



POLICE DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 26, 2023

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR JERRY DYER
COUNCIL PRESIDENT
COUNCIL MEMBERS

THROUGH: GEORGEANNE WHITE, City Manager
City Manager's Office

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

BY: BURKE FARRAH, Deputy Police Chief
Administrative Division

SUBJECT: REPORTABLE RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE REPORT (2022)

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 every quarter. At the end of each calendar year, the quarterly data is tabulated to produce an annual report. The information gathered in this report helps the Department measure how our officers use force and indicates if policy, procedure, or training changes should be considered. Each quarterly and annual report is available to the public and posted on the City of Fresno website.

The *Reportable Response to Resistance* database contains data on any incident whereby:

1. Members (including K9s) use force, and a person is injured; has expressed a complaint of pain, or has been rendered unconscious;
1. 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
2. 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 332,430 calls for service in 2022 (excluding events handled telephonically). Of those calls, 263 resulted in reportable uses of force. This equates to the application of reportable force as 0.079% on all calls for service that Fresno Police Officers responded to in 2022.

In 2022, the highest number of use-of-force confrontations occurred on Sundays between the hours of 6 p.m. and 12 a.m. Male suspects between 30 and 35 most often engaged officers in use-of-force situations. Most reportable force incidents resulted from calls for service involving disturbance-related incidents. Approximately 37.7% of all persons where reportable force was used were under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or experiencing an altered mental status.

During this reporting period 45 officers were assaulted which was an increase compared to 2021.

In 2022, officers used reportable force options as follows:

Non-Striking Body Force	52.4%
Body Strike	17.9%
Taser	13.7%
K-9	10.6%
Projected Impact Weapon	2.7%
Pepper Projectile System	1.5%
Pepper Spray	0.8%
Baton	0.4%

In comparing 2022 to 2021, body strikes decreased by 1.9%; the use of Tasers decreased by 2.1%; K9 applications increased by 1%; pepper spray usage decreased by 1.5%; projectile impact weapons increased by 0.4%; and baton use increased by 0.1%. There is no comparable data for the deployment of the Pepper Projectile System for this annual report.

There were seven officer-involved shootings in 2022 compared to three in 2021. Details related to the officer-involved shootings are generated in a separate report and available on the City of Fresno website.

In 2022, the Department saw an increase in the use of force incidents compared to 2021. The below table illustrates Calls for Service (CFS) compared to the use of force applications over the last ten years. Compared to 2013, the Department has seen a 30.7% decrease in reportable force incidents. The ten-year average shows the Department still had a 2.98% decrease during this reporting period.

YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
UOF	380	330	276	240	295	252	289	228	158	263
CFS	396,555	399,999	418,806	389,232	418,340	450,817	420,526	355,521	388,029	332,430

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 crises. Officers are continually provided updates on current case law regarding the use of reportable force.

During 2022, several incidents involved circumstances under which deadly force could have been considered but were not. Examples of such incidents include:

Domestic Violence Incident:

Officers were dispatched to a domestic disturbance in the Central Policing District. The victim reported that her husband had strangled her with the electrical cord from her flatiron. The victim was severely injured and required immediate medical assistance. The victim told dispatch that her husband was armed with a knife and was still in the living room. When officers arrived on scene, they heard moaning coming from the living room area. They immediately entered the residence to render aid and found the suspect on the couch with a large kitchen knife in his hand. The suspect had started cutting his own wrist and was yelling at the officers to kill him. The suspect stated he wanted to be killed by the officers and would make them shoot him. A supervisor arrived, and a plan to use a less lethal bean bag shotgun was developed. The officer fired the less lethal bean bag shotgun at the suspect, causing him to drop the knife. The suspect was taken into custody without the use of deadly force.

Student Possibly Armed with a Gun:

A teacher observed a student open his backpack and a gun was seen inside the backpack. The teacher immediately called the School Resource Officer (SRO), who responded from the office to the classroom. The student left the classroom and was last seen walking in a courtyard as lunch break

began. The SRO spotted the student walking toward the cafeteria of the school. The SRO, realizing a potential shooting could be imminent, moved behind the student and grabbed the student from behind. This prevented the student from moving his arms to reach into the backpack. The student struggled with the SRO and attempted to break away. While holding onto the student, the SRO was able to walk the student into an open and empty classroom. The SRO controlled the student against a closet door while awaiting backup. The student continued to resist and got his right arm free. The student was moving his arm toward the front of his waistband. The SRO moved his hand to the student's waistband and felt a firearm. The SRO continued applying pressure against the student and the door, thus preventing any access to the firearm. The student finally stopped resisting and was placed into handcuffs. The SRO found the student had a replica Glock firearm in his waistband.

Suspect Armed with a Pipe:

Officers were dispatched to a call regarding an unknown male entering a residence through the front door. The victim said the door was open and the male only looked at her family before walking away. Officers saw the man walking a few blocks away and attempted to contact him. The suspect started to run away, and officers chased him on foot. The suspect had an approximately 18-inch metal pipe in his hand and began waving it at the officers. The officers feared the suspect would attempt to enter another home as he ran toward a fence. The officers cornered the suspect and commanded him to drop the pipe. The suspect refused to comply and walked toward the officers swinging the pipe at them. The officers used a Taser on the suspect, which failed, and the suspect continued moving toward them. The officers were able to maneuver behind the suspect and tackled him to the ground, preventing him from assaulting them with the pipe. The suspect was taken into custody without further incident.

FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



2022

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 Policy and Procedure Unit reviews police reports, 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:

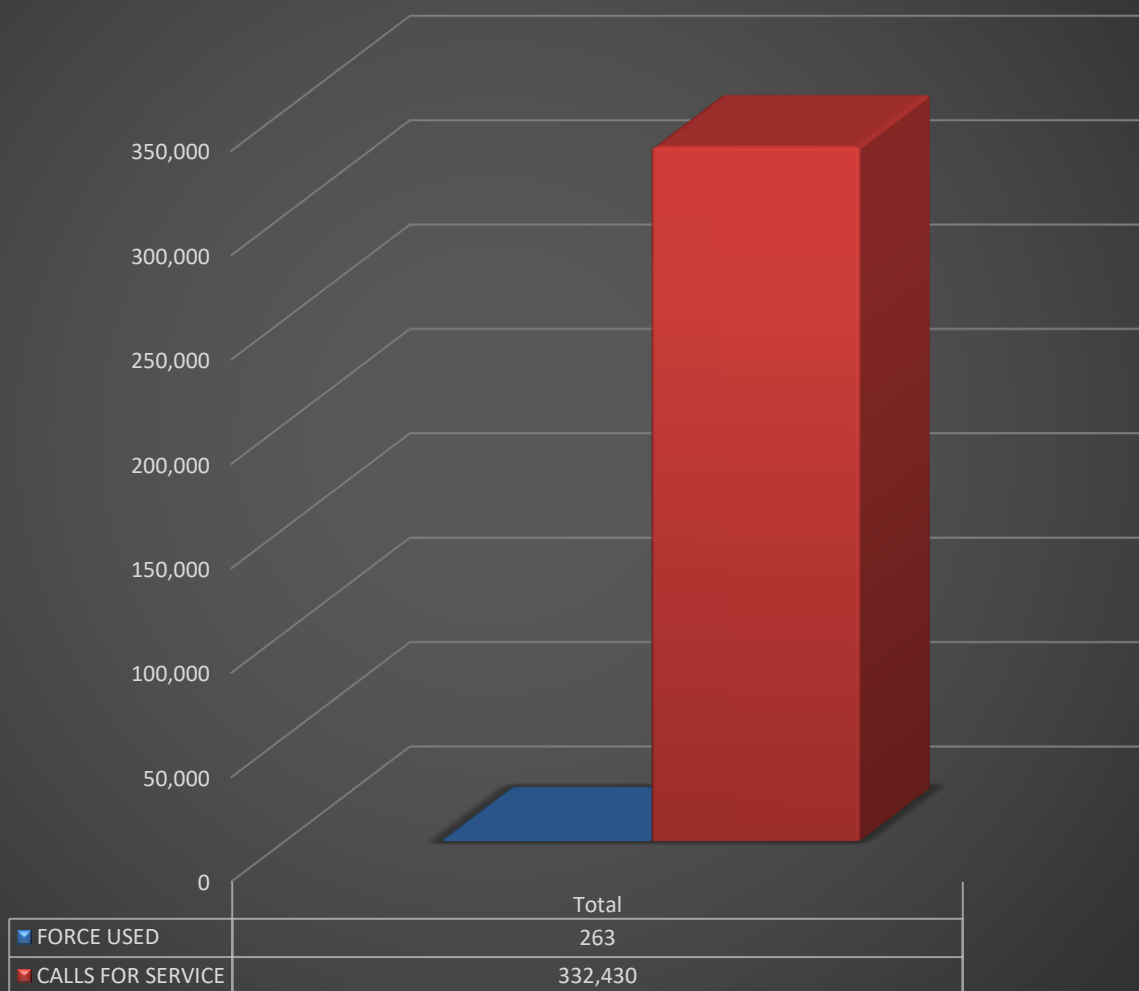
1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured, has expressed a complaint of pain or has been rendered unconscious; or,
2. Officers strike a person with a body part (e.g., fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.); or,
3. Officers use (not merely display)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

