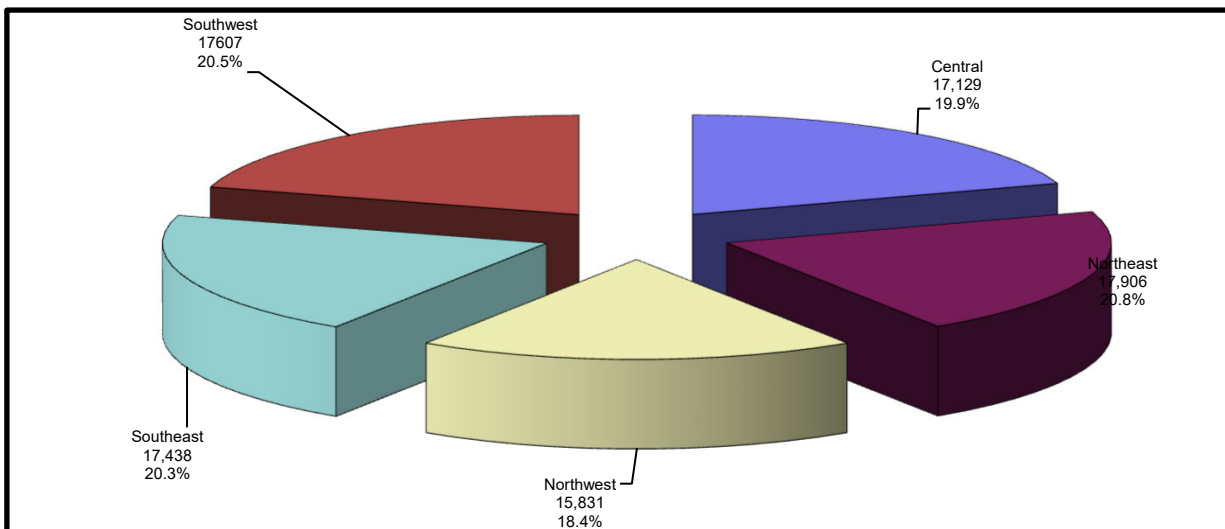
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 44 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	District	Count	Percentage
	Southeast	-	25.0%
	Southwest	-	25.0%
	Central	-	20.5%
	Northwest	-	15.9%
	Northeast	-	13.6%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 108,587 CFS, 22,676 were not assigned to a specific district.

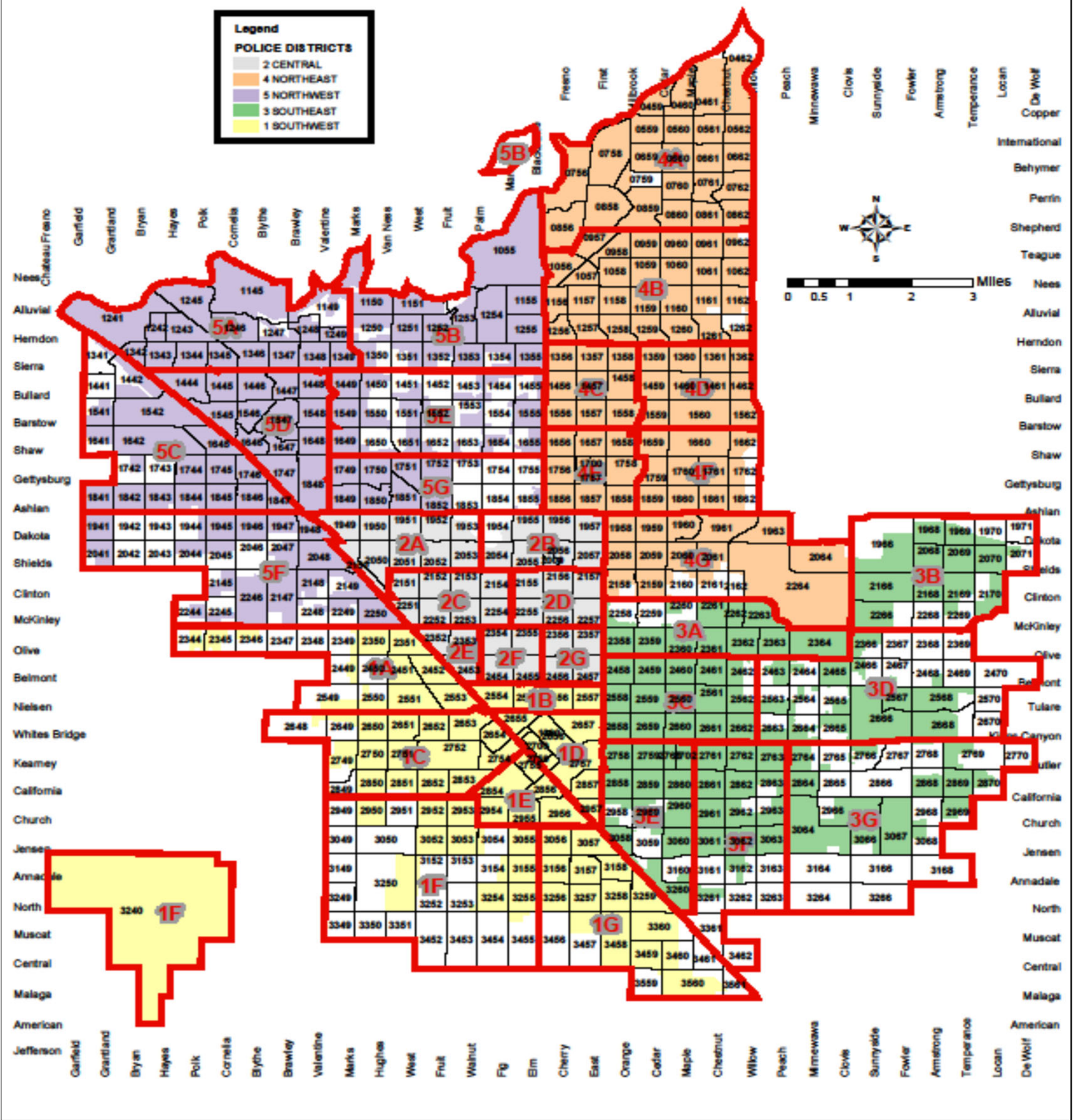
Order by District:	District	Count	Percentage
	Northeast	-	20.8%
	Southwest	-	20.5%
	Southeast	-	20.3%
	Central	-	19.9%
	Northwest	-	18.4%

* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

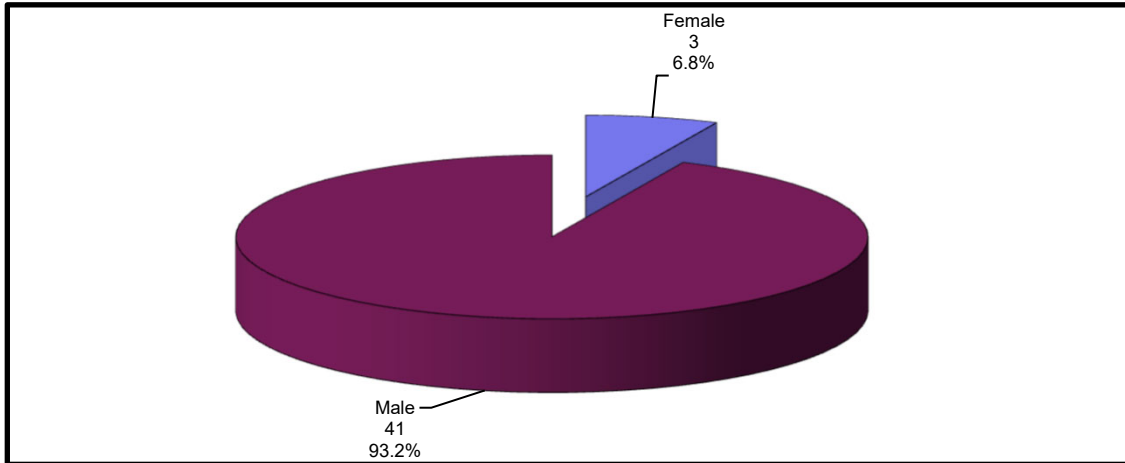
Fresno Police Department

Legend
POLICE DISTRICTS

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



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 44 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	4	70	147	33	4	258
18-23	20	342	749	138	23	1,272
24-29	47	400	940	233	34	1,654
30-35	73	296	802	360	43	1,574
36-41	44	159	617	248	17	1,085
42-47	36	106	359	180	8	689
48-53	16	103	194	118	12	443
54-59	7	53	108	63	9	240
60-65	3	33	45	45	1	127
66 and Over	1	16	27	25	1	70
Total	251	1,578	3,988	1,443	152	7,412

