To work in partnership with the community to protect life and property, solve neighborhood problems, and enhance the quality of life in our city.
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It is my pleasure to present the Sacramento Police Department’s 2011 Annual Report. This report provides comprehensive information and statistics on a wide range of topics including crime, traffic, our staffing and budget, and recent changes to our Department. Also included are several pages featuring what was new to our Department in 2011 such as upgraded technology and equipment that will enable our personnel to work more effectively and efficiently.

The Annual Report provides a yearly snapshot of the Sacramento Police Department by providing current vital statistics, as well as showing changes in statistics over time with 5-year comparisons. The changes, evident in this year’s annual report, reveal the continued serious economic challenges our city and Department have been facing.

In spite of the ongoing challenges, the Sacramento Police Department remains committed to serving the community through the best use of our resources as well as continued excellent service our community deserves.

Rick Braziel
Chief of Police
Office Descriptions

In 2011, the Sacramento Police Department reorganized into four offices for greater efficiency. Two offices were renamed to better reflect their functions, the Office of Homeland Security was consolidated into the Office of Operational Services, and several divisions were moved. Each office is now overseen by a deputy chief.

The **Office of the Chief (OOC)** is responsible for developing and communicating the vision of the Department. This office plans, organizes, and directs Departmental policies and activities. Fiscal and Personnel are overseen by this office as well as Internal Affairs, Professional Standards, Criminal Intelligence, Crime Analysis, Government Affairs, and the Public Information Office.

The **Office of Field Services (OFS)** is responsible for providing the Department’s frontline services. These include the Patrol Division (located at the three neighborhood substations) and the Communications Division (911 center). These two divisions most often provide our first point of contact with the community and provide most of our services.

The **Office of Operational Services (OOS)** includes Metro which oversees Special Operations like K9 and SWAT, and Traffic/Air Operations. This office also includes Regional Services which encompasses Homeland Security, Training, and Public Safety Information Technology. Contracts Services is also part of this office and includes the reserve officer program and all operations the Department provides under contract to hospitals, schools, Regional Transit, and the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency.

The **Office of Investigations (OOI)** is responsible for developing information leading to the arrest of criminal offenders. It includes Detectives and Forensics, and also oversees Records and Evidence/Property.
Jurisdiction & Population

State of California

City of Sacramento

Incorporated Cities

Sacramento Police Beats
99.2 Square Miles

10-YEAR POPULATION GROWTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>34,256,789</td>
<td>34,725,516</td>
<td>35,163,609</td>
<td>35,570,847</td>
<td>35,869,173</td>
<td>36,116,202</td>
<td>36,399,676</td>
<td>36,704,375</td>
<td>36,966,713</td>
<td>37,223,900</td>
<td>37,427,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>412,918</td>
<td>423,084</td>
<td>429,918</td>
<td>436,799</td>
<td>442,662</td>
<td>445,774</td>
<td>452,711</td>
<td>458,965</td>
<td>463,633</td>
<td>466,470</td>
<td>469,477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: California State Department of Finance, E-1 and E-4 January 1 Population Estimates - Rev. 2011
The Capital of California
Sacramento is the capital city of California, the 8th largest economy in the world. The city is bordered by two large rivers and a network of levees. The Capitol attracts large public gatherings, dignitary visits, and protests which pose unique public safety challenges. In addition, Sacramento’s large downtown core, with an estimated daytime population increase of 100,000 due to the influx of state and office workers, requires policing strategies that differ from suburban policing.

Smart Policing - Keeping Sacramento Safe
Sacramento’s staffing is well below the city’s need. This makes “smart policing” - directing resources in the most effective way - crucial. Some strategies employed by the Sacramento Police Department include:

- **Sacramento Safe Community Partnership** - a collaboration formed between a variety of government and community groups after Sacramento was identified as having the second worst violent crime rate per capita of the top 10 cities in California. The strategy revolves around identifying the small percentage of youth and young adults responsible for the most crime and offering alternatives such as education, social services, counseling, job training and mentoring. The goal is to reduce gun violence, help young people avoid further involvement in the criminal justice system and strengthen their employment prospects.

