Sacramento Police Department
2012 Annual Report

~ Our Mission ~
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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As Sacramento’s new police chief, it is with pleasure I present the Sacramento Police Department’s 2012 Annual Report. The purpose of this report is to provide a snapshot of information and statistics affecting our city and the Police Department including crime, traffic, our staffing and budget, and what’s new in our Department. Multi-year statistics are provided in many categories to show where we’ve been and where we are now.

The Sacramento Police Department was greatly affected by the economic downturn beginning in 2008. At that time we had reached peak staffing of approximately 800 officers; since then, we have lost more than 180 officers and almost half of our civilian employees. Many services were cut or reduced. After a several-year downturn in crime, we also began to see an uptick in violent and property crimes in 2012.

With the passage of Measure U in 2012, the additional sales tax revenue coming in 2013 will help us put much-needed officers back on the streets over time. With this increased staffing, my goal is to make Sacramento safer using some of our most effective policing models - a robust crime analysis unit, direct intervention and prevention strategies, geographic problem oriented policing in patrol, and a visible traffic presence. Restoring services and smart policing will help us reach our goal for a safer Sacramento.

Sam D. Somers Jr.
Chief of Police
The Sacramento Police Department is organized into four offices each 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. Contract 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

The Capital of California
Sacramento is the capital city of California, now the 9th 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.

10-YEAR POPULATION GROWTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</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>
<td>37,678,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento</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>
<td>470,956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2012 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

Over the last several years, there were decreases in the overall crime rate. In 2011, the overall crime rate dropped 9.7% from the year before, with an almost 26% decrease in five years (from 2007 to 2011). From 2011 to 2012, there was an overall increase in the crime rate of 7.1%, with all categories seeing gains except homicide and rape.

**Violent Crimes 6-Year Trend**  
(Homicide; Rape; Robbery; Aggravated Assault)

**Property Crime 6-Year Trend**  
(Burglary; Larceny-Theft; Motor Vehicle Theft)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIME</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>CHANGE</th>
<th>% CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>-6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>1,163</td>
<td>1,211</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td>2,150</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>4,143</td>
<td>4,471</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny</td>
<td>11,078</td>
<td>12,146</td>
<td>1,059</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>3,335</td>
<td>3,345</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearly Total</td>
<td>21,912</td>
<td>23,484</td>
<td>1,566</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

6-Year Crime Trend per 1,000 Population

**Source:** SPD Records Section
Crime by Area

**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*

**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 Entered in Dispatch System by Month: 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>911</th>
<th>Total CFS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>7,406</td>
<td>19,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>7,122</td>
<td>17,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>7,981</td>
<td>19,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>8,215</td>
<td>20,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>8,518</td>
<td>22,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>9,588</td>
<td>21,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>8,942</td>
<td>23,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>8,538</td>
<td>21,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>8,201</td>
<td>20,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>7,592</td>
<td>17,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>7,770</td>
<td>18,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>7,770</td>
<td>19,085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SPD Communications Division
Calls for Service

Disaster 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 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 four area Commands (see below). The East Command was added in 2012 to allow for separate focus on two areas, downtown/central and east, that had previously been part of one command.

- **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 and Midtown, Richards Blvd corridor, and Railyards)
- **East Command** – East District 6 (serving CSUS, Oak Park, Stockton Blvd, Elder Creek and the eastern part of the city south of the American River and east of the Capital City Freeway/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.

To support Patrol, the Department has continued to maintain the Crime Suppression Unit (CSU) which focuses on robberies and burglaries, and the Gang Enforcement Team (GET) which focuses on reducing gang-related activities. In addition, the Metal Theft Task Force was initiated to address the prevalent theft of easily recycled precious metals.

The community continues to be a 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 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. Due to budget shortfalls, with the exception of our Major Collision Investigation Unit (MCIU), our Department’s Traffic Unit was completely collapsed and those officers were required to return to patrol.
Traffic Facts & Enforcement

For several years, Sacramento has 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. Although budget cuts have forced the reduction in Traffic Officers, 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. The Department is optimistic about restoring the Traffic Unit in 2013 with the infusion of Measure U funds.