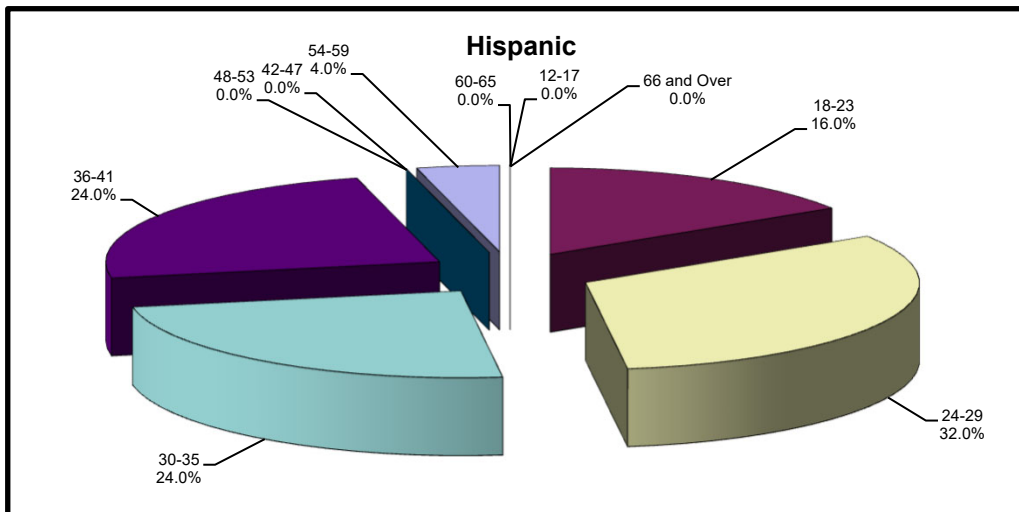
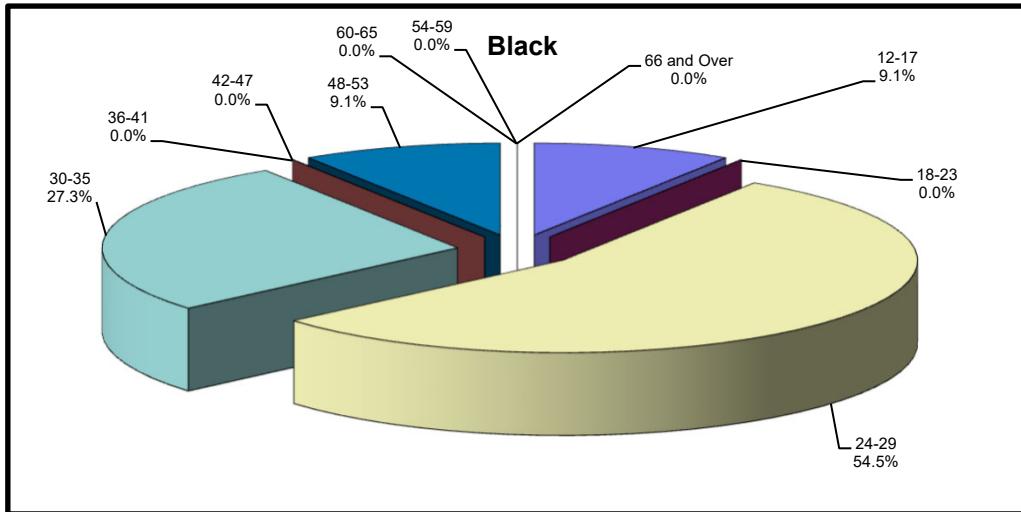
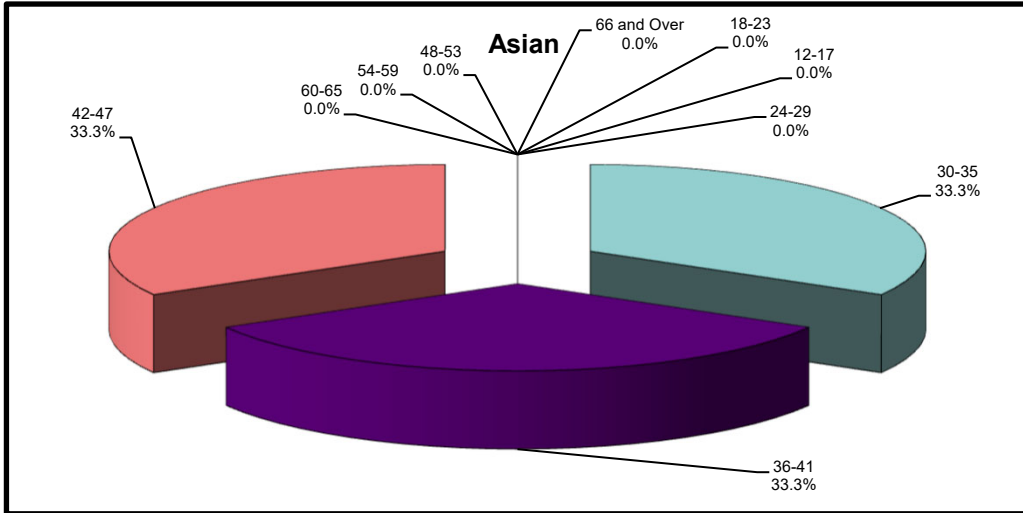
Of the 14,288 reported crime suspects, 7,412 had both age and race data.

