

City Manager's Review Board

2

Agenda

- Welcome
- Introducing Chief McFadden
- YTD Crime Look
- SPD Performance



Welcome!



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

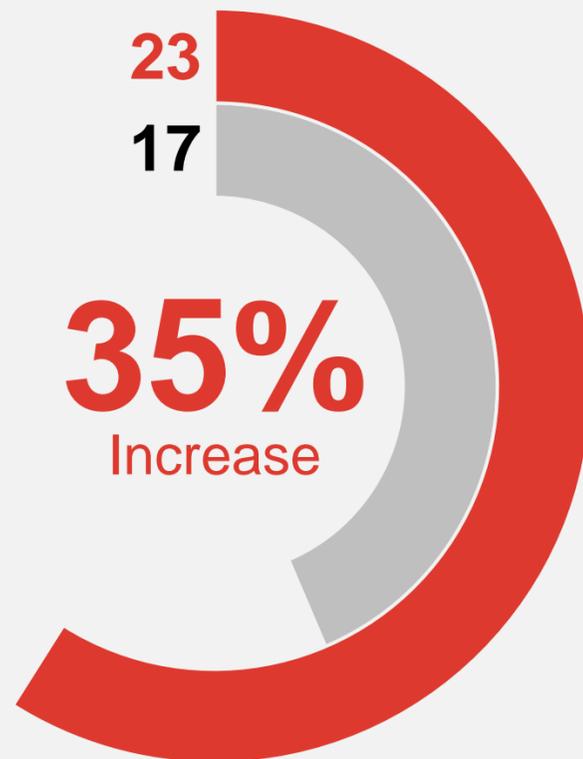


YTD Crime Look

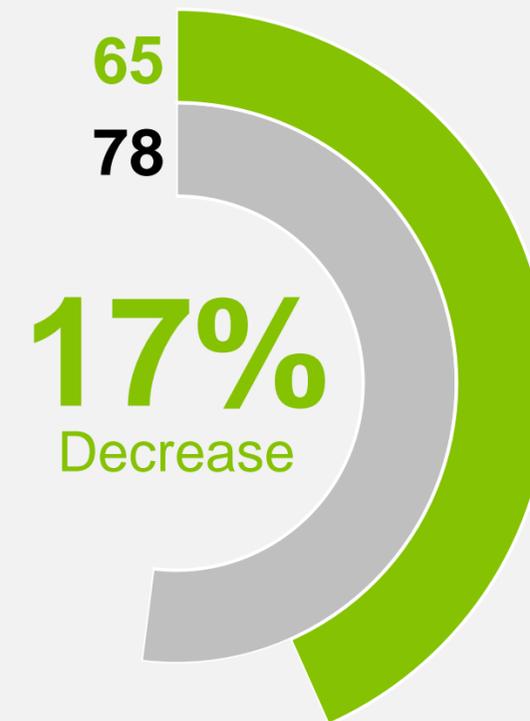
2022 YTD Crime Look

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

Homicides



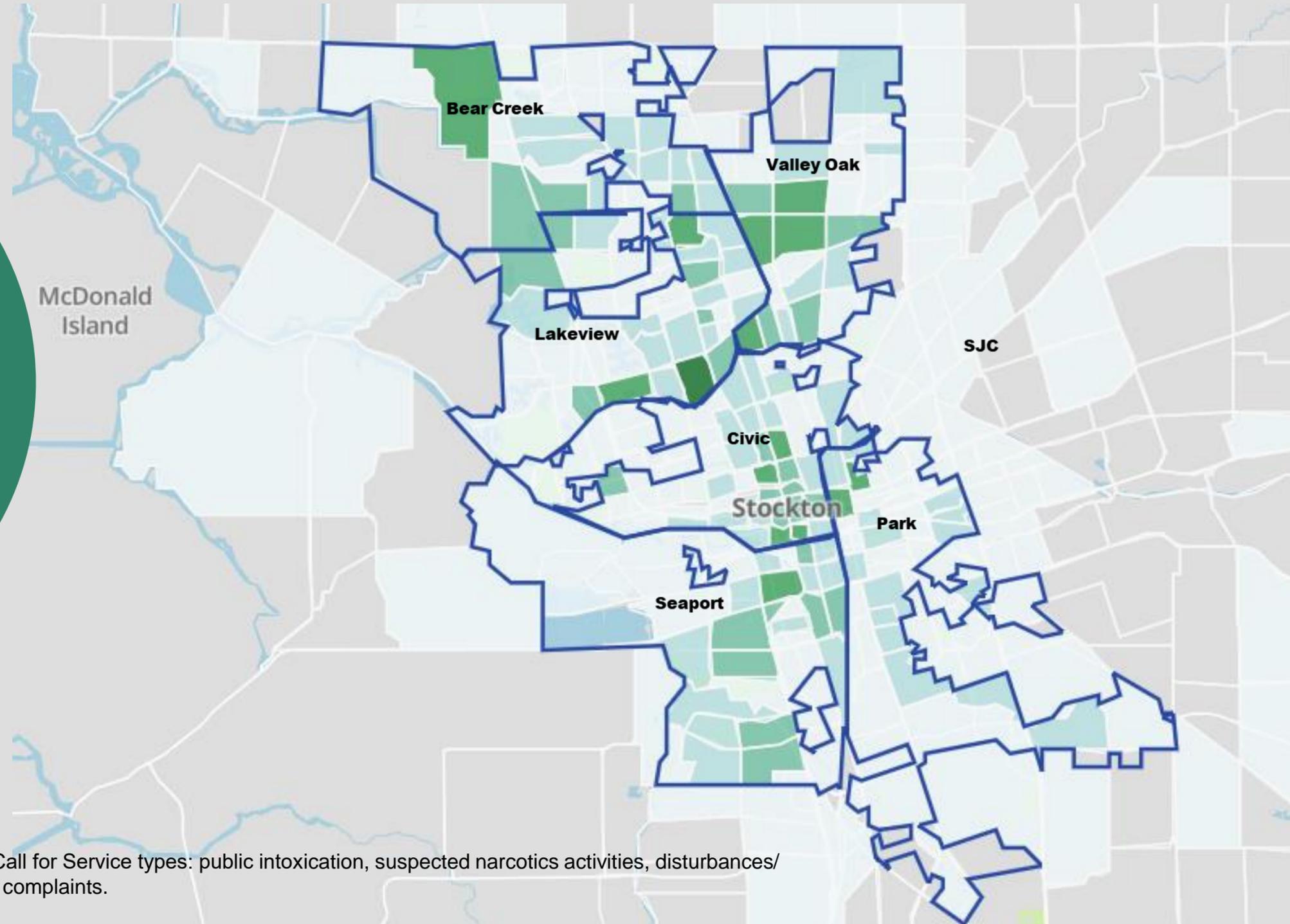
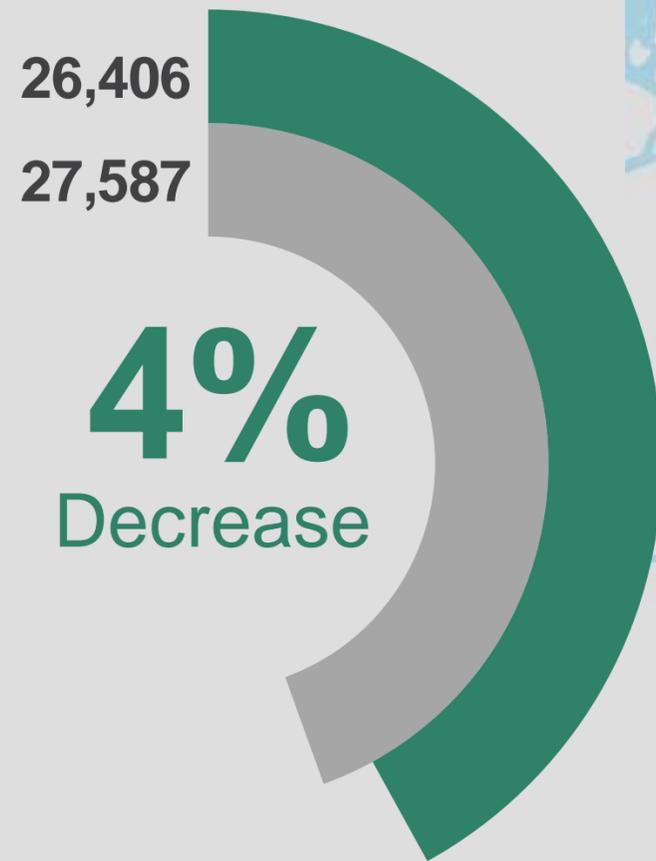
Non-Fatal Injury Shooting Incidents



SPD Performance

Calls for Service

Total Quality of Life¹ calls for service, January – June 19, 2022



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.