- **“Comp Stat” model of policing** - the timely gathering of accurate crime information which is analyzed, mapped, and provided to commanders on a weekly basis. Police personnel are directed to each beat and shift based on workload and need. Crime stats are continuously reassessed and resources directed accordingly.

- **Learning from leaders** - reaching out to the community, including the private sector, for valuable lessons. The Sacramento Police Department believes in leadership development. Informational sessions have been held with corporate leaders of Sacramento on best practices in leader development.
The Sacramento Police Department serves the community through a variety of facilities located throughout Sacramento. There are three substations located in the North, Central, and South command areas (delineated by color on the map). Patrol officers and specialized teams are deployed from these locations.

Police Headquarters, known as the Public Safety Administration Building, is home to Police Administration and Investigations, as well as several support functions such as Records, Information Technology, and Fiscal.

The Public Safety Administration Building is shared by the Police and Fire Departments. A public counter for filing police reports is located at each of the stations, however only the counter at Headquarters remained open by the end of 2011 due to budget cuts. A public counter is open at the Sequoia Pacific Boulevard facility for evidence and property-related business.

The Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), notated but not shown on the map, is located at the former Mather AFB site and is used jointly for training by the Police Department, Fire Department, and Sacramento Sheriff’s Department. It is also used to train drivers of all City vehicles to minimize driving risks and accidents. “Drive Safe Sacramento,” a drivers training program for the community, is also located at EVOC.
Crime Statistics

There have been decreases in the overall crime rate over the last several years. In 2011, the overall crime rate dropped 9.7% from the year before, and decreased almost 26% in five years (from 2007 to 2011).

2010-2011 Uniform Crime Report Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIME</th>
<th>2010*</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>CHANGE</th>
<th>% CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>-18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>1,493</td>
<td>1,163</td>
<td>-330</td>
<td>-22.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>2,421</td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td>-399</td>
<td>-16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>5,003</td>
<td>4,143</td>
<td>-860</td>
<td>-17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny</td>
<td>11,140</td>
<td>11,078</td>
<td>-62</td>
<td>-0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>4,005</td>
<td>3,335</td>
<td>-670</td>
<td>-16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearly Total</td>
<td>24,259</td>
<td>21,912</td>
<td>-2,347</td>
<td>-9.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some numbers may vary from previous reports as crimes are reported or re-classified.

Source: SPD Records Section
Crime by Area

2011 Violent Crimes

**Legend**
- 0 Crimes
- 1 - 6 Crimes
- 7 - 11 Crimes
- 12 - 16 Crimes
- 17 - 23 Crimes
- 24 - 34 Crimes

**Violent Crimes** depicted in this map include homicide; aggravated assault; shooting into an occupied/unoccupied dwelling/vehicle; rape; brandishing a deadly weapon/firearm only; robbery; carjacking; and home invasion robbery. Areas in white represent locations where none of the above-listed crimes were reported. *Source: SPD Crime Analysis Unit*

2011 Property Crimes

**Legend**
- 0 Crimes
- 1 - 26 Crimes
- 27 - 41 Crimes
- 42 - 63 Crimes
- 64 - 103 Crimes
- 104 - 180 Crimes

**Property Crimes** depicted in this map include burglary; vandalism; vehicle theft; and grand theft. Areas in white represent locations where none of the above-listed crimes were reported. *Source: SPD Crime Analysis Unit*
The Communications Center’s call volume has been steadily decreasing over the past few years. These decreases are due in part to an automated call routing system that provides callers with detailed information about the Police Department’s services and offers direct transfer options to other city resources. Sacramento’s 311 system also handles informational calls that used to come to the Communications Center. The Department’s online presence is also a contributing factor as Sacramento citizens can now research helicopter activity, find appropriate phone numbers, and file crime reports online. On average, less than half of the calls received at the Communications Center result in an officer being dispatched.
Calls for Service

1. Incomplete calls - Dispatcher is unable to speak to the caller to determine nature of occurrence; or caller hangs up prior to 911 being answered
2. All Units Broadcast - Call type for incoming calls for service no longer in progress such as petty thefts and reckless drivers. Officers typically not assigned to these calls

Dispatcher answer and officer response times on calls for service are dependent upon dispatcher and officer staffing which must keep pace with population increases in order to maintain service levels. Workload levels, which can be dependent on a number of factors including time of year, types of incoming calls and large scale occurrences, can also affect answer and response times.