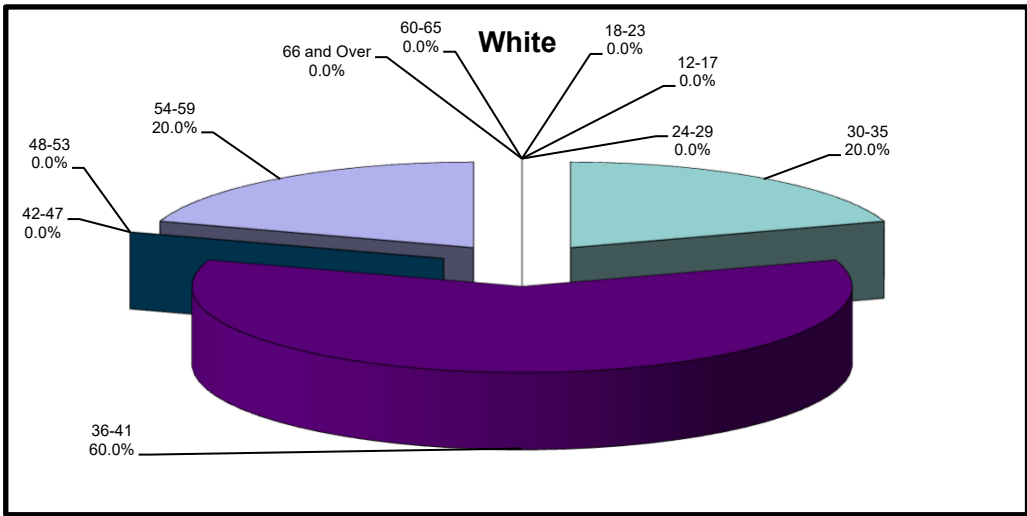
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		1				1
18-23			4			4
24-29		6	8			14
30-35	1	3	6	1		11
36-41	1		6	3		10
42-47	1					1
48-53		1				1
54-59			1	1		2
60-65						0
66 and Over						0
Total	3	11	25	5	0	44

Of the 44 force incidents, 44 had both age and race data.

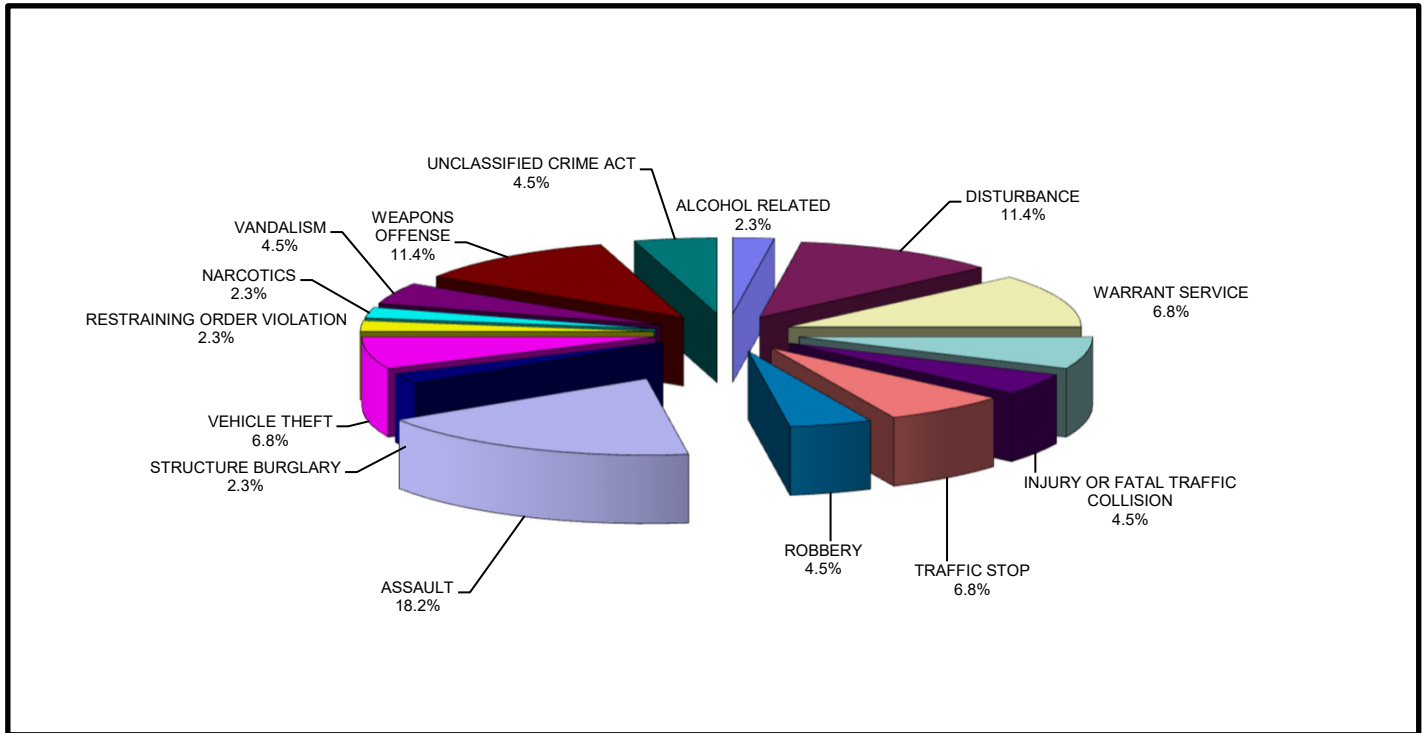
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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