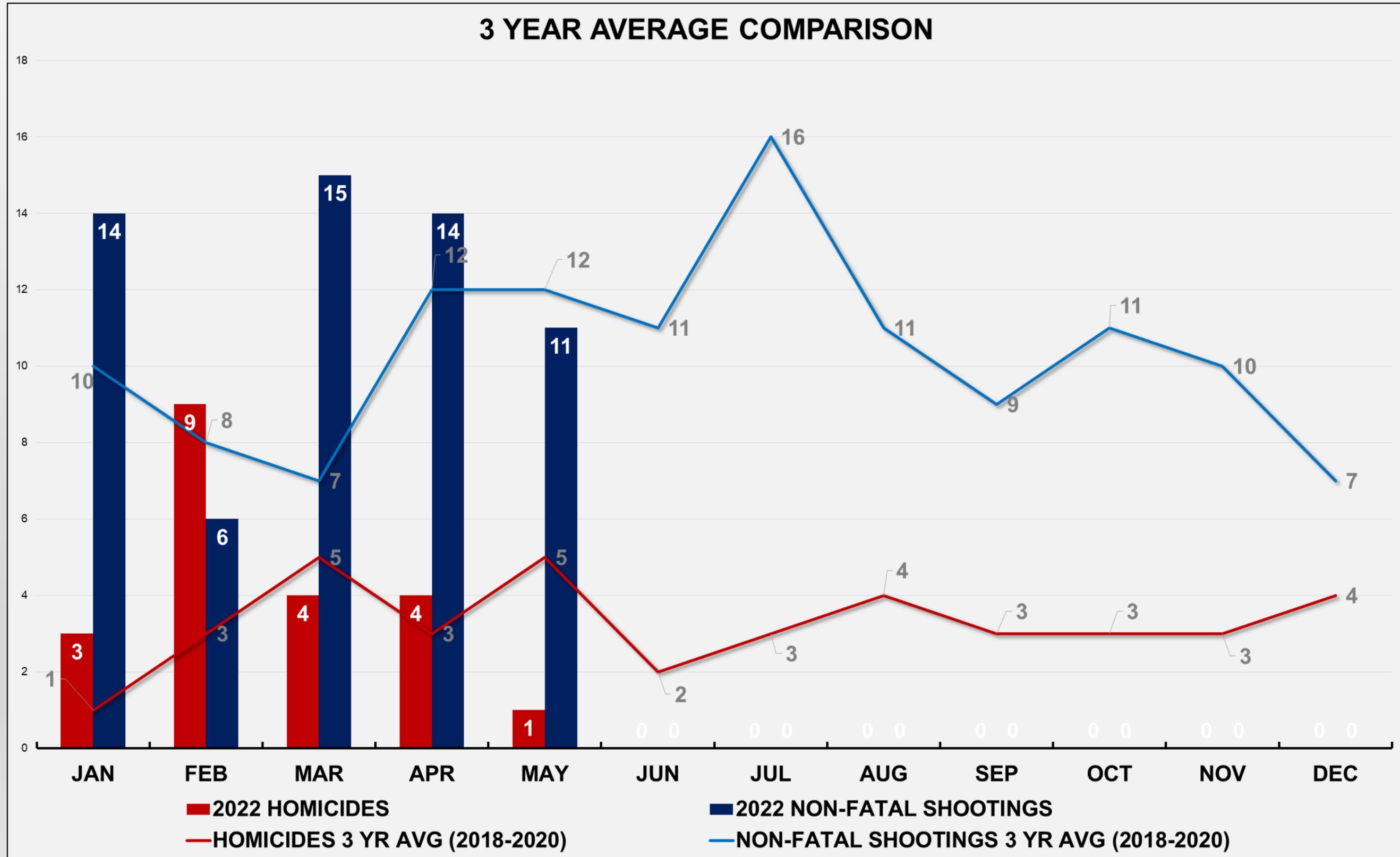
GUN VIOLENCE REDUCTION

CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

MAY 2022



CEASEFIRE STATISTICS



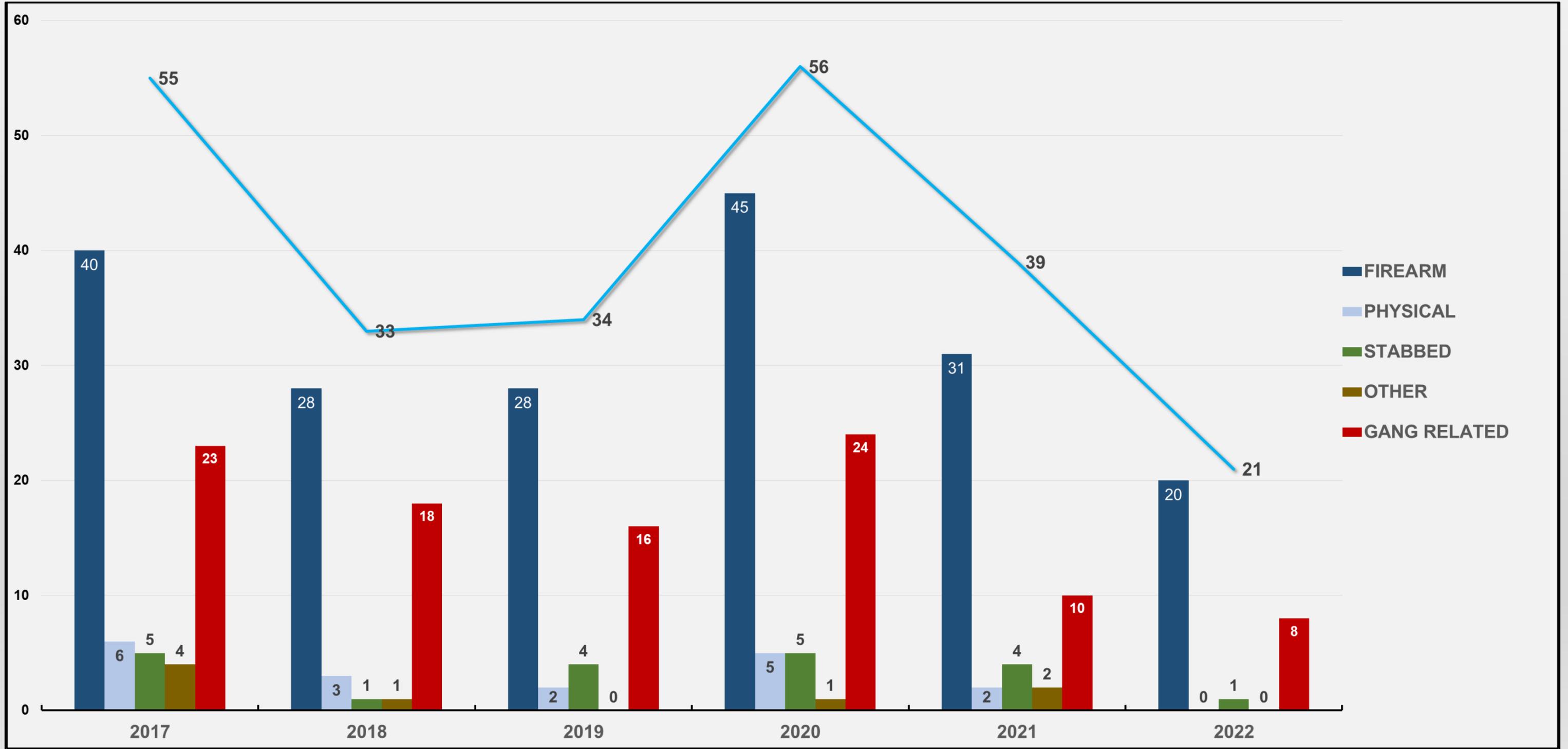
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

MAY 2022

	HOMICIDES		NON-FATAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
MAY	3	1	10	11
MONTHLY % CHANGE	-67%		10%	
TOTAL YTD	14	21	64	60
% CHANGE	50%		-6%	

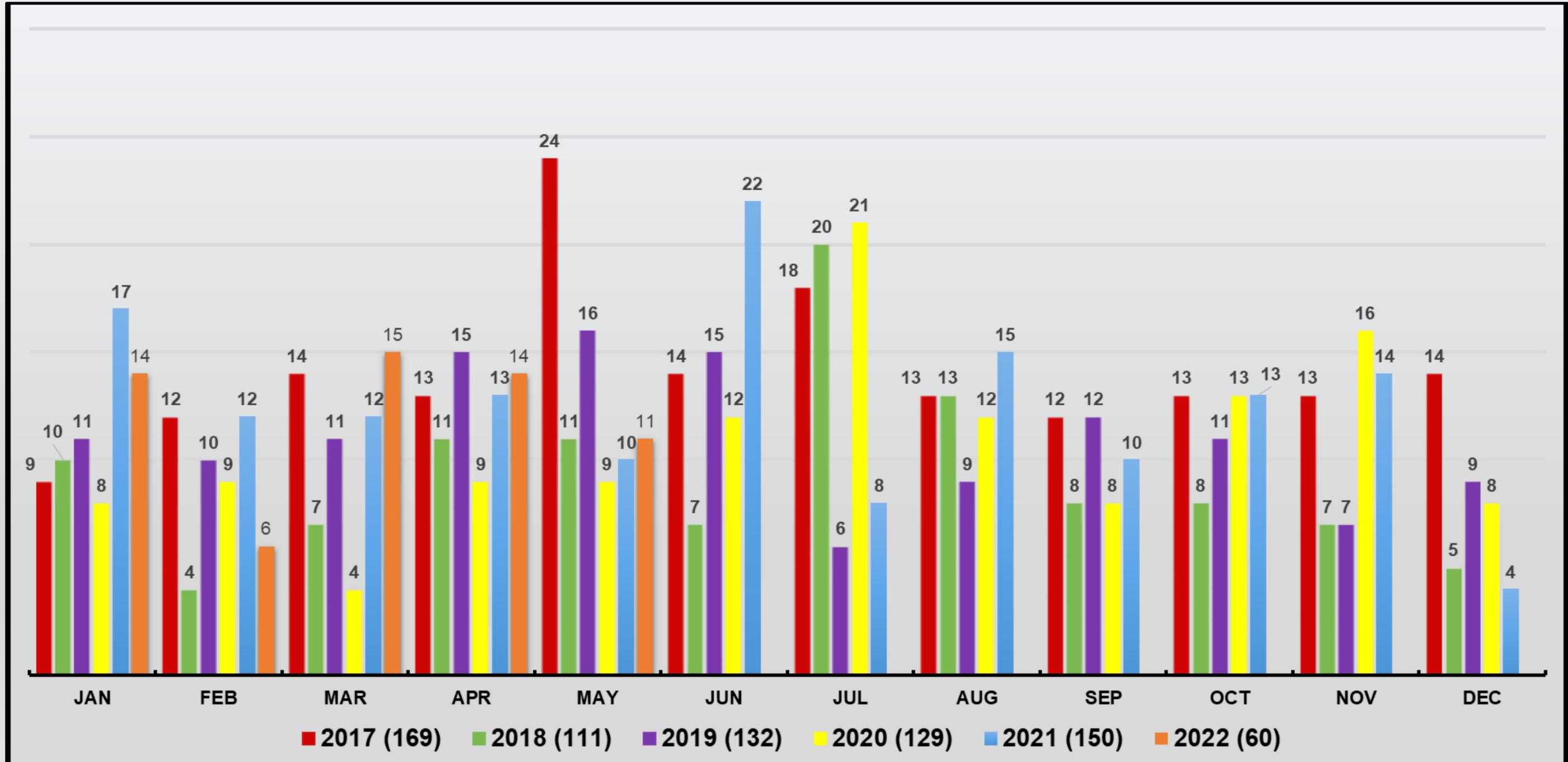
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

HOMICIDE TYPE COMPARISON BY YEAR 2017 – MAY 2022



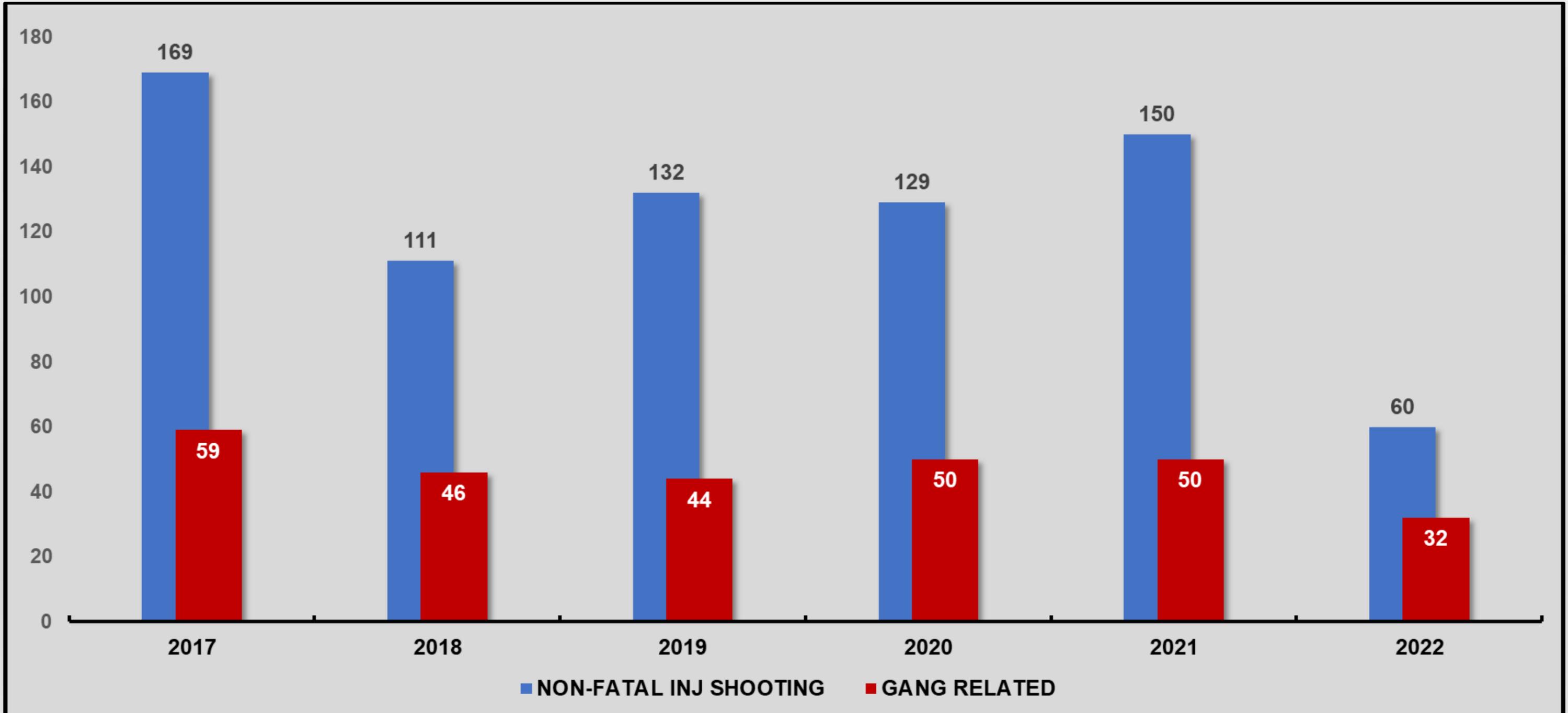
CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

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



CEASEFIRE STATISTICS

NON-FATAL INJURY SHOOTINGS YEAR COMPARISON 2017 – MAY 2022



OFFICE OF

VIOLENCE PREVENTION



OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION

LORA LARSON, MSW
DIRECTOR



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 SYSTEM 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

