City Manager’s Review Board
Agenda

• Welcome
• Introducing Chief McFadden
• YTD Crime Look
• SPD Performance
Chief
McFadden
Flow of the Morning

- CMRB Tenets
- YTD Crime Look
- SPD Performance
CMRB Tenets

• The constant quest for mutual accountability
• The relentless pursuit of follow-up
• Commitment to data-driven problem solving and place-based strategies
• Mutual respect and empathy for one another
• Commitment and dedication to the pursuit of the greater good
• Social resiliency and sustainability
YTD Crime Look
2022 YTD Crime Look

Homicide and Non-Fatal Injury Shooting Incidents, January – June 19, 2022

- **Homicides**: 35% Increase
  - 2022: 23
  - 2021: 17

- **Non-Fatal Injury Shooting Incidents**: 17% Decrease
  - 2022: 65
  - 2021: 78
SPD Performance
Calls for Service
Total Quality of Life\(^1\) calls for service, January – June 19, 2022

For purposes of the CMRB, “Quality of Life” includes but is not limited to the following Call for Service types: public intoxication, suspected narcotics activities, disturbances/loud noise complaints, illegal dumping, panhandling, illegal camping, and animal control complaints.

\(^1\) For purposes of the CMRB, “Quality of Life” includes but is not limited to the following Call for Service types: public intoxication, suspected narcotics activities, disturbances/loud noise complaints, illegal dumping, panhandling, illegal camping, and animal control complaints.
Goal #1

Police officers and community members will become proactive partners in community problem solving.
GUN VIOLENCE REDUCTION
# CEASEFIRE STATISTICS
## MAY 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOMICIDES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTHLY % CHANGE</td>
<td>-67%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NON-FATAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL YTD</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% CHANGE</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td>-6%</td>
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</table>
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

HOMICIDE TYPE COMPARISON BY YEAR
2017 – MAY 2022
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

NON-FATAL INJURY SHOOTINGS
MONTH TO MONTH COMPARISON
2017 – MAY 2022
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

NON-FATAL INJURY SHOOTINGS
YEAR COMPARISON
2017 – MAY 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Non-Fatal Inj Shooting</th>
<th>Gang Related</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OVP UPDATES

PROGRAM UPDATES

❖ PARTNERSHIP WITH EMAC (EMPOWERING MARGINALIZED ASIAN COMMUNITIES)-TAILORED HEALTHY, WEALTHY & WISE COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL CLASSES

❖ STAFF TRAININGS:
  ❖ MANDATED REPORTER(Child/Adult)
    ❖ LEADERSHIP
    ❖ TRAUMA 101
    ❖ SUICIDE PREVENTION
    ❖ MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING

❖ LINCOLN, NEBRASKA & SACRAMENTO SITE VISIT

❖ APRIOCOT DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTHEM CONTINUED IMPLEMENTATION

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

❖ SUTTER STREET “HIT THE BLOCK” WITH BREAD OF LIFE AND WOMEN’S CENTER

❖ FILBERT ARMS

❖ WEBERSTOWN PARK “FEED THE FOLKS” (KENTFIELD/CONVENTRY)

❖ “ALL IN THE COMMUNITY” AT MLK PARK

❖ FLAVOR FEST RESOURCE FAIR

❖ BROTHERHOOD PARK WITH REINVENT SOUTH STOCKTON COALITION AND STAND HOUSING

❖ JUNE NATIONAL GUN AWARENESS- WEEKLY COMMUNITY EVENTS
OVP has responded to 3 out of every 5 shootings so far in 2022. Last year at this time, responses happened at 2 out of every 5 shootings.

40 OVP Responses to Shootings Jan - April 2022

68 Total Shooting Incidents Jan - April 2022

- 20 Homicides: 19 Firearm 1 Stabbing
- 49 NFI Shootings:
  - 26 gang-related
  - 8 gang-related

40 OVP Responses to Shootings
COMMUNICATION INTERVENTIONS & CASE MANAGEMENT

Community Safety Meeting
Law enforcement, community members & intervention workers sit-down with high-risk young adults to inform them of their safety risk and offer them an opportunity for services and support.