Fresno police officers applied force in 263 incidents while responding to 332,430 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in 0.079% of all calls for service for this reporting period.

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



CFS does not include events handled telephonically.
0.079% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

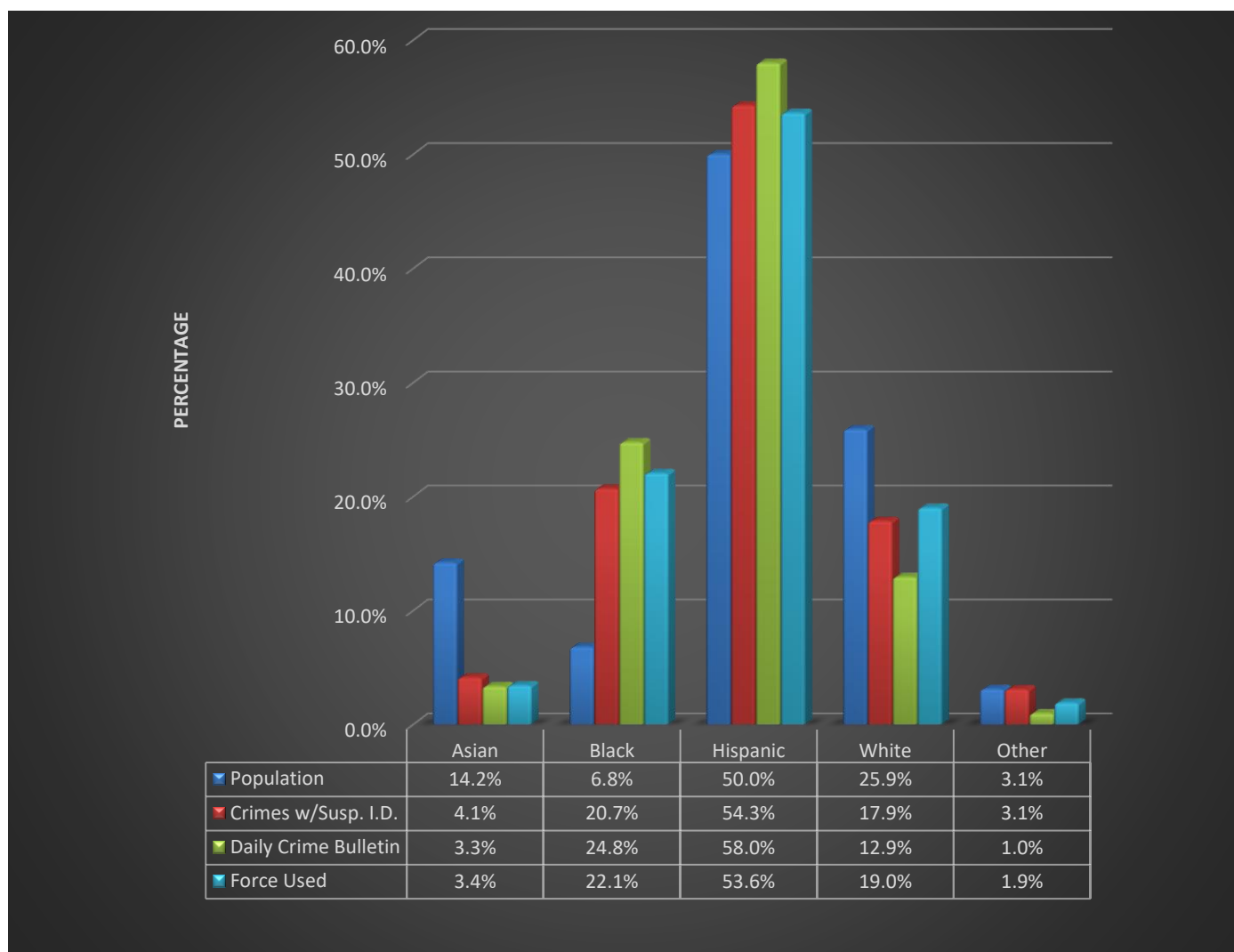
Suspect Demographics

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
City of Fresno Pop. (542,107)*	76,979	36,863	271,054	140,406	16,805
Percentage	14.2%	6.8%	50.0%	25.9%	3.1%
Crimes with Suspect's Race/Age Identified (20,370)	837	4,214	11,055	3,637	627
Percentage	4.1%	20.7%	54.3%	17.9%	3.1%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (1345)**	45	333	780	174	13
Percentage	3.3%	24.8%	58.0%	12.9%	1.0%
Force Applications (263)***	9	58	141	50	5
Percentage	3.4%	22.1%	53.6%	19.0%	1.9%

