

Berkeley Patrol Operations

Berkeley Police Department

06/10/2021



Berkeley Police

Patrol Operations

1. Respond to Community Demand & Requests from a variety of sources to include, but not limited to: Calls for Service, Community Services Bureau, Investigative Divisions, city departments, businesses, and other community stakeholders
2. Conduct proactive preventive patrols
 - Deter crime through active presence
 - Community engagement
 - Enforcement when necessary
3. Handle Major Incidents (Sometimes Simultaneous)
 - Disaster Events
 - In-Progress crime series
 - Shootings and active gun threats
 - Resource depleting events

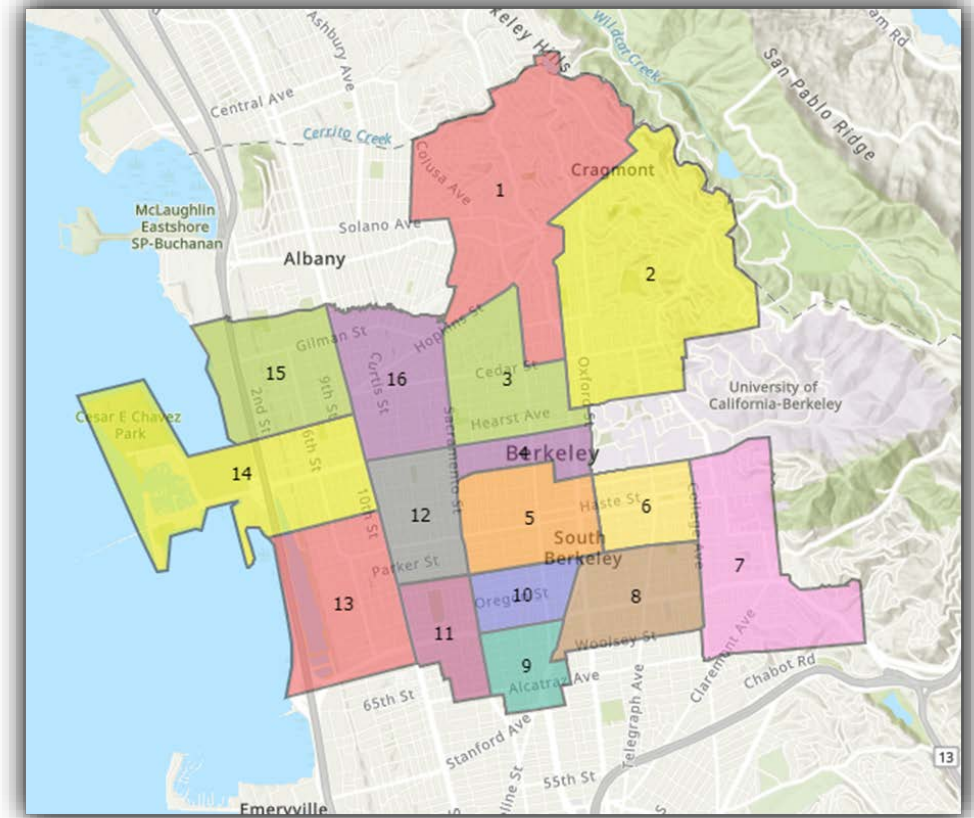


Berkeley Police

Patrol Operations

Staffing Objective vs. Staffing Reality

- A fully staffed patrol team consists of eight beat officers and three citywide swing officers, making up 11 total patrol officers along with two Sergeants, and one Watch Commander Lieutenant
- Patrol rotations and timesheets occur every six months
- March 2021 timesheet: 97 total officers to include supervisors and Bike Team
- Patrol teams rarely operate at full staff due to anticipated and unanticipated leaves such as: injury, training, sick, family, military, vacation, etc..