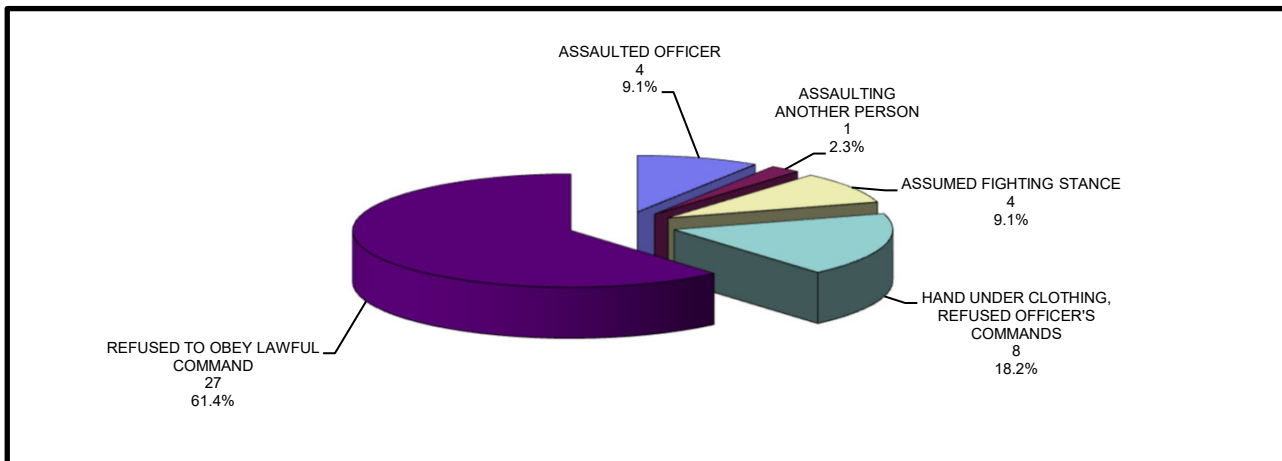


Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	8	900
DISTURBANCE	5	16774
HEALTH/SUICIDE	5	6888
WEAPONS OFFENSE	5	2233
WARRANT SERVICE	3	931
TRAFFIC STOP	3	9640
VEHICLE THEFT	3	2103
INJURY OR FATAL TRAFFIC COLLISION	2	1629
ROBBERY	2	264
VANDALISM	2	666
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	2	993
ALCOHOL RELATED	1	169
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	1	4769
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	1	670
NARCOTICS	1	321
TOTAL	44 *	

* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

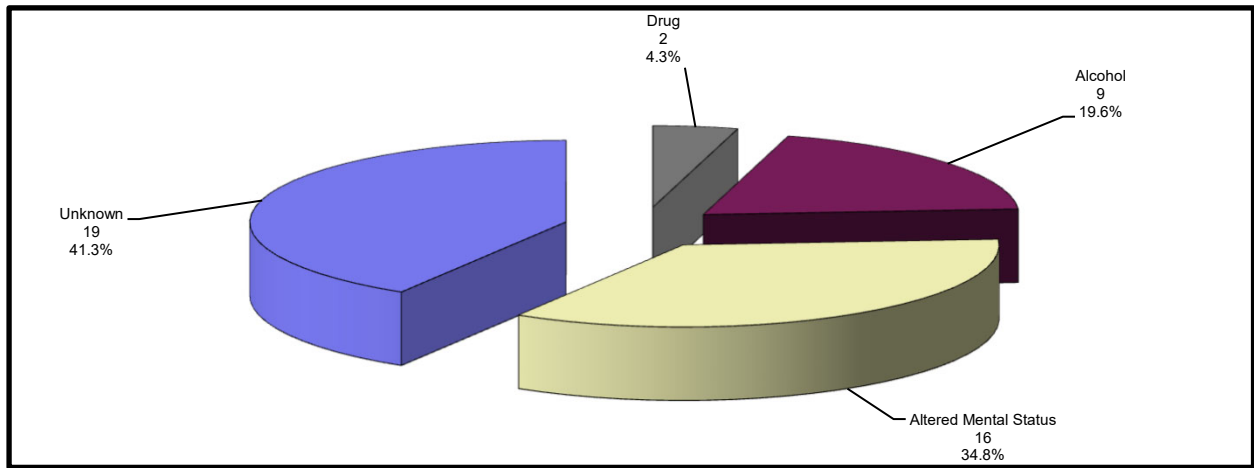
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	61.4%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	18.2%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	9.1%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	9.1%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	2.3%

