

Stockton Unified School District Department of Public Safety

# State of the Department

A report pursuant to the Agreement between the Stockton Unified School  
District and the California Department of Justice

Report #4  
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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In April of 2019, the Stockton Unified School District (District) entered into a formal court-approved five-year Agreement with the California Department of Justice (DOJ) after an investigation of community reports of excessive arrests and disproportionate treatment by the District's police department. The Agreement required the District to implement changes in policies, practices, and procedures intended to accomplish the following:

- Reduce student referrals to law enforcement
- Reduce disproportionality of any referrals to law enforcement
- Reduce the number of citations and bookings by law enforcement and any disproportionalities within these classifications
- Reduce uses of force on students
- Expand community policing efforts

This fourth annual State of the Department report, required by the Agreement, provides an overview of the progress made by the District's Police Department since the inception of the Agreement.

## **BACKGROUND**

The city of Stockton is home to over 320,000 residents and is the 13<sup>th</sup> largest city in California. Stockton is a young, diverse community that includes over 80,000 persons under the age of 18 years. The Stockton Unified School District provides continuous services to over 37,000 students at 63 locations. To protect its students and resources, the District formed its own school police department which was subsequently certified by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training in 1989. The school police department was renamed the Department of Public Safety (Department or DPS) in 2021.

The DPS is authorized to staff 38 police officer positions (defined as peace officers) pursuant to California Penal Code 830.32 and California Education Code 38000. Authorized positions also include 6 dispatchers, 4 professional staff and 97 non-sworn campus safety personnel that work to provide a safe environment for staff and students. The DPS provides 24/7 police services, including deploying officers on patrol and others assigned to fixed positions on various campuses.

The following is the Department's organizational philosophy:

### Mission

The Mission of the Department is to advocate for equality and inclusivity by embracing a guardian mentality to reduce disproportionality and promote a positive educational environment; to create and maintain a vital, healthy, safe, and just community, and to improve the quality of life for all.

### Vision

To bring our core values to life in our work to prevent our students from entering the 'School to Prison Pipeline' through the implementation of our Four Cornerstones of Redesigning School Safety: Restorative Justice, Youth Engagement, Community Involvement, and a Holistic Approach.

## Guiding Principles

These principles reflect procedural priorities, shared processes, and the rules of engagement on how the Department will implement efforts designed to meet its desired objectives.

- Support a positive view of employees within the Department through community involvement
- Show outcomes transparently and show follow-through on decisions at all meetings
- Focus on the best interests of students to improve their quality of life as students and community members
- Develop partnerships by providing services and support to the community
- Collaborate with the public through proactive and open listening in the community
- Pursue and support accountability
- Seek to achieve prioritized goals as a Department
- Educate schools and the community on the roles of police officers and their responsibilities
- Treat others as you want to be treated. Be open and honest with each other. Acknowledge and recognize good work.

## Core Values

The Department believes that justice must be fair, justice must be transparent, and justice must be equal. The District is committed to our core value of “Safeguarding our Future” by providing a safe educational environment in order for students to graduate college -- career and community ready.

- Dependability
- Support for staff development and growth
- Open and honest communication
- Open-mindedness and curiosity
- Trustworthiness
- Respect for all
- Understanding of the chain of command
- Acceptance of input and differing opinions
- Honesty and transparency at all levels
- Interact with and support all community groups
- Consistent support and representation for school sites
- Support and encouragement for officers
- Consistent professionalism
- Teamwork and staff unity
- Common courtesies
- Support for public safety
- Mentoring for students and children
- Quality customer service

## **STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT**

### **Staffing**

Since the implementation of the Agreement in 2019, both the District and Department have experienced significant changes in leadership. The District has seen the departure of four Superintendents, and DPS Chief Mayra Franco (appointed 11/14/22) is the third person to lead the Department during this crucial period of policy revision, adoption and transition. Fortunately, Chief Franco was with the Department (as a police lieutenant) from the onset of the Agreement and is well acquainted with its requirements and objectives. Chief Franco was selected as Police Chief after a hiring process that included community forums to provide the public with the opportunity to express their desired attributes and qualifications for persons seeking to lead the Department.

The prior school year saw the resignation of three DPS officers and one dispatcher who left for employment with other law enforcement agencies. The Department was able to bring on three new police officers (police academy graduates) and one police officer trainee (awaiting academy training) as well as an office assistant.