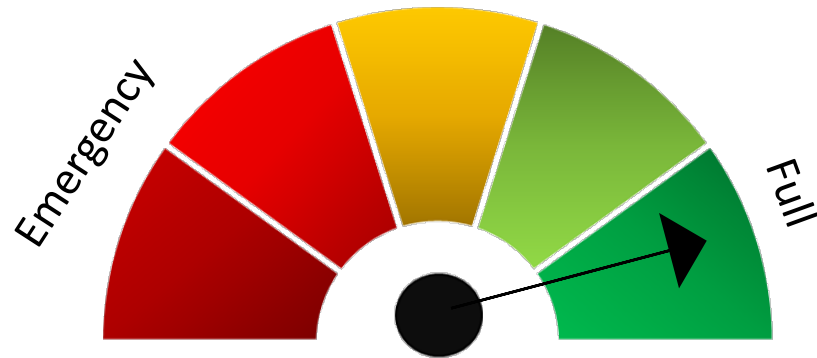
	Monday - Thursday				Friday - Sunday				Flex
Team	1	2	3	4	5	6A	6B	7	Bike Force
Lieutenants	1		1		1		1		-
Sergeants	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
Officers	10	11	10	11	11	5	5	10	5
Shift Time	0600 - 1600	1100 - 2300	1530 - 0130	2030 - 0630	0600 - 1830	1130 - 2400	1400 - 0230	1800 - 0630	1100 - 2300