Priority Definitions:
1 - Officer initiated emergency requests for help (not shown)
2 - Any emergency situation requiring immediate police response to preserve life or apprehend the responsible person
3 - Any call against a person occurring within 15 minutes or less, calls with the potential to escalate to violence, and at-risk missing persons
4 - Time element misdemeanors, report calls requiring a sworn officer, nighttime ringing alarms
5 - Report calls and daytime ringing alarms where an immediate response is not required
6 - Lower priority calls, parking violations, burglary reports, found property/evidence

Source: SPD Crime Analysis Unit
Patrol

Patrol is one of the most visible functions of the Police Department because patrol officers are who the community sees responding to calls for service. Our patrol operations are divided into three area Commands as follows:

- **North Command** – Northwest District 1 (serving North and South Natomas) and Northeast District 2 (serving Robla, Del Paso Heights, Strawberry Manor and Arden Fair)
- **Central Command** – Central District 3 (serving Downtown, Midtown and CSUS area) and East District 6 (serving Oak Park, Stockton Blvd, Elder Creek and the Southeast part of the city that is south of Hwy 50 and east of Hwy 99)
- **South Command** – Southwest District 4 (serving Broadway, Land Park, Pocket and the Executive Airport) and South District 5 (serving Florin, Meadowview, and Mack down to Cosumnes River College)

Despite substantial budget cuts, our Department remains committed to maintaining dispatch and patrol staffing (which currently represents more than half of the over 600 sworn employees). With resources stretched thin, the Department has had to scale back and direct attention to priority calls for service such as assaults, injury accidents, and crimes in progress.

Since we no longer have the benefit of Problem Oriented Police (POP) teams and Community Service Officers (CSOs), the Department has formed the Crime Suppression Unit (CSU) which focuses on robberies and burglaries, and the Gang Enforcement Team (GET) which focuses on reducing gang-related activities.

The community has become an even more fundamental part of the policing process because they are filing more reports through our website and becoming more active in their neighborhoods through our Neighborhood Watch Program.
Specialized Units

Specialized units are a vital piece of our policing operations. Within the Central Command is our Mounted, Bike, Marine and Foot Beat units that work primarily in the downtown core area and provide a positive personable interaction with members of the community.

Our Metro Division Command provides specialized services to both our citywide patrol operations as well as our Investigations Division. With nearly 50 sworn and civilian personnel, the Metro Division carries out a variety of specialty functions and is also where several of our specialized units are based.

The Metro & Special Operations section includes: Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), Canine and Administrative Support which assists in monitoring alcohol permits and licensing as well as serving as a court liaison for the Department. The Traffic & Air Operations section includes: Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), the DUI team, Air Support, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), Hostage Negotiation Team (HNT) and until recently, the Traffic team.

Although Reserves have moved from the Metro Division to our Contract Services Division, the Police Officer Reserve Program and the Supplemental Employment Unit is currently employing over 100 reserve officers for special events and services.

The Sacramento Police Department’s Volunteers in Police Services (VIPS) program has become a strong component of providing service to the community. About 120 strong on average, VIPS is supervised by an officer who ensures proper recruitment, training, and placement of the Department’s volunteers. Volunteers work throughout the Department including at the public counter and the substations, in patrol and investigations, and at special events. In 2011, they contributed 14,000 hours to the Police Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALIZED UNIT SWORN STAFFING</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Traffic Facts & Enforcement

In 2010, Sacramento ranked #1 and #2 (#1 being the worst) of 13 cities over the population of 250,000 in several vehicle accident categories in the California Office of Traffic Safety’s (OTS) Traffic Collision Rankings list. The Sacramento Police Department’s goal has been to increase safety for motorists and pedestrians citywide through education and targeted enforcement enabled by various traffic grants.

