

## **Guide to the Mutual Aid Pacts (MOU) materials for PRC meeting of 2.14.2018**

(Page numbers refer to agenda packet)

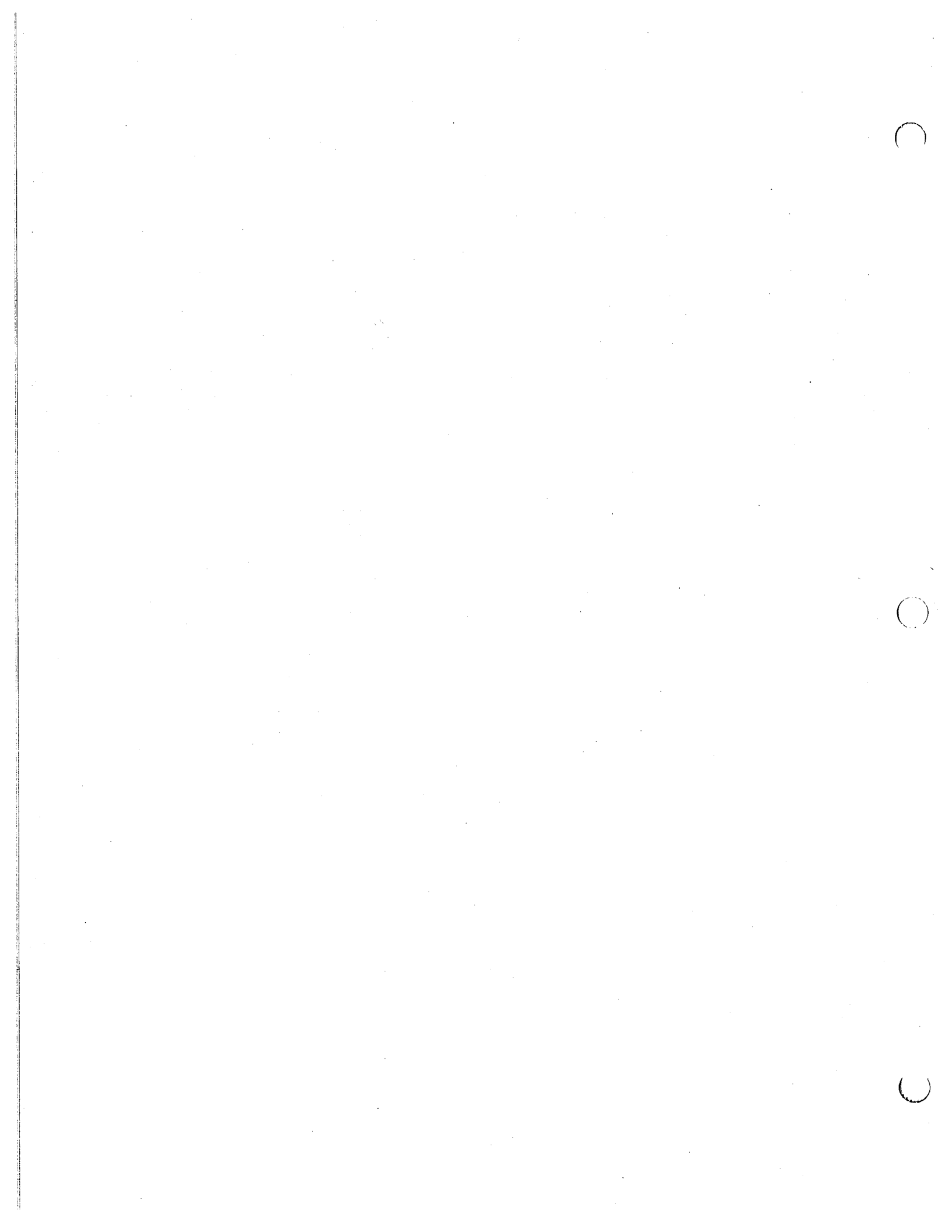
Relating to the recommendation on the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid (LEMA) Plan and General Order M-2:

1. Recommendation from Commissioner Lippman – pp. 25-26
2. The LEMA Plan for 2016 – pp. 35-92
3. Crowd Control policies adopted by City Council April 28, 1992 – pp. 153-157 (referenced in the Recommendation)
4. General Order M-2, "Mutual Aid and Agreements with Law Enforcement Agencies" – pp. 159-162

All Mutual Aid Pacts Subcommittee recommendations and PRC actions taken through the Jan. 24 meeting – pp. 21-23

List of all new or revised MOUs that BPD supplied the PRC for the Subcommittee in Fall 2017 – p. 29

Title page and table of contents of Compendium that BPD sent to the City Council in early 2017 – pp. 31-34



RE Item a.c., Policy Complaint  
2.14.18 Agenda

Lee, Katherine

**From:** bob tom <cranberrysauce23@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 12, 2018 4:16 PM  
**To:** Lee, Katherine; J. George Lippman; Andrea Prichett  
**Subject:** a letter from Blair Beekman-2. Monday, Feb. 12, 2018. \_\_\_\_\_ Item 9C, for 2.14.18- PRC meeting.

Dear people of the PRC, and Katherine Lee,

I am sorry for all of the events, surrounding the homeless encampment.

I do not have much depth, around why the homeless encampment was taken down, at old Berkeley city hall, and its preceding fire.

I hope you can forgive, where I sound too strong, or unknowing.

Can this letter be passed along, to the other PRC members.

I was very moved, by item 9C, and the letter, as a part of your PRC public packet, this week, that tries to address, the issue of homelessness, and an individual's harassment, by the BPD.

It seemed a good way, to honestly look at and address, issues of how to handle, homeless situations in Berkeley, for individual, or small group situations.

I don't know the depth of this issue, but I feel this letter, may be a good case study, for the BPD, the PRC, the city government, and the everyday people, of Berkeley.

I was hoping you could spend time, talking about it, at the public PRC meeting this week. And if not this week, I hope you can talk about it publically, at PRC meeting soon.

I think it may be, a good example - a good case study process, not to be forgotten about.

There will possibly be, a lot of pressure and noise, around the encampment issue, at the PRC meeting, this week.

Although, all the talk and noise, may be needed, to better understand the situation.

And the sharing of words and feelings, will be needed, to shed light on the events, of the past week,

any final conclusions, on this item, at the PRC meeting this Wed., will probably conclude, with the usual,

- the police were just following orders
- we are unsure at this time, the depth of city official ability, to actually call for the disassembly, although it should be, within the scope of their power
- and the PRC, will be sure to question, and take this up, with the city manager and public works.

The time, reasoning, and energy, you are going to have to use, in matters of diplomacy, this week.

may crowd out, real, substantive work, with the PRC packet letter, and its homeless issue, you have offered this week.

I hope you can make time and room, in a near future, to be able to openly talk about, and work on the letter, a part of this weeks, PRC packet.

As part of a series of steps, around how to develop ideas, of how to talk about the future of NCRIC, the PRC may want to consider, a few new ideas, at this time,

- The PRC and the BPD, may be at a time, to begin develop, better ideas of trust, in their questioning and answer process.

- To learn how to more formalize, new standards and practices, with the BPD.

- The PRC, also needs to learn how to create, new levels of trust, with all parts of the community, in new practices of city of Berkeley law.

Some questions, of the homeless persons letter, in this weeks PRC packet, can be around,

- the new city homeless laws of Berkeley, police understandings, of enforcement and harassment.

- What can be good communication.

- And what can be, the simple, human and civil rights of individuals, and small groups, of homeless people, now, and for the future of Berkeley.

For the PRC, to take on item 9C, could possibly be helping develop, dialogue and ways, to develop clearer understandings around how to talk about any new issues, in city homeless laws, and sit down laws.