Special Enforcement
In 2012, the Department received over $1.1 million for three traffic grants from the Office of Traffic Safety. The grants were for an Impaired Driving media campaign and DUI/Drug Impaired driving enforcement activities which included:
- 24 DUI/Drivers License checkpoints
- 36 DUI enforcement patrols
- 4 court sting operations
- 12 warrant sweeps
- 12 habitual offender sweeps

### TOP 10 ACCIDENT LOCATIONS - 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>INTERSECTION</th>
<th>#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Howe Ave. / Folsom Blvd.</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cosumnes River Blvd. / Bruceville Rd.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Valley Hi Dr. / Mack Rd.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fruitridge Rd. / Stockton Blvd.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Stockton Blvd. / Elder Creek Rd.</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Florin Rd. / 24th St.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Watt Ave. / Folsom Blvd.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mack Rd. / Stockton Blvd.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Watt Ave. / LaRiviera Dr.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Franklin Blvd. / Fruitridge Rd.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Garden Hwy / Truxel Rd.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mack Rd. / Center Pkwy</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, citations, 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 2008 - 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Online reports received</td>
<td>12,724</td>
<td>12,746</td>
<td>13,384</td>
<td>15,907</td>
<td>18,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter/phone reports received</td>
<td>11,042</td>
<td>10,174</td>
<td>9,975</td>
<td>8,698</td>
<td>8,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports submitted by officers and other entities</td>
<td>53,974</td>
<td>52,135</td>
<td>49,358</td>
<td>41,926</td>
<td>39,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total crime/accident/information reports</td>
<td>77,740</td>
<td>75,055</td>
<td>73,351</td>
<td>67,092</td>
<td>67,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arreasts processed</td>
<td>26,303</td>
<td>23,849</td>
<td>23,259</td>
<td>20,917</td>
<td>18,874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: SPD Records Section*
Investigations follows up on cases that originate from patrol officers and are processed through the Records Section. In 2012, 42,298 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 take-over); financial; and auto theft.

Due to staffing constraints, a lack of any significant leads, and/or limited solvability of the crime, many cases must remain 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 2012, detectives solved 23 of the 35 homicides which occurred that year, as well as 8 homicides from prior years.

The most prominent change to Investigations in 2012 was the use of a new tool to solve crimes not solved by other methods. Many of the tools that detectives use to solve crimes originated years ago, but in 2012, detectives used a technique that had never before been used in Sacramento. The “Roaming Rapist” was caught through the use of “familial DNA” or the Department of Justice’s Partial Match Search. See the What’s New section on page 25 for details on how this case was solved.
**Staffing**

**Hiring of police** officers was significantly reduced at the end of 2007 through 2012, with no new officers hired since 2009 due to budget cutbacks. Staffing and the officer per 1,000 residents ratio continued to deteriorate as retirements and attrition occurred. Net losses over a five year period are illustrated below in the authorized vs. filled staffing numbers in 2012. The loss in sworn staffing resulted in an actual officer per 1,000 resident ratio of 1.34 by the end of the 2012.

In 2012, nearly 200 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. The difference between “authorized” sworn positions and “filled” sworn positions was -17 sworn, of which all were unfunded. The difference for civilian positions was -22, of which 2 were unfunded, 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 67%, or two-thirds, of the Department’s personnel have been working for the Department less than 16 years.

In 2012, the Department promoted 27 sworn and civilian 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 future.

### 2012 BUDGETED AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME STAFFING (as of July 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012**</th>
<th>ACTUAL FILLED</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>653***</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>-17</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>257***</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>-22</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>891</td>
<td>871</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>1.38</td>
<td>1.34</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
*** Includes 17 sworn unfunded positions and 2 civilian unfunded positions.

Source: SPD Personnel
**Personnel Demographics**

*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. As hiring resumes, a variety of efforts will be reinstituted 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.

### 2012 EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</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>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>515</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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>59.8%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>75.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>81.7%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2012 EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>151</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2012 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>30.9%</td>
<td>38.0%</td>
<td>68.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SPD Personnel Division  
Percentages rounded
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. The FY2012/13 Amended Budget included the elimination of 43 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) positions totaling approximately $4.99 million. In addition, due to the loss of Regional Transit funding 5.0 of the 20.0 FTE Police Officer positions assigned to Regional Transit were eliminated.