**SACRAMENTO’S TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RANKINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Victims Killed and Injured</td>
<td>#2</td>
<td>#2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims Killed &amp; Injured in Alcohol Involved Collisions</td>
<td>#1</td>
<td>#1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims Killed &amp; Injured in Collisions Involving HBD** Drivers Age 21-34</td>
<td>#4</td>
<td>#1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrians Killed and Injured</td>
<td>#7</td>
<td>#6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrians Age &lt;15 Killed and Injured</td>
<td>#9</td>
<td>#9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrians Age 65+ Killed and Injured</td>
<td>#5</td>
<td>#4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicyclists Killed and Injured</td>
<td>#2</td>
<td>#3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicyclists Age &lt;15 Killed and Injured</td>
<td>#2</td>
<td>#7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed Related Fatal and Injury Collisions</td>
<td>#1</td>
<td>#1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nighttime (9:00 p.m. - 2:59 a.m.) Fatal and Injury Collision</td>
<td>#2</td>
<td>#2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hit and Run Fatal and Injury Collisions</td>
<td>#2</td>
<td>#3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Most recent data available
** Had Been Drinking
Source: California Office of Traffic Safety

**Special Enforcement**

In 2011, the Department received over $719,000 from the Office of Traffic Safety and SafeTrec to conduct the following traffic enforcement operations:
- 21 DUI/Drivers License checkpoints
- 36 concentrated traffic patrols
- 4 court sting operations

These operations resulted in 1,891 citations issued and 657 DUI arrests. Total DUI arrests citywide equaled 1,673.

**TOP 10 ACCIDENT LOCATIONS - 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>INTERSECTION</th>
<th>#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mack Rd. / Valley Hi Dr.</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cosumnes River Blvd. / Bruceville Rd.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stockton Blvd. / Fruitridge Rd.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Folsom Blvd. / Howe Ave.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Franklin Blvd. / Mack Rd.</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Truxel Rd. / I-80 Fwy.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Elder Creek Rd. / Power Inn Rd.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Truxel Rd. / Garden Hwy</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Watt Ave. / Folsom Blvd.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Franklin Blvd. / Florin Rd.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SPD Crime Analysis Unit
The Records Section provides 24-hour support and is the custodian of all Police Department records. There are more than 50 individual jobs and functions that must be performed on a daily basis to ensure continuity within each process. Among these duties are:

- Processing and maintaining all crime, information, accident, towed vehicle and arrest reports generated by the Police Department and Code Enforcement, including all incoming reports from the public
- Responding to all subpoenas, public information act requests as well as licensing and background checks submitted by both the public and other law enforcement entities
- Entering all missing persons, stolen/towed vehicles and lost/stolen property contained within police reports into the NCIC database
- Running warrant checks, warrant confirmations and criminal history inquiries for patrol officers, outside agencies and loss prevention officers

The Records Section manages the Department’s Report Writing Unit which is responsible for taking the majority of missing persons and stolen vehicle reports for the Department. In addition to the Report Writing Unit, Records oversees and maintains the Department’s online reporting system. More efficient online reporting has increased the accessibility of the Department to the community.

The Police Public Counter is staffed by Records employees. Records staff at the Public Counter take police reports, book found property, set court dates, release vehicles, and facilitate the collection of various Police Department fees. Between the Report Writing Unit, online reporting system, Public Counter, and other Records functions, Records submits 37.5% of the Department’s total police reports annually.