RESPONSES TO SHOOTINGS

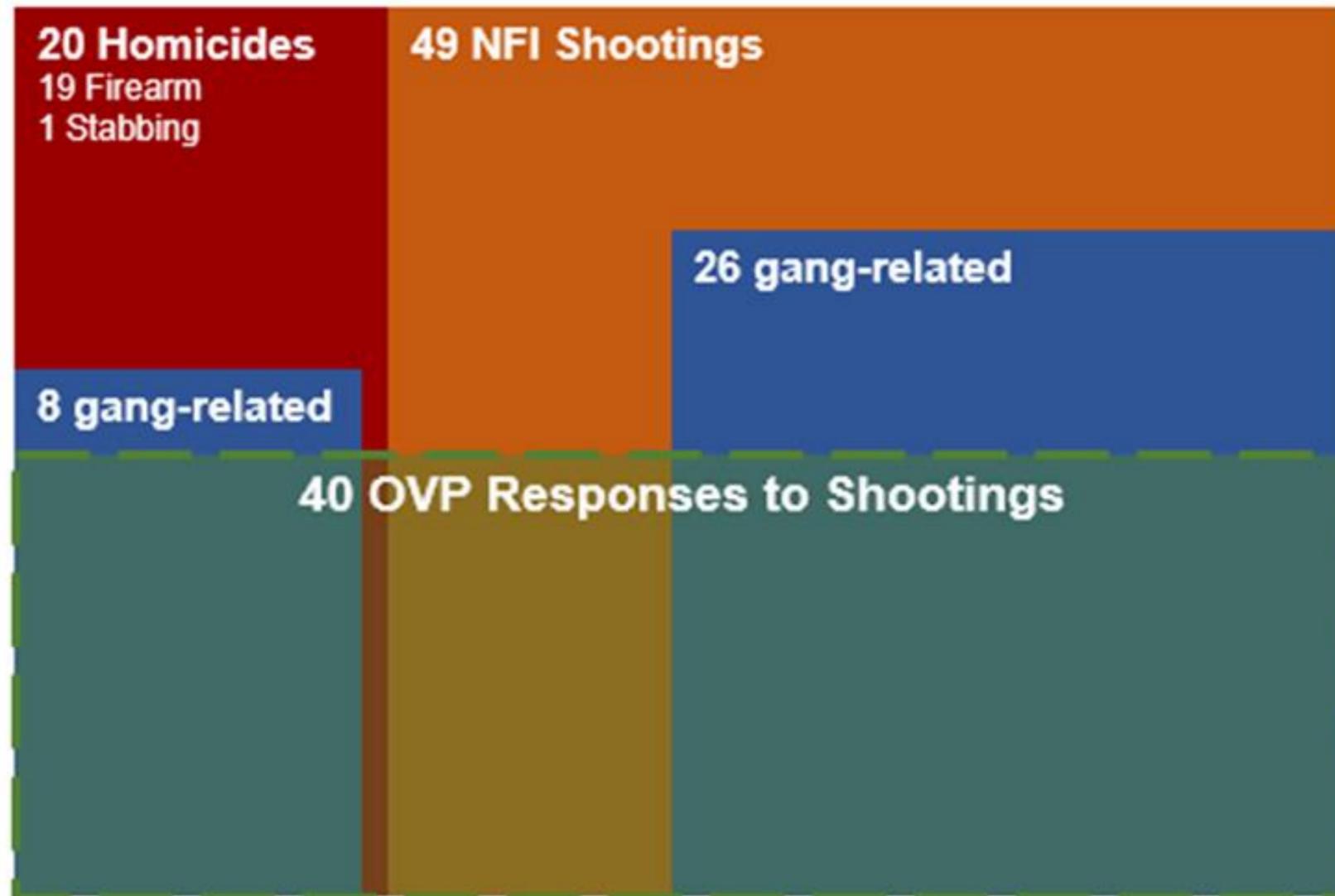
OVP has **responded to 3 out of every 5 shootings** so far in 2022.
Last year at this time, responses happened at 2 of every 5 shootings.

40

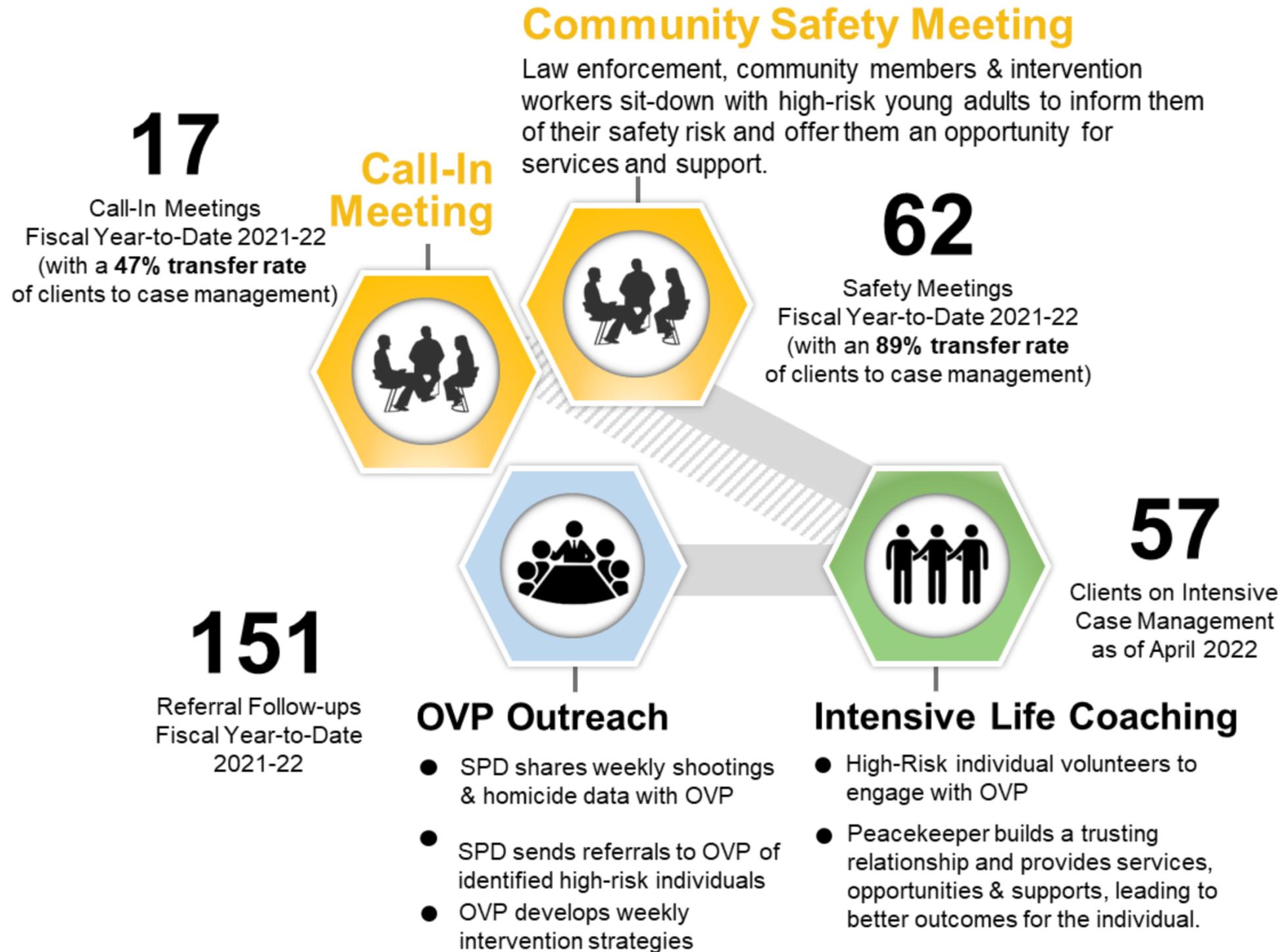
OVP Responses to
Shootings
Jan - April 2022

68

Total Shooting
Incidents
Jan - April 2022



COMMUNICATION INTERVENTIONS & CASE MANAGEMENT



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.

50



Clients supported through social services



121

ID & DMV issues resolved



35

Clients supported in advancing their educational attainment

98



Employment Services including job-placement and job-readiness trainings



19

Family Relocations



42

Housing Assistance/Placements

OVP CURRENT CASELOADS

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



JANUARY 2022 – APRIL 2022

334 GROCERIES



MARCH 2020 – APRIL 2022

4,051 HOTMEALS

CUMULATIVE TOTAL

JANUARY 2022 – APRIL 2022

495 HOTMEALS





OVP CLIENT SUCCESS STORIES



The background features the official seal of the Stockton Police Department. The seal is circular with a gold border. The outer ring contains the text "STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT" at the top and "CALIFORNIA" at the bottom, separated by two stars. The inner circle features a central emblem with a shield, a scale of justice, and a sword, with the year "1850" below it. The text "POLICE OFFICER" and "STOCKTON" are also visible within the inner circle.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATION AND PLANNING

Forecast Based Deployment Stats

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

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

Results for all Forecast Deployment Areas

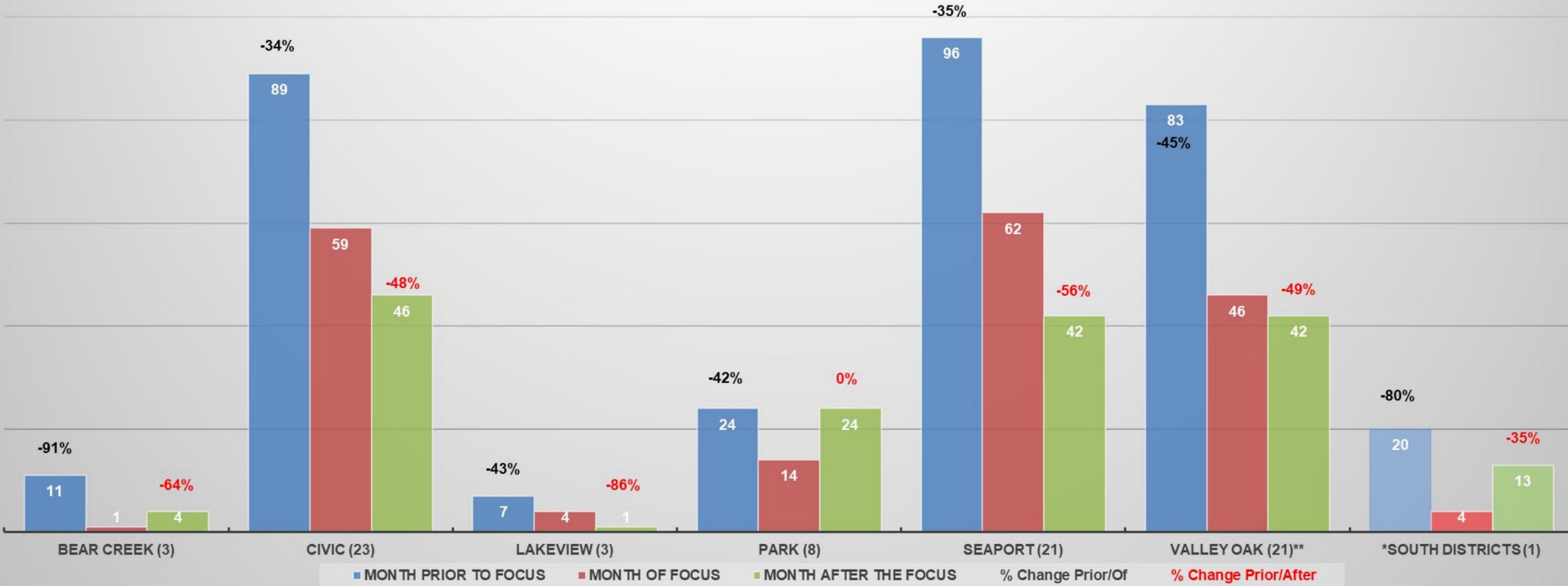
- 42% decrease in gun crime for the month of deployment
- 48% decrease for the month after deployment



STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME
ANALYSIS

In The Forecast Based Deployment Area District Selected **MAR 2016 - APR 2022** Firearm-Related Violent Crimes*