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	0	1	0	1	3
HEALTH/SUICIDE	2	0	2	0	0	1
WARRANT SERVICE	1	1	0	0	0	1
INJURY OR FATAL TRAFFIC COLLISIO	0	0	0	0	0	2
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	0	0	1	2
ROBBERY	1	0	0	0	1	0
ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	2	6
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	1
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	1	2
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	0	1
NARCOTICS	0	0	0	0	0	1
VANDALISM	0	0	1	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	1	4
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	4	1	4	0	8	27

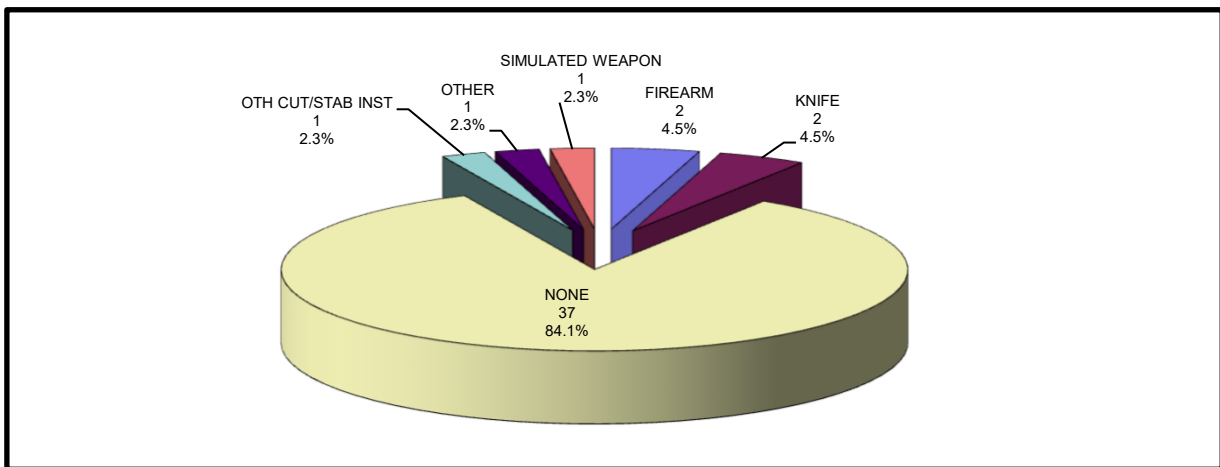
* 0 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



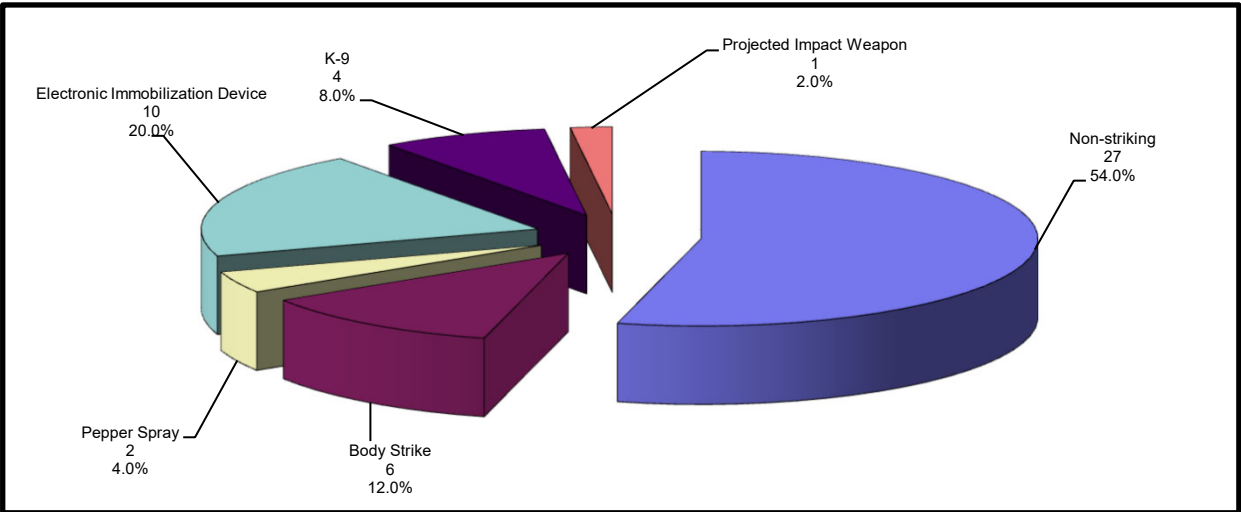
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	84.1%
	FIREARM	-	4.5%
	KNIFE	-	4.5%
	OTH CUT/STAB INST	-	2.3%
	OTHER	-	2.3%
	SIMULATED WEAPON	-	2.3%