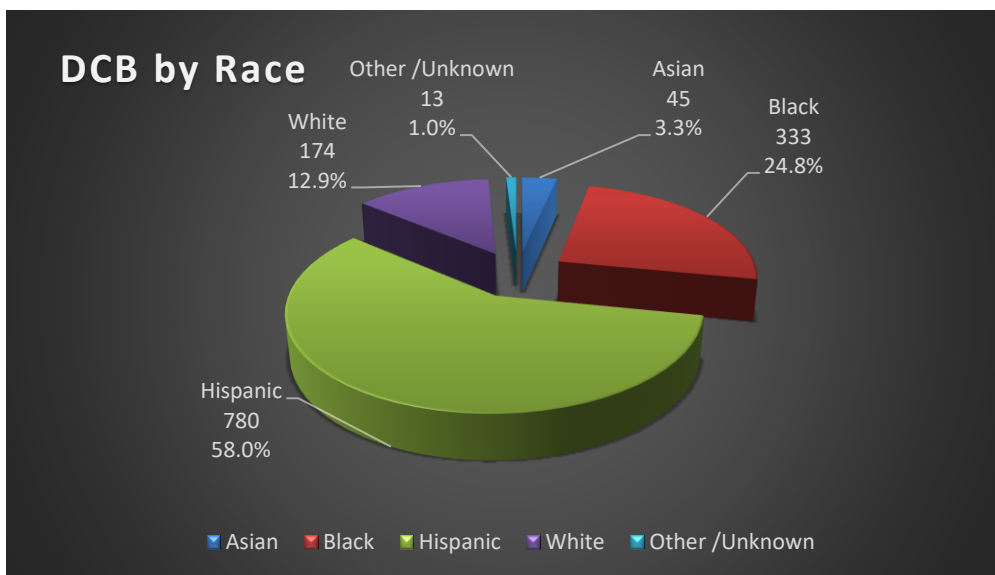
* 2020 Census

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

*** Of the 263 reportable force cases, 0 had no age or race data available



DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 1345

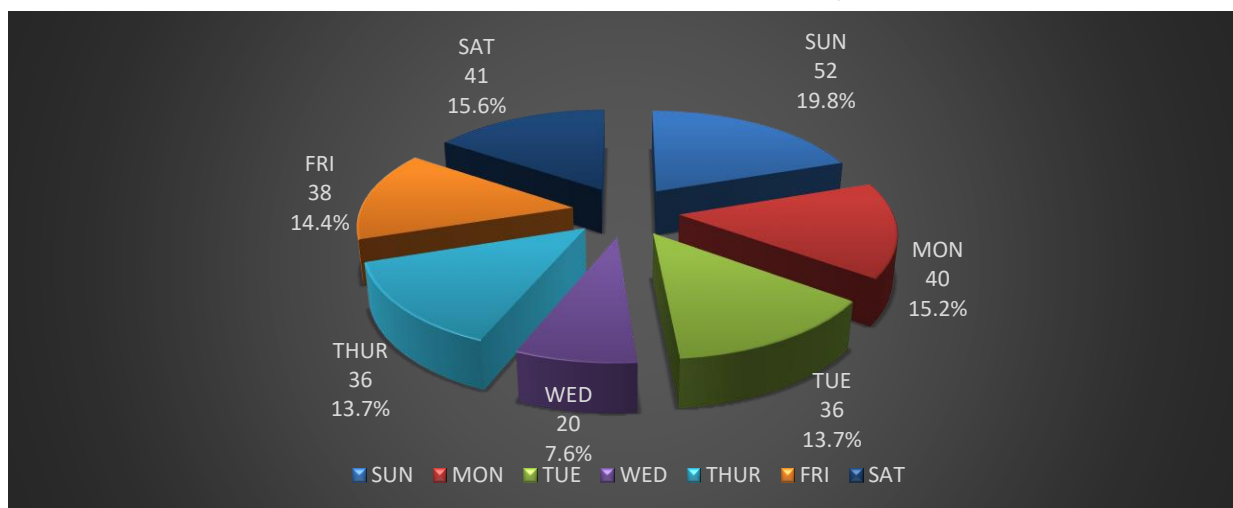


Order by Race:	Hispanic	-	58.0%
	Black	-	24.8%
	White	-	12.9%
	Asian	-	3.3%
	Other / Unkn	-	1.0%
		-	

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.)

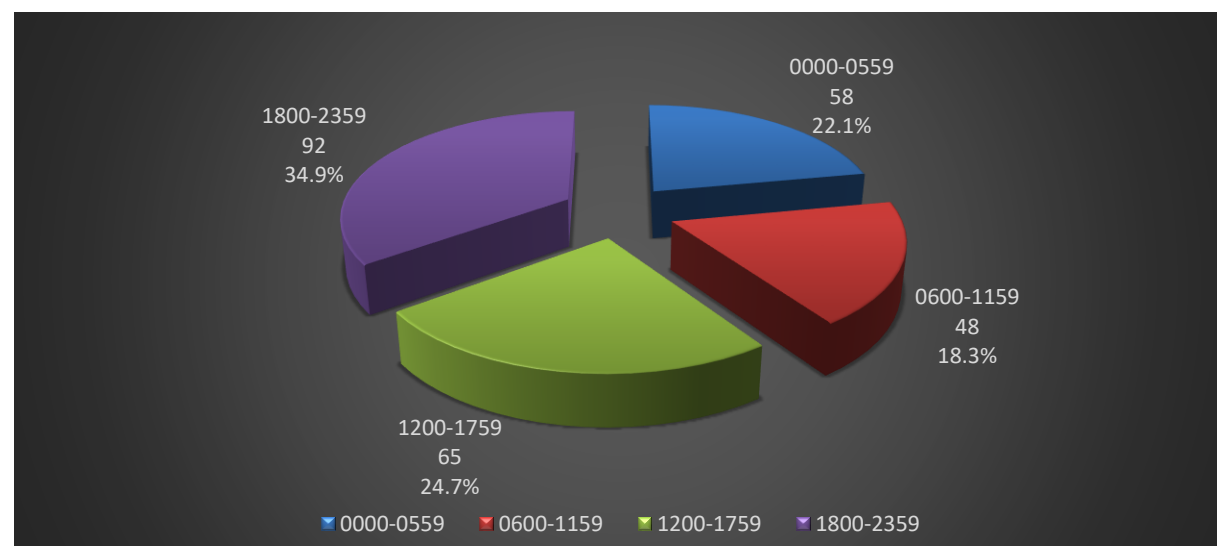
FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

Sunday	-	19.8%
Saturday	-	15.6%
Monday	-	15.2%
Friday	-	14.4%
Thursday	-	13.7%
Tuesday	-	13.7%
Wednesday	-	7.6%

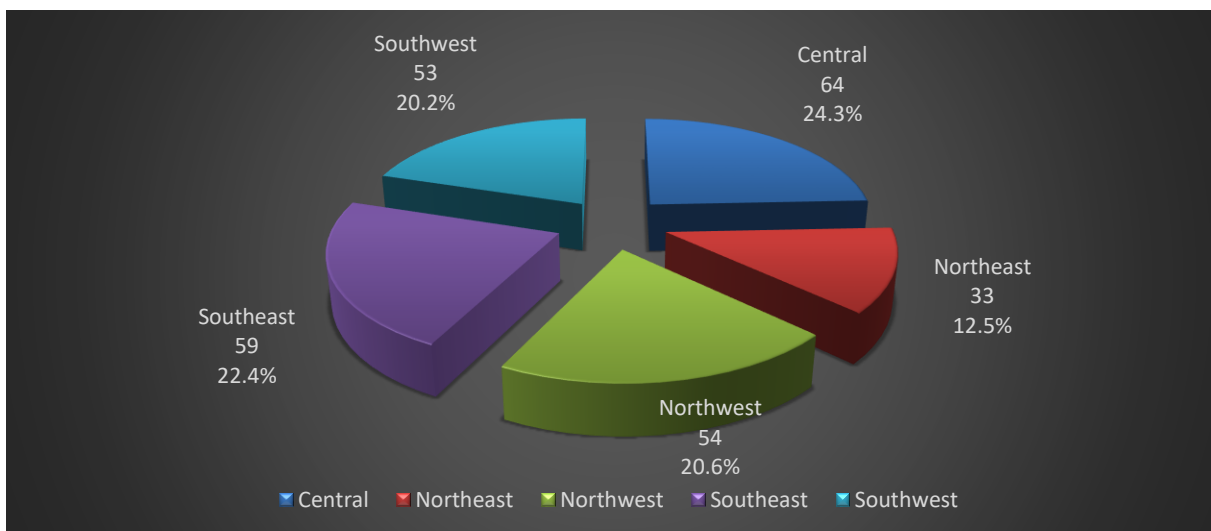
FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

1800 to 2359 hrs	-	34.9%
1200 to 1759 hrs	-	24.7%
0000 to 0559 hrs	-	22.1%
0600 to 1159 hrs	-	18.3%