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

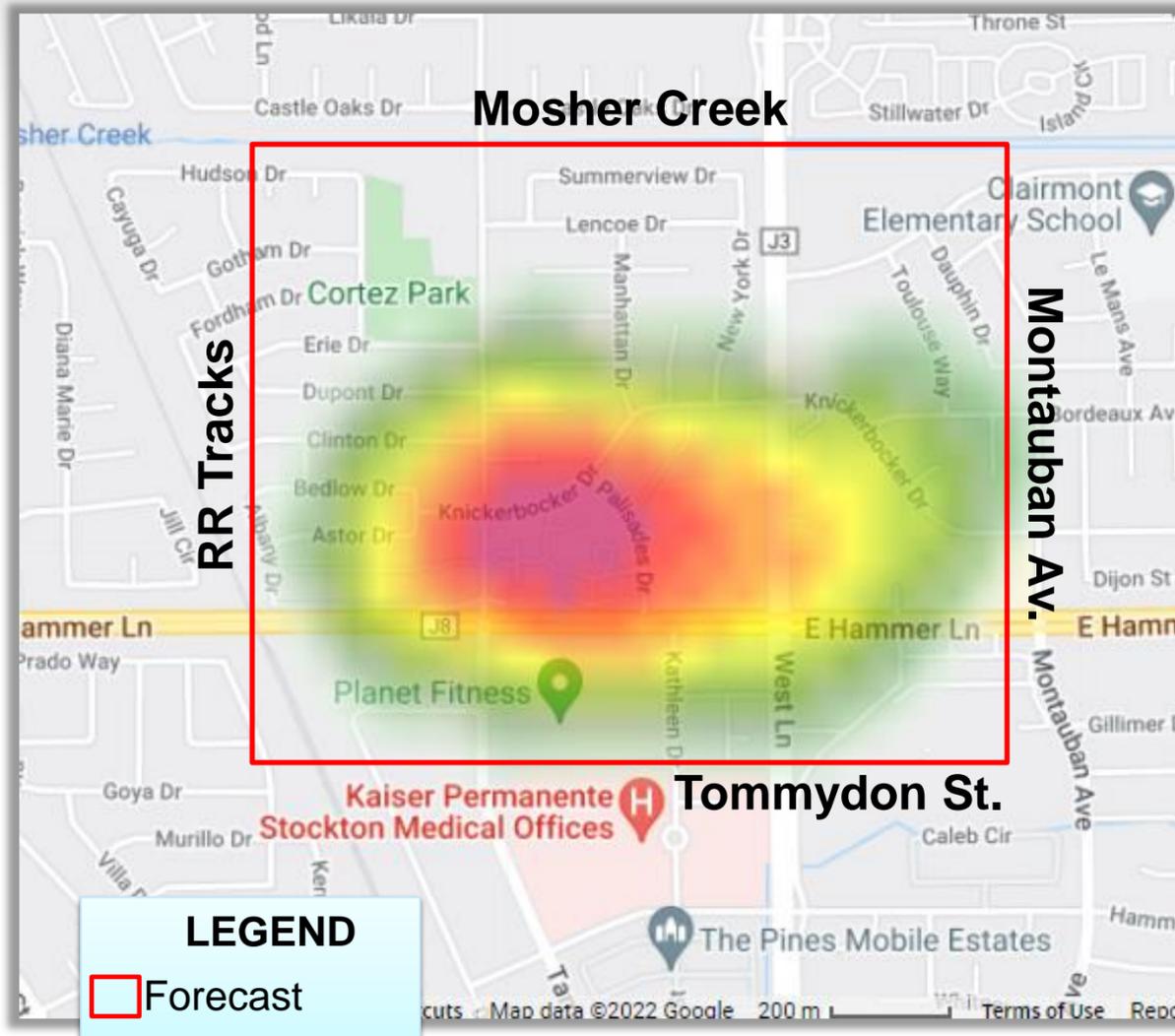
Monthly Forecast Zones

Firearm-Related Violent Crime*

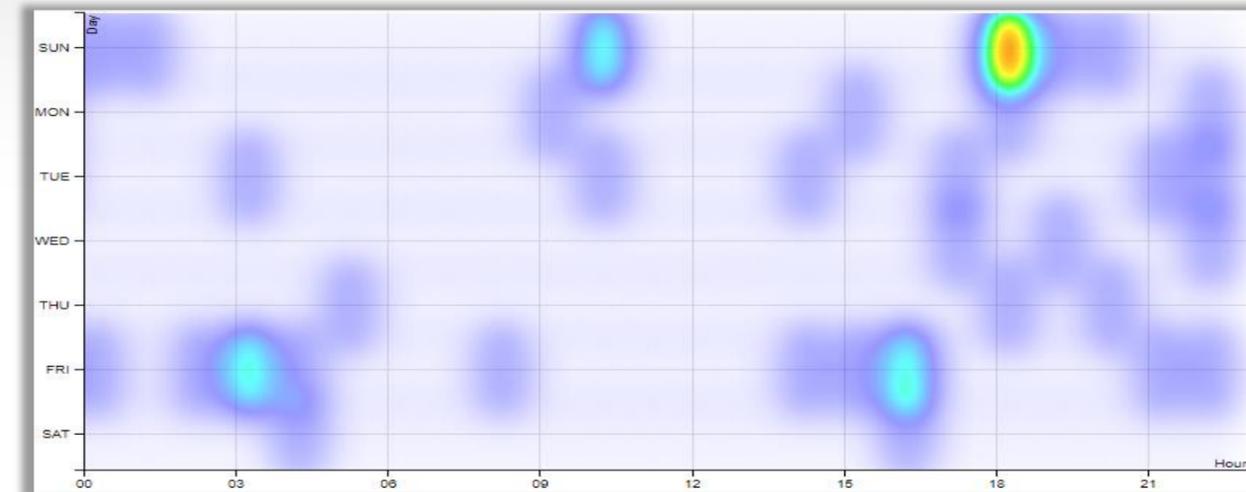
VALLEY OAK PRIMARY FOCUS AREA

April 2022

FOCUS TIME/DAY



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



*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



STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME
ANALYSIS



Goal #2

Strengthen relationships of respect, cooperation, and trust within and between police and communities.



Community Engagement



Engagement Description	Jan – Apr 2021	Jan – Apr 2022	Variance
Watch / Community Group Meetings	41	45	+4
Neighborhood Events / Engagements - Total count of engagements e.g. Coffee with the Police, Cocoa with Cops, Lemonade with the Cops, Trunk or Treats, etc.	1	10	+9

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

X



24

Hours per Officer

=



9,792

Hours required between
Jan 2021 – Dec 2022





Goal #4

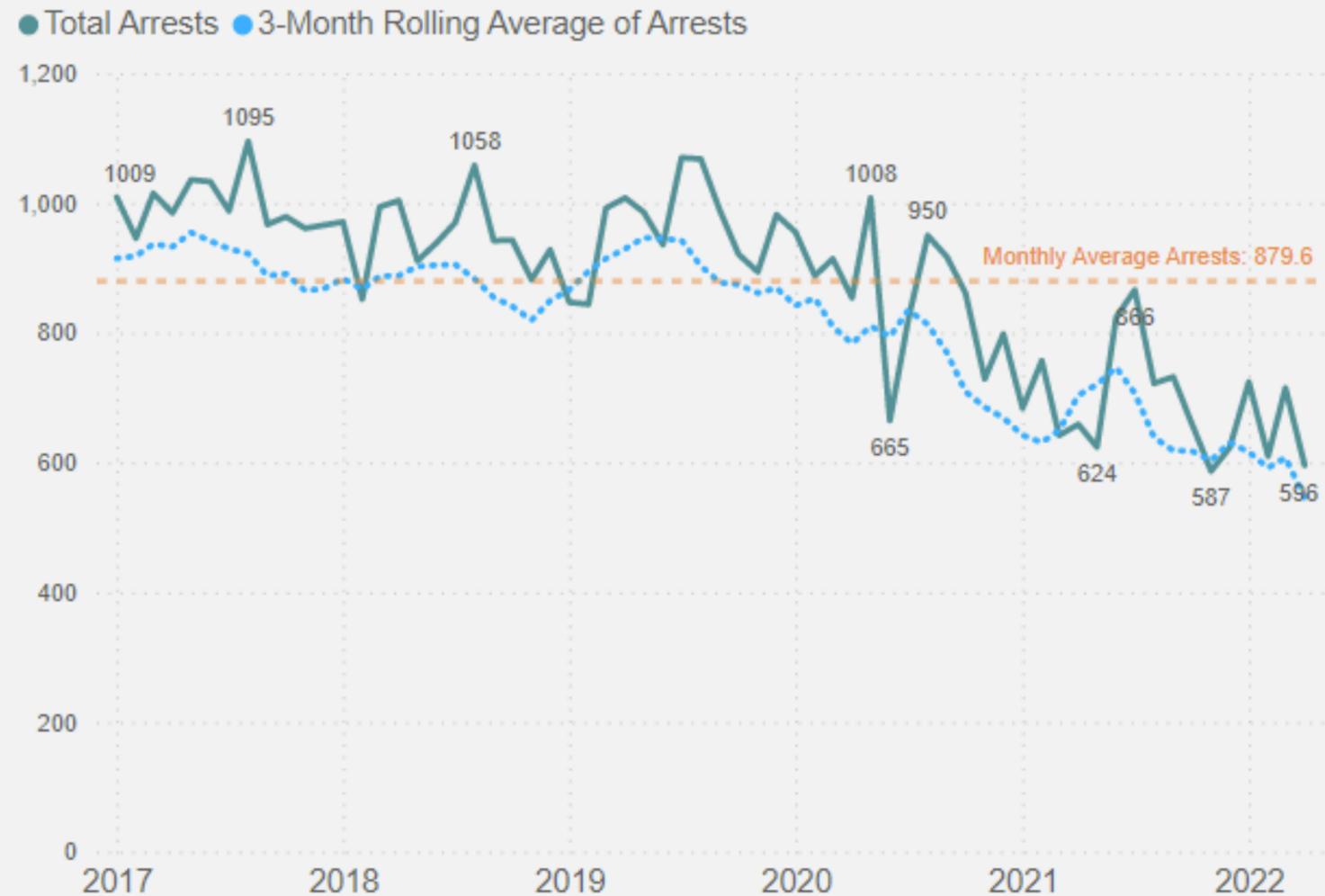
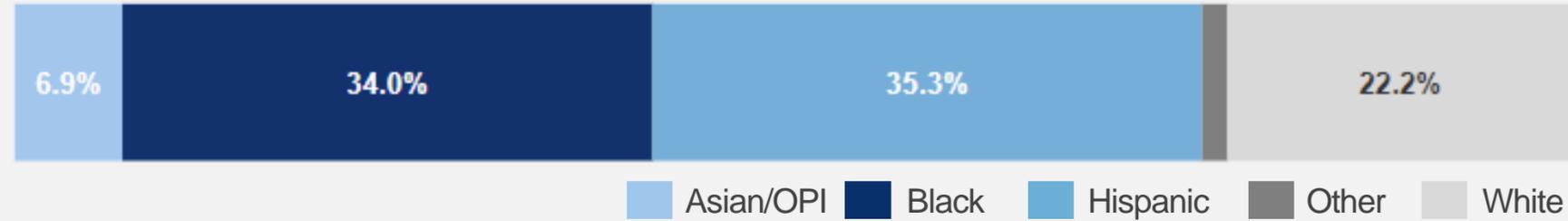
Ensure fair, equitable,
and courteous
treatment for all.



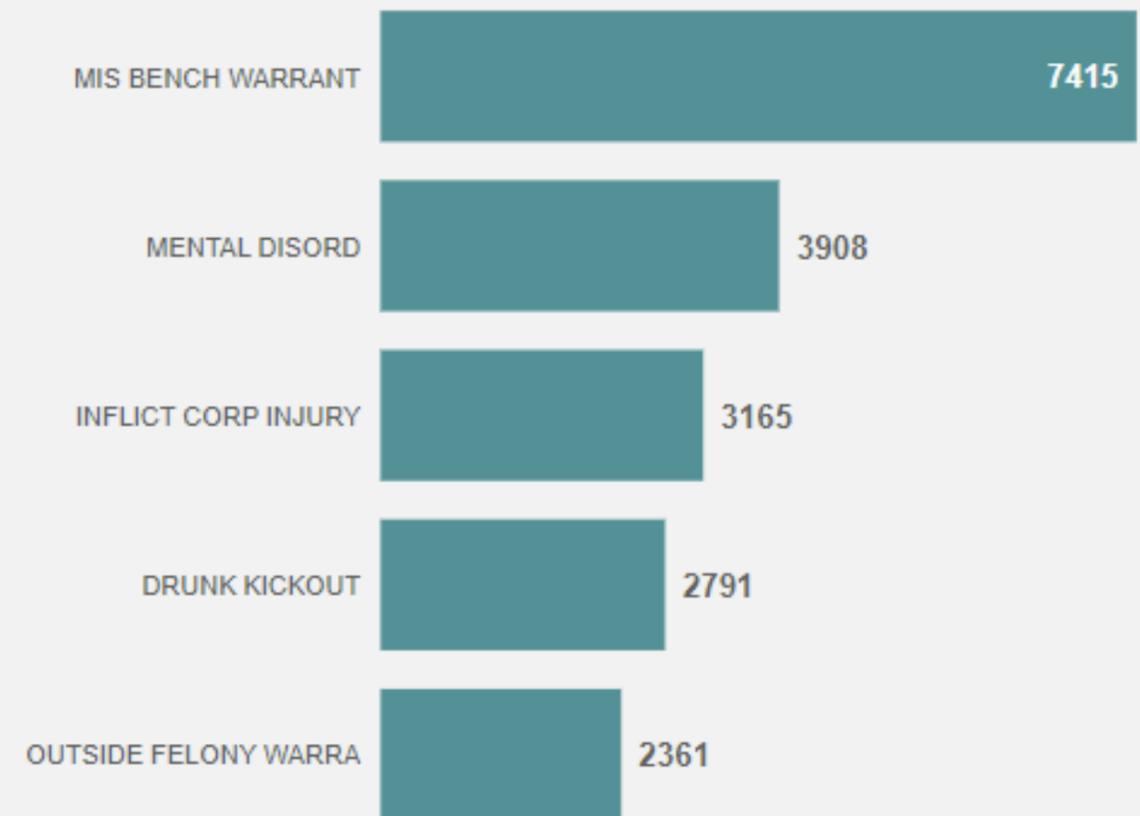
Arrests 2017 – April 2022

The number of monthly arrests in 2022 has stayed below the historic average.