- 17 Call-In Meetings Fiscal Year-to-Date 2021-22 (with a 47% transfer rate of clients to case management)

- 62 Safety Meetings Fiscal Year-to-Date 2021-22 (with an 89% transfer rate of clients to case management)

- 57 Clients on Intensive Case Management as of April 2022

OVP Outreach
- SPD shares weekly shootings & homicide data with OVP
- SPD sends referrals to OVP of identified high-risk individuals
- OVP develops weekly intervention strategies

Intensive Life Coaching
- High-Risk individual volunteers to engage with OVP
- Peacekeeper builds a trusting relationship and provides services, opportunities & supports, leading to better outcomes for the individual.

- 151 Referral Follow-ups Fiscal Year-to-Date 2021-22
SERVICES PROVIDED TO HIGH-RISK CLIENTS

In the current fiscal year, **nearly 5,000 hours have been dedicated to client services.**
This is an average of 246 client service hours a month.

- **121** ID & DMV issues resolved
- **50** Clients supported through social services
- **35** Clients supported in advancing their educational attainment
- **98** Employment Services including job-placement and job-readiness trainings
- **42** Housing Assistance/Placements
- **19** Family Relocations
The number of clients in case management has increased 148% since the start of the fiscal year.
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

MARCH 2020 – APRIL 2022

6,113 GROCERIES
CUMULATIVE TOTAL

4,051 HOTMEALS
CUMULATIVE TOTAL

JANUARY 2022 – APRIL 2022

334 GROCERIES

495 HOTMEALS
## Forecast Based Deployment Stats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>MONTH PRIOR TO FOCUS</th>
<th>MONTH OF FOCUS</th>
<th>% Change Prior/Of</th>
<th>MONTH AFTER THE FOCUS</th>
<th>% Change Prior/After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEAR CREEK (3)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-91%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIVIC (23)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>-34%</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAKEVIEW (3)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-43%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK (8)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-42%</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAPORT (21)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>-35%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALLEY OAK (21)**</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-45%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*South Districts (1)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-80%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>330</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>-42%</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>-48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Month After the Focus results (Valley Oak) not available until 6/1/22.

Results for all Forecast Deployment Areas:
- 42% decrease in gun crime for the month of deployment
- 48% decrease for the month after deployment
In The Forecast Based Deployment Area
District Selected MAR 2016 - APR 2022
Firearm-Related Violent Crimes*

-91%
-91%
-64%
-63%
-86%
-42%
-42%
-42%
-42%
-35%
-35%
-35%

BEAR CREEK (3)
CIVIC (23)
LAKEVIEW (3)
PARK (8)
SEAPORT (21)
VALLEY OAK (21)**
*SOUTH DISTRICTS (1)

-34%
-48%
-86%
-24%
-62%
-46%
-83%
-20%
-80%

MONTH PRIOR TO FOCUS
MONTH OF FOCUS
MONTH AFTER THE FOCUS
% Change Prior/Of
% Change Prior/After

*Homicide, Att. Homicide, Robbery, Agg. Assault, Shooting into Occupied Dwelling
Monthly Forecast Zones

Valley Oak
Primary Focus Area

Mosher Creek
Montauban Av.

LEGEND

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

April 2022
Focus Time/Day

Date Range for Forecast: 10/01/21 – 03/28/22

Forecast

LEGEND

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

*187, 187a, 211, 245, 246

HOT TIMES 1900-2000

Top CFS Locations & Incident Types

1. West Ln./Hammer Ln. – 243
2. 8001 West Ln. (Big Lots) – 957
3. 7701 Tam O’Shanter Dr. (U-Haul) – 10851R
4. 8037 West Ln. (West Lane Plaza) – 957/NARCL
Monthly Forecast Zones

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Date Range for Forecast: 11/01/21 - 04/24/22

SEAPORT
PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

*187, 187A, 211, 215, 245, 246

HOT TIMES: 1800-2200

Top CFS Locations & Incident Types

1. 735 S. San Joaquin St.– 211/957
2. S. Sutter St./E First St.– 187/957
3. 210 E. MLK Blvd. – NARC/211
Goal #2

Strengthen relationships of respect, cooperation, and trust within and between police and communities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engagement Description</th>
<th>Jan – Apr 2021</th>
<th>Jan – Apr 2022</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Watch / Community Group Meetings</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>+4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Events / Engagements - Total count of engagements e.g. Coffee with the Police, Cocoa with Cops, Lemonade with the Cops, Trunk or Treats, etc.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>+9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Engagement

Books in the Barnyard at Cesar Chavez Library
Community Engagement

Egg Hunt with Oasis City Center
Community Engagement

S.T.A.N.D. Farmer's Market
Goal #3

Impact education, oversight, monitoring, hiring practices, and mutual accountability of SPD and the community.
Mandated Training

Between January 2021 – December 2022 a minimum of 9,792 training hours required.