Staffing challenges, however, are hindering the timely implementation and/or documentation of Agreement mandates as management and other positions within the DPS have been eliminated or remain unfilled. These include the elimination of a police captain, the “freezing” of a police lieutenant position, and the resignation of the sole crime analyst, all of whom were actively involved in the Department’s shift to new policing philosophies, operational strategies, reporting, and oversight. A second vacant lieutenant position was not able to be filled as it was held by Chief Franco while serving as interim chief.

More vacancies exist throughout the DPS including 1 sergeant, 7 police officers and 1 dispatcher. Additionally, at the time of writing, 2 police sergeants are off on long-term injury status. On a positive note, the position of Emergency Services Coordinator (eliminated in 2021) was restored and filled. The Department is currently recruiting for police officer, dispatcher, and crime analyst positions. The DPS expects to be filling the 2 police lieutenant positions this year.

Various responsibilities outlined in the Agreement were assigned to the previously staffed Captain position. These duties have now been divided between the Police Chief (to include quarterly reporting to the DOJ) and the interim Lieutenant (to include the complaint process and Use of Force review process).

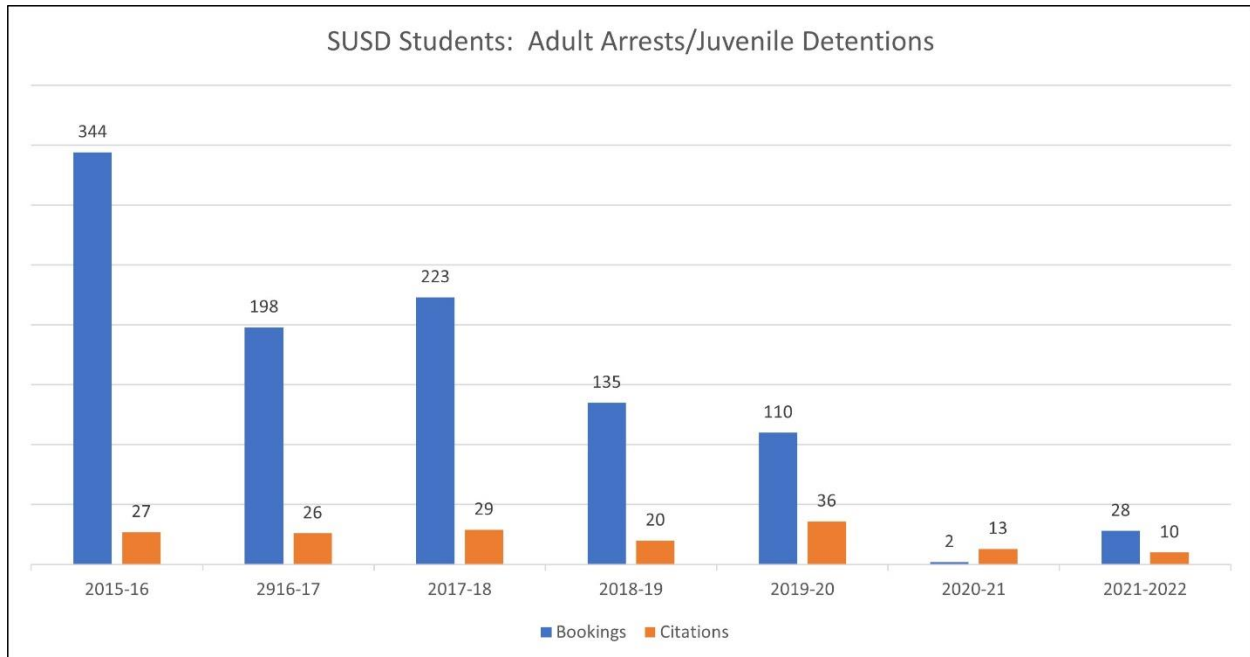
### **Safety and Security**

The impact of the pandemic and the elimination of in-person instruction for students resulted in a significant reduction in calls for service (to 4,128) for the DPS during the 2020-2021 school year. With the return in 2021-2022 of students to District campuses, the demand for police services understandably rose (to 6,154), but not to the numbers reported for the 2019-2020 school year (7,494).

Alarm calls remain the highest level of dispatched activity with 716 activations, 303 of which were the result of burglary or attempted burglary. DPS officers booked or cited 163 persons for criminal offenses, up slightly from 155 in the previous school year. Driving without a license was the highest category of offense and accounted for 51 of these crimes, followed by 27 warrant arrests and 13 for drug violations.