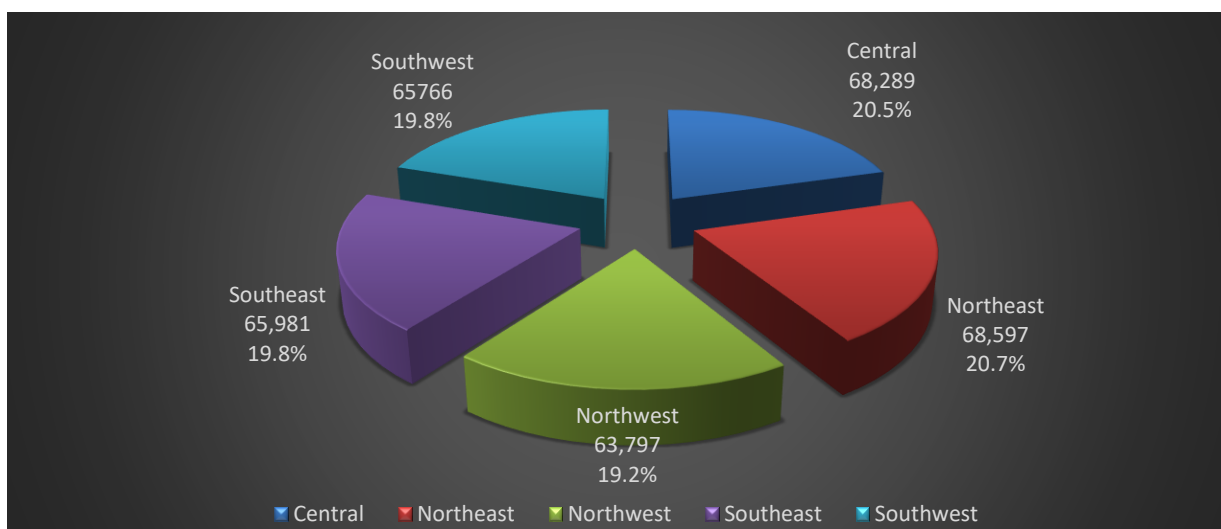
FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT*



Of the 263 force incidents, 64 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	District	Count	Percentage
	Central	-	24.3%
	Southeast	-	22.4%
	Northwest	-	20.6%
	Southwest	-	20.2%
	Northeast	-	12.5%

ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT*



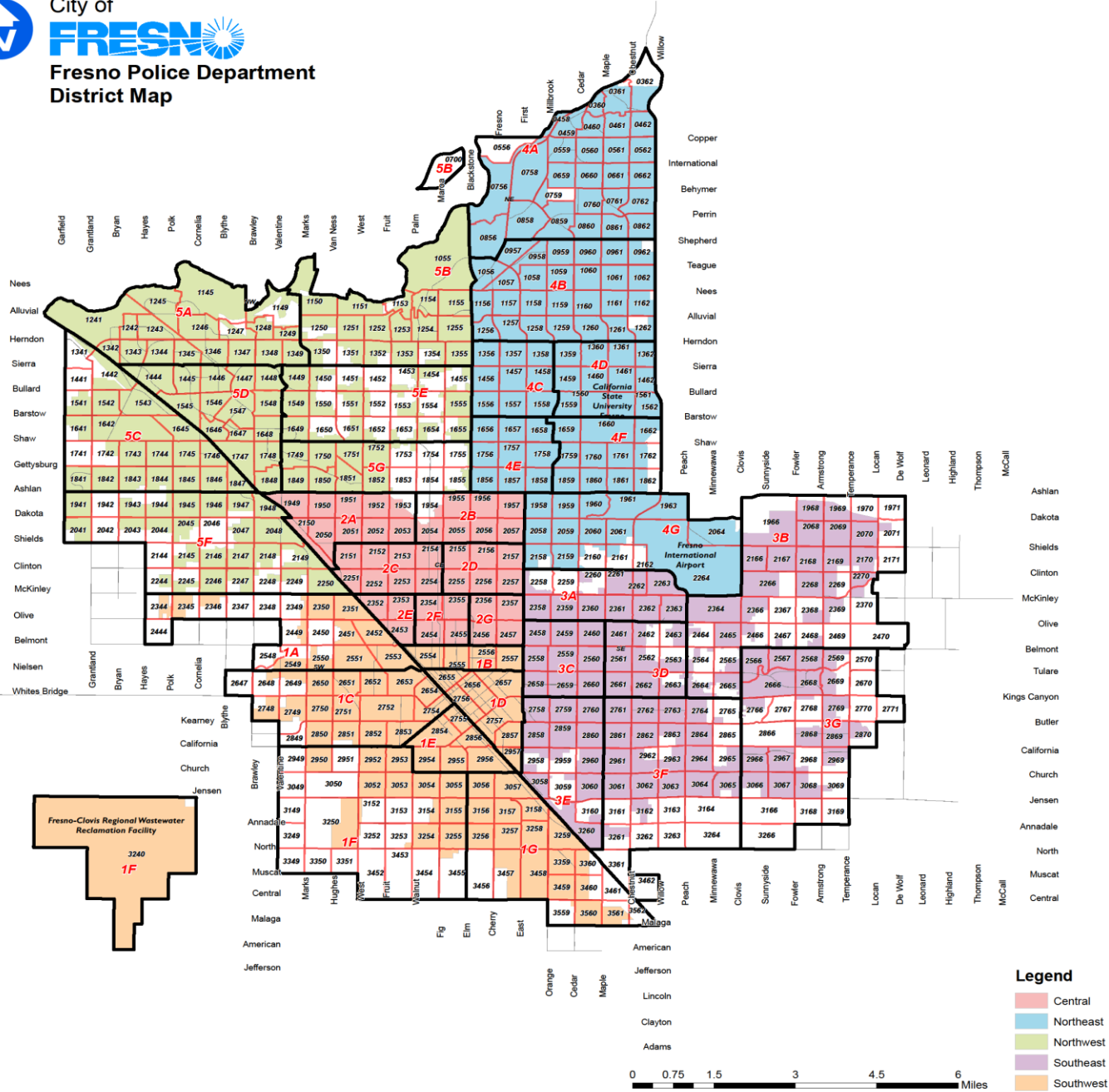
Of the 332,430 CFS, 0 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District:	District	Count	Percentage
	Northeast	-	20.7%
	Central	-	20.5%
	Southeast	-	19.8%
	Southwest	-	19.8%
	Northwest	-	19.2%

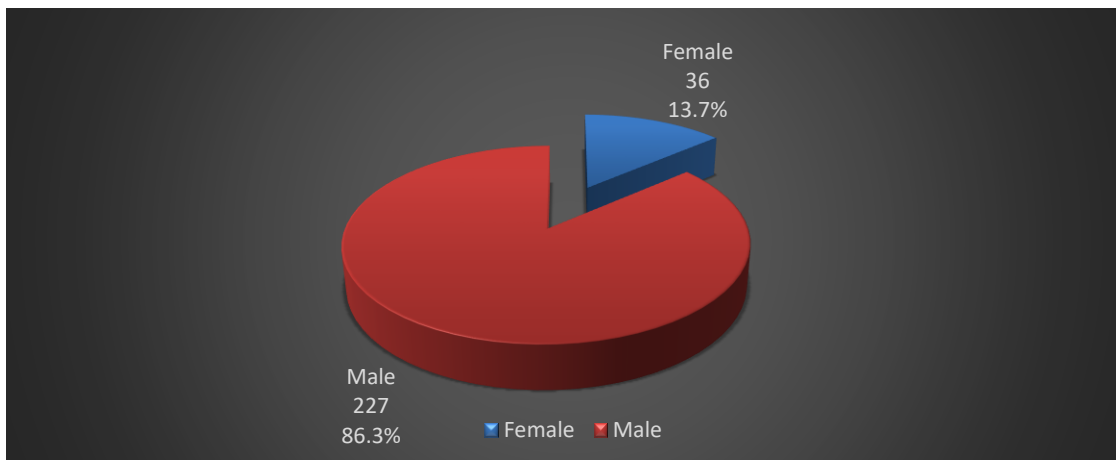
* See page 6 for policing district boundaries.