Berkeley Police Patrol Operations

Key metrics to consider when
determining patrol staffing and
allocation



Service Level
Priority

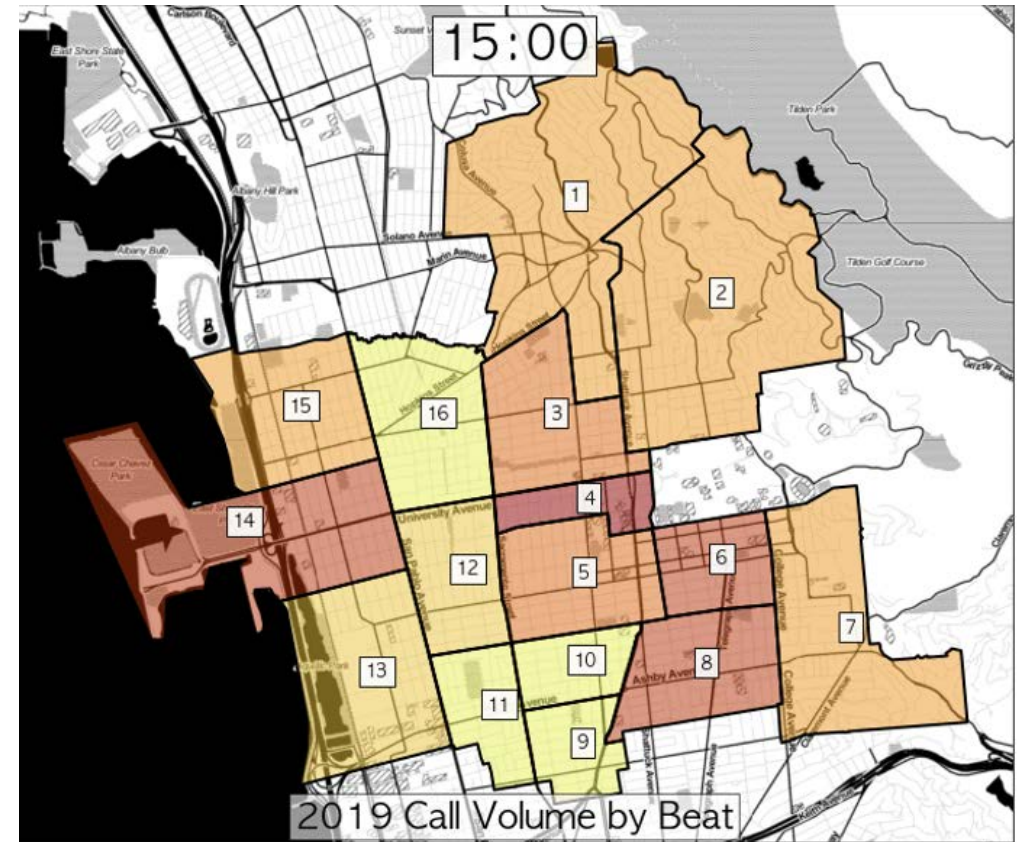
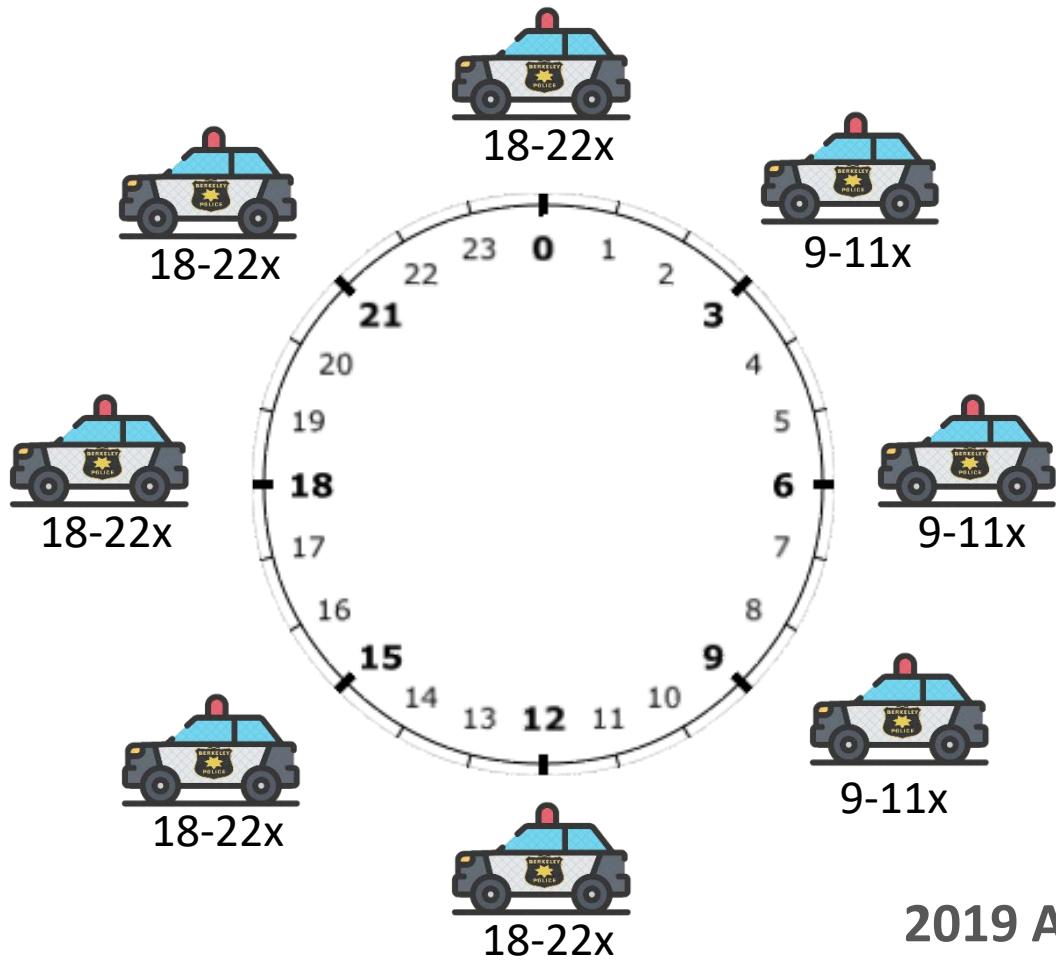