And in how to hopefully develop, an overall repoire, between the PRC and the BPD, to begin a better process of trust, and to begin, to better talk about and share information, about the future of NCRIC, in Berkeley.

sincerely,  
blair beekman  
san jose, ca.

I possibly sound like a stool pigeon, but I would like to create open channels, so things can become more clear.

There is a firebug, going around the San Jose homeless community !

It may be a really interesting case. A situation with concepts, that may be, of simple civil disobedience. And fires meant to be put out quickly, and without much after- trace.

Although there have been other, 'civil disobedience fires ', in San Jose, that have caused, a bit more damage.

I hope you can look into it, and discover the meanings and depth, of why this is happening in San Jose.

Please also note, there was a major encampment, that was disassembled, on CalTrans property in San Jose, last week, as well.

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Lee, Katherine

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**From:** bob tom <cranberrysauce23@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 14, 2018 1:51 PM  
**To:** Lee, Katherine; J. George Lippman; Andrea Prichett  
**Subject:** from Blair Beekman. Wednesday Feb. 14, 2018.

Dear everybody at the PRC,

I hope you have the time, to talk about the issue of a homeless person,  
and how he was harassed, by BPD.

It can be a good learning subject, to talk about openly, in public.

And to focus, how to talk about the sit down law.

If not this week, than soon.

I will try to mellow my own pretention, on this subject.

good luck, in your work.

sincerely,  
blair beekman  
san jose, ca.

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Crime Trends in Berkeley  
Research by George Lippman  
February 12, 2018

This note is offered as a contribution toward the current discussion of police staffing levels in Berkeley.

The Berkeley Police Department periodically reports on the amount of criminal activity in the City, disaggregated by types of crime as defined in the Uniform Crime Handbook (UCR). Such reports can be found online in the City of Berkeley's "Records Online" system.<sup>1</sup>

I examined three such reports, with multi-year trend reports covering the years 2003 through 2016:

1. 1/27/2009, from Chief Hambleton: "Quarterly Report: Crime in Berkeley"
2. 3/25/2014, from Chief Meehan: "Crime Report—2013"
3. 3/14/2017, from Chief Greenwood: "Crime Report—2016"

Over a period of 14 years, the three reports show a multi-year trend of declining crime overall (over 38%) and in most categories. Theft/larceny is down by almost 40%, burglary by 35%, auto theft by 52%, robbery by 12%. These categories make up 95-98% of crimes committed in Berkeley depending on the year.

Other crime categories have far fewer numbers and show greater volatility in both directions. The crimes are serious, but the year-to-year changes may be statistically less significant.

This data is important to the current conversation about BPD staffing levels. The conversation is flawed when it is based on the premise, as stated in the Berkeley Police Association (BPA) website "Where's My Berkeley Cop," that:

In 1999, Berkeley had 215 cops on the beat. Soon the city may have fewer than 140 officers to answer calls for service.

But while the number of cops has gone down, Berkeley's population has gone up - from 108,000 in 1999 to 121,000 today. The city continues to grow in size, with new apartment buildings and businesses being built, while the Police Department grows smaller.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/Records/Records\\_Online.aspx](https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/Records/Records_Online.aspx).

Click "Search Records Online\* Now." Under *Select Document Type*, choose "Staff Report" and under Search Text type "crime" and set the date range from 1990 to the present. Note that the rows do not return in any apparent order.

The math is simple. 12% more residents + 35% fewer cops = slower response times and serious consequences for public safety.

But in fact, the math is not that simple. The number of residents in the City does not translate automatically into an increase in crime. In fact, the data cited above show that going back to 2003—as close to 1999 as available BPD data allows—crime has actually declined by 38%.

Clarifying the crime trend in the last 14 years is not the end of the discussion about police staffing levels. It is, however, an essential part of the discussion. Looking at crime trends is a beginning to moving away from an emotion-based debate and toward a thoughtful consideration about policing priorities and an appropriate staff count.