Juvenile detentions<sup>1</sup> resulted in 16 bookings and 23 citations (see Appendix), 33 of which involved District students (up from 15 in 2020-2021). The DPS issued 116 citations for traffic offenses<sup>2</sup>, but only 7 to juveniles for unlicensed driving, 5 being District students. Of adults arrested, 7 were District students with 5 being cited and 2 booked.

Reductions in calls for service and student bookings and citations are down dramatically from 2019 when the Agreement was implemented. Looking back to the 371 student arrests reported in the 2015-2016 school year (part of the time frame studied by the DOJ that led to the Agreement), the reduction is astonishing.



Most of the offenses resulting in juvenile detentions for 2021-2022 include crimes involving violence and weapons. These calls, like the 7 citations issued to juveniles for unlicensed driver, allow little if any discretion for DPS officers other than arrest. All juvenile arrests are subject to prior approval by a DPS supervisor.

De-emphasizing unnecessary enforcement combined with the District’s adoption of the *Discipline and Intervention Matrix* (required by the Agreement), which *prohibits* the use of school police for specified low-level student behaviors more appropriately handled by school staff, are resulting in fewer enforcement related contacts between school police officers and students.

<sup>1</sup> In CA, juveniles are not “arrested” for crimes but are detained or “taken into temporary custody.” All low-level criminal arrest records referenced are sealed to comply with juvenile arrest procedures.

<sup>2</sup> Traffic infractions include vehicle code offenses such as speeding, making an illegal turn, or motor vehicle equipment violations. Infractions do not subject a person to jail or prison time but usually include a fine. Adults can pay the fine, contest the citation in court, or provide proof of correction (for correctable violations). Juveniles must appear in court with a parent or guardian for disposition by the court. Some vehicle code offenses, like driving without a license, are misdemeanor crimes.

The DPS has maintained its commitment to *Cornerstones*, a program implemented in 2021 to establish a “guardian mentality” for its officers that clarifies their roles foremost as protectors of youth to include, where possible, the diversion of those committing low-level offenses from the criminal justice system.

When school police officers (and their supervisors) are determining how a potential arrest of a juvenile will be handled, they conduct an assessment that predominately includes the age of the offender and nature of the offense. Juveniles who are over 12 years of age and detained for misdemeanor crimes (those not prohibited by the Agreement) and non-violent felonies, are eligible for diversion and the juvenile is released (generally to a parent or guardian). The DPS does not list the offender as being arrested. The DPS completes a referral and forwards it to the San Joaquin Probation Department (the coordinator of the grant-funded diversion program) at which time the DPS ceases involvement in the referral process. By design, the DPS does not track or maintain diversion statistics.

The diversion program coordinator conducts a subsequent assessment of the juvenile to determine the best services for the offender’s unique situation. Resources are provided to the juvenile and family by partnering community organizations and can include support groups, mental health counseling, substance abuse counseling, and parent/family engagement services.

By requiring appropriate diversion as an integral component of their response to juvenile crime, the Department can be the catalyst for a successful intervention that addresses the causal factors contributing to a juvenile’s offense. This is especially true for youthful first-time offenders whose problematic actions hold the potential to be reversed before adulthood when sanctions for criminal behavior pose greater consequences. The DPS referred 33 juvenile offenders to diversion during the 2021-2022 school year.

### **Community Outreach**

DPS officers and staff participated in the following community events during the past school year:

- Police Athletics League (December): In partnership with Merlo High School, DPS sponsored a gaming league for students. Students received new desktop monitors and jerseys for future competitions.
- Toy Drive (December): In partnership with Walmart, enough toys were collected to fill a police car and were donated to families in need.
- Thanksgiving Gift Card Donation (November): In partnership with CIPSA Pacific (Community Involvement Program Student Associations at University of the Pacific) and Stockton 209 Cares, 35 families were given gift cards from restaurants and grocery stores to supply a warm meal to families in need on Thanksgiving.
- Address Project (October): DPS Police Explorers went into the neighborhood and affixed house numbers on residential mailboxes to help first responders find residences quickly when help is needed.

