



**POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**MEMORANDUM**

**DATE:** October 8, 2020

**TO:** ANDREW J HALL, Chief of Police  
Office of the Chief

**THROUGH:** PHILLIP COOLEY, Deputy Police Chief  
Administrative Division

JENNIFER HORSFORD, Lieutenant  
Personnel Bureau Commander

**FROM:** ZEBULON PRICE, Sergeant  
Audits & Inspections Unit

**SUBJECT:** 2020 SECOND QUARTER- REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE PROJECT

The second quarter 2020 reportable force data has been analyzed and compared with the second quarter 2019 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.).

A resolution of the Council of the City of Fresno, Resolution 2020-140, regarding the use of the carotid restraint hold was passed on June 18, 2020. Due to the resolution, the Fresno Police Department has changed its department policy, Policy § 308 – Force Options, to reflect the resolution. Neither this Policy change or the resolution were in effect during the second quarter of 2020.

The following is a summarized comparison between the 2019 and the 2020 second quarter reportable force and related data:

**Calls for Service:**

Officers responded to 90,844 calls for service (CFS) during the second quarter of 2020 compared to 109,443 CFS in the second quarter of 2019. This is a decrease of 17%. Of these CFS, there were 56 reportable force incidents in 2020 compared to 75 in 2019; a decrease of 25%.

**Assaults:**

According to the Department's official LEOKA report, 82 officers were assaulted during the second quarter of 2020, compared to 85 officers in the second quarter of 2019, a decrease of 4%. Of these officers assaulted, 16 officers were injured in 2020, compared to 18 officers who were injured in 2019; a decrease of 11%.

### **Type of Force:**

Officers' most frequently applied method of force was non-striking force in second quarter 2020 at 57.3%, followed by body strikes at 16.7%, K9 applications at 12.1%, electronic immobilization device at 12.1%, firearm at 1.5%, projected impact weapon at 0%, pepper spray at 0%, baton at 0%, and the carotid restraint at 0%.

In second quarter 2019, the most frequently applied methods of force were non-striking force at 51.3%, followed by body strikes at 18.8%, electronic control device at 17.5%, K9 applications at 6.3%, pepper spray at 2.5%, baton and firearm at 1.4%, and carotid restraint at 1%.

### **Actions Prior to Force:**

In second quarter of 2020, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was the suspect refusing to obey lawful commands at 46.4%, followed by suspects assaulting officers at 26.87%. In second quarter 2019, the leading cause necessitating the use of force was suspects placing hand under clothing / refused officer's commands at 46.7 %.

In 2020, two suspects requiring reportable force were in possession of a firearm, replica firearm, or a cutting/stabbing instrument compared to one in 2019.

Of the individuals who required officers to use reportable force in second quarter 2020, 12.5% had an altered mental status, 19.6% were under the influence of alcohol, 3.6% were under the influence of drugs, and 64.3% had an unknown type of condition. Some suspects had more than one condition.

Reportable force incidents occurred most frequently on Thursday in the second quarter of 2020 compared to Saturdays in 2019. In 2020, the Southwest District had the highest percentage of use of force incidents at 28.6%, followed by Northwest at 21.4%, Northeast at 17.9%, Central at 17.9% and Southeast at 14.3%. In comparison to the second quarter of 2019 where the Central District had the highest percentage at 28%, followed by Southeast at 24%, Northeast at 18.7%, Southwest at 17.3%, and Northwest at 12%.

In 2020, the Southeast District had 21.9% of the City's total calls for service, followed by Northeast at 20.8%, Southwest at 20%, Central at 19.2% and Northwest at 17.9%. In 2019, Southeast generated the most calls at 22.2%, followed by Northeast at 21%, Southwest at 19.7%, Central at 18.6% and Northwest at 18.5%.

In 2020, supervisors were on-scene 23.2% of the time officers used reportable force. In 2019, this number was 28% of the time.

### **Examples of Officer Restraint:**

During the second quarter of 2020, there were incidents that involved circumstances under which deadly force could have been considered, but was not used. Below are some examples;

#### **Disturbance:**

Officers were dispatched to a disturbance between two males. One male was said to be armed with and waving a machete. This suspect was also heard yelling he was going to kill someone. When officers arrived, they observed a vehicle leaving the area. When they caught up to the vehicle and tried to conduct a traffic stop on it, the vehicle speed away and started to run several stop lights and stop signs. When the vehicle finally came to a stop, the driver tried to enter a locked residence. He was unsuccessful and turned and began to walk towards the officers who had been pursuing him. The officers had their firearms drawn and were ordering the suspect to the ground, not knowing if he was armed. He did not listen to the officers' commands and continued to walk towards them. As he continued to approach the officers, they grabbed the suspect to try and take him into custody but the

suspect began to fight. After several minutes of struggling, five officers were able to gain control of the suspect and take him into custody. After searching the vehicle, a machete was located. A witness was also located, who identified the suspect as being the person who was threatening to kill someone.

Mental Health:

A family called the police because one of their family members was in the back yard suffering from a mental health crisis. The subject was in the back yard armed with a stick, pretending it was a rifle. Officers attempted to use de-escalation techniques and talk to the subject and try and calm them down. When officers approached the subject to try and dis-arm them, the subject began to strike one of the officers with the stick. After being assaulted several times, the officers were able to tackle the subject and take the stick away. The subject was then placed on a mental evaluation hold and transported to a medical facility.

Subject Armed with Handgun:

Officers responded to a call of a man with a gun. As they arrived they spoke with a citizen who pointed out a man to the officers. She also said this individual pulled out the gun from his waistband. An officer approached the suspect and began to give him commands, in an attempt to gain compliance. The suspect took off running and began to reach into his waistband. The officer gave chase and watched as the suspect drew out a handgun from his waistband. As the now armed suspect continued to flee and ignore the commands of the officer, a police K9 was utilized to apprehend him. The suspect was taken into custody and provided with medical treatment. The handgun was later discovered to be a replica Beretta style BB handgun. The suspect was then transported to a medical facility for treatment and then later booked at the Fresno County Jail.

AJH:PC:zp

# **FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT**



**Second Quarter 2020**  
**(April/May/June)**

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 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:

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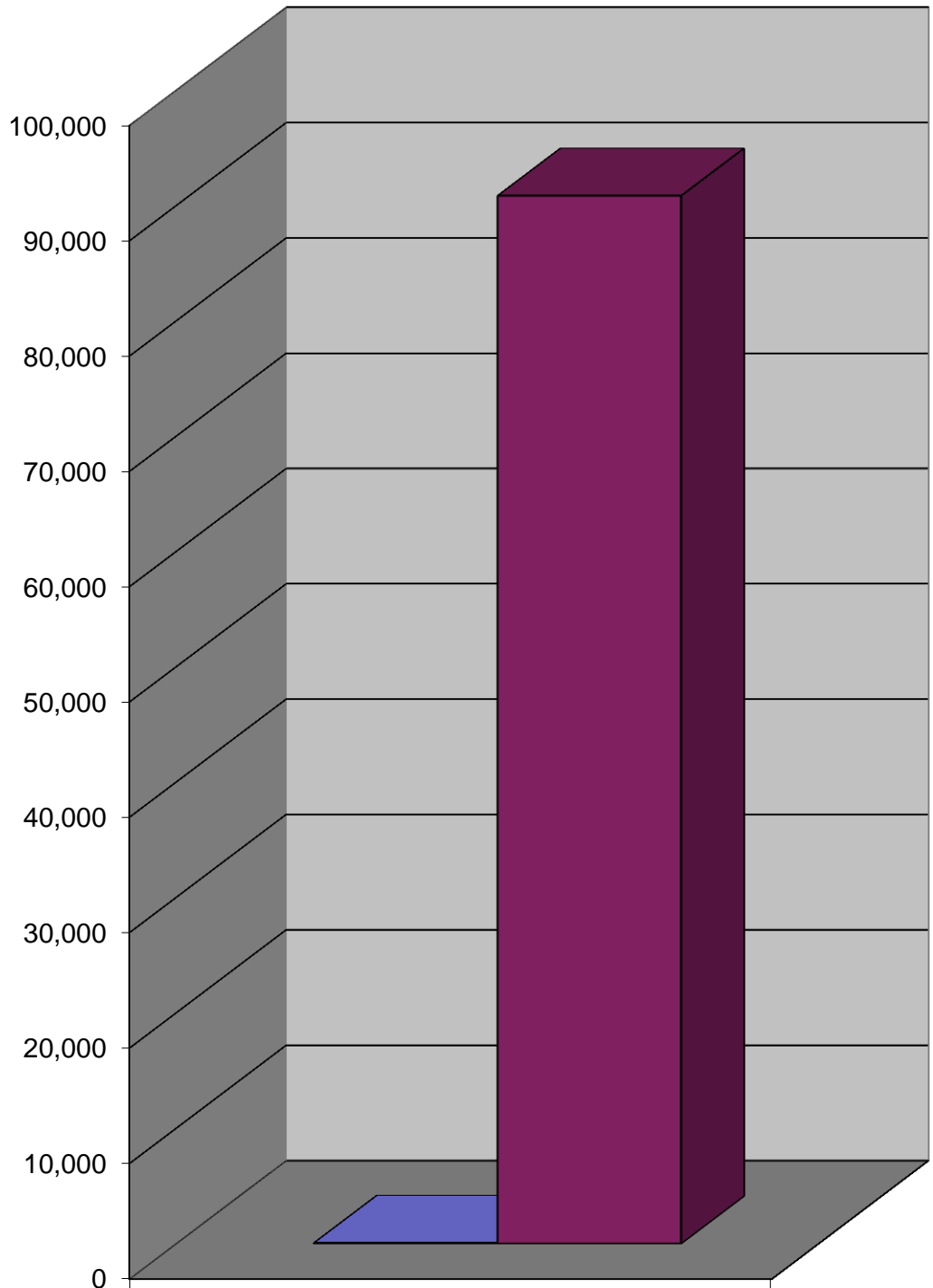
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 56 incidents while responding to 90,844 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.062% of all calls for service for this reporting period.

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



	<b>Total</b>
■ <b>FORCE USED</b>	<b>56</b>
■ <b>CALLS FOR SERVICE</b>	<b>90,844</b>

CFS does not include events handled telephonically.  
0.062% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

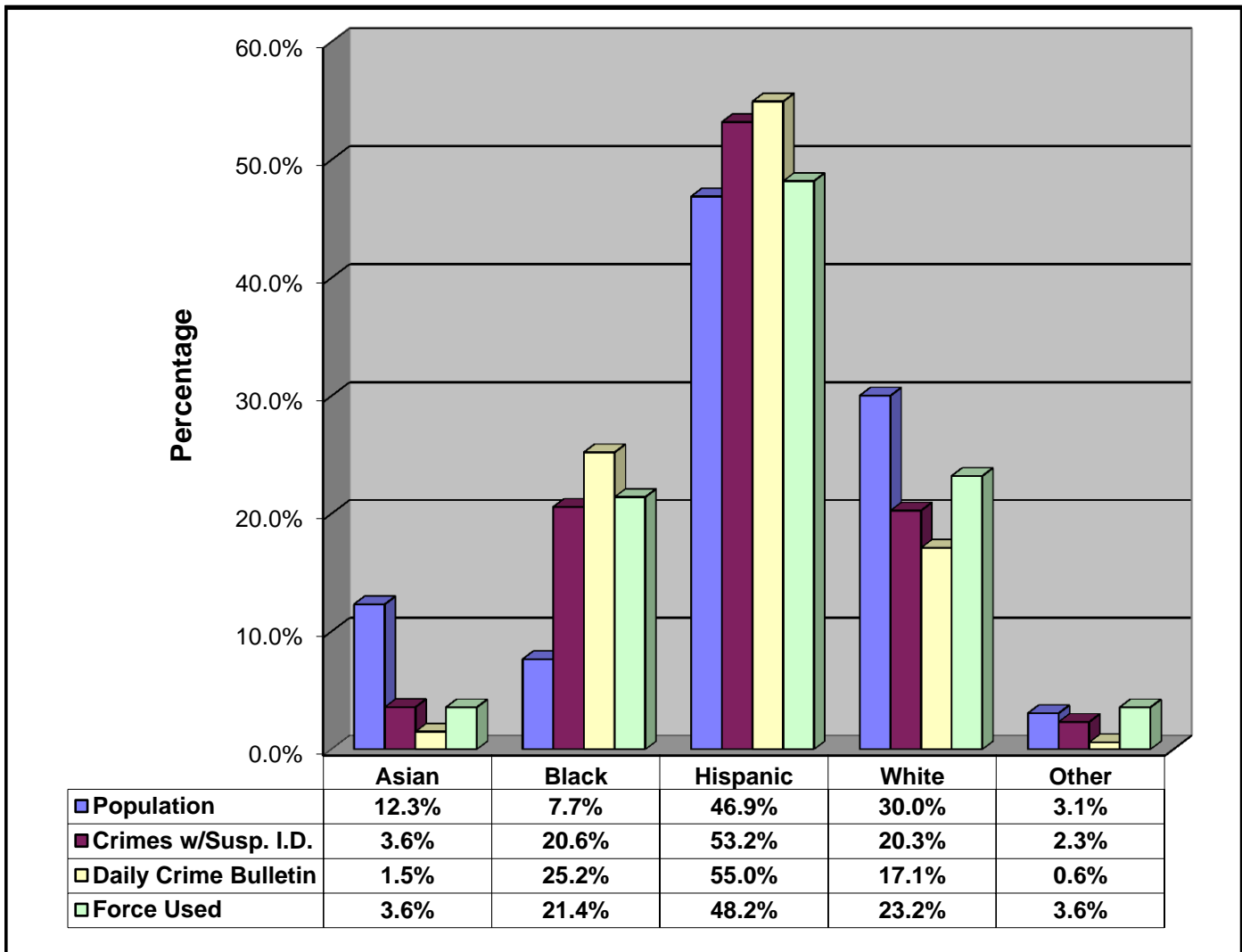
### Suspect Demographics

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
<b>City of Fresno Pop. (494,665)*</b>	60,939	37,885	232,055	148,598	15,188
<b>Percentage</b>	12.3%	7.7%	46.9%	30.0%	3.1%
<b>Crimes with Suspect's Race/Age Identified (7,247)</b>	260	1,492	3,856	1,470	169
<b>Percentage</b>	3.6%	20.6%	53.2%	20.3%	2.3%
<b>Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (331)**</b>	5	84	183	57	2
<b>Percentage</b>	1.5%	25.2%	55.0%	17.1%	0.6%
<b>Force Applications (56)***</b>	2	12	27	13	2
<b>Percentage</b>	3.6%	21.4%	48.2%	23.2%	3.6%