**SPD is on pace** to meet mandated training requirements.

- 408 Sworn Officers
- 24 Hours per Officer

\[408 \times 24 = 9,792\]

Hours required between Jan 2021 – Dec 2022
Goal #4

Ensure fair, equitable, and courteous treatment for all.
The number of monthly arrests in 2022 has stayed below the historic average.

56,296
Total Arrests 2017 - April 2022

Top 5 Arrest Charges
- MIS BENCH WARRANT: 7415
- MENTAL DISORD: 3908
- INFLECT CORP INJURY: 3165
- DRUNK KICKOUT: 2791
- OUTSIDE FELONY WARRA: 2361
Arrests January – April

Arrests have declined since 2017.
When comparing the 3-year averages of the same January-to-April period of time, the average number of arrests has declined 22%.

- 2017: 3,955
- 2018: 3,821
- 2019: 3,691
- 2020: 3,611
- 2021: 2,742
- 2022: 2,645

2017-2019 Avg: 3,822.3
2020-2022 Avg: 2,999.3

22% Reduction
The number of arrests in 2022 decreased 4% compared to the same time in 2021.

- **Total Arrests**: 2,645
- **Average Monthly Arrests**: 661
- **Average Daily Arrests**: 22

*Juvenile Disposition consists of Juvenile Cited, Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Lectured and Released*
Arrests Jan – Apr 2022

Arrest Disposition by Race, Jan – Apr 2022

MISDEMEANOR
- 7% Black
- 34% Hispanic
- 37% Asian/OPI
- 20% Other

FELONY
- 7% Black
- 34% Hispanic
- 43% Asian/OPI
- 14% Other

TURNED OVER TO OTHER AGENCY
- 8% Black
- 33% Hispanic
- 30% Asian/OPI
- 29% Other

RELEASED
- 4% Black
- 18% Hispanic
- 51% Asian/OPI
- 26% Other

JUVENILE
- 12% Black
- 36% Hispanic
- 40% Asian/OPI
- 10% Other

Stockton Population:
- 22% Asian/OPI
- 12% Black
- 42% Hispanic
- 3% Other
- 21% White

Note: *Juvenile Disposition consists of Juvenile Lectured and Released, Juvenile Hall, and Juvenile Cited. City of Stockton demographics from most recently available census data.
Juvenile Arrests 2022

The number of juvenile arrests in 2022 decreased 11% compared to the same time in 2021.

Total Juvenile Arrests through April 2022: 129

- 45.0% Juvenile Cited
- 48.1% Juvenile Hall
- 7.0% Lectured and Released

Top 5 Arrest Charges:

- BATTERY ON PERSON: 18
- OBSTRUCT/RESIST PUBL: 8
- ROBBERY: 8
- VANDALISM ($400 OR M): 7
- THREATEN CRIME WINT: 6
Complaints 2021 – April 2022

From 2021 – 2022, 65% of all complaints came from the public, and 47% of all complaints were Category A.

Note: Category A (Misconduct), B (Procedural), C (Informal), D (Policy). Additional definitions are available in the “Definitions” slides.
The number of complaints in 2022 is down 42% from the same period in 2021.
2022 Misconduct Complaints

There were no misconduct complaints (Category A) in April 2022.
The number of use of force incidents in 2022 has decreased 11% compared to 2021.

January - April Use of Force Incidents by Year

Year-over-Year change shows an 11% decrease in 2022 compared to 2021.

January – April 2022

- 524 Uses of Force
- 194 Suspects

- Complaint of Pain: 18.6%
- Fatal Injury: 54.6%
- Great Bodily Injury: 26.8%
- No Injury: 2.3%
- Visible Injury: 1.3%
Goal #5

Create methods to establish the public’s understanding of police policies and procedures and recognition of exceptional service in an effort to foster support for the police.
Chief’s Community Advisory Board

**Mission Statement:**
The Community Advisory Board (CAB) fosters better communication, trust, and collaboration between the people of Stockton and their police.