Cost Saving Measures in 2012 - In addition to the many cost-saving measures implemented from 2008 through 2011, that continue today, additional measures implemented in 2012 include:

- Reductions to Investigations
- Reductions to Traffic
- Reductions to Internal Affairs
- Reductions to Professional Standards Unit
- Reductions to Personnel and Backgrounds
- Reductions to Training
- Reductions to Crime Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICE ANNUAL BUDGET*</th>
<th>FY 08/09</th>
<th>FY 09/10</th>
<th>FY 10/11</th>
<th>FY 11/12</th>
<th>FY 12/13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel Costs</td>
<td>$127,448,967</td>
<td>$124,005,835</td>
<td>$123,865,083</td>
<td>$117,513,320</td>
<td>$121,819,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment, Supplies &amp; Services</td>
<td>$13,410,359</td>
<td>$12,348,094</td>
<td>$11,055,252</td>
<td>$9,901,284</td>
<td>$10,093,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Offsets</td>
<td>($7,931,487)</td>
<td>($7,940,556)</td>
<td>($11,687,242)</td>
<td>($13,212,093)</td>
<td>($7,356,316)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$132,927,839</td>
<td>$128,413,373</td>
<td>$122,233,092</td>
<td>$114,202,511</td>
<td>$124,556,913</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total City Approved Budget** | $965,600,000 | $874,700,000 | $833,400,000 | $797,000,000 | $1,059,000,000 |
| Police Department % of City Budget | 13.8% | 14.7% | 15.0% | 14.7% | 11.7% |

* Approved Amended City Budget
** Approved City Budget
Source: SPD Fiscal Section
New Patrol Boat

The Sacramento Police Department recognized the need for a new patrol boat to aid in patrolling the American and Sacramento Rivers which border one half of the city. To acquire the boat at no cost to the city, the officers assigned to the Marine Unit partnered with staff assigned to Homeland Security to apply for the State Homeland Security Grant Program funding. Working together, a grant was drafted to pay for the new boat purchase. To further reduce costs, the new boat was purchased via the 1122 Program, which allows local agencies such as Sacramento PD to purchase items through the U.S. Army at their significantly lower cost.

After substantial research and testing, a patrol boat was selected: the Rogue Jet Fastwater. This 22-foot, water-jet powered boat will allow Marine Unit officers to travel at greater speeds, in shallower water, and with more precision than any prior patrol boat. The vessel’s reinforced aluminum hull allows it to track true in as little as 6 inches of water, and can survive the difficult and damaging tasks of patrolling the region’s shallow, rocky, and debris strewn rivers. The patrol boat’s exterior hull was wrapped in a specially designed Wing Inflatables foam/inflated collar to further protect the patrol boat’s crew and vessels with which it comes in contact.

The SPD Marine and Homeland Security team weren’t satisfied with an unequipped patrol boat. The team used additional, one-time use funds to secure the most cutting-edge in electronic and navigational aids. Much like AIR1, the patrol boat was equipped with a 360-degree viewing, forward looking infrared (FLIR) which will allow marine patrol officers to better operate in total darkness and locate victims and suspects on the land and in the water. Endeavoring to do what no other local agency has, the team secured an LRAD 300X: a “long range acoustic device” capable of broadcasting alert tones and the human voice nearly one quarter of a mile. This unit was fitted to the patrol boat, allowing officers to better communicate with persons at great distances and boaters aboard loud operating vessels. Technology of this caliber has only recently been implemented on the water by the U.S. Navy.

The new SPD patrol boat represents the collaborative efforts of local industry, the city, and numerous state and federal agencies to improve and enhance the way we do our jobs and serve our citizens.
New Helicopter

The Air Support Unit added a third helicopter to its program. During the mid 1990s, the military transferred many of their Bell OH-58 helicopters to law enforcement agencies through their surplus programs. During that time our agency acquired Air1 and Air2, which are 1970 and 1971 OH-58s. Both were refurbished and equipped for law enforcement use.

These aircraft have proven to be very effective force multipliers for the Police Department and we have flown nearly 20,000 hours since the program began. Law enforcement agencies still enjoy the benefits of the military surplus programs and get many helicopter replacement parts and components at greatly discounted prices.

Yamhill County, Oregon, also acquired a 1974 Bell OH-58 from the surplus program during the 1990s. Yamhill refurbished their helicopter and put it into service as a county asset for use as both a public safety, and search and rescue helicopter. Unfortunately their program fell victim to the challenging economic times and they were forced to discontinue it. The military regulations required Yamhill County to either turn their helicopter back in to the military or transfer it to another government agency.

Our Department was able to accept the transfer of the helicopter and their stock of spare parts at no cost. The Yamhill helicopter will be known as Air3. Air3 will not increase our flight hours, but rather be used to extend the life of Air1 and Air2 by using it for daylight flights. The spare parts and components can be used on any of the helicopters and will be a great cost savings. The Air Support Unit continued to be grant funded and the addition of Air3 will hopefully help to see us through our budget reductions.
Metal Theft Task Force

Metal theft has become a worldwide problem since the price of metal has increased. The great demand for copper, platinum, aluminum and other non-ferrous (no iron/ non-magnetic) metals from developing nations such as China, India, South Africa and South Korea has caused near-record prices for these metals. For example, in 2000, copper sold for approximately 80 cents per pound. In 2008, it rose to over $4.00 per pound, and is currently higher than that. Although some of these metals may have dropped in price, copper has not and remains very valuable. Metal thieves are always on the lookout for copper they can steal and turn into quick cash at local scrap yards. Nothing has been safe including catalytic converters, air conditioning parts, unsecured construction sites, and even lawn furniture, bronze lettering and urns, in addition to a wide range of electrical wiring.