**REPORTS PROCESSED 2005 - 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Online reports received</td>
<td>9,428</td>
<td>12,724</td>
<td>12,746</td>
<td>13,384</td>
<td>15,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter/phone reports received</td>
<td>13,533</td>
<td>11,042</td>
<td>10,174</td>
<td>9,975</td>
<td>8,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports submitted by officers and other entities</td>
<td>63,194</td>
<td>53,974</td>
<td>52,135</td>
<td>49,358</td>
<td>41,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total crime/accident/information reports</strong></td>
<td><strong>86,155</strong></td>
<td><strong>77,740</strong></td>
<td><strong>75,055</strong></td>
<td><strong>73,351</strong></td>
<td><strong>67,092</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arrests processed</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,684</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,303</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,849</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,259</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,917</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SPD Records Section
Investigations follow up on cases that originate from patrol officers and are processed through the Records Division. In 2011, 49,685 cases were referred to Investigations. Types of cases represented in the chart (far right) include: child, adult and family abuse; assaults (felony, misdemeanor, and guns); gang and property crimes (robbery, burglary, home invasion, carjacking, bank takeovers); financial; and auto theft.

Due to staffing constraints, a lack of any significant leads, and/or the crime has limited solvability factors, many cases are forced to be unassigned. The percentage of cases that are investigated depends on the nature and circumstances of the crime. As a comparison, all homicides (chart below) are assigned to be investigated; while approximately 10% of property crime cases are assigned for follow up. In 2011, detectives solved 26 of the 37 homicides which occurred that year, as well as 8 homicides from prior years.

The most prominent changes to Investigations in 2011 were the elimination of the Special Investigations Division (SID) and the Financial Crimes Unit (FCU). The elimination of these units (25 positions) was the result of Department budget reductions and police officer layoffs that occurred in June 2011. Prior to these reductions, SID was responsible for investigations regarding vice, narcotics and gang crimes, and conducting undercover operations. Responsibility for these types of investigations has now shifted to the Detective Division.

To accomplish this, the Department created two new units: the Street Investigations Unit (SIU) and the Gang Investigations Unit (GIU). The SIU was tasked with providing investigative support in an undercover capacity to other units in Investigations and to the Area Commands. The SIU routinely conducts plainclothes investigations ranging from simple thefts to narcotic violations. The GIU provides follow-up investigation on gang cases after they are reported and relies on the help of other units, specifically two uniformed Street Gang Enforcement Teams (SGET), the Patrol Division, and SIU for observations, contact information, and surveillance.

Investigations that were previously handled by the FCU, such as fraud and identity theft cases, have now shifted and became the responsibility of the Neighborhood Crimes Unit (NCU), which also handles robberies and burglaries.
Staffing

Hiring of police officers was significantly reduced at the end of 2007 through 2011, with no new officers hired since 2009 due to budget cutbacks. Staffing and the officer per 1,000 residents ratio have continued to deteriorate as retirements and attrition occur. Net losses over a five year period are illustrated below in the authorized vs. filled staffing numbers in 2011. The loss in sworn staffing resulted in an actual officer per 1,000 resident ratio of 1.44 by the end of the 2011.

In 2011, 183 non-career employees (such as reserves, interns, and aides) and volunteers provided essential services in the Department.

**Authorized vs. Filled:** Filled staffing refers to actual people in positions. Budgeted authorized staffing refers to the number of positions allowed in the budget regardless of whether or not those positions are filled. By the December 2011, the difference between “authorized” sworn positions and “filled” sworn positions was -24 officers. The difference for civilian positions was -15 for a total Department difference of -39 unfilled authorized positions (shown in the table below).

Succession Planning:
The Sacramento Police Department has gotten younger each year due to the large number of retirements of veteran officers during the last several years. Almost 66%, or two-thirds, of the Department’s personnel have been working for the Department less than 16 years.

In 2011, the Department promoted six individuals as attrition occurred. "Succession planning" - identifying and developing people to fill leadership positions in the future - is crucial now so that the Department will be prepared for the potential loss of command staff through retirement in the next three years.

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### 2011 BUDGETED AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME STAFFING (as of July 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>ACTUAL FILLED DEC 2011</th>
<th>AUTHORIZED VS. FILLED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sworn Officers</strong>*</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Civilians (Career)</strong></td>
<td>440.5</td>
<td>438.5</td>
<td>440.5</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1,244.5</td>
<td>1,242.5</td>
<td>1,239.5</td>
<td>1,051</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Officers per 1,000 Residents</strong> **</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes all ranks - Officer through Chief of Police
** Officers per 1,000 residents based on California Department of Finance annual population estimates
Ethnic and gender demographics that are balanced and representative of the community have been and continue to be a priority of the Sacramento Police Department. When hiring resumes, a variety of efforts will be reinstated to further our goal of hiring a diverse workforce. These changes can only occur, though, when an organization is able to add to its workforce through new hiring.