- Police Athletics League (October): In partnership with Peyton Elementary School, students who had perfect attendance received free entry into the Sky Zone trampoline park where they spent time interacting with DPS officers.
- Trunk or Treat (October): In partnership with the Stockton Police Department, DPS hosted the annual Trunk or Treat event to provide a free and safe Halloween activity for the community.
- DEA National Takeback Event (April and October): DPS provided opportunities for the community to drop off unwanted or expired legal narcotics and medications for proper disposal.
- National Night Out (August): DPS partnered with the Child Abuse Prevention Council, Child Support Program, SJC Department of Child Support, Office of Violence Prevention, AMR, Oasis City Center, Stagg Leadership Students, SUSD Families in Transition, SUSD Recruiting booth, SAFE KIDS San Joaquin County, Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin, and Developmental Disabilities Service Organization to inform the community of local resources and opportunities.
- Breathe Mental Health (September): In partnership with San Joaquin County Behavioral Health and Crossroads Grace Church, DPS assisted with a two-day conference to provide support and resources for students, adults, and families facing lifestyle and mental health challenges.
- Stockton Unified School District Career Fair (June): DPS participated in the District's career fair to recruit for dispatcher and police officer positions.
- Stockton 4<sup>th</sup> of July Parade (July): In partnership with the non-profit community-based group El Concilio, DPS Police Explorers participated in the 4<sup>th</sup> of July Community Parade.
- Summer of Love Events (June-September): Participated in community outreach and resource events.
- Police Explorer Program (ongoing): The Department provides community youth who have completed 6<sup>th</sup> grade through 20 years of age with the opportunity to join the Police Explorer Program. The program, led by DPS officers, provides young men and women with first-hand knowledge about careers within policing while instilling traits of self-discipline, teamwork, and ethical behavior. The Explorer program prepares youth for future scholarly and career success regardless of their eventual career choice. The 18 DPS Police Explorers are active in community events and provide the staffing needed to make many community events successful. In addition, they serve as role models for area youth and as ambassadors for the Department. Explorers also train and compete with those from other law enforcement agencies.

### **Training**

The lessening of the risks and harms posed by the COVID pandemic have allowed the return of in-person training for police personnel, both conducted internally and at outside schools. In-person training is desirable to transfer the knowledge, skills, and attitudes required to competently perform behavior-based tasks necessary for skills such as de-escalation, crisis intervention, and the safe and ethical application of force.



The Agreement requires the Department to submit an annual training plan for approval by the DOJ, and this was accomplished during this reporting period. In addition to training stipulated by the Agreement, the DPS also arranges and tracks training required by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) and by state law.

The following training was attended by DPS staff during the 2021-2022 School Year:

- **Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) (37 hours)**

*Training Provider: Alameda County Behavioral Health Care Services & Oakland Police Department*

- June 2022: 5 employees
- August 2022: 1 employee
- September 2022: 2 employees
- October 2022: 2 employees
- November 2022: 2 employees

- **Department Training: Dispatchers on Department of Justice Agreement/Audit/Fingerprint (2 hours)**

*Training Provider: SUSD Department of Public Safety - Support Service Coordinator Jen Kluckner*

- March 2022: 6 employees

- **Department of Public Safety Training: Policy Update/Use of Force/Foot Pursuit (8 hours)**

*Training Provider: SUSD Department of Public Safety - Support Service Coordinator Jen Kluckner, Sergeant Matthew Price*

- June 2022: 18 employees

- **Department of Public Safety Training: Leadership (2 hours)**

*Training Provider: SUSD Department of Public Safety - Chief Richard Barries*

- February 2022: 14 employees

- **Officer Wellness / Search & Seizure 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment (4 hours)**

*Training Provider: SUSD Attorneys Nakamura, Blindsbergen, and Celano*

- June 2022: 28 employees

- **Defensive Tactics (8 hours)**

*Training Provider: SUSD Department of Public Safety – Sergeant Jesse Smith, Corporal Jeremy Nida, Officer Ben Olson*

- June 2022: 6 employees

- **Perishable Skills Program Range Day / Firearms (8 hours)**

*Training Provider: SUSD Department of Public Safety – Corporal Curtis Jue, Corporal Jamey Teng, Tim Kegarice (Retired)*

- June 2022: 23 employees

- **Crisis Prevention Institute (CPI) – Non Violent Crisis Prevention (8 hours)**  
*Training Provider: Stockton Unified School District – Disability Coordinator Britney Wilson*
  - June 2022: 28 employees
  
- **National Association of School Resource Officers (NASRO) (32 hours)**  
*Training Provider: National Association of School Resource Officers*
  - July 2022: 10 employees
  