For the City of Sacramento, copper theft, particularly street light wiring, was a $2.5 million problem in 2011/2012. This epidemic gave rise to the Sacramento Police Department’s Metal Theft Task Force comprised of two officers dedicated full time to thwarting and investigating metal theft. In fact, because their job is solely working metal theft, they’ve had the unique opportunity to really focus their efforts. Instead of just arresting copper thieves, they attack metal theft in four ways:

- Working with the community – providing educational presentations to residents throughout the city.
- Working directly with the recycling centers - providing training to their employees to ensure laws are followed. Four illegal recyclers have been shut down by the Metal Theft Task Force.
- Working on updating and changing city and state metal theft laws.
- Working metal theft cases from start to finish – developing the leads, walking warrants through the process, and finding and arresting subjects.

To help combat vehicle catalytic converter theft, two “Etch & Catch” events were held by the Sacramento Police Department in 2012. Through partnering with local businesses, 115 residents had their vehicle catalytic converters etched with the vehicle license plate numbers which can provide police with information needed to identify stolen property, contact victims, and find and prosecute criminals, if not help prevent the theft from occurring.

Due to their success and dedicated efforts, the Metal Theft Task Force officers’ expertise is sought by other agencies seeking to combat this problem. Since the Metal Theft Task Force has been in place, there has been a 40% drop in city street light copper wire thefts and their work remains a priority for the Sacramento Police Department.
Revolutionizing Crime Analysis

The Police Department’s Crime Analysis Unit is looking forward to moving away from some of our antiquated systems and toward technology that could help revolutionize the way we police in Sacramento. New crime mapping software is here. SPD has partnered with BAIR Analytics to provide a powerful, online crime mapping service for officers called ATACRAIDS. “The Sacramento Police Department is a leader in using the latest technologies to fight crime and improve communication with the public they serve,” said Sean Bair, President of BAIR Analytics.

ATACRAIDS is a robust visualization tool that allows users to see the locations of crimes, evaluate raw data using a multitude of analysis tools, and (best of all) automatically generate personalized reports for any crime type. The older and costlier crime-mapping site that we currently use will be phased out, replaced by the citizen-friendly RAIDSONLINE. BAIR Analytics empowers officers and citizens to better understand crime trends and take action to reduce crime in their area, even offering free mobile apps.

The Police Department is also investigating the use of predictive policing software to help us prevent crime before it occurs. In addition, we are exploring opportunities to connect with an influential local resource. The Criminal Justice Department at California State University, Sacramento, is interested in a partnership with the Police Department to develop the world’s first offender-based policing model. An internal study showed that approximately 4% of Sacramento’s population commits nearly 100% of our community’s crime. If developed, this model will target these high-rate offenders, instead of asking officers to randomly patrol their beats.
In Sacramento, false alarm calls account for 97% of the yearly alarm calls for dispatch to officers. Over the last three years, the Department received approximately 78,500 alarm calls, an average of approximately 26,000 calls per year, or 72 per day. Of those alarm calls, approximately 76,300 were determined to be false. This is an average of approximately 25,400 false alarm calls per year or 70 per day.

Officers must clear all alarm calls with the proper alarm status codes. Officers responding to false alarms hindered our response time to priority calls for service. The Department needed to become proactive in resolving the false alarm issue and decided to rewrite an outdated 1995 alarm ordinance. (The Alarm Unit was established in 1979.)

The revised alarm ordinance went into effect on July 1, 2012. Several changes should reduce the high number of false alarm calls. The first is using enhanced alarm call verification (ECV) before police are dispatched to an alarm call. An alarm system monitoring company or alarm user must make at least two telephone calls to determine whether the alarm signal is valid. One telephone call is made to the premises where the alarm system is located, while the second made to an alternate telephone number designated by the alarm user for this purpose. ECV is mandatory for every alarm call made to dispatch.

If the ECV prerequisite is not met, a unit will not be dispatched until this condition is met. Another alarm ordinance change is implementing full alarm verification (FV) when necessary. The criteria for using FV is after three confirmed false burglar alarms or if false alarm fees are not paid within 120 days of notification. FV means the confirmation of a burglary or attempted burglary upon premises protected by an alarm system.