### 2011 EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>549</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>676</td>
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</table>

### 2011 PERCENTAGE OF FILLED SWORN POSITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>59.62%</td>
<td>15.68%</td>
<td>75.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>9.47%</td>
<td>1.04%</td>
<td>10.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>6.95%</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
<td>7.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>3.40%</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
<td>4.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>1.33%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>1.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>0.44%</td>
<td>0.44%</td>
<td>0.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>81.21%</td>
<td>18.79%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
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</table>

### 2011 EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>159</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>384</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 2011 PERCENTAGE OF FILLED CIVILIAN POSITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>31.51%</td>
<td>37.50%</td>
<td>69.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>4.43%</td>
<td>7.81%</td>
<td>12.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>2.86%</td>
<td>6.77%</td>
<td>9.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>2.08%</td>
<td>5.99%</td>
<td>8.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>0.52%</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
<td>0.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>41.41%</td>
<td>58.59%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SPD Personnel Division
Budget Summary

Budget Challenges & Use of Resources - Because of federal, state, and local budget issues, the Police Department has faced substantial budget reductions over the past several years. The reductions have impacted service levels to the community. In 2011, the Police Department eliminated 167 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) positions totaling approximately $12.2 million for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011/12. Included in this FTE reduction were 35 FTE COPS Hiring Recovery Program (CHRP) grant funded positions. A request to modify the original grant award and re-hire the officers was sent to the COPS Office for consideration. The COPS Office approved the grant modification, and the positions were added back to the Police Department budget. In October 2012, the Police Department was awarded an additional 25 FTE Police Officer positions from the COPS Hiring Program (CHP).

Cost Saving Measures in 2011 - In addition to the many cost-saving measures implemented from 2008 through 2010 that continue today, additional measures implemented in 2011 include:

- Elimination of Problem Oriented Policing (POP) unit
- Elimination/redirection of some specialty units
- Elimination of Community Service Officers (CSOs)
- Reduction in Forensic Investigators (CSI)
- Decreased support for the Criminal Justice Magnet Academy and of School Resource Officers
- Reduction in administrative staff
- Elimination of Supervising Dispatchers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICE ANNUAL BUDGET*</th>
<th>FY 07/08</th>
<th>FY 08/09</th>
<th>FY 09/10</th>
<th>FY 10/11</th>
<th>FY 11/12</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel Costs</td>
<td>$125,563,173</td>
<td>$127,448,967</td>
<td>$124,005,835</td>
<td>$122,282,469</td>
<td>$116,614,810</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment, Supplies &amp; Services</td>
<td>$16,767,129</td>
<td>$13,410,359</td>
<td>$12,348,094</td>
<td>$12,752,499</td>
<td>$12,015,743</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant Offsets</td>
<td>($11,546,037)</td>
<td>($7,931,487)</td>
<td>($7,940,556)</td>
<td>($10,147,164)</td>
<td>($11,768,192)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$130,784,265</strong></td>
<td><strong>$132,927,839</strong></td>
<td><strong>$128,413,373</strong></td>
<td><strong>$124,887,804</strong></td>
<td><strong>$116,862,361</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total City Approved Budget**</td>
<td>$972,554,000</td>
<td>$965,600,000</td>
<td>$874,700,000</td>
<td>$833,400,000</td>
<td>$797,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Department % of City Budget</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Approved Amended City Budget
** Approved City Budget
Source: SPD Fiscal Section
Mobile Surveillance Trailers

With grant funds, the Sacramento Police Department purchased three Mobile Surveillance Trailers. Each of these high-tech trailers are equipped with three video cameras, two License Plate Recognition (LPR) cameras, and an onboard computer system. The trailers are battery powered which are charged by a small, ultra-quiet, hybrid diesel generator. When the system is powered on, the cameras on the trailer can be monitored and controlled remotely and the video for each camera is recorded to a Digital Video Recorder (DVR).