\* 2010 Census

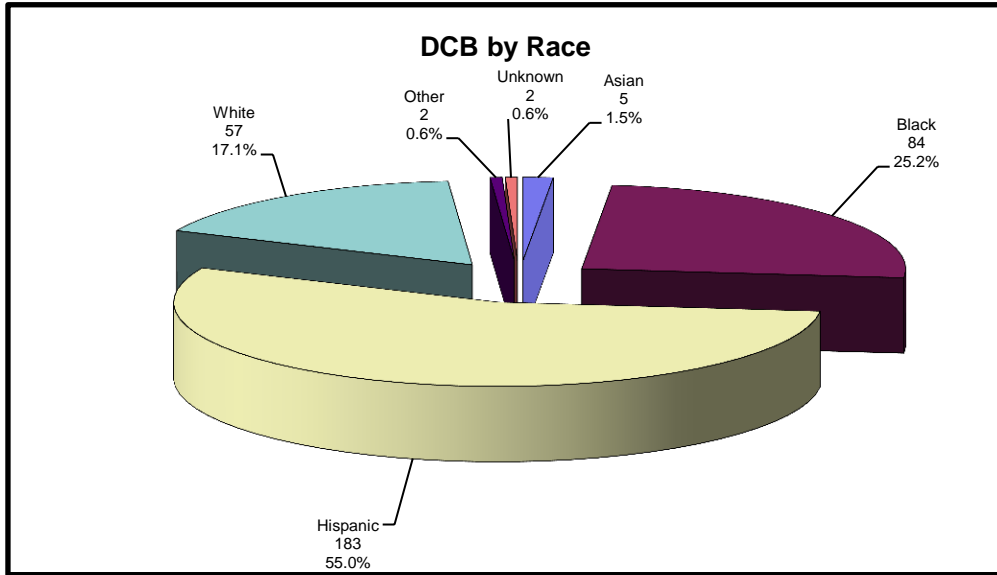
\*\* 2 persons or 0.6% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)

\*\*\* Of the 56 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available





**DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 333**

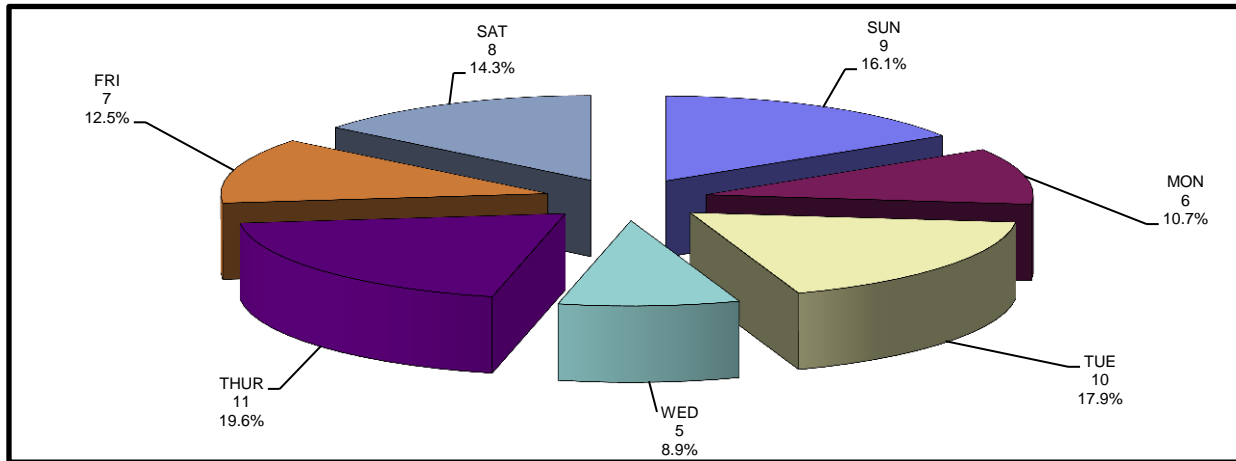


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	55.0%
	Black	-	25.2%
	White	-	17.1%
	Asian	-	1.5%
	Other	-	0.6%
	Unknown	-	0.6%

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.)

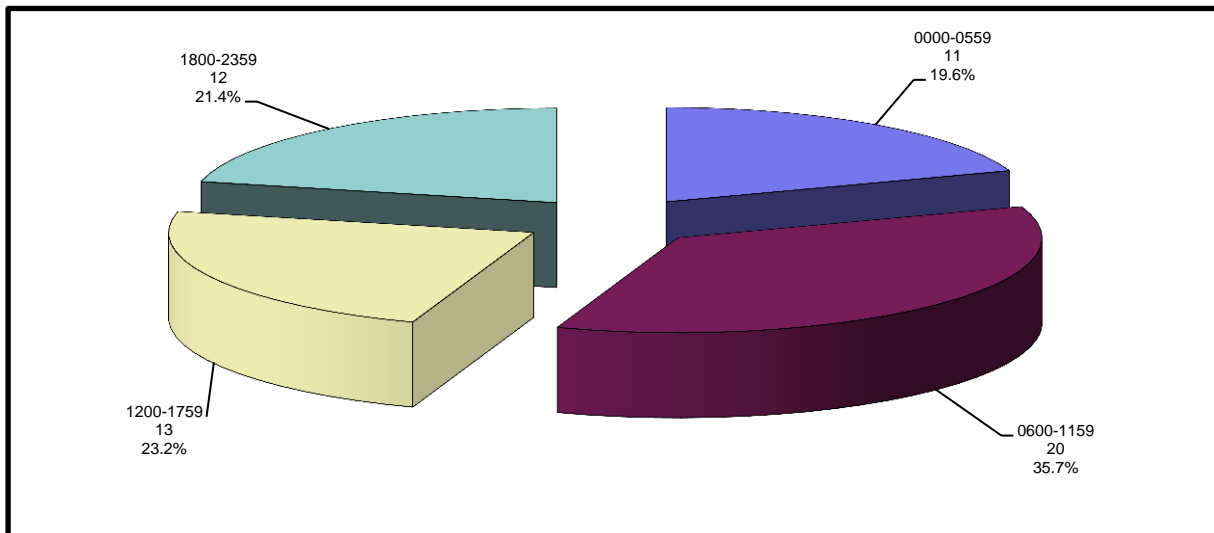
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Thursday	-	19.6%
Tuesday	-	17.9%
Sunday	-	16.1%
Saturday	-	14.3%
Friday	-	12.5%
Monday	-	10.7%
Wednesday	-	8.9%

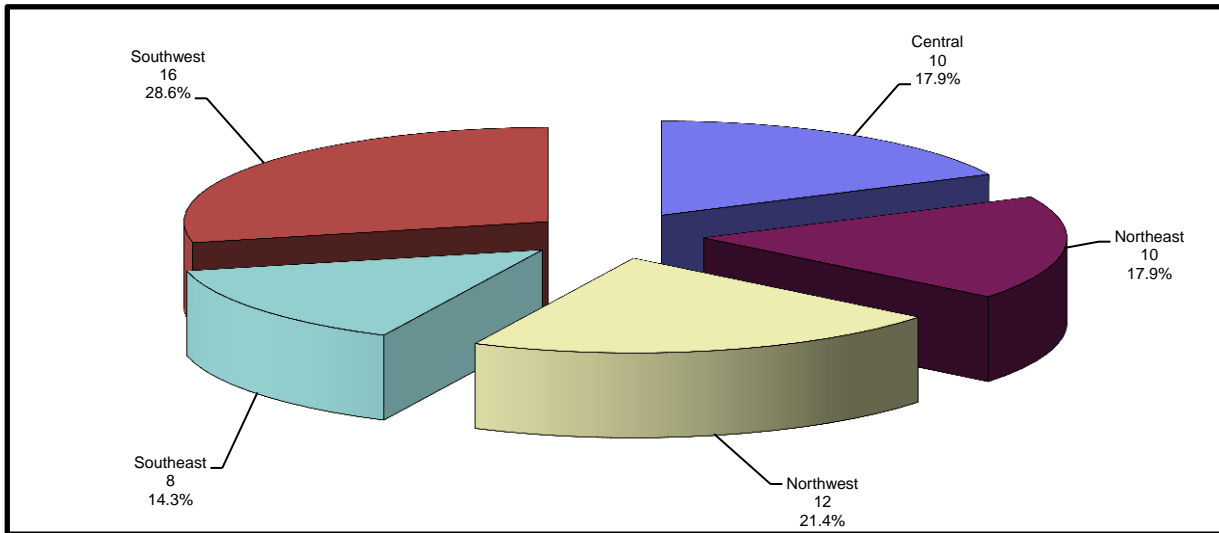
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

0600 to 1159 hrs	-	35.7%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	23.2%
1800 to 2359 hrs	-	21.4%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	19.6%