56,296
Total Arrests 2017 - April 2022



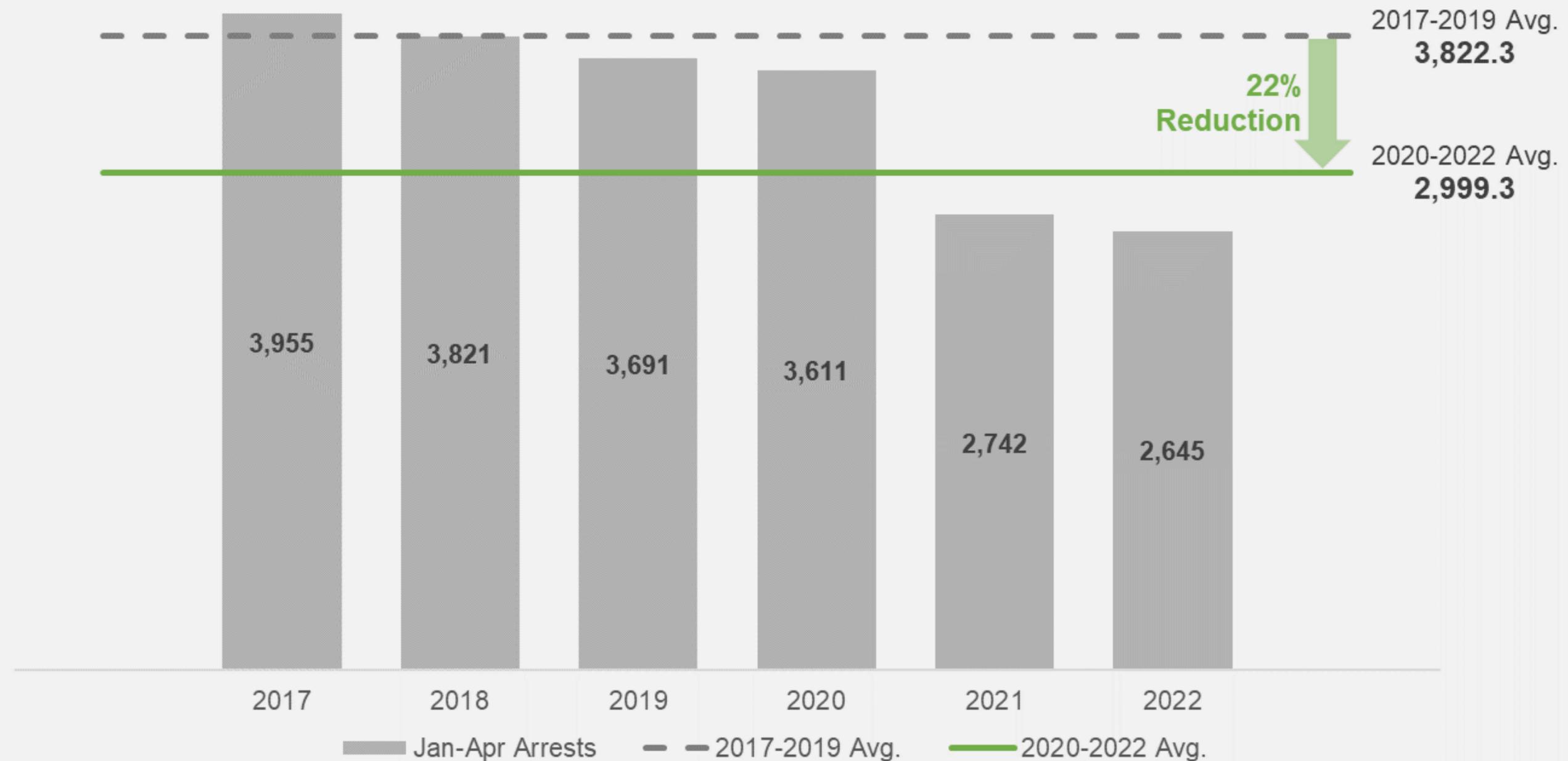
Top 5 Arrest Charges



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%.



Arrests Jan – Apr 2022

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

2,645

Total Arrests

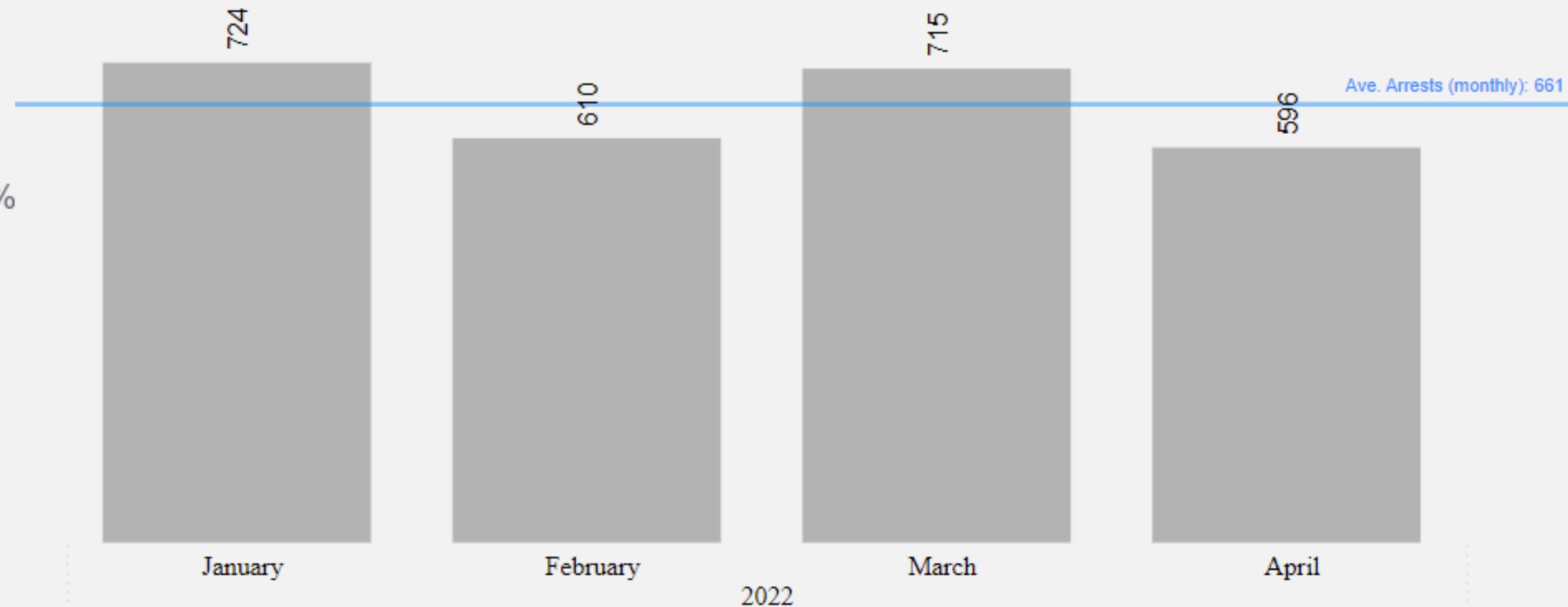
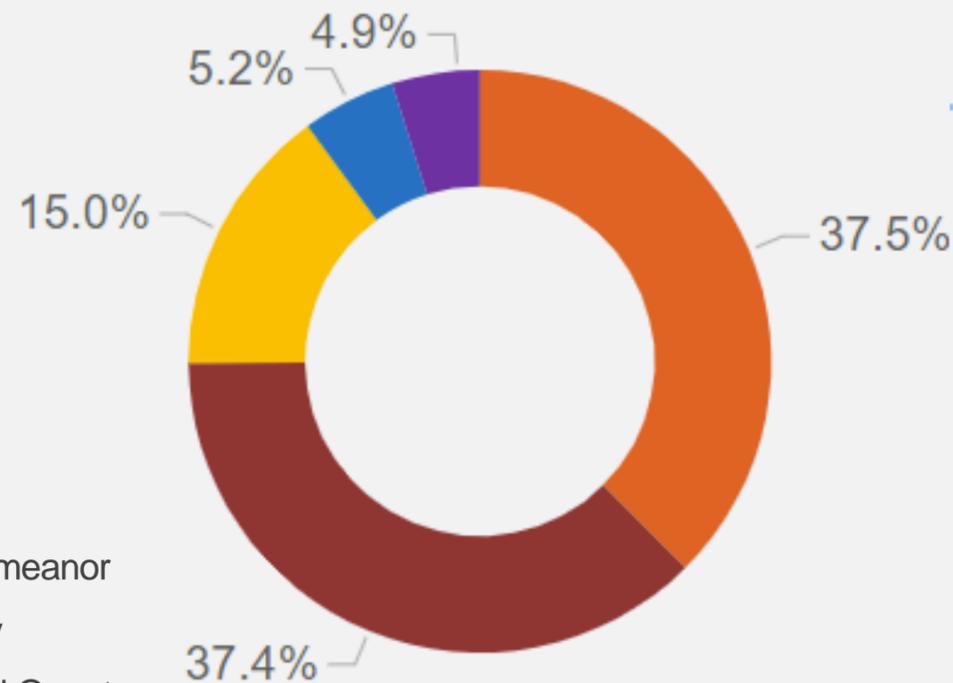
661