- **Youth Mental Health & 1<sup>st</sup> Aid Training (8 hours)**  
*Training Provider: Stockton Unified School District – School Counselor Program Specialist Jennifer Robles*
  - July 2022: 25 employees
  
- **Youth Trauma Training (8 hours)**  
*Training Provider: Stockton Unified School District – Mental Health Coordinator Jennifer Goetz*
  - July 2022: 18 employees
  
- **De-escalation and Implicit Bias (16 hours)**  
*Training Provider: Kris Allshouse, Los Angeles County Regional Training Center*
  - October 2022: 13 employees
  - November 2022: 8 employees and 2 Campus Security Monitors
  - December 2022: 6 Campus Security Monitors
  
- **Use of Force and Policy Review (4 hours)**  
*Training Provider: OIR Group - Mr. Gennaco, Mr. Connolly*
  - October 2022: 16 employees
  
- **School Crossing Guard Training (1 hour webinar)**  
*Training Provider: Active Transportation Resource Center*
  - November 2022: 13 employees (1 Campus Security Monitor)
  - December 2022: 3 CSA
  
- **Tactical Medicine Course (8 hours)**  
*Training Provider: TMS TacMed Services LLC*
  - October 2022: 10 employees
  
- **Perishable Skills Program Driver Training (4 hours)**  
*Training Provider: San Joaquin Delta College Sergeant Doty, SUSD Department of Public Safety - Corporal Curtis Jue*
  - October 2022: 7 employees
  - November 2022: 9 employees

- **Arrest & Control (8 hours)**  
*Training Provider: SUSD Department of Public Safety – Sergeant Jesse Smith, Corporal Jeremy Nida, Officer Ben Olson*
  - April 2022: 2 employees
  
- **Field Training Officer (40 hours)**  
*Training Provider: South Bay Regional Training Consortium*
  - November 2022: 1 employee
  
- **Field Training Officer Update (24 hours)**  
*Training Provider: Sacramento Regional Public Safety Training Center*
  - April 2022: 2 employees
  - May 2022: 1 employee
  
- **Campus Law Enforcement (40 hours)**  
*Training Provider: South Bay Regional Public Safety Training*
  - July 2022: 2 employees
  
- **Chemical Agent Instructor (16 hours)**  
*Training Provider: Sacramento County Sheriff's Office*
  - September 2022: 2 employees
  
- **Public Records Act Training (16 hours)**  
*Training Provider: Turlock Police Department*
  - November 2022: 2 employees
  
- **School Violence (4 hours webinar)**  
*Training Provider: Kim Turner and Associates - Kim Turner, Anthony Alvo, Joe Cupo, and Miguel Martinez*
  - December 2022: 3 employees

The de-escalation course held in October and November was a significant achievement. The course, required by the Agreement, was created especially for the specific needs of DPS officers working in a school environment where the majority of their encounters are with minors. It included school-based scenarios for problem solving, role play, and assessment. Each attendee was required to demonstrate competency in the core principles of course content. The two-day course included POST mandated implicit bias training.

Unfortunately, the de-escalation training session held in November was lightly attended. The expectation was that District Campus Safety Assistants (CSA) and Campus Safety Monitors (CSM), both civilian positions, would also attend the course to satisfy Agreement requirements; however, only two (out of 97) civilians and eight DPS officers were present. An additional de-escalation class was held in December, but only 6 civilians attended. Ongoing obstacles to CSA and CSM training are attributed to a lack of District staffing and budgetary issues. CSM and CSA personnel are not under the DPS chain of command. The required training of CSM and CSA staff should be a District priority.

Also noteworthy was the delivery of the long-awaited training to cover the extensive revisions to the Department's Use of Force policy. Conducted in October, the four-hour training block (presented twice) included recent changes in state law and those required by the Agreement. This included what types of force are and are not permitted, the legal duty of officers to intercede and report violations of the use of force policy, and the investigative review of the use of force. The training dovetailed with the aforementioned de-escalation training taught the previous day and reinforced the DPS Guardian philosophy of policing. Specifically, the training stressed that DPS officers will always seek to avoid the application of force and use de-escalation, and other tools and resources, in lieu of force whenever possible.

The DPS is now in compliance with a training plan approved by the DOJ, but challenges remain with ensuring that all DPS officers and other staff, where required, attend specified training. While the Department has reported the number of officers attending training over the past year, at the time of writing they were unable to state how many currently employed officers have *not* been trained in topics required by the Agreement.