CAB is comprised of a cross-section of Stockton’s civic, business and religious leaders and encourages:

- Two-way communication between the Department and the community
- Sharing of concerns on crime and police relations
- Sharing of information on current Department initiatives
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Agenda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr-21</td>
<td>Reviewed CAB membership, crime stats update, and hiring update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-21</td>
<td>Reviewed Officer-Involved Shooting on May 11, 2021, fireworks task force, and Community Service Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-21</td>
<td>Reviewed feedback on Community Service Officers' session, Chief's update on OIS video and current events, and future meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-21</td>
<td>Reviewed Chief's update on current events and gang violence suppression unit presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-21</td>
<td>Reviewed feedback on CAB vision, mission, and goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep-21</td>
<td>Reviewed human trafficking presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-21</td>
<td>Discussed crime, traffic issues, and school issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov-21</td>
<td>Discussed future goals and projects for 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-21</td>
<td>Discussed 2022 video project and chaplaincy program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-22</td>
<td>Provided updates on chief recruitment and CAB video project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-22</td>
<td>Provided crime and CAB video project updates and released OIS video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-22</td>
<td>Reviewed crime and CAB video project updates and released OIS video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-22</td>
<td>Reviewed Chief's updates and open discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-22</td>
<td>Reviewed Officer-Involved Shooting on May 11, 2021, fireworks task force, and Community Service Officers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>San Joaquin County Family Justice Center Tour</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Chief's Community Advisory Board Agendas**
Thanks for being here!
**Definitions**

**Analysis**: 1) The element of reasoning that involves breaking down a problem into parts and studying the parts; 2) A process that transforms raw data into useful information.

**Call for service**: A term that, depending on the agency, can mean: 1) a request for police response from a member of the community; 2) any incident to which a police officer responds, including those that are initiated by the police officer; or 3) a computerized record of such responses.

**Computer-aided dispatch (CAD)**: A computer application that facilitates the reception, dispatching, and recording of calls for service. Data stored in CAD includes call type, date and time received, address, name and number of the person reporting, as well as the times that each responding unit was dispatched, arrived on scene, and cleared the scene. In some agencies, CAD records form the base for more extensive incident records in the records management system (RMS).

**Crime mapping**: The application of a geographic information system (GIS) to crime or police data.

**Crime report**: A record (usually stored in a records management system) of a crime that has been reported to the police.

**Crime series analysis**: The process of identifying and analyzing a pattern of crimes that displays a trend that crime is being committed by the same person/s.

**Criminal event perspective**: The study of crime, rooted in environmental criminology, that considers multiple theories of offender, victim, place, and opportunity.

**Environmental criminology**: The study of crimes as they relate to places and the contexts in which they occur, including how crimes and criminals are influenced by environmental—built and natural—factors. Environmental criminology is also the heading for a variety of context-focused theories of criminology, such as routine activities, crime pattern theory, crime prevention through environmental design, situational crime prevention, and hot spots of crime.

**Force**: is defined as the exertion of power by any means, including physical or mechanical devices (to include deployments of the Spit Net or Wrap), to overcome or restrain an individual where such force causes him/her to act, move, or comply against his/her resistance.

**Forecasting**: Techniques that attempt to predict future crime based on past crime. Series forecasting tries to identify where and when an offender might strike next, while trend forecasting attempts to predict future volumes of crime.

**Geocoding**: The process of converting location data into a specific spot on the earth’s surface, such as an address, into latitude/longitude. In law enforcement, most references to geocoding refer to one type of geocoding known as “address matching.”

**Geographic information system (GIS)**: A collection of hardware and software that collects, stores, retrieves, manipulates, analyzes, and displays spatial data. The GIS encompasses the computer mapping program itself, the tools available to it, the computers on which it resides, and the data that it accesses.

**Hot spot**: 1) An area of high crime or 2) events that form a cluster. A hot spot may include spaces ranging from small (address point) to large (neighborhood). Hot spots might be formed by short-term patterns or long-term trends.

**Intelligence, Communication and Planning (ICAP)**: Department personnel and managers’ monthly meetings to share, analyze, and deploy department resources based on intelligence gleaned from investigations, staff expertise, community contacts, and our forecasting model.

**Modus operandi**: Literally, “method of operation,” the M.O. is a description of how an offender commits a crime. Modus operandi variables might include point and means of entry, tools used, violence or force exerted, techniques or skills applied, and means of flight or exit. Studying modus operandi allows analysts to link crimes in a series, identify potential offenders, and suggest strategies to mitigate risk.
Definitions

Neighborhood Services Section (NSS): Section of the Police Department that enforces building, housing and fire code violations.