Average Monthly Arrests

22

Average Daily Arrests

Total Arrests by Disposition

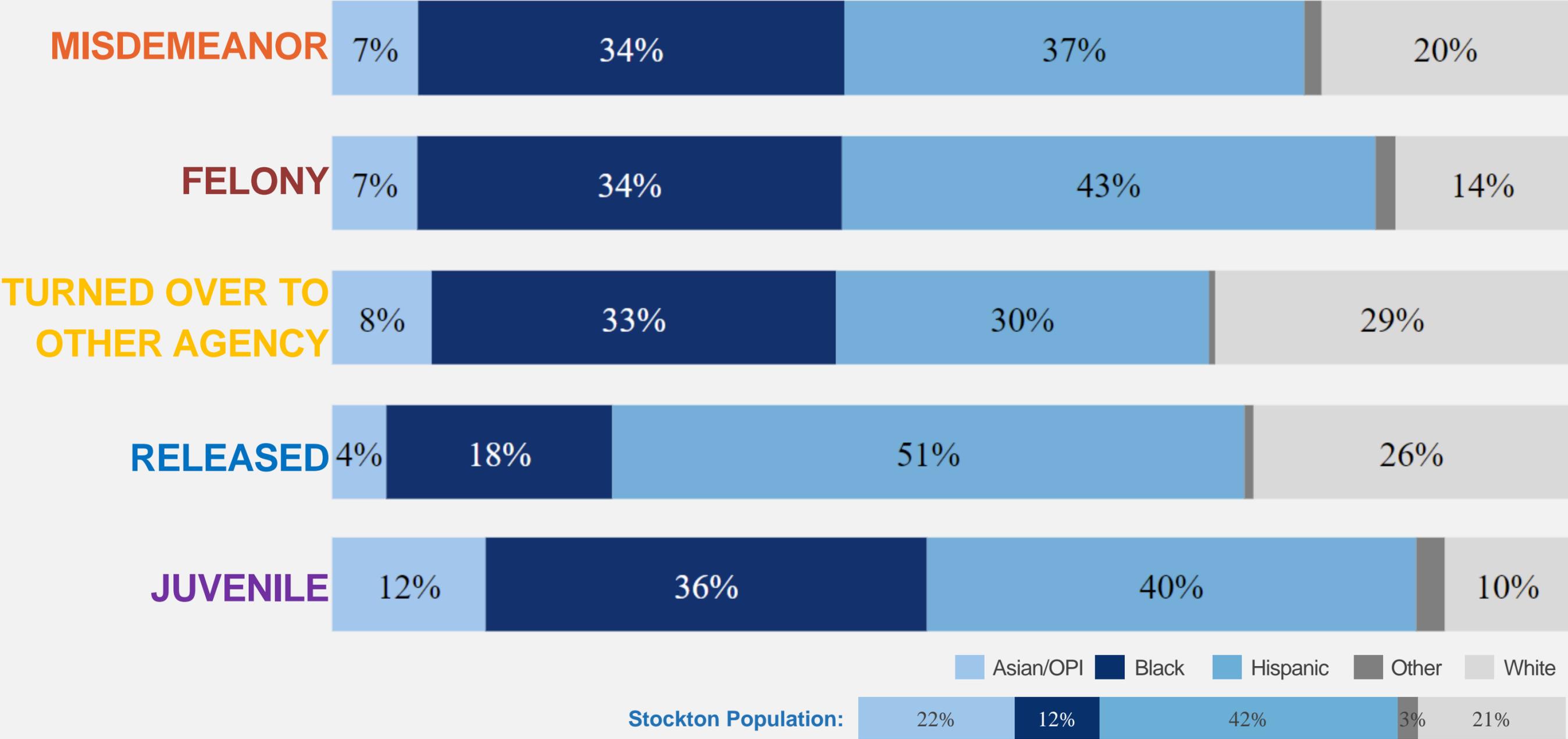


- Misdemeanor
- Felony
- Turned Over to Other Agency
- Released
- Juvenile*

*Juvenile Disposition consists of Juvenile Cited, Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Lectured and Released

Arrests Jan – Apr 2022

Arrest Disposition by Race, Jan – Apr 2022



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

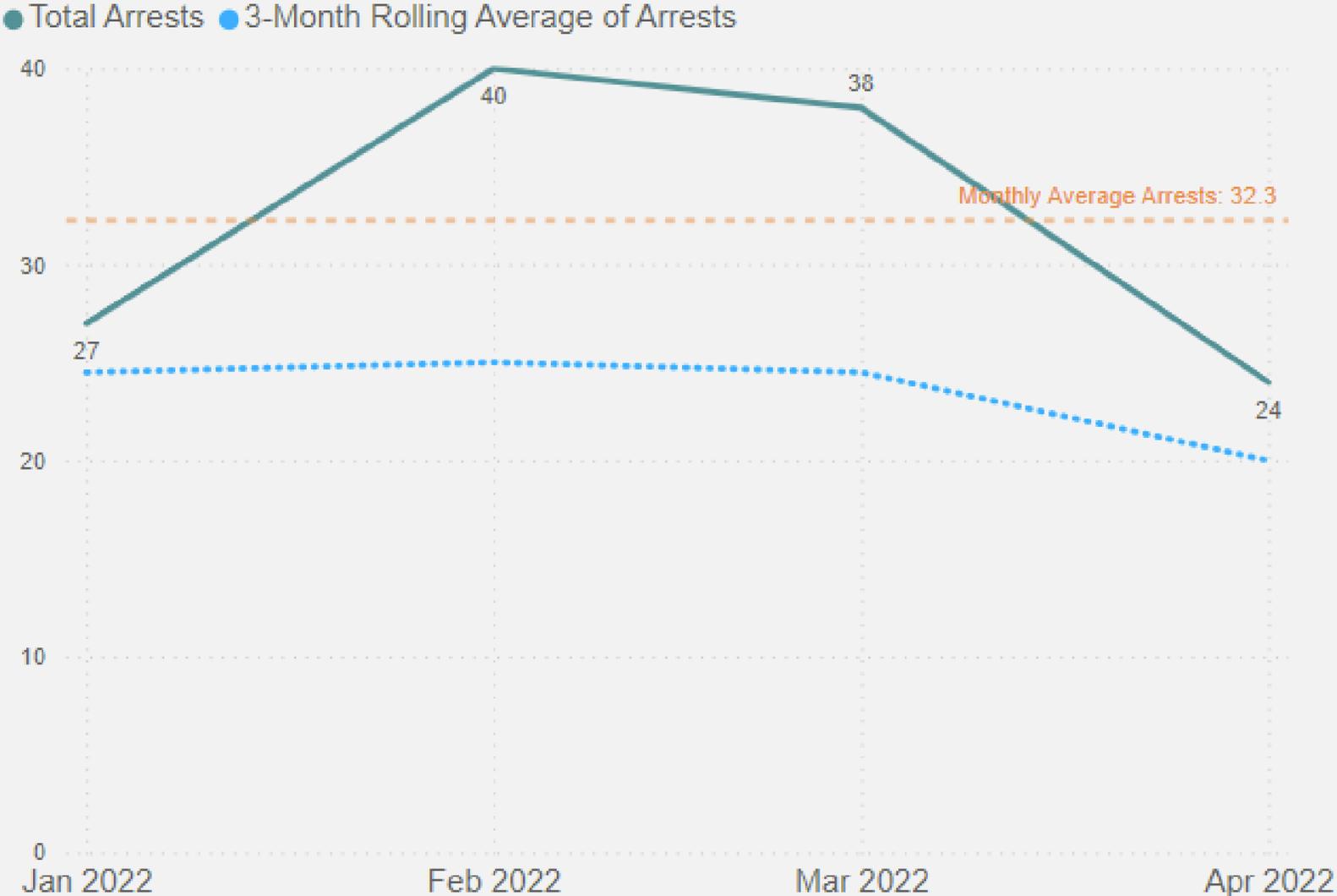
The number of juvenile arrests in 2022 **decreased 11%** compared to the same time in 2021.

129

Total Juvenile Arrests through April 2022



Juvenile Cited Juvenile Hall Lectured and Released



Top 5 Arrest Charges



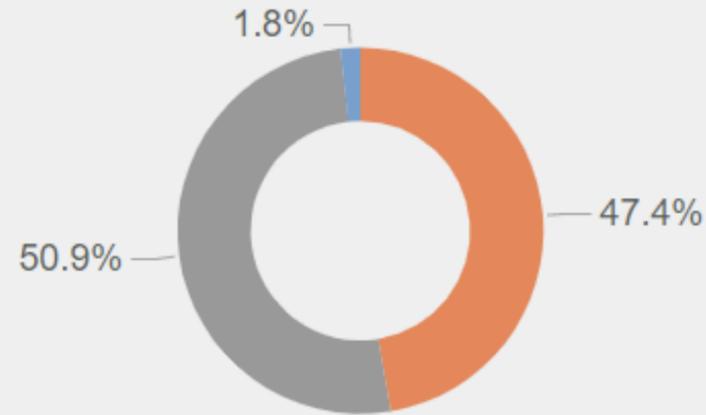
Complaints 2021 – April 2022

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

57

Total Complaints

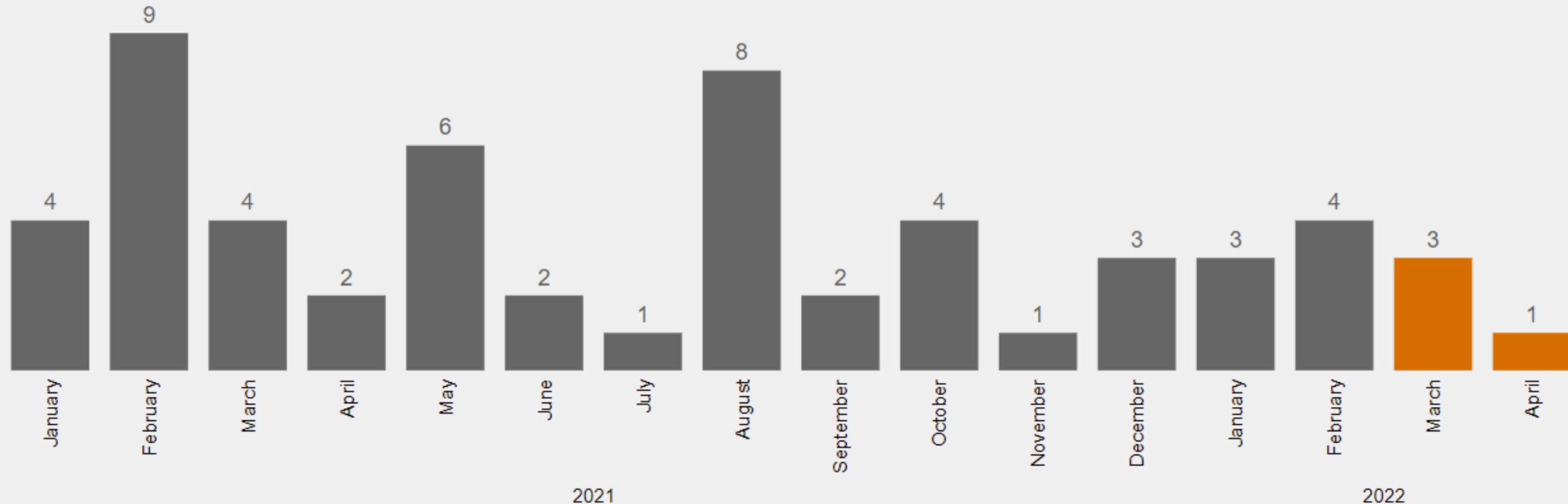
Complaints by Category



Source ● External ● Internal



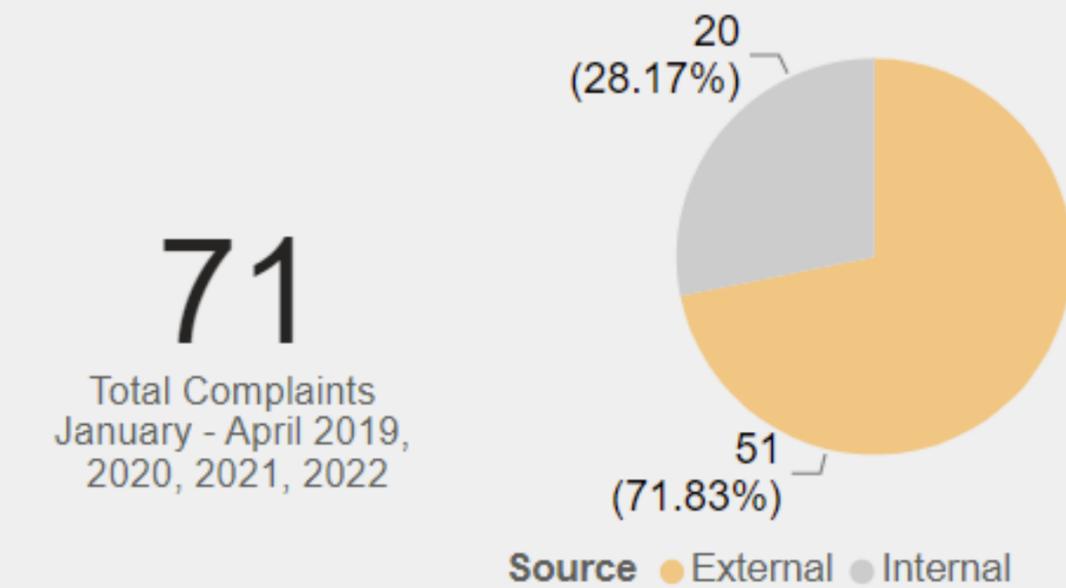
Total Complaints (A,B,C,D)



Note: Category A (Misconduct), B (Procedural), C (Informal), D (Policy). Additional definitions are available in the “Definitions” slides.