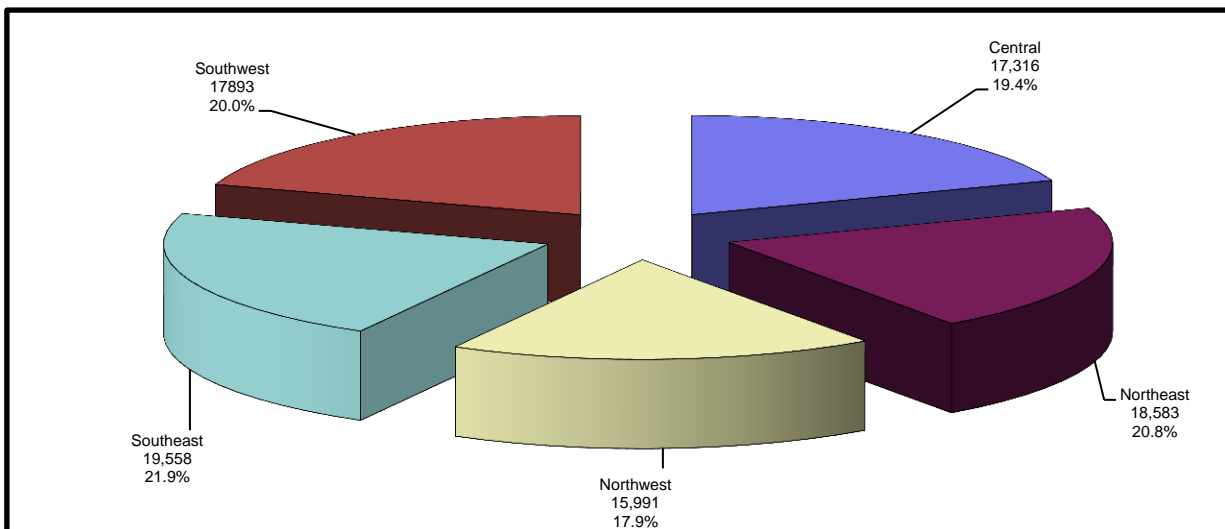
### FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT\*



Of the 56 force incidents, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southwest	-	28.6%
	Northwest	-	21.4%
	Central	-	17.9%
	Northeast	-	17.9%
	Southeast	-	14.3%

### ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT\*



Of the 90,844 CFS, 1,503 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	Southeast	-	21.9%
	Northeast	-	20.8%
	Southwest	-	20.0%
	Central	-	19.4%
	Northwest	-	17.9%

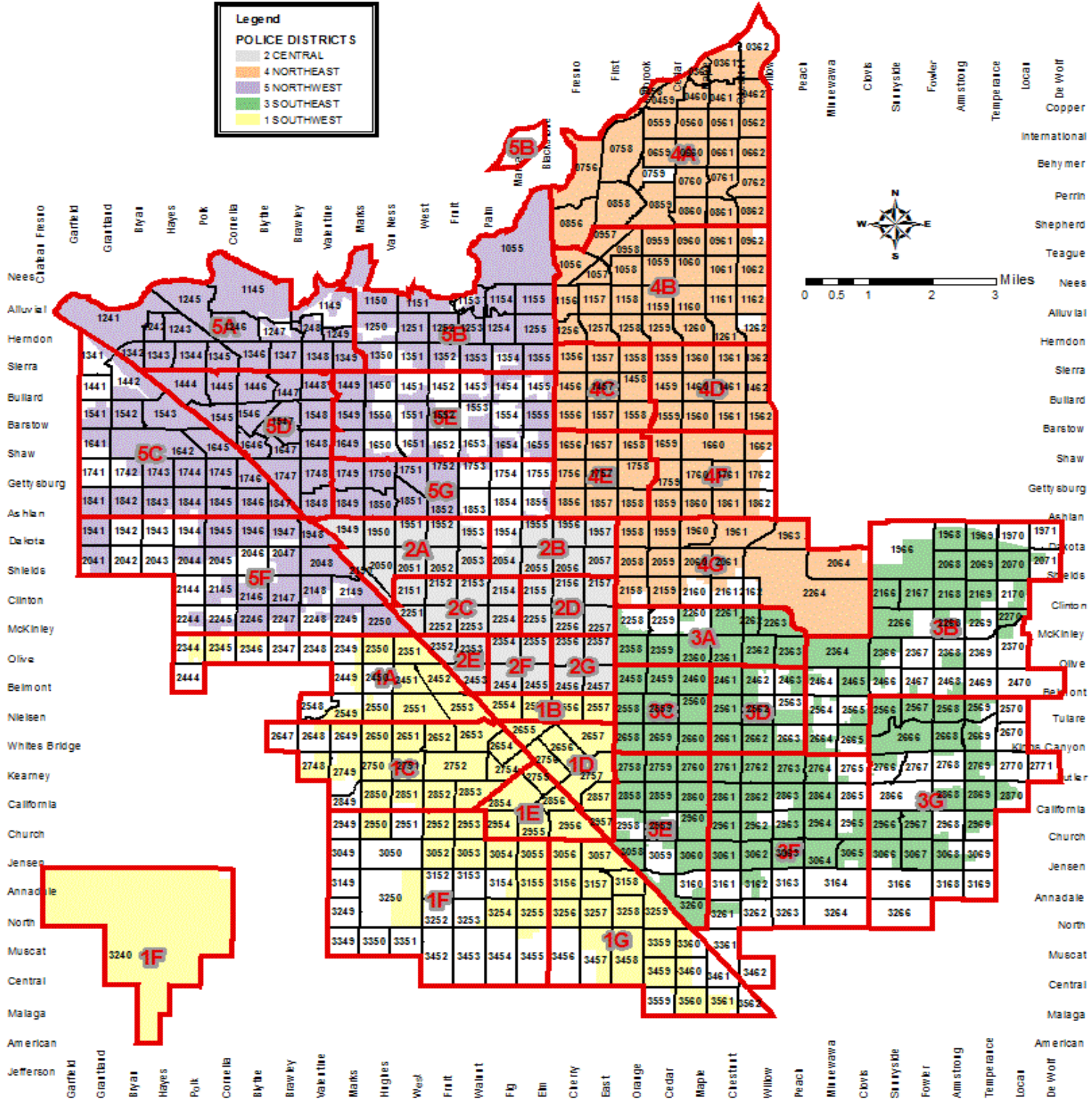
\* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

# Fresno Police Department

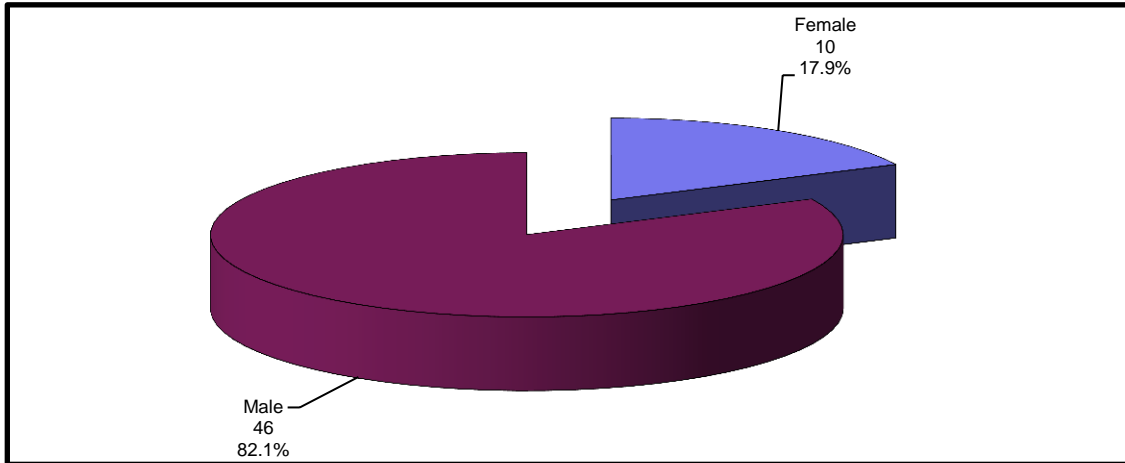
**Legend**

**POLICE DISTRICTS**

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



## FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 56 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	8	58	155	34	2	257
18-23	34	302	612	125	24	1,097
24-29	41	332	902	220	37	1,532
30-35	60	287	841	320	30	1,538
36-41	47	193	539	261	34	1,074
42-47	30	112	390	161	11	704
48-53	20	85	189	156	10	460
54-59	10	66	136	109	15	336
60-65	6	44	58	58	4	170
66 and Over	4	13	34	26	2	79
<b>Total</b>	260	1,492	3,856	1,470	169	7,247