Patrol Time
Intermittent Presence

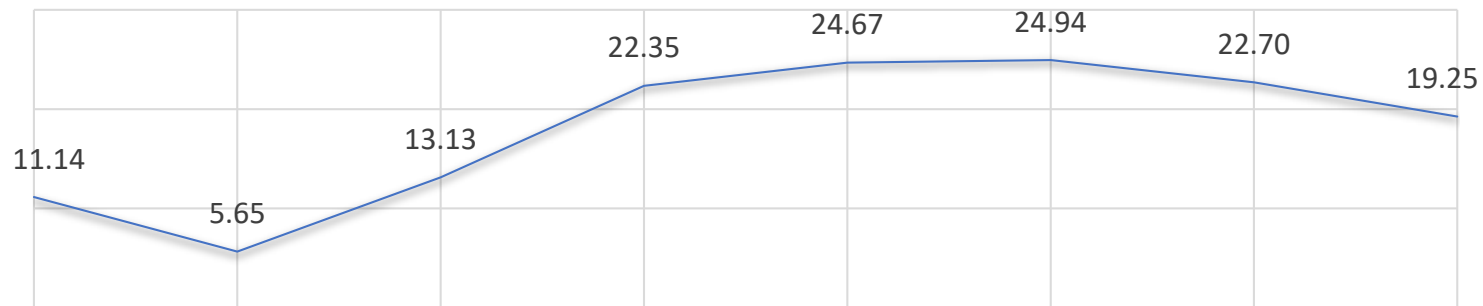


Response Time
Acceptable



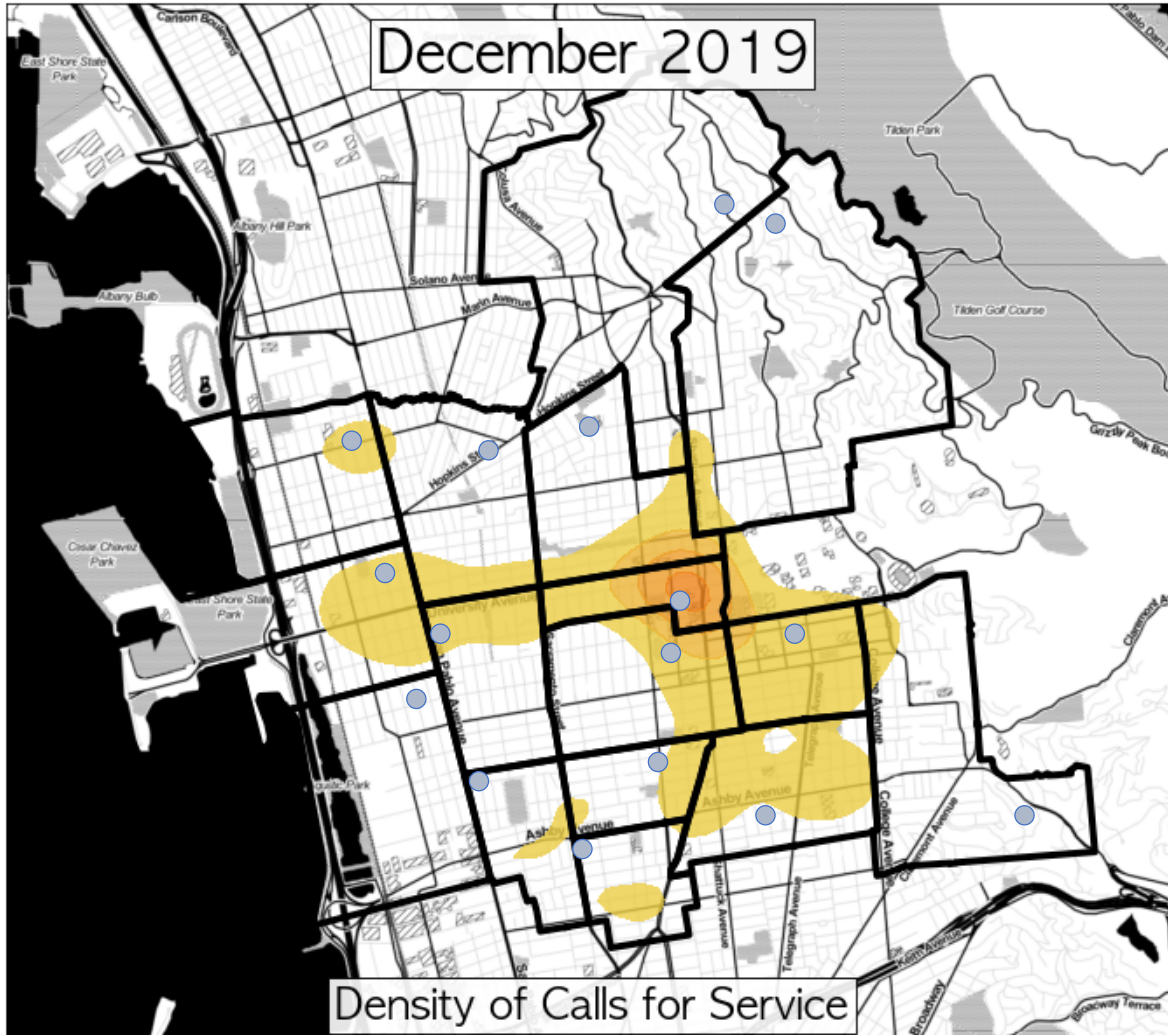