Complaints January – April

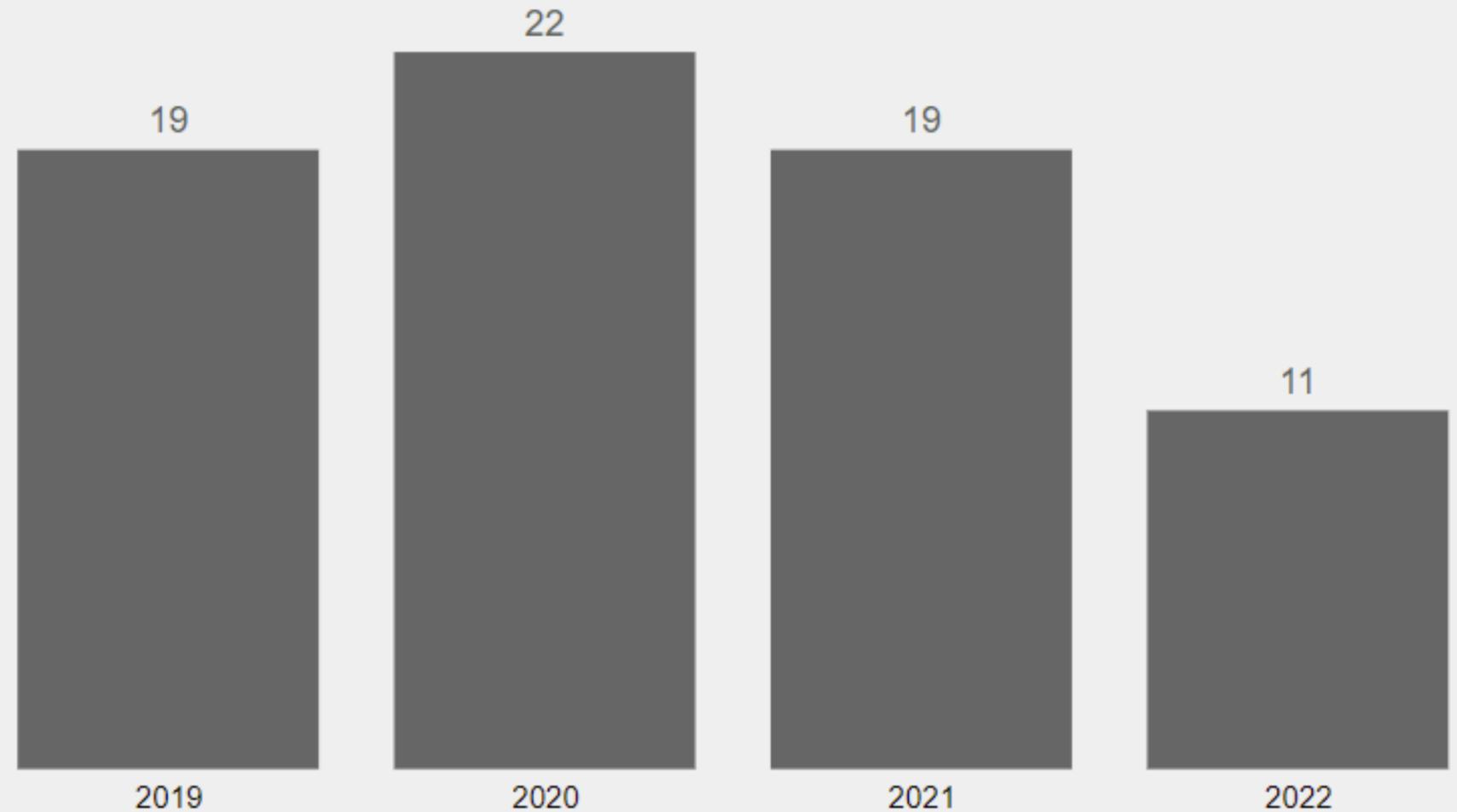
The number of complaints in 2022 is **down 42%** from the same period in 2021.



Total Complaints by Category

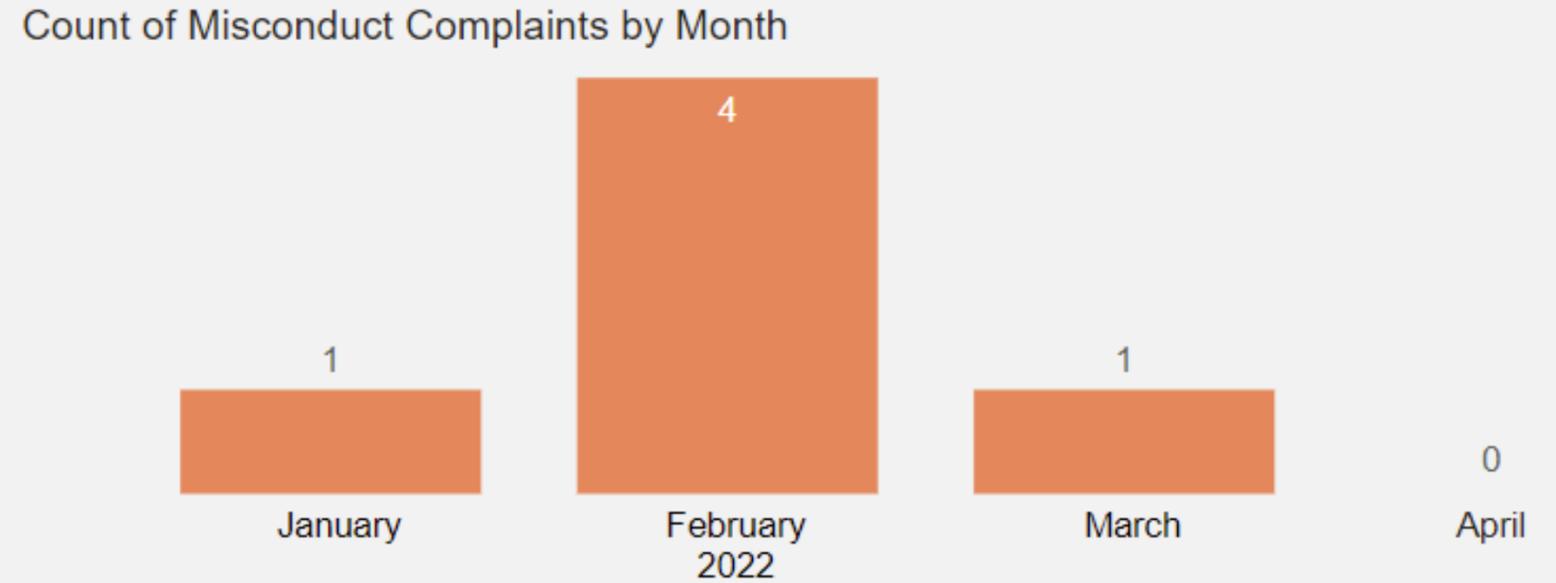
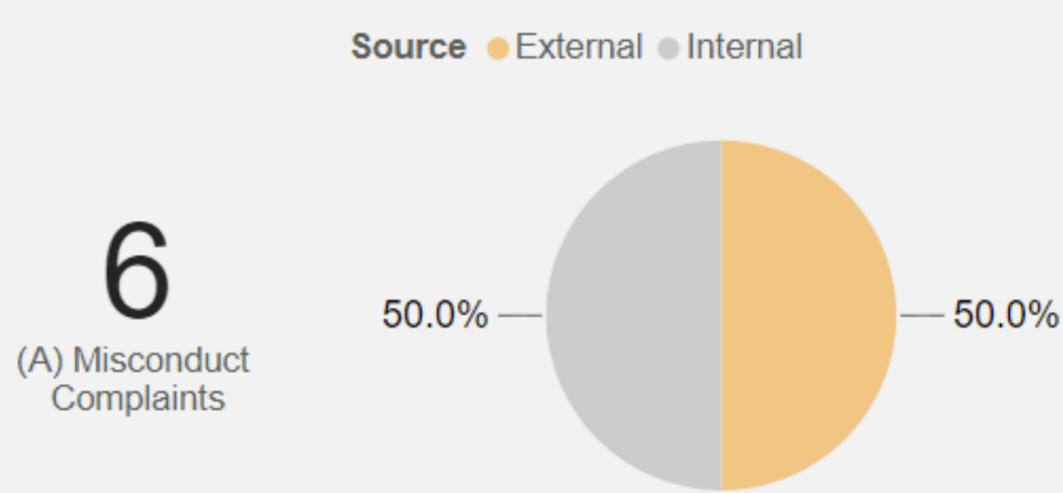


Total Complaints (A,B,C,D) January - April



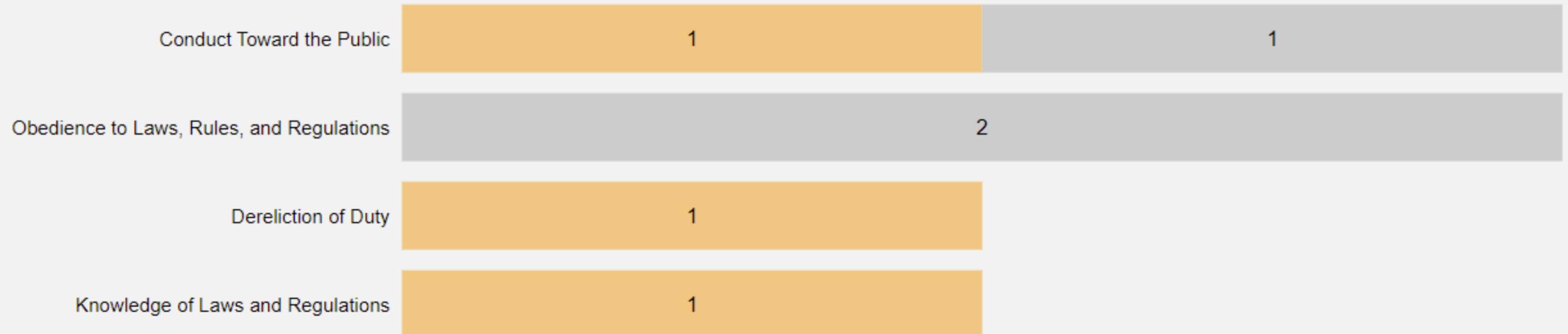
2022 Misconduct Complaints

There were no misconduct complaints (Category A) in April 2022.



Count of Misconduct Complaints by Type and Source

Source ● External ● Internal

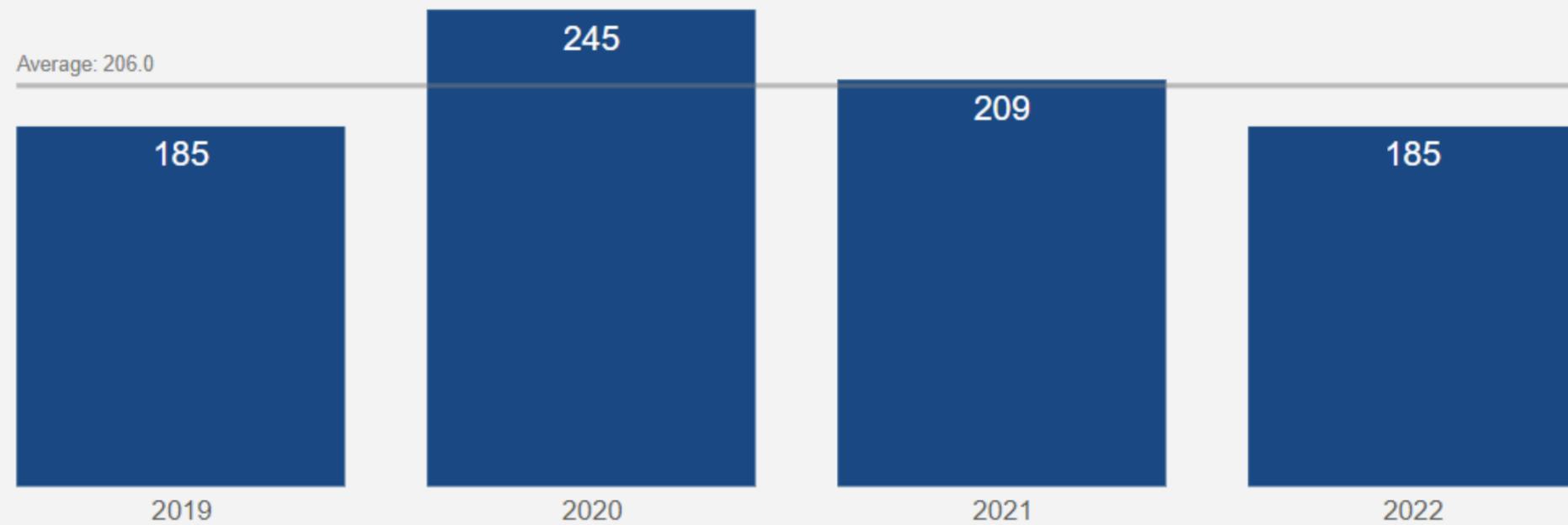


Use of Force 2019 – April 2022

48

The number of use of force incidents in 2022 has **decreased 11%** compared to 2021.