Fresno Police Department District Map



FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



Of the 263 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	39	304	716	127	26	1,212
18-23	85	633	1,635	275	95	2,723
24-29	150	817	2,301	531	123	3,922
30-35	228	822	2,311	787	120	4,268
36-41	169	554	1,825	708	134	3,390
42-47	97	483	1,176	520	38	2,314
48-53	33	257	541	293	45	1,169
54-59	16	173	326	180	17	712
60-65	13	108	154	141	15	431
66 and Over	7	63	70	75	14	229
Total	837	4,214	11,055	3,637	627	20,370

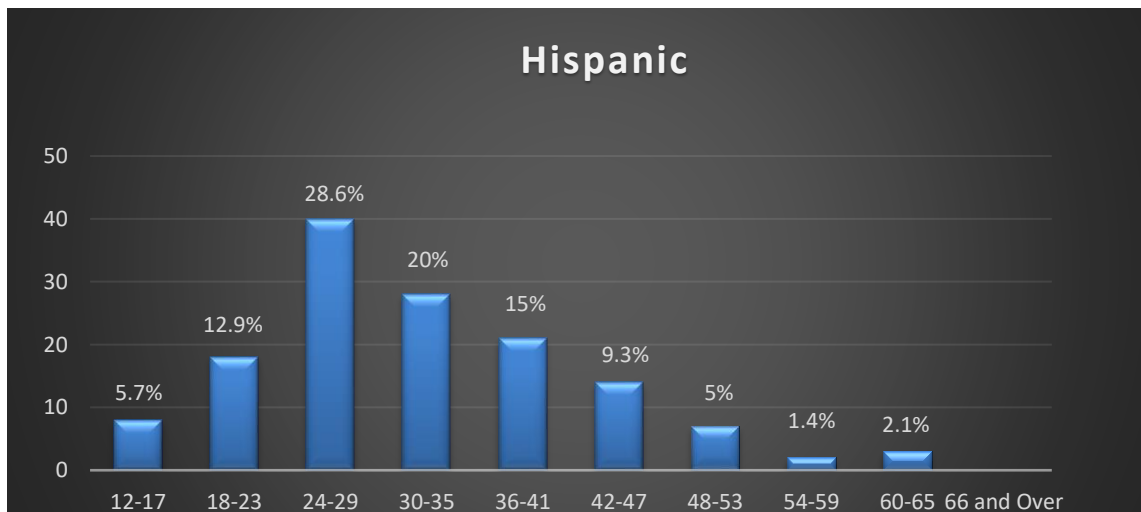
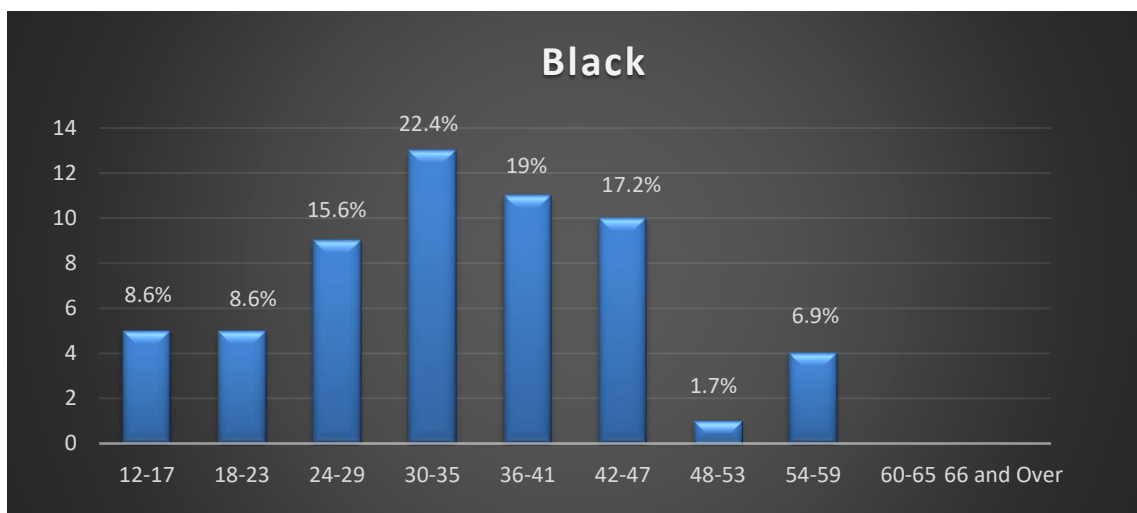
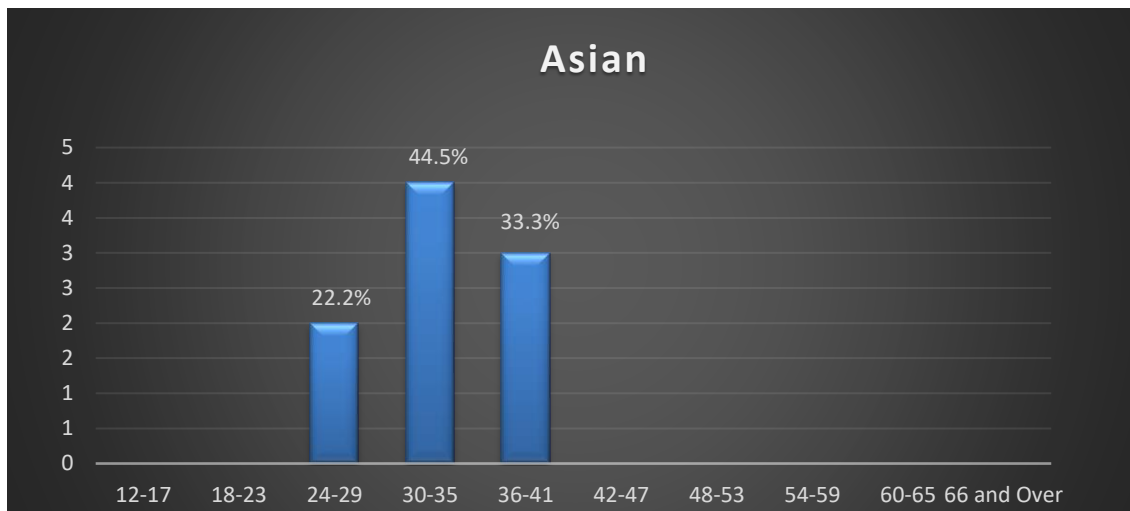
Of the 48,073 reported crime suspects, 20,370 had both age and race data.