2019 Average Call Volume



12:00 AM +3 Hour Blocks



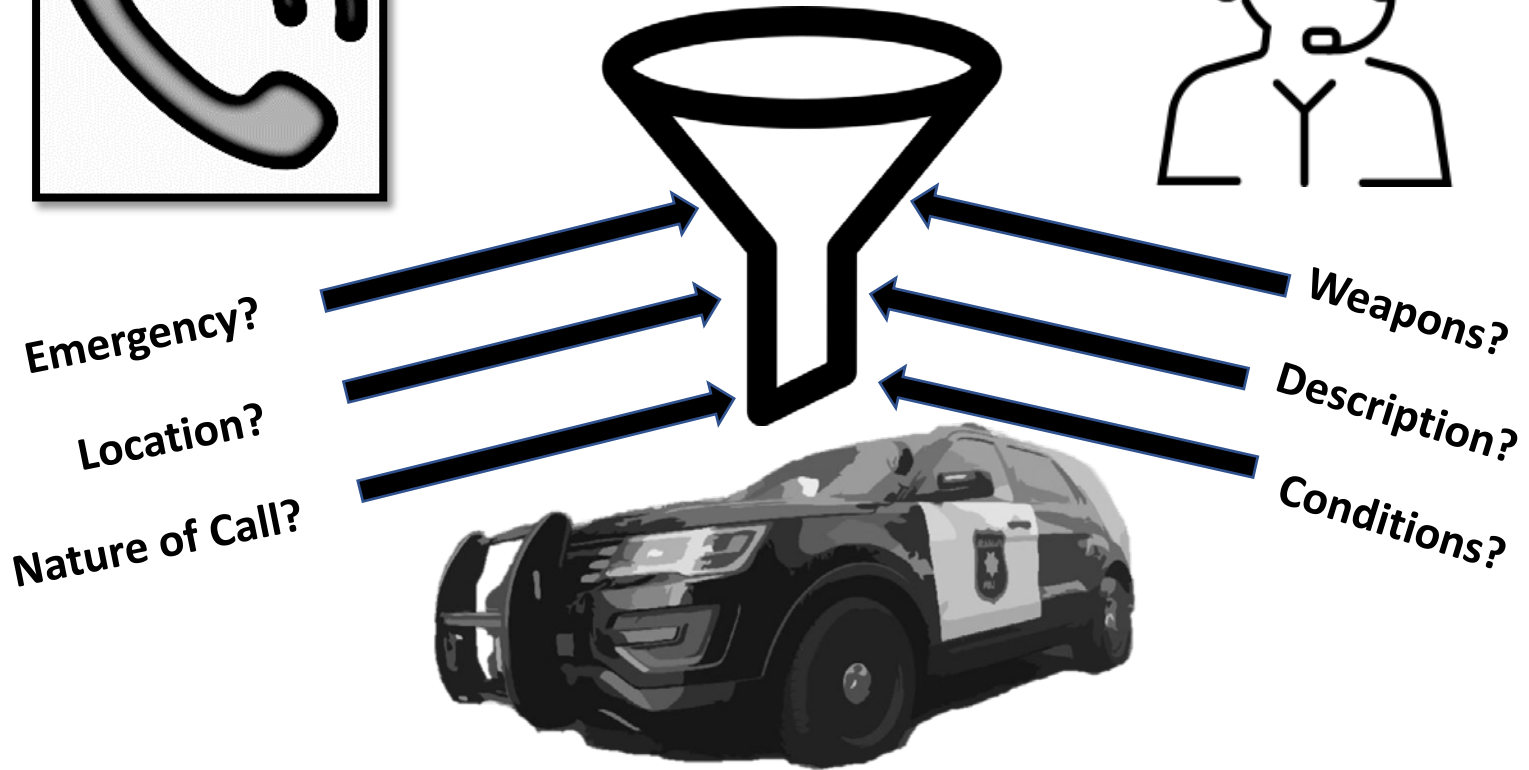
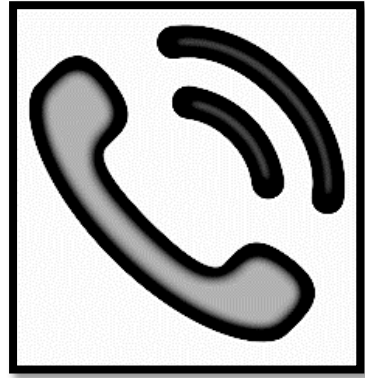