I. Here are the 2003-08 trend tables. The comments are from the BPD in January 2009.

**Crime Statistics**

The overall crime rate has gone up and down significantly in Berkeley over the past thirty years.

- In 1978, there were 1,022 Part I violent crimes and 10,905 Part I property crimes for a total of 11,927
- In 2007, there were 621 Part I violent crimes and 7279 Part I property crimes for a total of 7900. This represents a 33.7% reduction in crime over thirty years
- Violent crime was at a peak in 1992 with 1,655 crimes
- Violent crime was at its lowest in 2004 when there were 528 reports
- In 1981, property crimes was at its highest of 13,537 and total Part I crimes reached the highest point of 14,608 reports
- Property crime was at its lowest in the year 2000 with 6,977 reports
- Property crime in 2007 was down 50% compared to the highest point in 1981
- Violent crime in 2007 was down 62% compared to the highest point in 1992
- There was little change in overall Part I crime for the first 9 months of 2008

In the shorter term, since the recent low point there was an increase in property crimes for several years (2001 – 2003) followed by a decline over the past few years. Violent crime increased by 17.6% (93 actual crimes) from 2004 to 2007. This increase has primarily been due to an increase in robbery. Other agencies throughout the Bay Area have experienced a similar increase in the robbery rate. The following table shows all of the Part I crimes for the previous five years.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2008
Homicide	5	4	3	4	5
Rape	19	16	22	21	23
Robbery	411	352	356	411	432
Agg. Assault	158	155	165	194	161
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>621</b>
Burglary	1240	1377	1227	1146	1163
Theft	6472	6252	5576	5232	5044
Auto Theft	1348	1189	1266	1126	1045

Arson	34	46	30	35	27
<i>Total Prop. Crime</i>	9094	8864	8099	7399	7279
<i>Total</i>	9687	9392	8645	8169	7900

II. Here are the 2009-2013 trend tables:

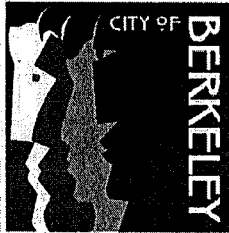
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Arson	TOTAL
2009	6	24	441	136	1066	4672	741	25	7111
2010	6	21	364	140	1085	4252	604	23	6495
2011	1	20	340	120	974	3458	634	25	5572
2012	5	39	334	108	967	4102	639	15	6209
2013	4	29	409	122	978	3664	668	16	5890

III. Here are the 2014-2015 trend tables:

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Arson	TOTAL
2014	3	25	265	132	934	3624	556	16	5555
2015	1	41 *	331	135	1089	4118	713	20	6448
2016	2	53	362	182	803	3927	647	20	5996

\* The number of reported Rape incidents increased beginning in 2015 due to a change in the federal UCR standard definition of rape. It now includes additional sexual assault offenses and incidents where victims were male.





Police Department

February 12, 2018

Katherine Lee  
Officer, Police Review Commission  
(via email)

Dear Ms. Lee,

At a recent PRC meeting, a question was raised regarding the use of iPhone applications in conjunction with the Axon Body Worn Cameras (BWCs). I wanted to offer this additional clarifying information to ensure Commissioners have a clear understanding of the apps' functions. Please consider this as supplemental information to Lt. Okies' PRC presentation on December 13<sup>th</sup>, 2017 on Body Worn Cameras. It is intended to clarify the role and capabilities of the smartphone applications that support our BWCs.

We will be using two Axon applications which allow officers to collect and review evidence in the field and more effectively use their BWCs. The applications use secure Bluetooth and Wi-Fi technology to access the BWC systems and footage. These widely-used applications are compliant with US Department of Justice evidentiary standards, meaning that they are both secure and are set up in a way that prohibits the altering or destruction of evidence. The Department will be using Axon View and Axon Capture, as described below:

#### Axon View

The Axon View application allows users to change their camera settings, view live video, and review and tag recorded videos while they are stored on the BWC. Recorded videos remain in the BWC's memory, and cannot be manipulated or deleted. (Note: All videos are uploaded—and thereby removed—from each BWC at the end of each shift. Once removed, these videos are *not* accessible through Axon View.)