Operation Ceasefire (CF): Gun violence intervention strategy with key components of enforcement, partnerships (California Partnership for Safe Communities, Office of Violence Prevention (OVP), et.al), intelligence and communication.

Pattern: Two or more incidents related by a common causal factor, usually an offender, location, or target. Patterns are usually, but not always, short-term phenomena. See also series, trend, and hot spot.

Policing District: Six clearly identified geographical areas that aid in determining deployment of resources and assisting in call for service and crime data mapping and tracking.

Problem: 1) An aggregation of crimes, such as a pattern, series, trend, or hot spot; 2) Repeating or chronic environmental or societal factors that cause crime and disorder.

Problem Oriented Policing (POP): Is a means of diagnosing and solving problems that increase the risk of crime and criminal activity collaboratively with stakeholders.

Quality of Life Calls and Crimes: Calls for service, Stockton Municipal Code infractions, and at times misdemeanors that are considered detrimental to a community member's sense of personal safety, diminish property values in communities, and lower the perception of the City as a safe place to visit.

Records management system (RMS): A computerized application in which data about crimes and other incidents, arrests, persons, property, evidence, vehicles, and other data of value to police are entered, stored, and queried.

SARA: Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment (SARA) is a problem-solving model for systematically examining crime and disorder problems to develop an effective response.

Series: Two or more related crimes (a pattern) committed by the same individual or group of individuals.

Signature: A personalized way of committing a crime that goes beyond modus operandi, usually not necessary to the commission of the crime but rather fulfilling a psychological need. An offender’s signature links crimes in a series.

Stockton's Top Offending Properties (STOP): The department's NSS, responsible for enforcing the Health & Safety Code, will use multiple tools to reduce blight and nuisance properties. A way of tracking the top 10 offending properties, partnering with Community Development, Stockton Fire Department (SFD), City Planning and Code Enforcement.

Strategic Community Officer (SCO): Officers that are placed in areas with historically challenged levels of higher crime and blight. The SCOs establish relations within the community by attending watch group meetings, visiting with residents, and patrolling the areas daily.

Temporal analysis: The study of time and how it relates to events.

Trends: Long-term increases, decreases, or changes in crime (or its characteristics).

University of the Pacific Department of Public safety (UOP PD/UOP DPS): A stand-alone Department of Public Safety for the University that derives its policing powers through an MOU with the City of Stockton. All UOP DPS Officers are reserves with the Stockton Police Department.

CATEGORIES OF COMPLAINTS

A. Complaints made against Department personnel shall be classified into one of four categories:

Category “A” – Misconduct Complaint
Category “B” – Procedure Complaint
Category “C” – Informal Complaint
Category “D” – Policy Complaint

1. Category “A” Complaints (Misconduct Complaints): All complaints or allegations against Department members of misconduct, if proven, amounting to a violation of the law, or of the Department policies, procedures, General Orders, or Rules and Regulations. Examples include, but are not limited to:
   a. Unnecessary or excessive force
   b. False arrest
   c. Discrimination
   d. Criminal violation
   e. Rude and discourteous conduct
   f. Conduct unbecoming (includes criminal violations)

2. Category “B” Complaints (Procedure Complaints): All complaints where the supervisor/manager determines the employee(s) acted reasonably and within Department policy and procedure, given the specific circumstances and facts of the incident, and that despite the allegation of misconduct, there is no factual basis to support the allegation. Examples:
   a. The allegation is a dispute-of-fact case wherein there is no independent information, evidence, or witnesses available to support the complaint, and there exists a judicial entity which is available to process the concern (i.e. disputes over the validity of a traffic citation).
   b. Where the allegations are obviously frivolous or absurd, and there is no factual basis to support the allegations (i.e. complaints made by mentally disturbed, irrational persons, or persons who chronically file false complaints).

3. Category “C” Complaints (Divisional Complaints): An allegation involving minor transgressions on the part of an employee(s) may be handled by bringing the matter to the attention of the employee(s)’ immediate supervisor. In choosing this process, the complainant makes a knowledgeable decision not to proceed with an Internal Affairs misconduct investigation. The utilization of this process does not imply that the subject employee(s) has, in fact, committed the alleged transgression.