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16 Beat Geographic Structure

- A Beat Officer is a “Solo” officer
- Responsible and accountable for meeting the community demands of the geographic Beat
- Size and Boundaries take into account the demands, as well as workload distribution
 - Proactive Patrols
 - Accessible Presence to the Public
 - Community Engagement
 - Problem-Solving
 - Follow-Up Investigations
- Other variables to consider:
 - Analysis of Calls for Service and Crime
 - Neighborhood integrity
 - Major transportation corridors

**Disturbance Calls (Call Type – 415)
6867 Total Calls for Service
for General Disturbance
In 2019**



Disturbance Vandalism (x28) Theft (x14) Assault (x56) Weapon (x7) Robbery (x5) Domestic Violence (x21) Sexual Assault (x6)

Scenario #1 CFS – Robbery Just Prior Priority 1

120 Minutes



Go to Scene
Victim Statement
Witness Statements
Collect Evidence
Review Video
Book Evidence

60 Minutes



Go to Scene
Witness Statements

12 Minutes



Area Check



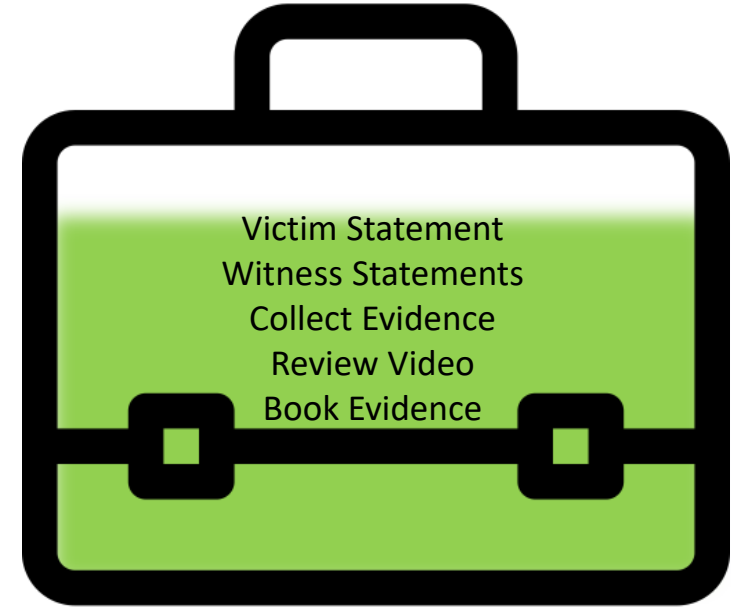
Area Check
12 Minutes



Area Check
12 Minutes



Area Check
12 Minutes



Case/Investigative Quality

Workload

Total : 228 Minutes
Median : 12 Minutes
Average : 38 Minutes

60 Minutes



Go to Scene
Victim Statement
Book Evidence

40 Minutes



Go to Scene
Witness Statement

40 Minutes



Area Check
Witness Statement

Scenario #2 Workload Distributed



Case/Investigative Quality



Area Check
Video Canvass
30 Minutes



Area Check
Collect Evidence
30 Minutes



Area Check
Collect Video
28 Minutes

Workload

Total : 228 Minutes
Median : 35 Minutes
Average : 38 Minutes

Scenario #3 Workload Distributed Limited Response

60 Minutes



Go to Scene
Victim Statement
Book Evidence

40 Minutes



Go to Scene
Witness Statement

40 Minutes



Area Check
Witness Statement



Case/Investigative Quality

Workload

Total : 140 Minutes
Median : 40 Minutes
Average : ~47 Minutes

International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)