The Department has officers that are currently off-duty due to injury; officer vacancies that are likely to be filled after a course has been taught; and, others may be unable to attend due to illness, scheduled vacation, et cetera. Officers serving at interim ranks higher than their permanent classification (for example, temporarily assigned from officer to Lieutenant) have been exempted from officer-level training and might therefore be out of compliance upon their return.

A plan should be in place to quickly identify, track, and train those unable to attend formal training sessions. This is especially true for courses specifically designed to meet the needs of the Agreement and which cannot be readily found by other training entities. Managers and supervisors (including interim positions) should be fully trained in the policy, procedures, and objectives of the Agreement to ensure consistent behavior by those they oversee. The DPS states they have recently acquired a records management system that provides the capability to track the above-described training statistics. A formal and robust training tracking system should be implemented as soon as possible.

### **Agreement Status**

The 2019 Agreement between the District and the California Department of Justice (DOJ) required corrective actions that were subsequently organized as 74 specific "tasks," each of which have specific due dates within the Agreement's five-year period of oversight. Forty of these tasks fell under the purview of the Department. As used in this report, the term "task" refers to an internal designation used by the Department to organize Agreement requirements and is not a designation found in the Agreement itself. Some requirements, depending on their complexity, were subsequently broken into smaller tasks to assist Department staff with managing the workload and reporting progress to the DOJ-approved Monitor (the OIR Group) and the DOJ.

With the completion of the requirements to provide de-escalation training (Task 38) and use of force training (Task 60), the DPS has accomplished all of the Agreement tasks.<sup>3</sup> A number of tasks, however, require ongoing actions, reporting, and ensuring that all officers receive specified training. These

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<sup>3</sup> Task 69 (create a plan to reduce disproportionalities in referrals by administrators to law enforcement) is a joint task required of the District and the DPS and has not been completed.

include quarterly documentation regarding specified complaints, the use of force, calls for service, juvenile diversion, and staffing. These reports are provided to the DOJ via the Monitor and are reviewed by the Community Advisory Group.

The creation of the Community Advisory Group (CAG) is a requirement of the Agreement and was formed to provide public oversight of the progress made by the Department to comply with Agreement mandates. The CAG provides feedback on how the Department has chosen to meet these mandates through new or modified policy and practices and monitors their effectiveness.

The CAG meets quarterly, and their reports can be found online at:  
<https://www.stocktonusd.net/Page/13517>.

Additional reports about these accomplishments can be found in the State of the Department reports for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 and annual reports by the Monitor, on the District's webpage at:  
<https://www.stocktonusd.net/Page/13517>.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Department of Public Safety has endured numerous challenges since the Agreement's implementation in 2019, including considerable changes in leadership. Through it all, DPS staff has remained steadfast in their commitment to meeting, and in some cases exceeding, the mandates and expectations originally set forth. The DPS now moves into a phase largely involving training, policy and procedure refinement, and overseeing compliance. Although the Department has implemented and trained in new policy and procedure, these changes only reach their potential when they create, foster and promote an organizational culture that embraces the 40 Agreement tasks as their new "business as usual" and at all levels.

As the five-year compliance period for the Agreement approaches its conclusion, it is imperative that no one in the Department sees the date as being freed from oversight and restraint but rather as the point the Department can proudly acknowledge how it has been strengthened by this mutual process of professional revision. Many of the original Agreement requirements, perhaps once seen by some as overreaching, are now law for all California police agencies. Others have become recognized best practices, if not already adopted by most as standard operating procedures. And although the Agreement tasks required of the DPS have been accomplished (or are ongoing), the real work of communicating, modeling, reinforcing, and institutionalizing the objectives of the Agreement are critical to creating lasting change.

The Stockton Unified School District Department of Public Safety has had the benefit of being guided through a process of change that foretold much of the direction of modern policing. They now hold hard-earned knowledge and experience to be recognized as a leader in school policing.