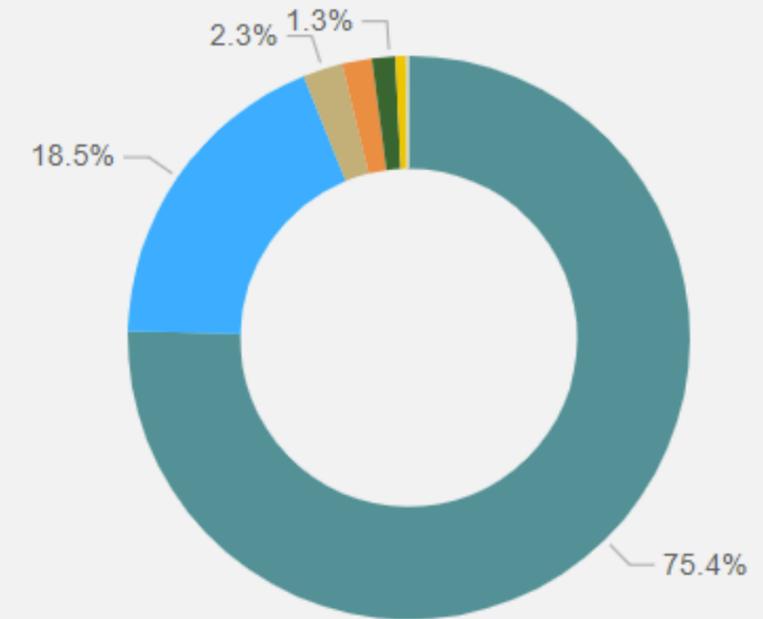
January - April Use of Force Incidents by Year



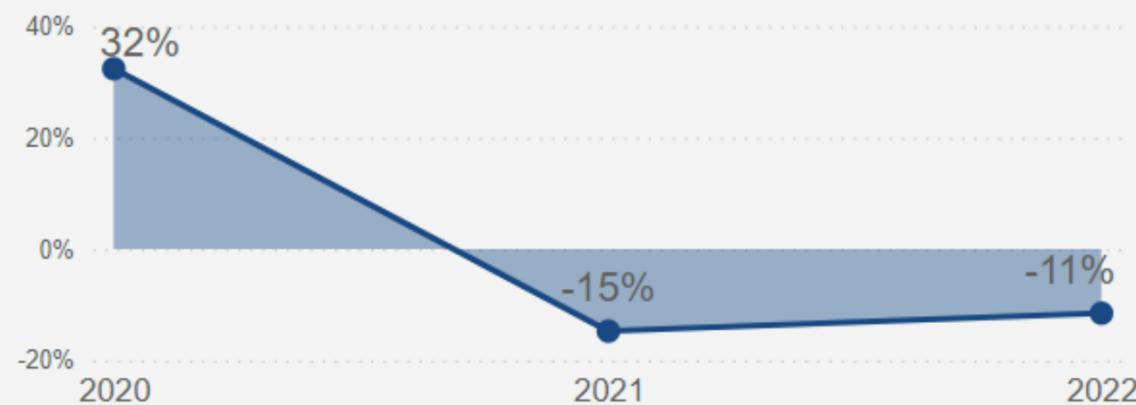
January – April 2022

524
Uses of Force

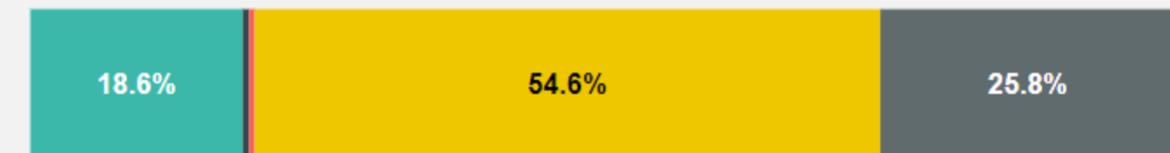
- Type of Force
- Weaponless Defense
 - Safewrap
 - Impact Weapon
 - Spitnet
 - Canine
 - Firearm
 - Vehicle



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



194
Suspects



- Complaint of Pain
- Fatal Injury
- Great Bodily Injury
- No Injury
- Visible Injury



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.

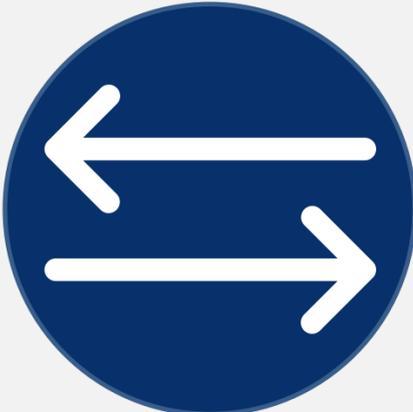


Chief's Community Advisory Board

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

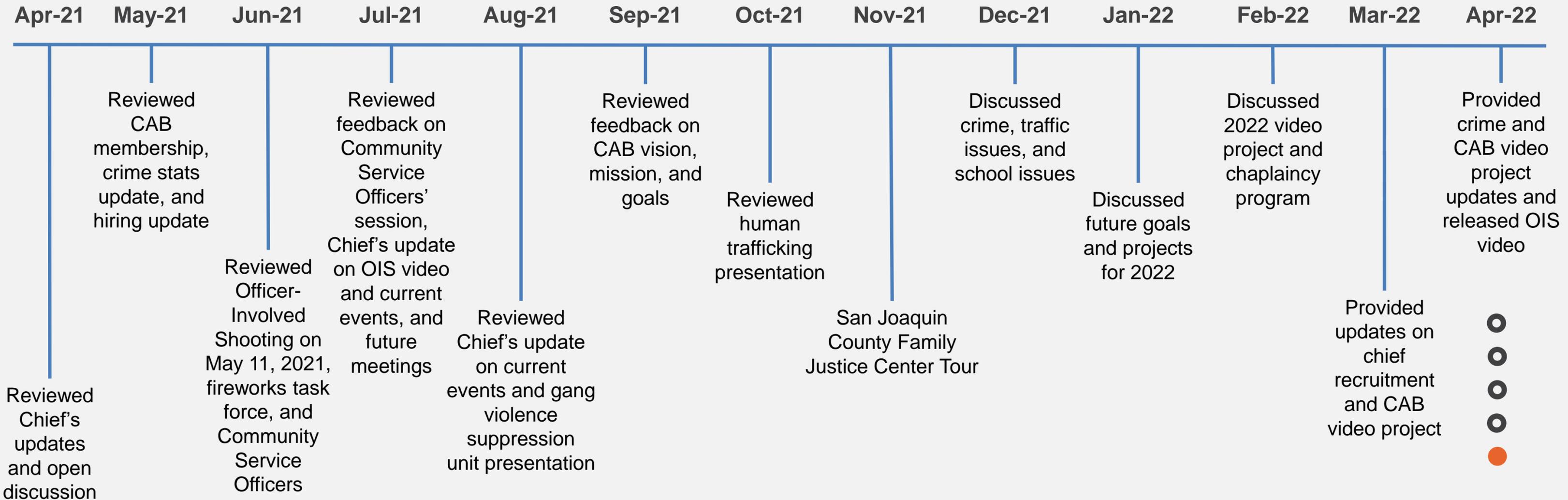


Sharing of concerns on
crime and police relations



Sharing of information
on current Department
initiatives

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.

Definitions-Complaints

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.

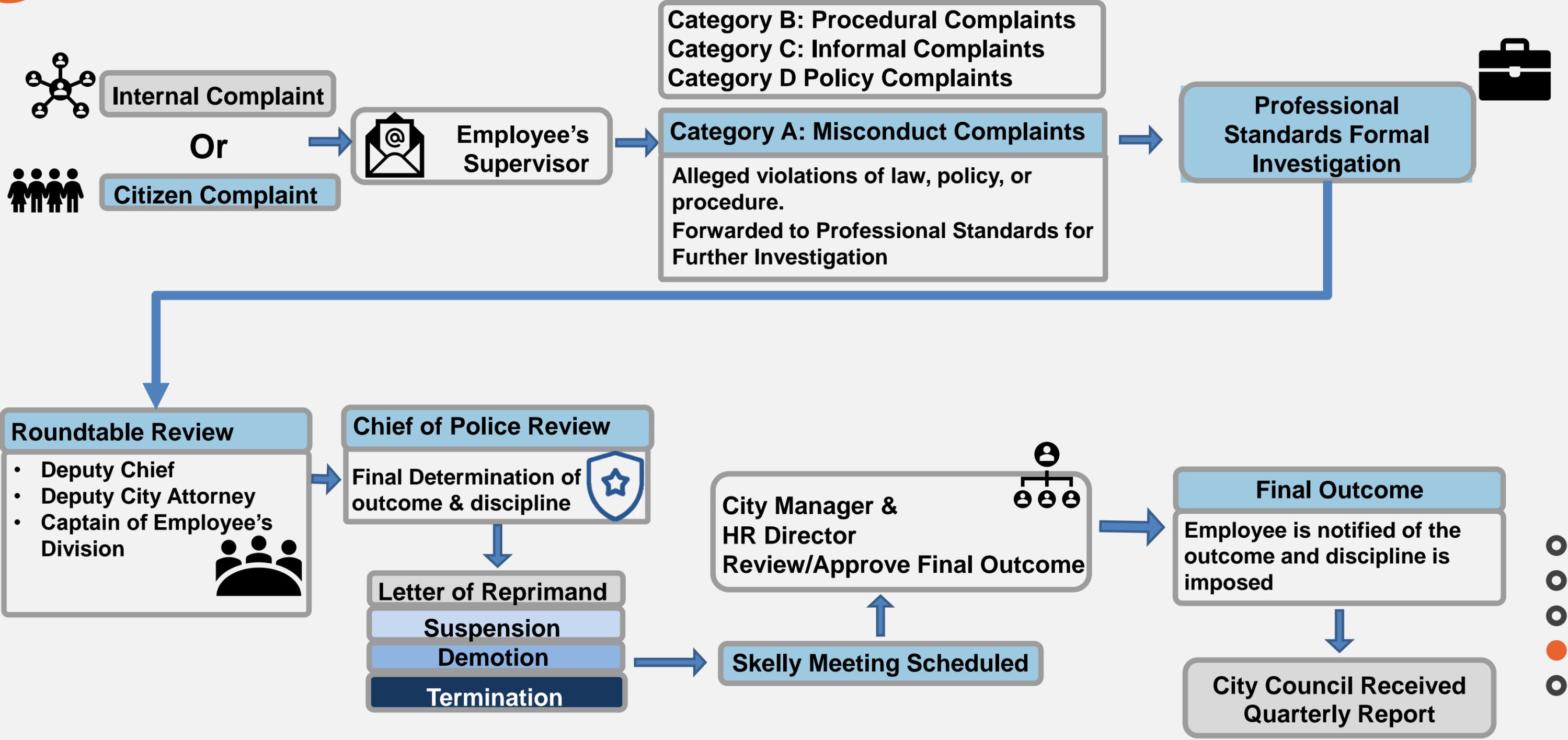
Examples:

- 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.

Complaint Process



Definitions-Types of Force

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."

Definitions-Types of Force

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.

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

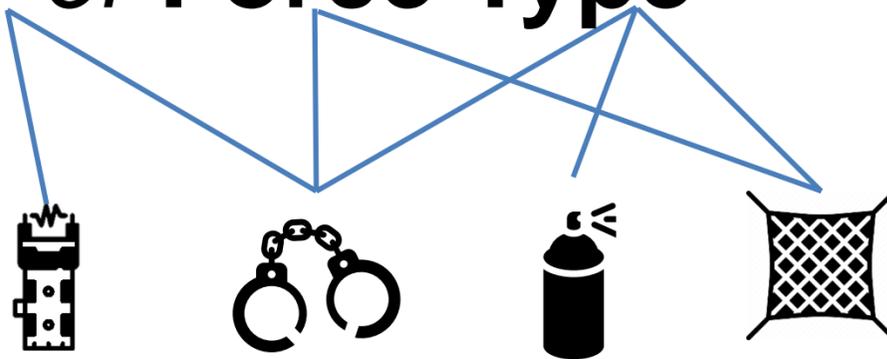
 Per Incident

 Per Officer 

Per Suspect



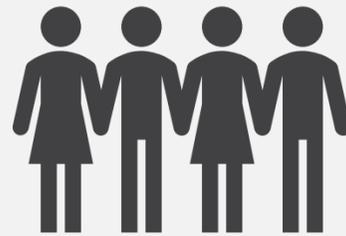
Per Force Type



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.**