- 1/3 – Reactive Respond to CFS
- 1/3 – Proactive (Patrol) Time
- 1/3 – Administrative Activity



Police Allocation Manual (PAM) – National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

- 25% - Reactive: Respond to CFS
- 25% - Proactive: self-initiated activities
- 25% - Proactive Patrol: Free or uncommitted
- 25% - Administrative time

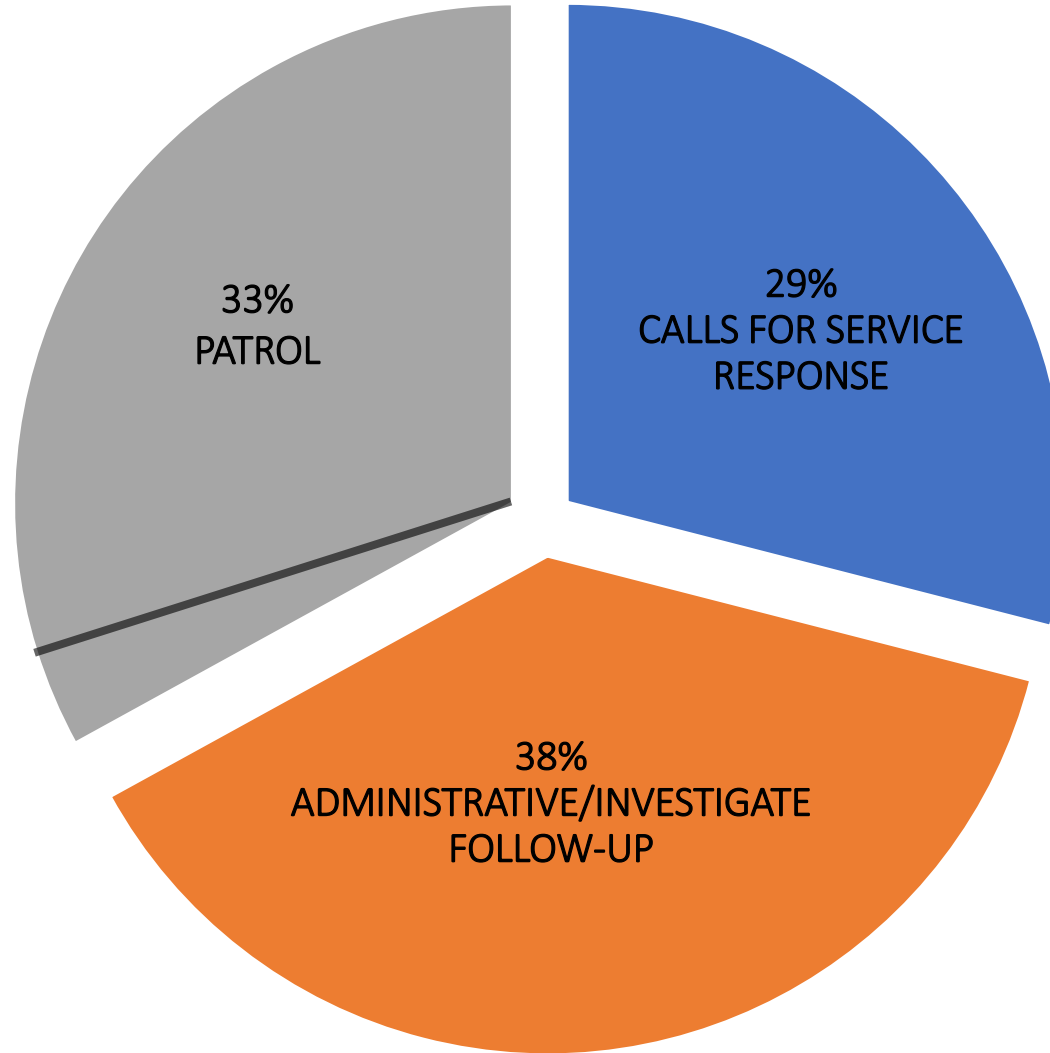


* Estimated Projection of Patrol Officer Workload based on aggregate data and assumptions