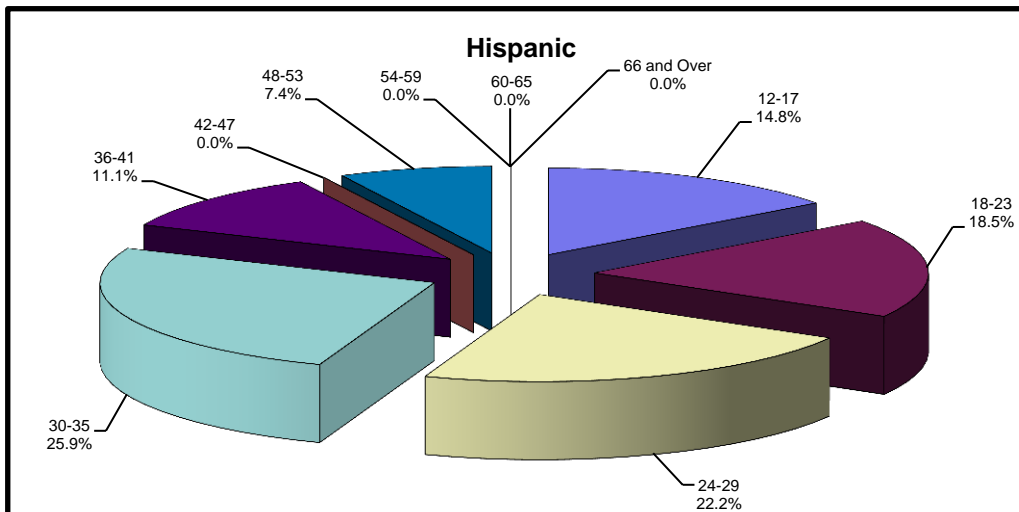
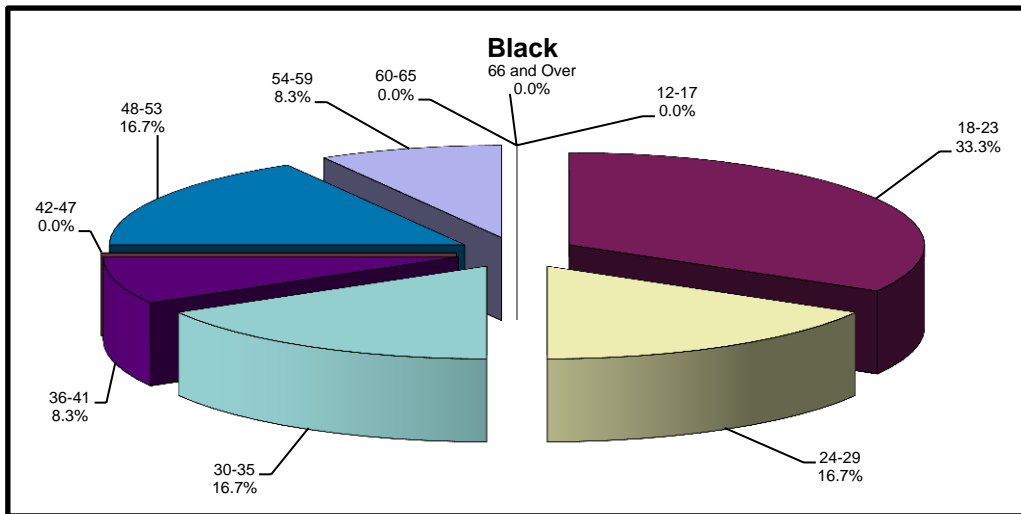
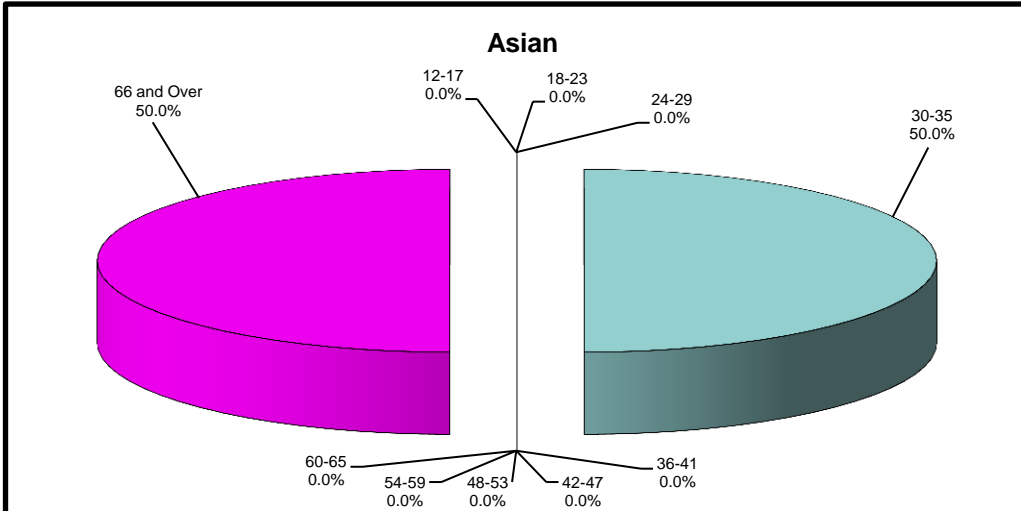
Of the 9,324 reported crime suspects, 7,247 had both age and race data.