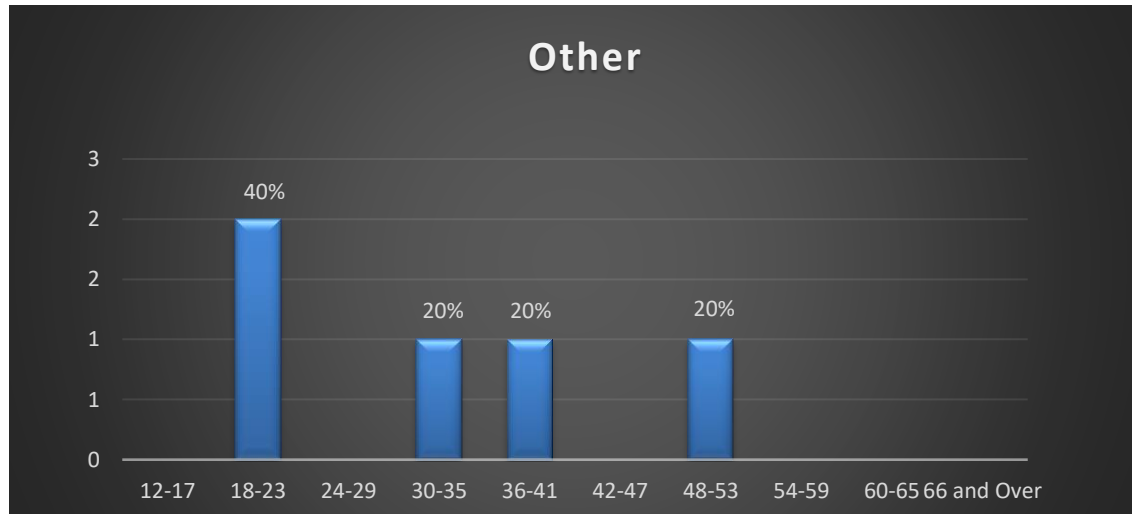
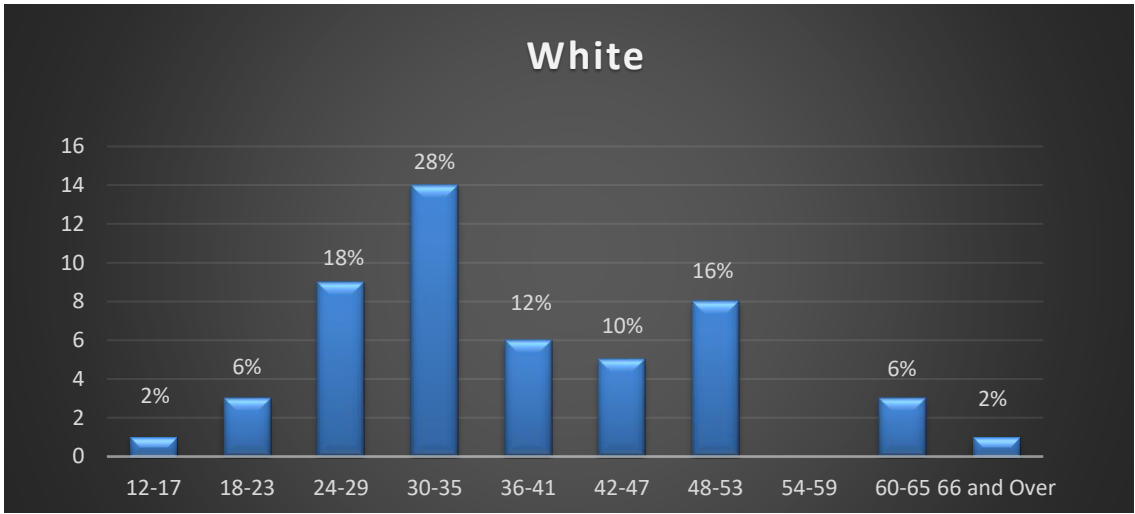
REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17		5	8	1		14
18-23		5	18	3	2	28
24-29	2	9	40	9		60
30-35	4	13	28	14	1	60
36-41	3	11	21	6	1	42
42-47		10	14	5		29
48-53		1	7	8	1	17
54-59		4	2			6
60-65			3	3		6
66 and Over				1		1
Total	9	58	141	50	5	263

Of the 263 force incidents, 263 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



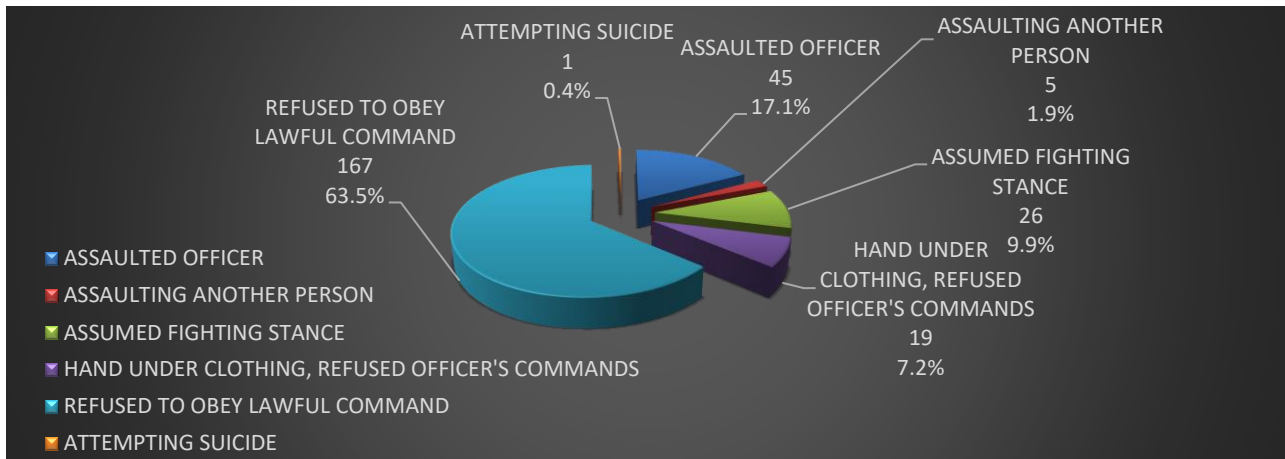
Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:	Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
DISTURBANCE	- 79	56183
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	- 42	46989
HEALTH/SUICIDE	- 18	22879
WEAPONS OFFENSE	- 18	6619
TRAFFIC STOP	- 20	41540
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	- 13	2479
WARRANT SERVICE	- 15	3260
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	- 7	18007
VANDALISM	- 4	3689
UNCLASSIFIED CRIMINAL ACT	- 18	1300
ASSAULT	- 2	3807
MISSING PERSON	- 2	5353
CONTRACT SERVICES	- 2	2900
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	- 6	10016
ARSON	- 2	237
VEHICLE THEFT	- 5	6893
TRAFFIC COLLISION	- 3	12862
THEFT	- 3	12749
FRAUD / FORGERY	- 1	3749
CHILD ABUSE	- 1	587
ROBBERY	- 1	1139
PATROL/BUILDING CHECK	- 1	11942

TOTAL

263

275,179

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



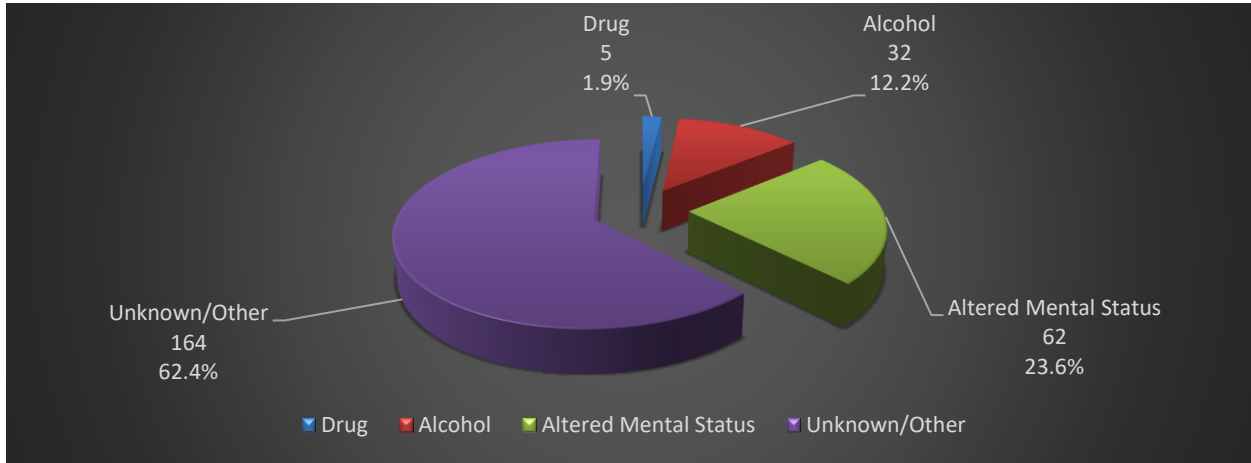
Order by Action:

ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	9.9%
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	-	63.5%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	17.1%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	7.2%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	1.9%
ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	-	0.4%

REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY TYPE OF CFS AND SUSPECT'S ACTION