A unit will not be dispatched until a burglary or attempted burglary is confirmed. Confirmation can be achieved by a physical observation, or remote visual inspection (i.e. video), or inspection of the premises. In addition to these changes, the false alarm fees and alarm permit fees were amended.

These alarm ordinance changes will help decrease the number of false alarm calls and provide SPD units more valuable time to respond to higher priority calls. The changes were made in accordance with the Department’s goals and objectives of continuing to lower crime rates and enabling units to respond to calls for service in a timely and efficient manner.
Solving Crimes with Familial DNA

Unlike standard DNA, which involves seeking a direct match from the offender database to a forensic unknown sample from a crime scene, familial DNA uses sophisticated software to search databases for DNA profiles that match a close relative such as a parent, sibling or child. Logic suggests that if the profiles are not exact, but close, the source of the crime scene profile may be a relative of the offender. The familial DNA search, which focuses on the male lineage of a family, is fairly new in the United States. Britain has been using it since 2004, but the United States recorded its first hit in 2010 on the serial killer case from Los Angeles which involved the killing of 10 prostitutes from 1985 to about 1988. The DNA familial search resulted in a Christopher Franklin. Mr. Franklin would have been too young to commit the crimes, but when investigators looked at his father Lonnie Franklin, Jr., his age matched someone who could have committed the crimes. When Franklin Jr’s DNA was run, it resulted in a perfect match to DNA from the scene. Los Angeles had their suspect.

In the case of the Roaming Rapist, between 1998 and 2003, at least 10 women were raped in the city and county of Sacramento. Detectives tried for years to determine who committed these crimes, but no solid leads developed. A forensic unknown sample from one of the rape scenes was analyzed using the familial DNA search and the results closely matched a Ladell Sanders, previously arrested by the Sacramento Police Department in 2011 for rape. After additional investigation, Sacramento sheriff’s detectives determined that Ladell had a brother that could possibly link him to the rapes. Detectives located Ladell’s brother, Derek Sanders, and a DNA sample was recovered. The sample was run in the system and it came back as a perfect match to the sample from the crime scene. On November 8, 2012, Derek Sanders, Ladell’s brother, was arrested for the Roaming Rapist series.

The use of familial DNA is still a fairly new tool. The Department of Justice has strict protocols that have to be followed. For example, it can only be used as a last resort in violent cases of murder or rape where all other sources have been exhausted. Currently, the Sacramento Police Department has several cases, such as the NorCal Rapist series, and additional murders and rapes that are awaiting familial DNA analyses. Hopefully, this will be the start of additional familial hits to come for the Sacramento Police Department.
2012 Awards & Recognition

~ 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.

Tera Carson
Susan Feenstra
Lori Ferguson
Kathy Fritzsche
Darryl Gould
Greg Halstead
Evan Kanenaga
Dana Kivel
Mimi Lewis
Eric Schneider
Cindy Stinson
David Valdez
Erika Woolson

~ Life Saving Award ~
This medal shall be awarded to employees who were directly responsible for the saving of a human life or for the performance of emergency medical aid to prolong a human life.

Derick Cannedy
Paul Freeman
John Gresham
Ryan Ley
Johnny Lopez
John Morris
Chris Mouzis
Anthony Pennington
Randy Van Dusen
Craig Wetterer
Shannon Whent

~ Sworn Employee of the Year ~
Dan Nutley

~ Professional Staff of the Year ~
Sharon Iida

~ Volunteer of the Year ~
Penn Yee

~ Promotions ~

Deputy Chiefs
Dana Matthes
Dan Schiele

Captains
Jim Beezley
Mike Bray
Kevin Gardner
David Peletta
Steve Quinn

Lieutenants
Wendy Brown, Marc Coopwood
Glen Faulkner, Lisa Hinz
Dennis Joy, Norm Leong
Justin Risley

 Sergeants
Zachary Bales
Josh Dobson, Rachel Ellis
Adam Green, James Harrington
Richard Hitchcock, John Lightfoot
Jeff Morris, Jason Start
Matthew Wimple

Systems Engineer
Jason Keeley

Police Administrative Manager
Scott Pettingell

Program Analyst
Natalie Weaver
Acknowledgements

For more information about the Sacramento Police Department and the material in this report, please contact:
Sacramento Police Department, Office of the Chief
(916) 808-0800
Visit us at [www.sacpd.org](http://www.sacpd.org)

Editor: Mary McFadden
Photography: Doug Skinner

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