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:

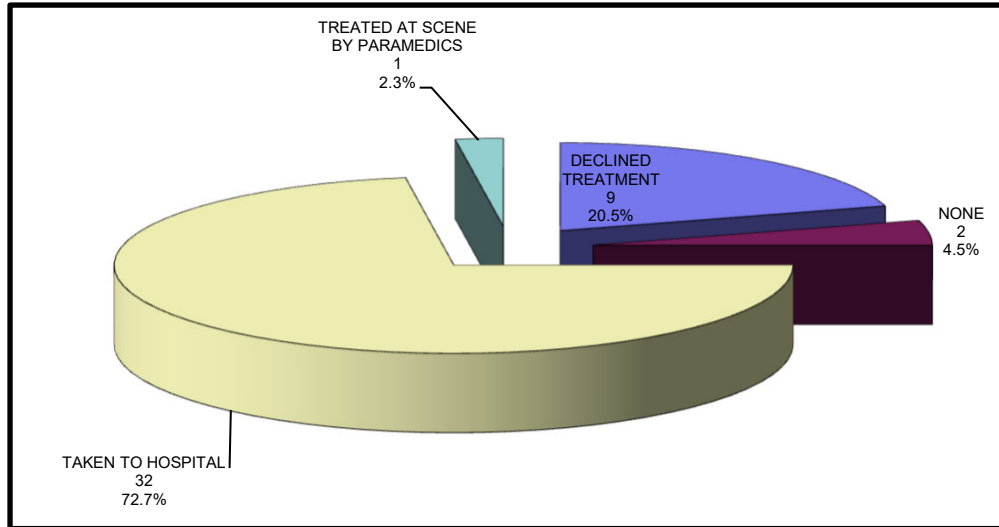
Non-striking	-	54.0%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	20.0%
Body Strike	-	12.0%
K-9	-	8.0%
Pepper Spray	-	4.0%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	2.0%

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

OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

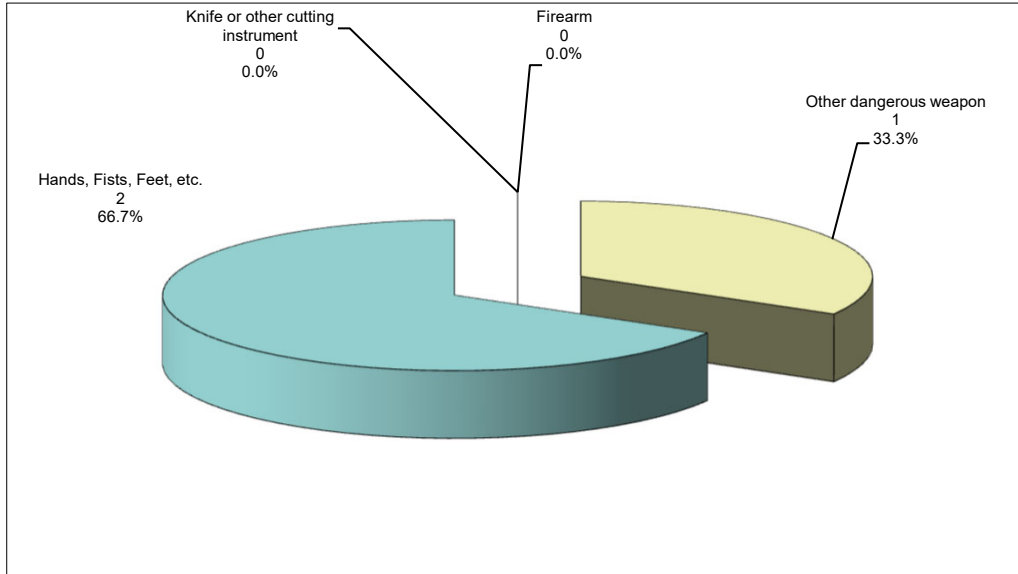
* No incidents occurred this quarter whereby a suspect attempted to remove, or removed, an officer's weapon.