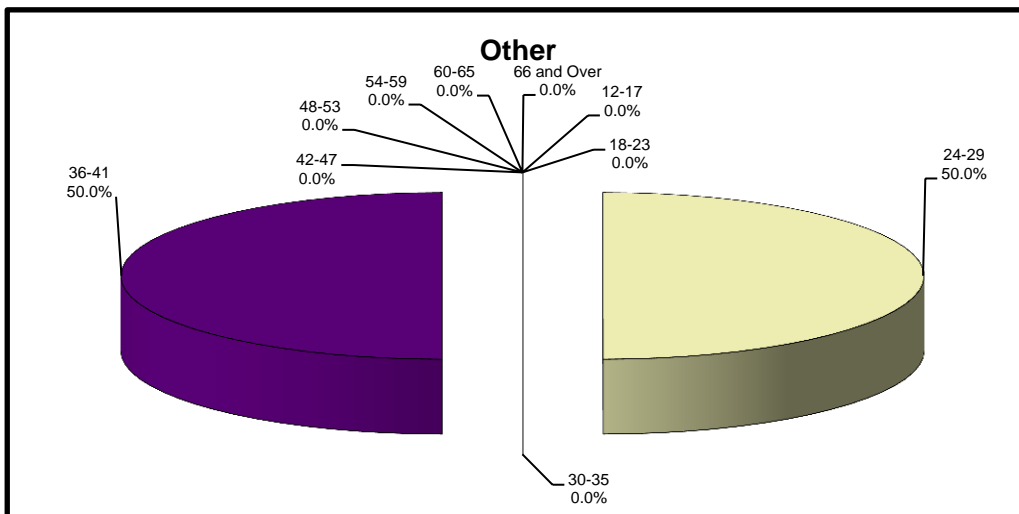
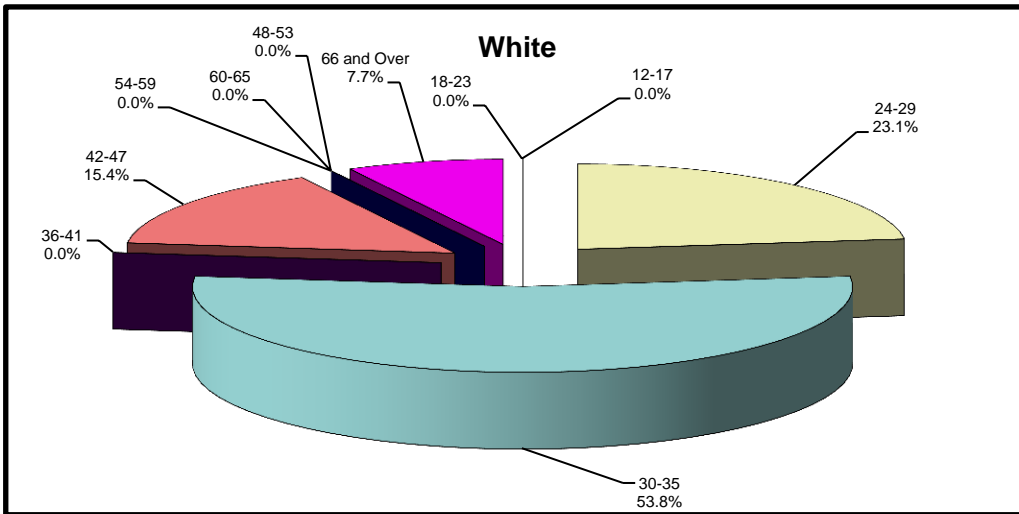
## REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17			4			4
18-23		4	5			9
24-29		2	6	3	1	12
30-35	1	2	7	7		17
36-41		1	3		1	5
42-47				2		2
48-53		2	2			4
54-59		1				1
60-65						0
66 and Over	1			1		2
<b>Total</b>	2	12	27	13	2	56

Of the 56 force incidents, 56 had both age and race data.

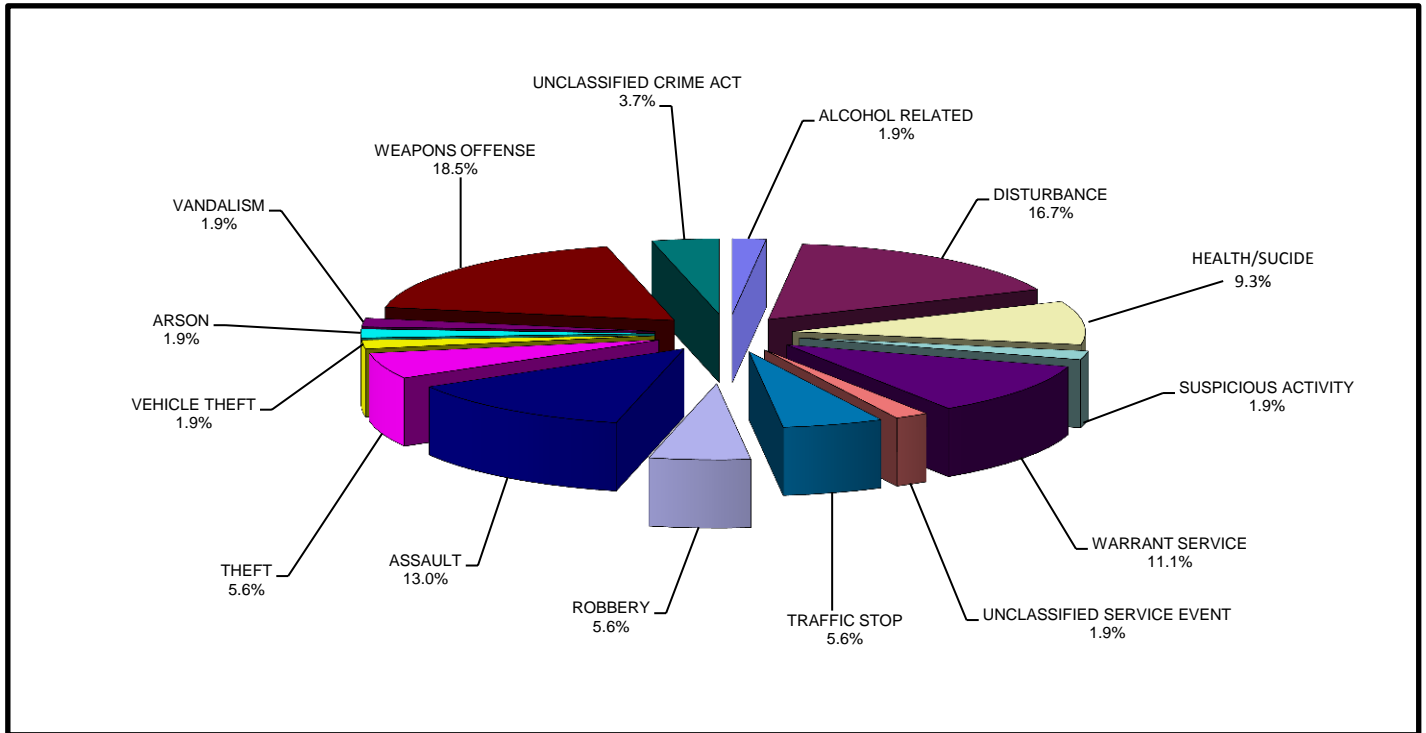
### REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





"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



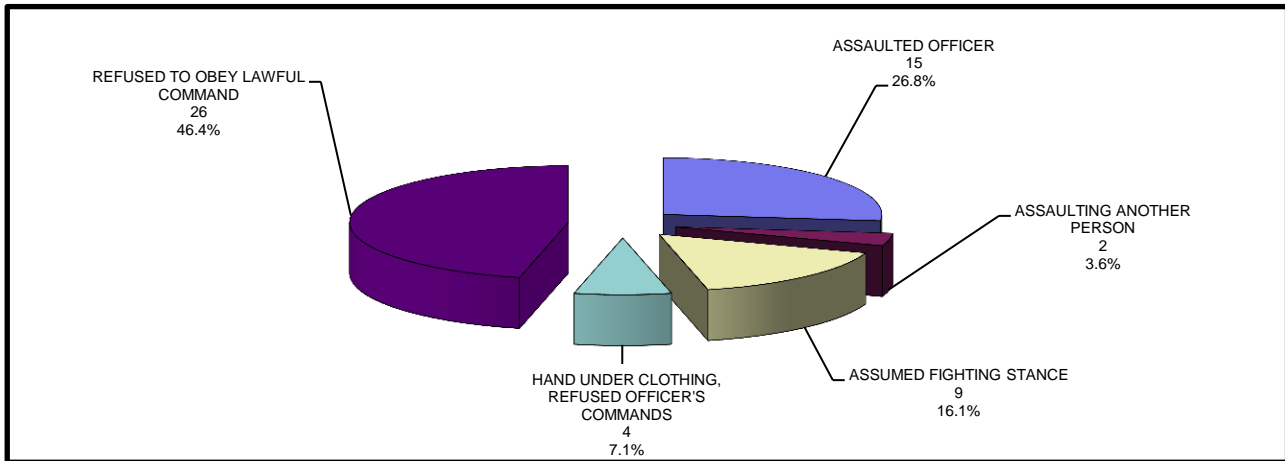
Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:

Force Incident Clearance Code	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-	10 1873
DISTURBANCE	-	9 17711
ASSAULT	-	7 869
WARRANT SERVICE	-	6 1003
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	5 6068
TRAFFIC STOP	-	3 9125
ROBBERY	-	3 275
THEFT	-	3 1910
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	-	2 761
ALCOHOL RELATED	-	1 261
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	1 14643
UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE EVENT	-	1 5
VEHICLE THEFT	-	1 1697
ARSON	-	1 61
VANDALISM	-	1 522
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54 *</b>	

\* 2 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.



### SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

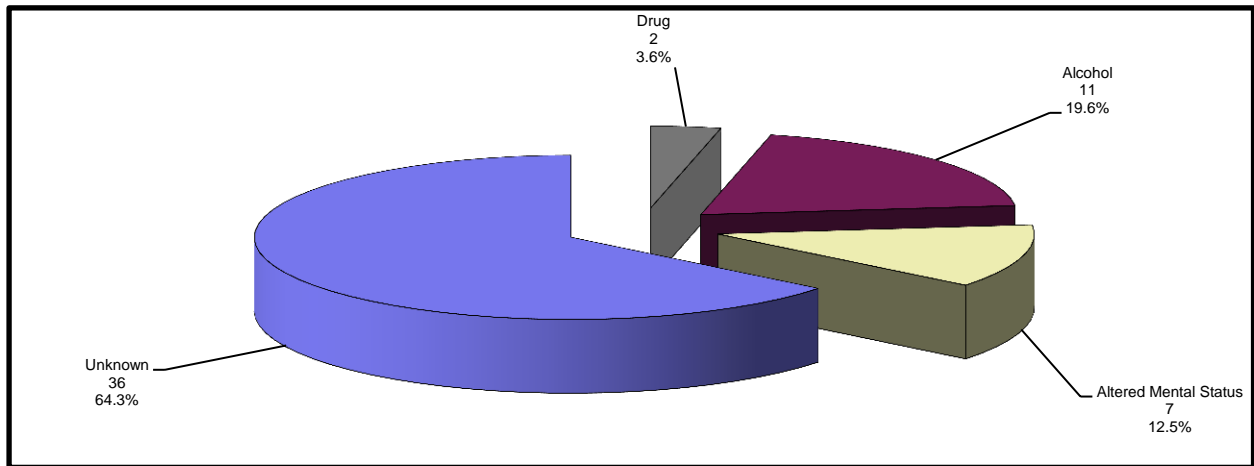
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	46.4%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	26.8%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	16.1%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	7.1%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	3.6%

### 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	4	1	1	0	1	2
HEALTH/SUICIDE	2	1	1	0	0	1
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	1	0	0	0	0	0
WARRANT SERVICE	0	0	2	0	0	4
UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE EVENT	0	0	1	0	0	0
TRAFFIC STOP	2	0	0	0	0	1
ROBBERY	2	0	0	0	1	0
ASSAULT	1	0	1	0	0	5
THEFT	0	0	1	0	0	2
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	1
ARSON	0	0	1	0	0	0
VANDALISM	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE	2	0	0	0	1	7
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>

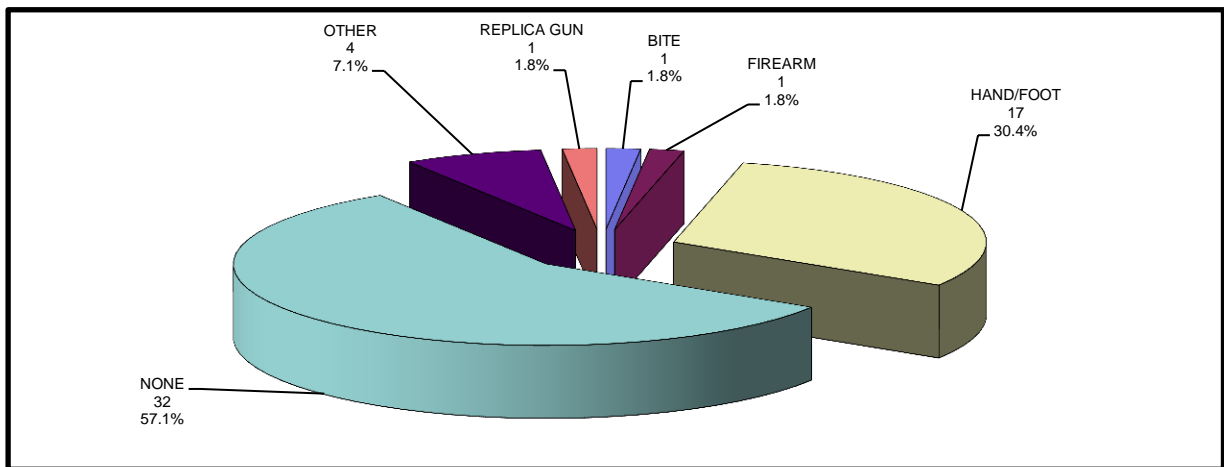
\* 2 force incidents had wrong or no clearance codes.

### SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



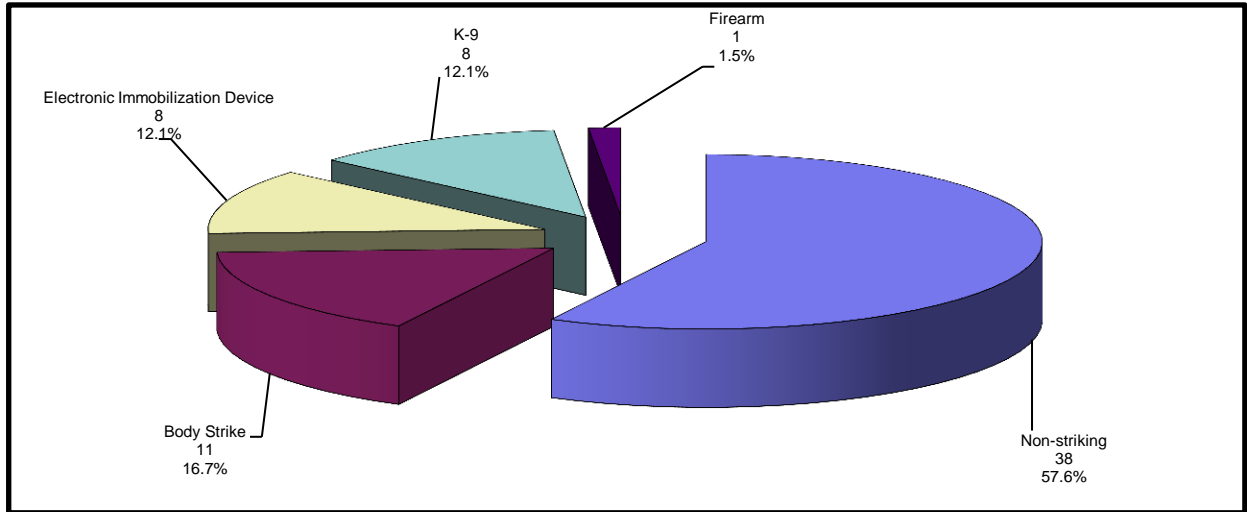
Some suspects had more than one condition.

### SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	57.1%
	HAND/FOOT	-	30.4%
	OTHER	-	7.1%
	BITE	-	1.8%
	FIREARM	-	1.8%
	REPLICA GUN	-	1.8%

## 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:

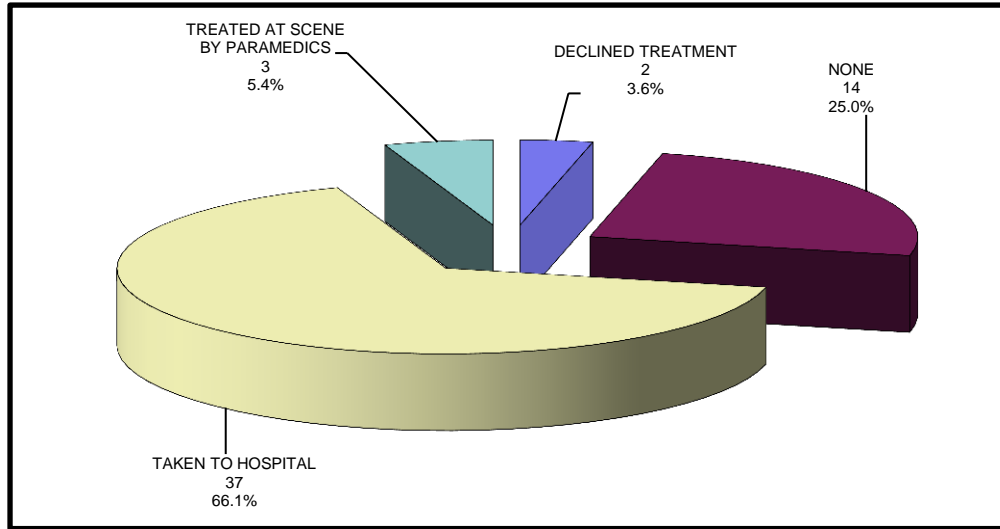
Non-striking	-	57.6%
Body Strike	-	16.7%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	12.1%
K-9	-	12.1%
Firearm	-	1.5%