**APPENDIX**

Juvenile Arrests (Detentions) <sup>4</sup> 2021-2022 School Year						
SUSD Student	Age	Gender	Ethnicity	Special Ed	Arrest Type	Offense Classification
Yes	16	Female	Non-Hispanic	No	Citation	Unlicensed Driver
Yes	16	Male	African American	No	Booked	Weapon Offense
Yes	14	Male	Hispanic	No	Citation	Battery
Yes	15	Male	African American	No	Citation	Weapon Offense
Yes	17	Male	African American	No	Citation	Trespassing*
Yes	16	Male	Hispanic	No	Booked	Weapon Offense
Yes	16	Male	Hispanic	No	Citation	Unlicensed Driver
No	16	Male	Hispanic	No	Citation	Unlicensed Driver
Yes	17	Male	Hispanic	No	Booked	Arson
No	14	Male	Hispanic	No	Citation	Unlicensed Driver
Yes	17	Male	African American	No	Booked	Weapon
Yes	17	Male	Non-Hispanic	No	Citation	Trespassing**
Yes	16	Male	African American	Yes	Booked	Weapons Offense
Yes	16	Male	African American	Yes	Booked	Weapons Offense
Yes	16	Male	Hispanic	No	Citation	Battery
Yes	15	Male	Non-Hispanic	Yes	Citation	Battery
Yes	14	Male	Hispanic	Yes	Booked	Grand Theft
Yes	15	Male	Non-Hispanic	No	Booked	Grand Theft
No	17	Male	Hispanic	No	Booked	Conspiracy
No	14	Male	Hispanic	No	Booked	Conspiracy
No	14	Female	Hispanic	No	Booked	Conspiracy
Yes	14	Male	Non-Hispanic	No	Booked	Criminal Threats
Yes	15	Male	Hispanic	No	Citation	Unlicensed Driver
Yes	17	Female	Hispanic	No	Citation	Unlicensed Driver
Yes	17	Male	Hispanic	No	Citation	Battery
Yes	16	Male	Non-Hispanic	No	Citation	Battery
Yes	16	Male	Hispanic	No	Booked	Weapons Offense
Yes	16	Male	Non-Hispanic	Yes	Citation	Battery
Yes	16	Male	Non-Hispanic	No	Citation	Robbery
Yes	16	Male	Non-Hispanic	Yes	Citation	Battery
Yes	15	Male	Non-Hispanic	No	Citation	Weapons Offense
Yes	17	Male	Hispanic	No	Citation	Battery
Yes	15	Male	Hispanic	No	Citation	Battery
Yes	17	Female	Hispanic	No	Citation	Unlicensed Driver
Yes	17	Female	Hispanic	No	Booked	Battery
No	14	Female	Hispanic	No	Booked	Trespassing***

<sup>4</sup> Statistics provided by the SUSD DPS

Yes	14	Male	Hispanic	No	Booked	Warrant
Yes	16	Male	Hispanic	No	Citation	Weapon Offense
Yes	14	Female	Hispanic	No	Citation	Battery

\*Per the Agreement, trespassing is considered low-level disciplinary conduct that should be subject to school discipline rather than referral to law enforcement. In this incident, A DPS officer responded to a school because a juvenile was trespassing on campus who had been warned, on several occasions, not to return. The juvenile was suspected of committing vandalism (graffiti) on campus. The officer was aware that this juvenile had recently been referred to diversion for vandalism at another school, and three days before this incident was referred to diversion for stealing a bicycle. The juvenile was cited for trespassing based on his pattern of offenses.

\*\*In this incident, a DPS officer responded to a school because a non-student had trespassed on the campus. The juvenile had a history of trespassing on the campus, along with three others, and fighting with students. The subject had been previously warned on several occasions not to return to the school. The DPS officer contacted the juvenile, verified the non-student was trespassing, and found the juvenile in possession of marijuana. The officer cited the juvenile for trespassing and possession of marijuana on school grounds.

\*\*\*In this incident, DPS officers responded at 1:26 a.m. to a school after two subjects were seen on campus via security cameras. DPS officers respond to these types of incidents to protect school facilities from burglary. DPS officers located the two subjects across the street from the school and contacted them to determine if a crime had occurred. One of the subjects (a juvenile) resisted, and attempted to flee, and was subsequently detained for 602 CPC (Trespassing) and 148 CPC (Willfully resists, delays, or obstructs a peace officer). The juvenile was booked at a juvenile facility.

The DPS review of the above detention determined that the officers should not have detained the juvenile for trespassing. Although 148 CPC is not a specified low-level offense, the Department found that the detention for that offense should have been approved by a supervisor. The DPS provided the involved officers with additional training to reinforce the provisions against detentions for disciplinary infractions and implemented an on-call schedule to ensure a supervisor is always available to review requests for 148 CPC arrests.