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



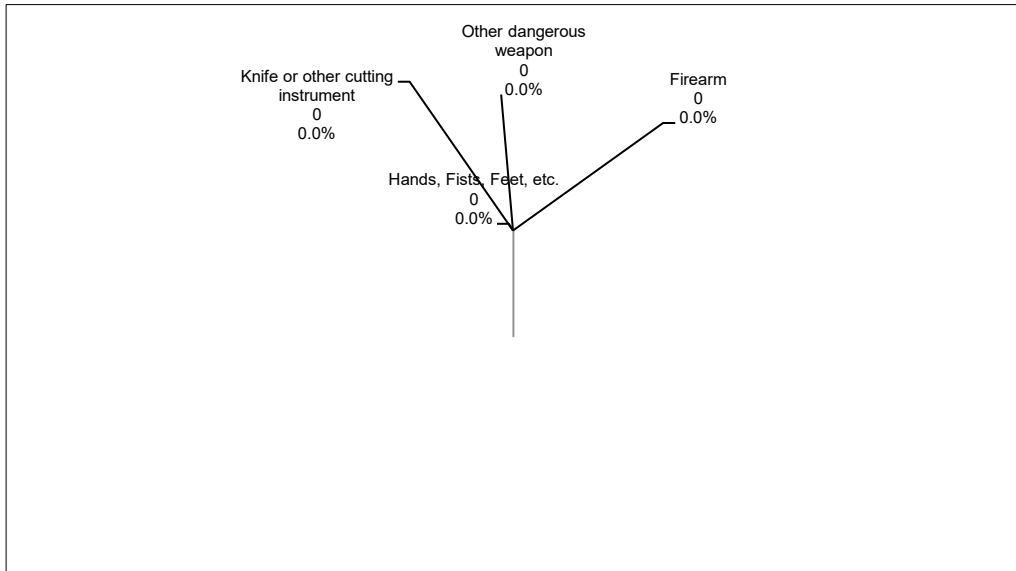
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICER'S ASSAULTED *



3 officers were assaulted.

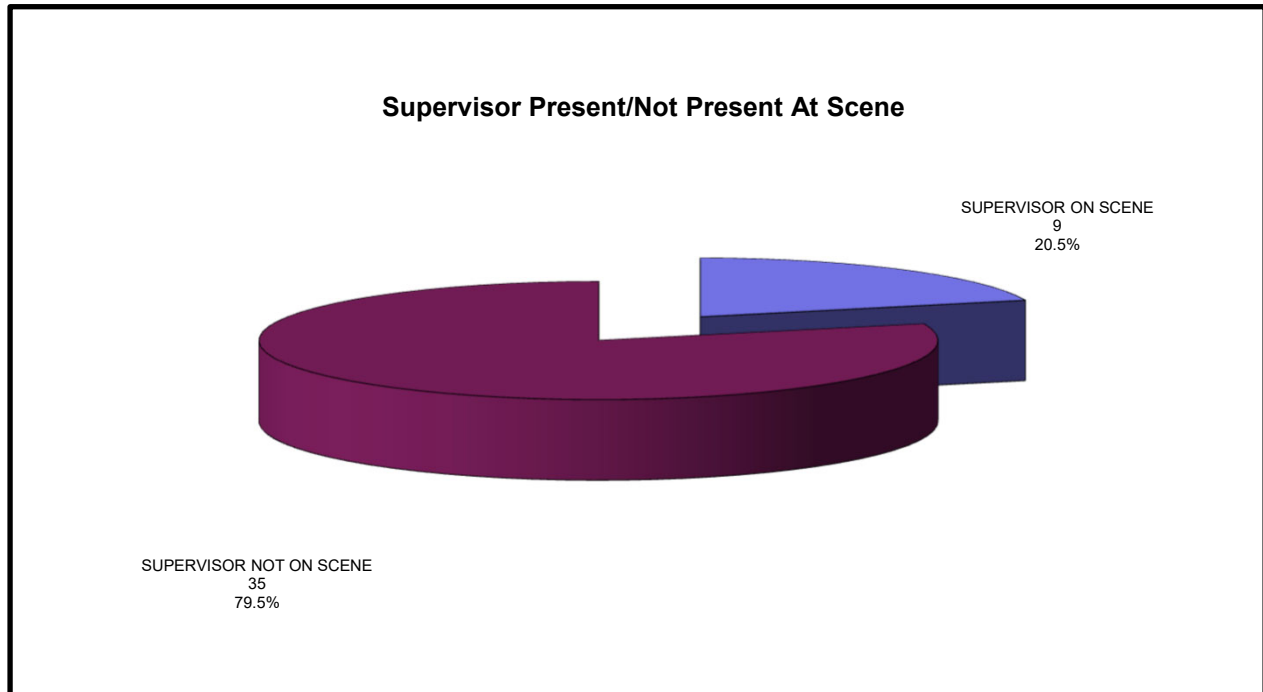
OFFICER'S INJURED *



0 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

* Data based on the 2nd 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."