- 30% - COMMUNITY BEAT PATROL

- PROACTIVE PREVENTATIVE PRESENCE
- COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
- PROBLEM-SOLVING

- 8% - PRIORITY 1
- 10% - PRIORITY 2
- 6% - PRIORITY 3
- 5% - PRIORITY 4 & ABOVE



- 3% - OFFICER INITIATED ACTIVITY

- 20% - REPORT WRITING, INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW-UP, ANCILLARY DUTIES
- 9% - BRIEFING/PREP/ADMINISTRATIVE/TRAINING
- 9% - CODE 7 (LUNCH/WELLNESS/BREAK)

Service Level

Priority



Full Service:

- Respond to all Community Demands

Priority Service:

- Respond to Priority Calls & Public Safety Concerns
- Respond to Community Calls if Available

Emergency Service:

- Respond only to Priority Calls & Public Safety Risks

Good:

- Able to meet all Community Demands in timely and consistent manner

Acceptable:

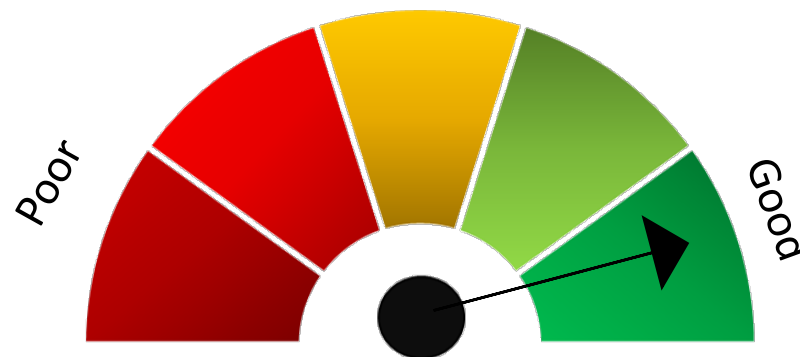
- Able to meet Priority Calls in timely and consistent manner

Poor:

- Extended response times
- Inability to meet standards

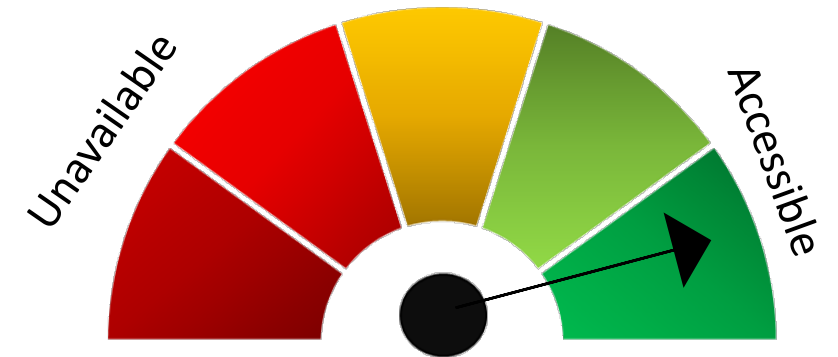
Response Time

Acceptable



Patrol Time

Intermittent Presence



Available:

- Proactive Preventative Presence
- Community Engagement
- Officer wellness

Intermittent Presence:

- Sporadic/Inconsistent Presence

Unavailable:

- No Community Presence or Engagement

WHAT ARE WE EXPLORING

Better Direct Community Beat Patrol Through:

- Crime Prevention and Analysis unit
- Alternative Patrol Structures (ex. Sector model)
- Training Focus
- Community Engagement Strategies

Goals:



Questions?