4. Category “D” Complaints (Policy Complaints): A complaint which pertains to an established policy, properly employed by a Department member, which the complainant understands, but believes is inappropriate or not valid. It is an expression of dissatisfaction with the policy, practice, philosophy, service-level, or legal standard of the agency.

Definitions

External source used: General Order I-1 (July 24, 2014)
Complaint Process

- **Internal Complaint**
  - Employee's Supervisor

- **Citizen Complaint**
  - Employee is notified of the outcome and discipline is imposed

**Category A: Misconduct Complaints**
- Alleged violations of law, policy, or procedure.
- Forwarded to Professional Standards for Further Investigation

**Category B: Procedural Complaints**

**Category C: Informal Complaints**

**Category D: Policy Complaints**

**Roundtable Review**
- Deputy Chief
- Deputy City Attorney
- Captain of Employee's Division

**Chief of Police Review**
- Final Determination of outcome & discipline

**Letter of Reprimand**
- Suspension
- Demotion
- Termination

**City Manager & HR Director**
- Review/Approve Final Outcome

**Skelly Meeting Scheduled**

**Final Outcome**
- Employee is notified of the outcome and discipline is imposed

**City Council Received Quarterly Report**

**Final Determination of outcome & discipline**
- City Manager & HR Director

**Professional Standards Formal Investigation**
- Deputy Chief
- Deputy City Attorney
- Captain of Employee's Division

**Quarterly Report**
- Category A: Misconduct Complaints
- Category B: Procedural Complaints
- Category C: Informal Complaints
- Category D: Policy Complaints
**Weaponless Defense**: Defensive Tactics. A system of controlled defensive and offensive body movements used by criminal justice officers to respond to a subject's aggression or resistance. These techniques are based on a combination of martial arts and wrestling.

**Impact Weapon**: Any object used for striking, they may disable or cause temporary motor dysfunction. The most common type is a baton.

**Projectile Impact Weapon**: Are intended to incapacitate a subject with minimal potential for causing death or serious physical injury (SAGE and Less Lethal Shotgun with bean bag.)

**Vehicle**: Any means in or by which someone travels, or something is carried or conveyed, a means of conveyance or transport. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and capable of transporting a person or persons or any material or any permanently or temporarily affixed apparatus.

**Carotid Restraint**: A method of rendering a person unconscious by restricting the flow of blood to the brain by compressing the sides of the neck where the carotid arteries are located.

**Canine Apprehension**: Per the SPD G.), Q-1e *(D) A police canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes the individual has either committed or is about to commit a serious criminal offense and if any of the following conditions exist:
1.) There is a reasonable belief the individual poses an immediate threat of violence or serious harm to the public, the canine handler, or other police officers.
2.) The individual is physically resisting arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.
3.) The individual is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by police personnel would pose a threat to the safety of the officers or public.
4.) It is recognized that situations may arise which do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. In any such case, a standard of reasonableness shall be used to determine if a canine should be deployed.

NOTE: Absent the presence of one or more of the above conditions, mere flight from pursuing officer(s) will not provide adequate justification for the use of a canine to apprehend a suspect.

(E) A police canine shall not be used to apprehend a juvenile who is known to officers to be under 14 years of age (exception: in the defense of an officer or other person's life that is in immediate danger).

(G) A police canine shall not be used if a person is passively resisting, not following orders, not aggressive, or not posing an immediate threat to the safety of officer(s) or others around

**Firearm Handgun**: Per 18 U.S. Code 921 (a) (29)- (A)“a firearm which has a short stock and is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand; and (B) any combination of parts from which a firearm described in subparagraph (A) can be assembled.”

External source used: http://ww1.stocktonca.gov/Departments/Police/News-and-Information/General-Orders
**Firearm Shotgun:** Per 18 U.S. Code 921 (a) (5) - "The term “shotgun” means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of an explosive to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger."

**Firearm Rifle:** Per 18 U.S. Code 921 (a) (7) - "The term “rifle” means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of an explosive to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger."

**Chemical Agent:** A chemical agent is a substance that is designed to cause irritation and discomfort to a subject via direct contact with the substance. The substance can be liquid/aerosol based or powder based. Some examples of discomfort are burning sensations, irritation of the eyes, nose and skin and coughing.