The Mobile Surveillance Trailers have three video cameras attached to a telescoping tower that can raise the cameras 30 feet above the ground. Two of the cameras are High Definition (HD) Megapixel Dome cameras. The third camera is a 36X optical zoom and 12X digital zoom camera with day and night vision through the use of an Infrared (IR) illuminator. All three cameras are equipped with pan, tilt and zoom (PTZ) capability which allow the operator to point each camera on the trailer to view the desired viewing area. The cameras can be moved and adjusted at the trailer or through remote wireless access.

Each police substation has been assigned one Mobile Surveillance Trailer for use in its corresponding patrol areas. The mobile trailers have proven to have numerous applications for providing public safety around Sacramento. For example, the officers of the Kinney Station have used the camera trailers in a reactive mode following events such as gang-related homicides by placing the trailer at locations where retaliation could be likely to occur. So far this strategy has prevented further violence at such locations. Proactive deployments have included liquor store and convenience store parking lots in high call for service areas where public disorder crimes have been reduced; placement to prevent the theft of street wiring and copper; and, thoroughfares in areas subject to commercial robbery series.

The trailers are also especially beneficial for DUI checkpoints and in areas of frequent illegal dumping and graffiti, improving the Police Department’s ability to solve crime, respond to natural and man-made disasters, and to ensure public safety through monitoring concerts, protests, and other events in Sacramento.

The public response to the mobile cameras has been positive with many neighborhoods requesting their placement.
“NextGen”

The Sacramento Police Department rolled out its Next Generation (NextGen) Mobile Computer solution. The NextGen Project included the installation of new Panasonic Mobile Data Computers (MDC) and Digital In-Car Camera (ICC) systems in all of the patrol vehicles. These systems, funded primarily by federal grants, include the latest technology being used in police patrol vehicles.

The MDCs represent a major upgrade in technology from the previous systems installed in 2001. Each vehicle now contains a new Panasonic Toughbook laptop computer, a state-of-the-art touch screen monitor mounted on the dashboard, and a new ruggedized keyboard with a built-in touchpad mouse. The ergonomic layout of the systems provides officers with a better work environment for accessing data and entering police reports.

The vehicles are also outfitted with a new Digital ICC system. These systems will replace the old VHS videotape systems. The new system includes a front mounted camera, a backseat camera, and a better quality microphone system. In addition, the Digital ICC systems have many new features such as pre-record, automatic wireless download of the video from the vehicle, and secure electronic storage of the video so there will no longer be the need for physical storage of video tapes.

As part of the NextGen project, the Police Department also installed high speed fiber optic communication lines to the William J. Kinney Police Facility (located in North Sacramento) and to the Joseph E. Rooney Police Facility (located in South Sacramento). The Police Department now has fiber optic connections to all of its main facilities. These network connections are essential for offloading the digital video from the In-Car Camera systems back to the main video storage facility. The addition of the fiber optic network connections also allows for faster access to critical data and information used for police investigations, communication, and report writing.

The NextGen mobile systems provide many benefits for the officers in the field and to the public. The new systems allow officers to respond more quickly to calls for service through faster technology. The systems also provides for better officer safety with remote access to critical information right at their fingertips. The ICC camera systems provide for more reliable capturing of video from the vehicle which is critical for court cases and investigations. Overall, these systems streamline and expedite officer functions which provides for more efficient public service through the use of new technology.
Occupy Sacramento

The “Occupy” movement started in New York City in September 2011 with a group calling themselves Occupy Wall Street. Additional Occupy movements started in other cities across the nation, including Boston, Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, to name a few. Their initial message was to stop corporate greed, focusing a lot of their attention on financial institutions. Several weeks into the movement, demonstrators marched onto the Brooklyn Bridge and NYPD ended up arresting about 800 protesters. Since then, Occupy groups across the country have protested for a variety of different causes, often turning to civil disobedience, including unannounced occupation of city streets and financial institutions, and illegal camping in public and private parks.