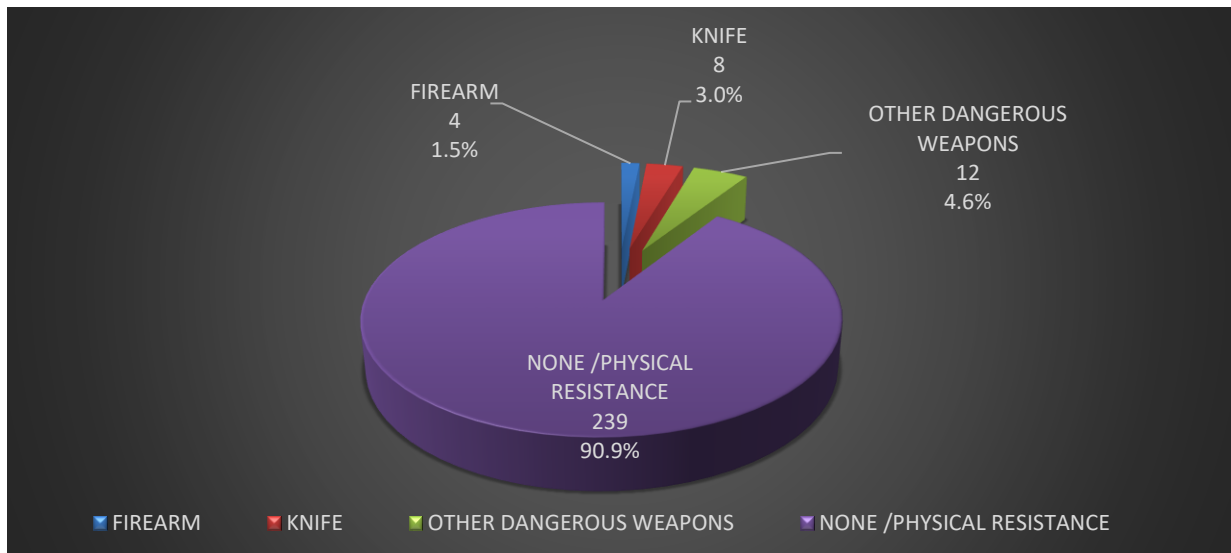
TYPE OF CFS	ASSAULTED OFFICER	ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND
ARSON						2
ASSAULT						3
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	3					3
CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT	1					
PATROL/BUILDING CHECK	1					
CONTRACT POLICING	1					1
DISTURBANCE	15	3	9	1	8	43
FRAUD/FORGERY						1
HEALTH/SUICIDE	3	1			1	13
MISSING PERSON	1					1
RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION	1		5			7
ROBBERY						1
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	1		1			5
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	7		4		3	28
TELEPHONIC OFFENSE						
THEFT	1					2
TRAFFIC COLLISION	2					
TRAFFIC STOP	3				3	14
UNCLASSIFIED CRIME ACT	2		1		1	14
VANDALISM			1			3
VEHICLE THEFT						5
WARRANT SERVICE	1		1		1	12
WEAPONS OFFENSE	2	1	4		2	9
Total	45	5	26	1	19	167

SUSPECT'S CONDITION AT TIME REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



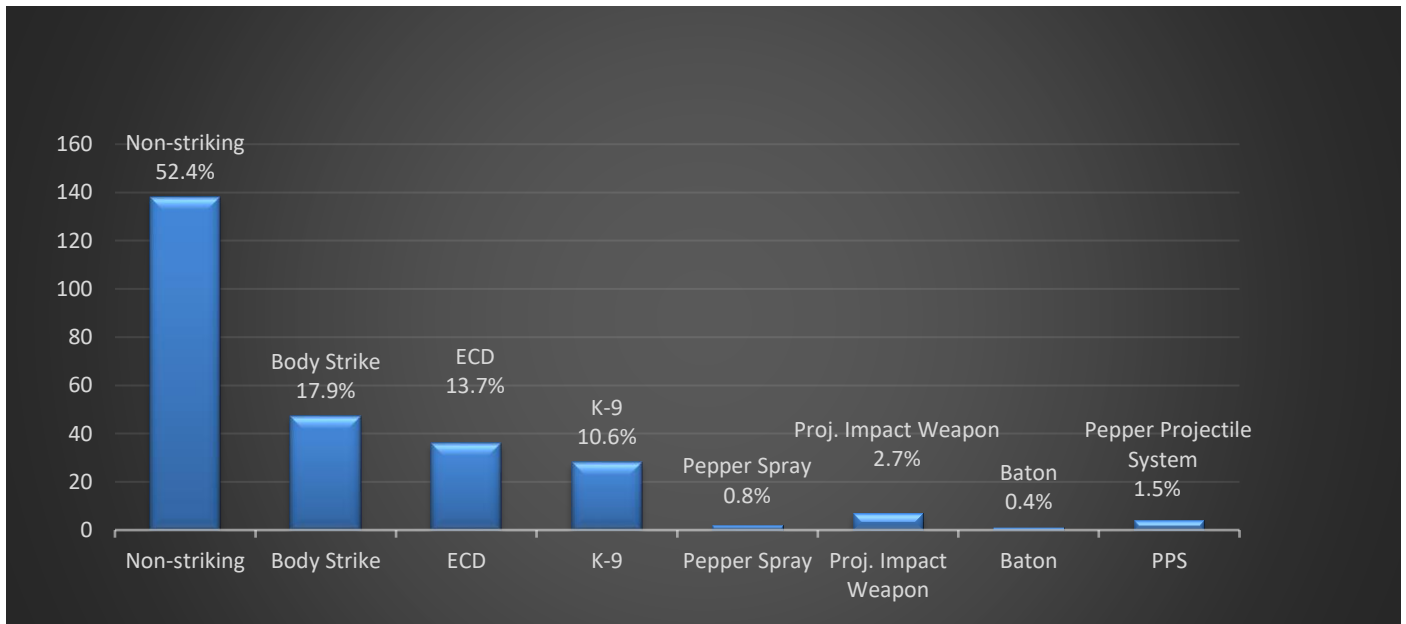
Some suspects had more than one condition.

SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APLIED



Order by Weapon:	Weapon	Count	Percentage
	NONE/PHYSICAL RESISTANCE	239	90.9%
	OTHER	12	4.6%
	KNIFE	8	3.0%
	FIREARM	4	1.5%

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	-	52.4%
Body Strike	-	17.9%
Electronic Control Device	-	13.7%
K-9	-	10.6%
Pepper Spray	-	0.8%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	2.7%
Baton	-	0.4%
Pepper Projectile System	-	1.5%

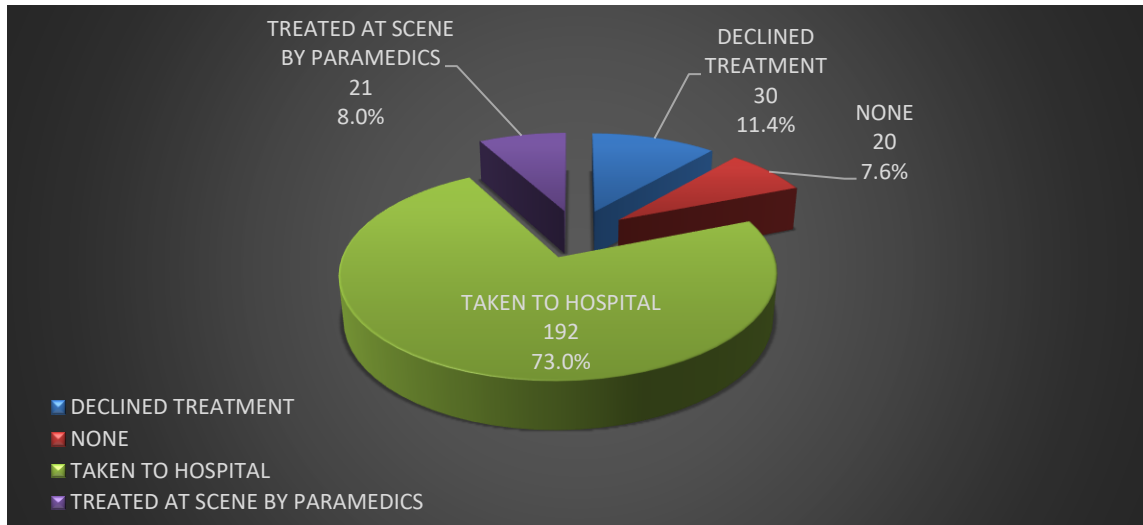
Note: Electronic Control Device is also referred to as a Taser.