**Spit Net:** A mesh hood that is put over a subject’s head to prevent the spread of bodily fluids (saliva). A small strap is looped under the arm pits to secure the spit net to the subject. A loose mesh over the eye area still grants the ability to see into and out of the spit net. A light solid cloth is over the mouth area to prevent bodily fluids (saliva) from being expelled outside the spit net.

**WRAP:** "The Safe WRAP is designed as a temporary restraining device, which, if properly used, can increase officer safety and reduce the risk of liability due to injuries and in-custody deaths. The Safe WRAP immobilizes the lower torso of the body and restricts a subject’s ability to kick or do harm to themselves or others. The Safe WRAP minimizes the time required to ensure a person is safely returned to an upright position in preparation for transport by police personnel" – General Order Q-1i (I, B).

The WRAP is a leg restraint system that when applied, locks the subject’s legs in the extended position. A shoulder harness is also applied with the leg restraint that will pull the subject into a seated position via a strap that connects the chest harness to the bottom of the leg restraint.

**Other Weapon:** Any non-conventional weapon/item that can be used to cause harm, serious injury, or death.

**Taser:** Conducted energy weapon designed to incapacitate a subject through neuro muscular incapacitation (muscular lock up). The current taser in use by the Stockton Police Department is the X2 by Taser/Axon. The X2 has two deployment modes. A drive stun (contact tase) that delivers pain compliance. The second is a probe deployment. Two probes are deployed with electrical wiring connected to the taser. The electrical charge is then delivered through the wires. This allows for a maximum distance of 25 feet for a probe deployment. The taser is considered a less lethal use of force device.

External source used: http://ww1.stocktonca.gov/Departments/Police/News-and-Information/General-Orders
Use of Force

Definitions

The reasonableness of force used is determined by consideration of three main factors:
1. The seriousness of the crime at issue;
2. Whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the officer or others; and,
3. Whether the suspect is actively engaged in resisting arrest or attempting to flee.

Other factors affecting the reasonableness determination include:
• The knowledge or belief the subject is under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs;
• The subject’s medical or mental history or condition known to the officer at the time;
• Known history of the subject to include violent tendencies or previous encounters with law enforcement which were combative;
• The relative size, age, and condition of the subject as compared to the officer;
• The number of subjects compared to the number of officers;
• Where it is apparent to the officer a subject is in a state of crisis, this must be taken into account in the officer's approach to the situation;
• Special knowledge possessed by the subject (i.e. known experience in martial arts or hand-to-hand combat);
• Physical confrontations with the subject in which the officer is on the ground;
• If feasible, whether warning and sufficient time to respond were given to the subject prior to the use of force; and,
• If feasible, opportunities to de-escalate or limit the amount of force used.
Use of Force

Definitions

The following are excerpts from Stockton Police Department General Order Q-01 Use of Force:

**Force** is defined as the exertion of power by any means, including physical or mechanical devices (to include deployments of the Spit Net or Wrap), to overcome or restrain an individual where such force causes him/her to act, move, or comply against his/her resistance.

Under the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, Department members are authorized to use **reasonable force** to effect an arrest, to prevent escape, to overcome resistance, in self defense, or in defense of others while acting in the lawful performance of their duties.

**Low-Level (non-deadly) Force**: Force that poses a minimal risk of injury or harm.

**Intermediate Force**: A level of force used to compel compliance that, while less severe than lethal force, nonetheless presents a significant intrusion upon an individual's rights. Intermediate force has the potential to, but is neither intended to nor likely to, but may under certain circumstances, cause serious physical injury or death. Note that case law, the law as established by the outcome of former cases, have specifically established that certain force options such as chemical agents (pepper spray, etc.), probe deployment with a TASER, impact projectiles, canine bites, and baton strikes are classified as intermediate force. Intermediate force will generally be deemed reasonable only when an officer is confronted with active resistance and an imminent threat to the safety of officers or others.

**Deadly Force**: Force which poses a substantial risk of causing serious bodily injury or death.
Use of Force - Overview

Per Incident

Per Officer

Per Suspect

Per Force Type

Applications of Force
Training as Corrective Action

Follow up to previous board question regarding the use of training as a corrective action or progressive discipline

Some types of discipline result in standard training corrections, such as policy violations and traffic collisions.

In addition to these standing policies, at the discretion of the Internal Affairs Roundtable committee, additional training can be authorized for other types of discipline cases.

Outside of formal discipline, additional training can be offered to officers at the discretion of their supervisors.