On October 6, 2011, an estimated 400 “Occupy Sacramento” protesters met in Cesar Chavez Park for the first time. Sacramento Police Department personnel took great strides to meet with the Occupy Sacramento leadership, and were able to build a rapport and establish professional interactions with the group. This interaction enabled officers to gain insight into the daily activities of Occupy Sacramento, and work closely to provide the safest environment for the group, businesses, and citizens alike. Additionally, SPD also worked closely with local business owners and City government officials, ensuring they were aware of Occupy activities that could possibly affect them.

As was occurring in other cities, Occupy Sacramento protestors attempted to camp overnight in Cesar Chavez Park across from Historic City Hall. The decision was made to strictly enforce city park regulations, including unlawful camping and remaining/loitering in a park during prohibited hours. This resulted in dozens of non-violent arrests since the movement started.

The Police Department will continue to enforce applicable laws to ensure the safety and security of the public, while also making sure people’s First Amendment rights are protected.
Race Across America (RAAM)

Honoring officers who have paid the ultimate sacrifice was the reason, in June of 2011, the Sacramento Police Department assembled a team to represent Law Enforcement across the country and tackle one of the largest endurance bicycle races in the world.

The Race Across America, or RAAM as it is referred to, is a 3,000-mile bicycle race from Oceanside, California to Annapolis, Maryland, 24 hours a day, nonstop to the finish.

Officers from Sac PD raced to raise awareness of and money for the National Law Enforcement Memorial in Washington, D.C., and in so doing, brought honor not only to the profession of Law Enforcement, but also to the city of Sacramento and the Sacramento Police Department.

Members of Team Sac PD were: Officers Matt McPhail, Paul Curtis, and Skyler Ballock, Sergeant Dan Nutley, Lieutenant Mark Greenlee, Captains Jim Beezley and Neil Schneider, and Chief Rick Braziel.

This was Team Sac PD’s first attempt at the RAAM, and they finished it in 6 days, 6 hours, and 8 minutes.
2011 Awards & Recognition

~ Silver Medal of Valor ~
This medal shall be awarded for outstanding service and conspicuous bravery in the line of duty. This award would be considered when the circumstances do not fall within the provisions required for a Gold Medal of Valor.

Gary Dahl

~ Distinguished Service Award ~
This medal shall be awarded to personnel who have performed effective, efficient, and valuable service to the Department. Such service may be a specific instance or it may be an outstanding performance of general duties over an extended period of time.

Charles Husted
Grant Nakamura

~ Purple Heart Award ~
This medal shall be awarded when employees sustain a serious wound or great bodily injury by a hostile person.

Thomas Price

~ Bronze Medal of Valor ~
This medal shall be awarded for bravery in the line of duty when the circumstances do not fall within the provisions required for a Gold or Silver Medal of Valor; however, bravery was of such magnitude that the recipient is worthy of the Bronze Medal of Valor.

Michael Cuevas
Jabier Gutierrez
Jesse Kroupa
Edward Macaulay
James Maccoun
Hank McClusky
Matthew McPhail
Mohammad Rafiq
Paul Richardson
Ryan Trefethen
Victor Wolfe
Kenshin Vu

~ Dispatchers of the Year ~
Michele Edwards
Jenny McHenry

~ Promotions ~
Captain
Neil Schneider

Lieutenants
Don Davis
Pam Seyffert

Sr. Systems Engineer
Jon McFarland

Principal Systems Engineer
Erik Shultz

Applications Developer
William Lennon
Acknowledgements

The Sacramento Police Department would like to thank the employees who contributed to this report.

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Photography: Doug Skinner
Kati Garner (RAAM photos)
Mark Bateson (page 7)

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Sacramento Police Department, Office of the Chief, (916) 808-0800

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John F. Shirey, City Manager
John Dangberg, Asst. City Manager

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Robert King Fong, District 4
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Kevin McCarty, District 6
Darrell Fong, District 7
Bonnie Pannell, District 8

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