Axon View provides significant functionality for the cameras and includes the following features:

- Stream live video from the BWC—This feature allows officers to see what the camera lens is capturing on their phone screen. It is used to properly position cameras at the beginning of shift and, under certain circumstances, ensures that officers properly frame their videos when recording evidence.
- Review video that has been captured by the BWC— This feature allows officers to review evidence in the field and will help to ensure thorough and complete preliminary investigations. Another benefit is that this feature will allow officers to provide detailed suspect descriptions based on video footage.
- Add metadata for each BWC video file – the application has the ability to add case numbers and evidence categories in the field, helping to ensure and support the officer's efficient and accurate work-flow.

- Provides users with critical BWC functional information – Axon View shows officers how much battery life and storage capacity remains on their BWC as well as show the camera's recording status. These features help to ensure officers always have a functioning camera in the field.
- Allows users to change camera settings – Axon View allows officers to easily change camera settings such as alert volume, recording status light, and camera vibration. During some critical incidents and investigations officers must be able to quickly and easily adjust these settings to support their safety and investigative efforts.

#### Axon Capture

The Axon Capture application allows officers to use the city-issued smartphone's camera and microphone to take photographs, and record audio and video, and to upload this data directly to evidence.com. This feature not only removes the additional staffing and time requirements of the current processes, it also makes evidence collection and documentation more intuitive and efficient. If, for example, a few photos are needed, officers do not need to wait for a Crime Scene Technician, but rather can take a few pictures themselves, and upload them to evidence.com. Items uploaded from Axon Capture to evidence.com are subject to the same evidentiary standards as video collected from BWCs, which includes both audit trails and access control. Evidence collected with Axon Capture cannot be tampered with, deleted, or reviewed by unauthorized persons.

These applications do not allow users to alter, manipulate, or edit any of the footage recorded by the BWC. These applications are widely deployed by Axon customers, using secure technology to add value and efficacy to the BWC program.

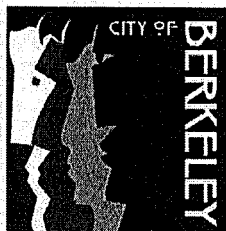
We hope this information clarifies the use of the applications' functions with regards to the Body Worn Camera program.

Sincerely,



Andrew Greenwood  
Chief of Police  
Berkeley Police Department

cc: J. Grogan, Dep. City Manager



Police Department

February 12, 2018

Katherine Lee  
Officer, Police Review Commission  
(via email)

Dear Ms. Lee,

This is in response to a request for information regarding Crisis Intervention Training at the Berkeley Police Department.

These are the training data for the 8 hour, in-house, CIT Training. For each year, rank is shown, along with Reserve Officers (all trained in 2016). Special Response Team members (SRT), and Retired are included as a basic FYI but not double-counted. We did not conduct training in 2017.

Year	Ofc.	Sgt.	Lt.	Capt.	Chief	Reserve*	SRT**	Retired	Total
2016	96	31	9	4	1	13	48	27	181
2015	47	12	2	0	0	0	23	27	88
2014	62	14	3	1	0	0	22	24	104

Below are the data for the week-long CIT Training, from 2011 to current. In addition to the sworn personnel who've attended, fourteen Public Safety Dispatchers have attended the three-day training specifically designed for Dispatchers. Officers who've left BPD are not included in these totals. We continue to send officers to the full-week course whenever there are available spaces.

Rank	Total
Officers	39
Sergeants	10
Lieutenant	1
Captain	1
Dispatchers	14

Sincerely,

Andrew Greenwood  
Chief of Police  
Berkeley Police Department

cc: J. Grogan, Dep. City Manager