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

### OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

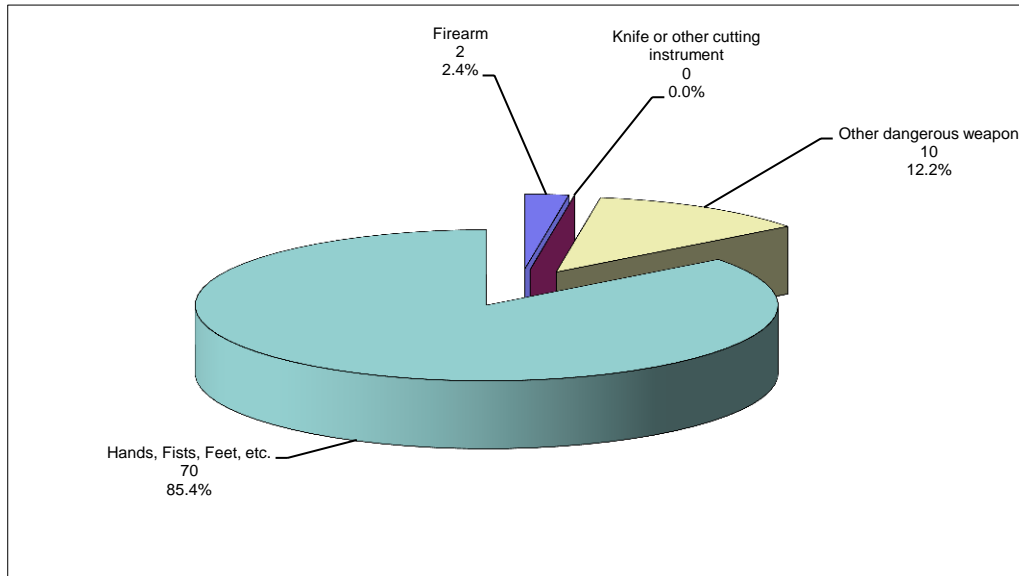
\* No incidents occurred this quarter whereby a suspect attempted to remove, or removed, an officer's weapon.

### SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



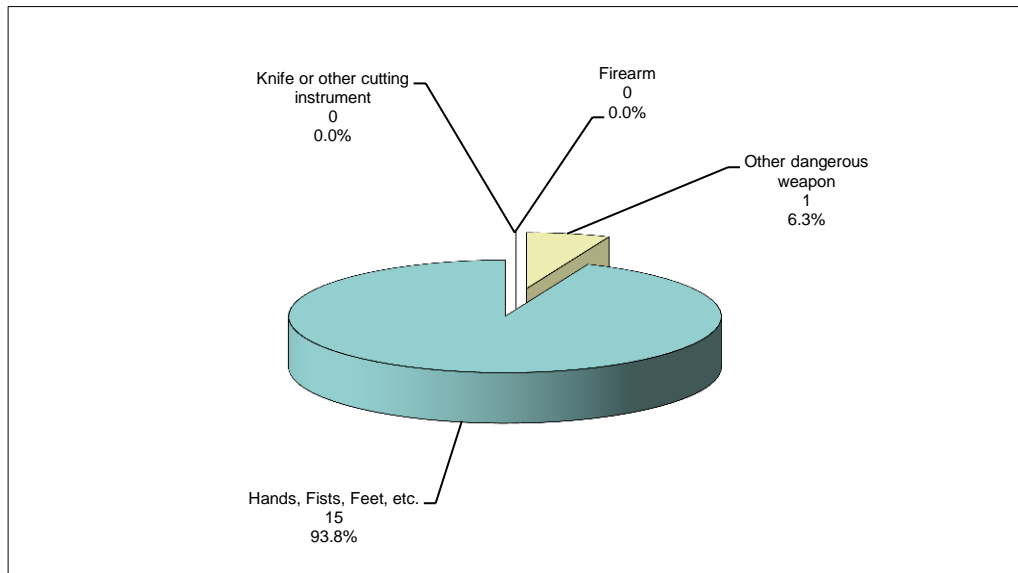
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

### OFFICER'S ASSAULTED \*



82 officers were assaulted.

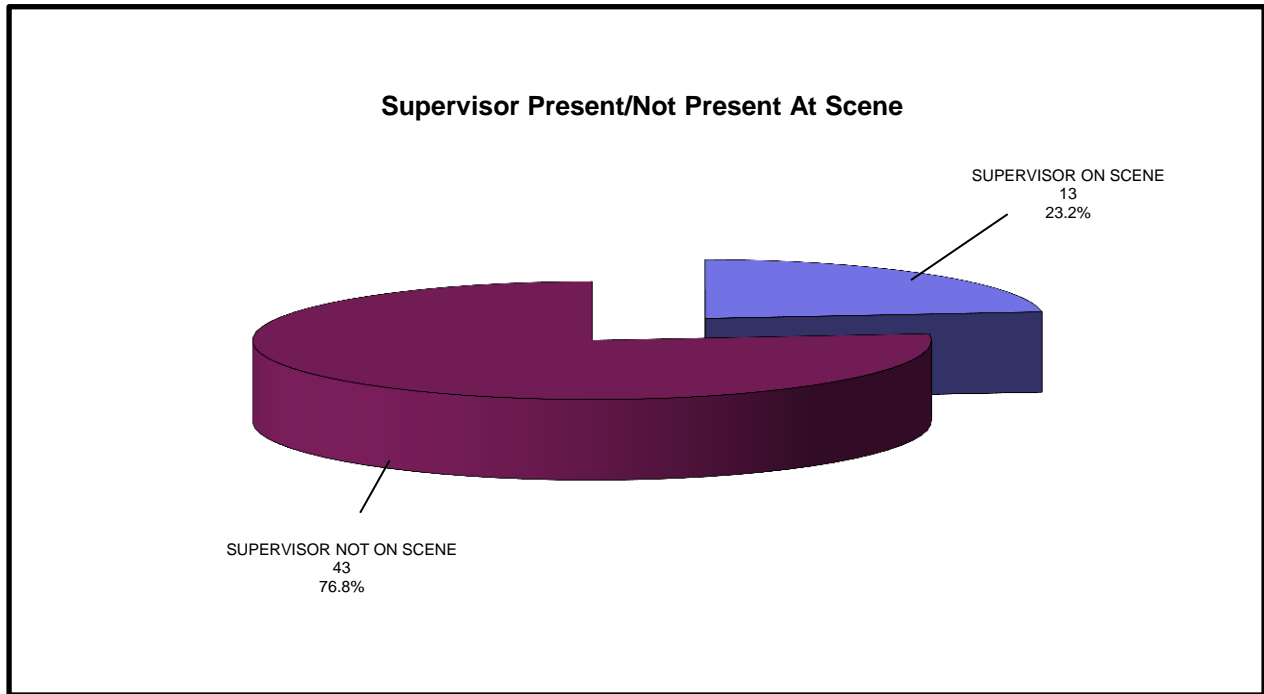
### OFFICER'S INJURED \*



16 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

\* Data based on the 2nd Qtr 2020 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."