Projected Impact Weapon is also referred to as a Less Lethal Shotgun or bean bag gun.

OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

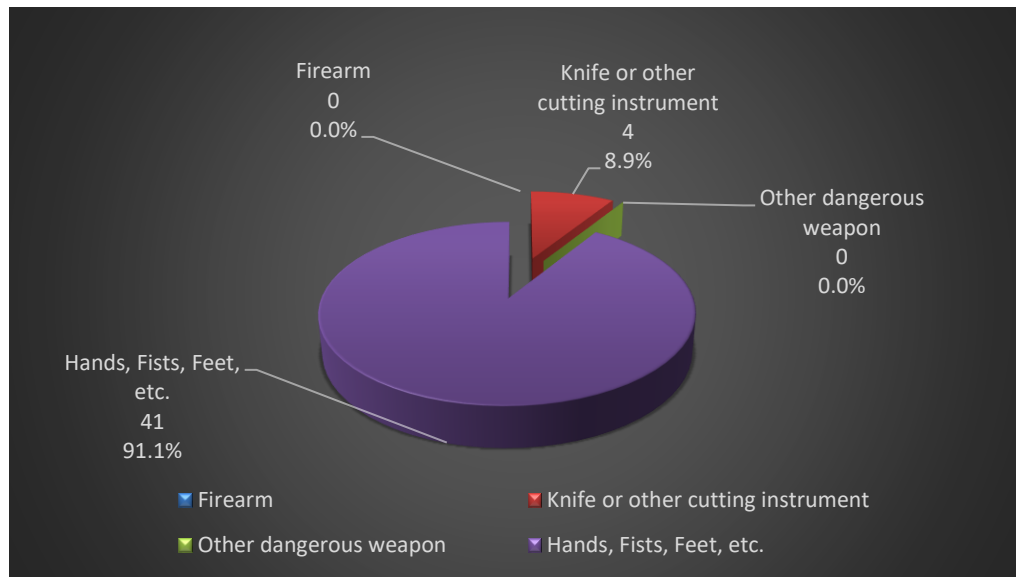
* No incidents occurred this reporting period whereby a suspect attempted to remove or removed an officer's weapon.

SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



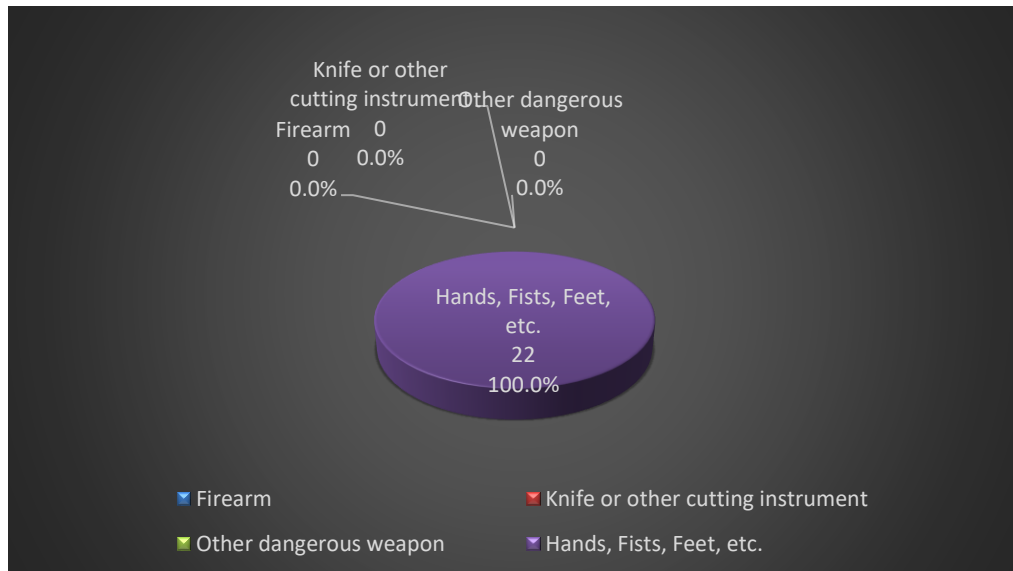
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic control device (Taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically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

OFFICERS ASSAULTED *



45 officers were assaulted.

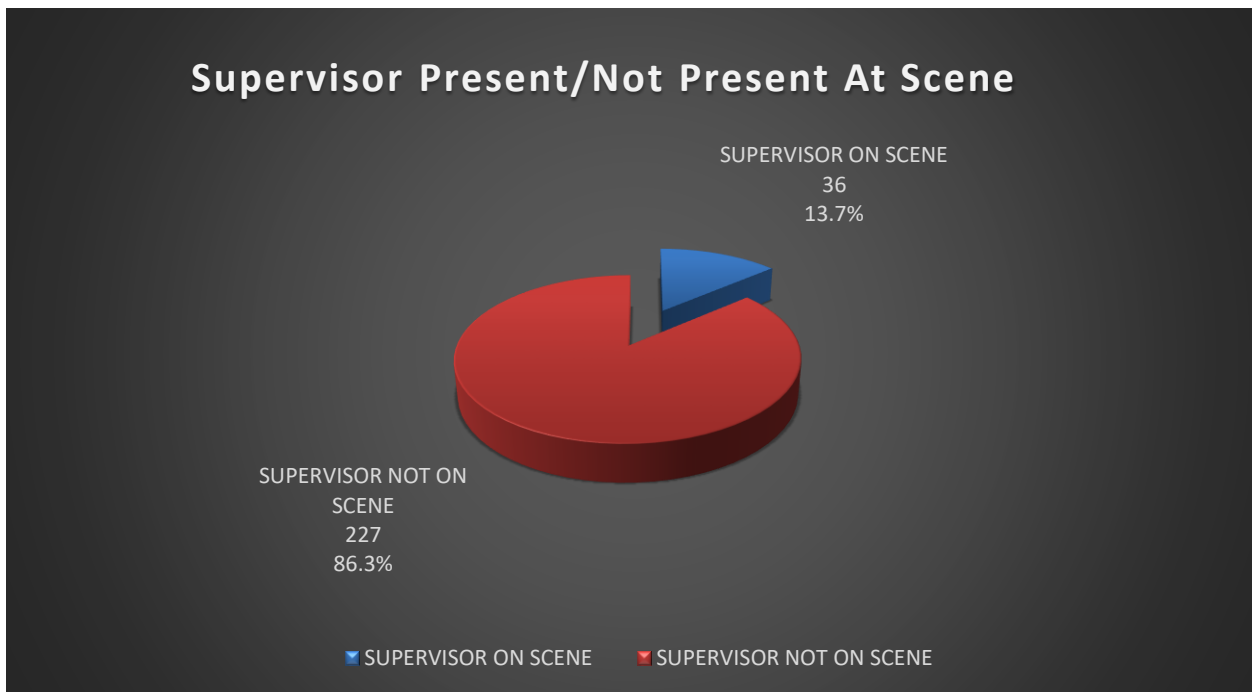
OFFICERS INJURED *



22 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

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."