

COMMISSION ON POLICE PRACTICES

Thursday, April 2, 2026

6:30pm-7:30pm

COMMUNITY OUTREACH STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

AGENDA

Procopio Tower

525 B St.

17th Floor, Suite 1725

San Diego, CA 92101

The link to join the meeting by computer, tablet, or smartphone at 6:30pm is:

[Microsoft Teams Link](#)

Meeting ID: 215 242 549 313 1

Passcode: rM7zh7mp

**Downloading the latest version of Microsoft Teams is required.*

The Commission on Police Practices (Commission) meetings will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code Section 54953 (a), as amended by Assembly Bill 2249.

The Commission Standing Committee meetings will be in person, and the meeting will be open for in-person testimony. Additionally, we are continuing to provide alternatives to in-person attendance for participating in our meetings. In lieu of in-person attendance, members of the public may also participate via telephone/Teams.

- I. CALL TO ORDER/WELCOME (Committee Chair Armando Flores)
Committee Members: Committee Chair Armando Flores, CPP Chair Ada Rodriguez, Cheryl Canson, Chenyang Rickard, 2nd Vice Chair Clovis Honoré
- II. ROLL CALL (Director of Community Engagement & Internship Programs Yasmeen Obeid)

NON AGENDA CHAIR REPORT (Chair Doug Case)

NON AGENDA STAFF REPORT (Director of Community Engagement & Internship Programs Yasmeen Obeid)

NON-AGENDA PUBLIC COMMENT (Director of Community Engagement & Internship Programs Yasmeen Obeid)

III. DISCUSSION/ACTION ITEMS

A. Community Roundtable Outcomes & Report

B. Recruitment Committee Orientation

C. Policy Committee Liaison to Community Outreach Committee

Motion: Appoint Ada Rodriguez as Policy Committee liaison to the Community Outreach Committee

D. Policy Committee Hearings

Motion: Establish an ad hoc committee to focus on planning policy hearings, made up of the Outreach Chair, Policy Chair, Director of Community Engagement, and Policy Committee liaison

E. Community Outreach Goals for 2026

F. Future Meeting Date & Time

Motion: The Community Outreach Committee will meet on the first Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. [The meeting will move to the second Thursday if the first falls on a holiday, or if commissioner quorum or staff availability is a concern.]

IV. ADJOURNMENT

Materials Provided:

- Final_CPP_Community_Roundtable_Report_Final_Dec-8-2025

In-Person Public Comment on an Agenda Item: If you wish to address the CPP Standing Committee on an item on today's agenda, please complete and submit a speaker slip before the Committee hears the agenda item. You will be called at the time the item is heard. Each speaker must file a speaker slip with the CPP staff at the meeting at which the speaker wishes to speak indicating which item they wish to speak on. Speaker slips may not be turned in prior to the day of the meeting or after completion of in-person testimony. In-person public comment will conclude before virtual testimony begins. Each speaker who wishes to address the Committee must state who they are representing if they represent an organization or another person.

For discussion and information items each speaker may speak for up to three (3) minutes, subject to the Committee Chair's determination of the time available for meeting management purposes, in addition to any time ceded by other members of the public who are present at the meeting and have submitted a speaker slip ceding their time. These speaker slips should be submitted together at one time to the designated CPP staff. The Committee Chair may also limit organized group presentations of five or more people to 15 minutes or less.

In-Person Public Comment on Matters Not on the Agenda: You may address the Standing Committee on any matter not listed on today's agenda. Please complete and submit a speaker slip. However, California's open meeting laws do not permit the Standing Committee to discuss or take any action on the matter at today's meeting. At its discretion, the Standing Committee may add the item to a future meeting agenda or refer the matter to the CPP. Public comments are limited to three minutes per speaker. At the discretion of the Committee Chair, if a large number of people wish to speak on the same item, comments may be limited to a set period of time per item to appropriately manage the meeting and ensure the Standing Committee has time to consider all the agenda items. A member of the public may only provide one comment per agenda item. In-person public comment on items not on the agenda will conclude before virtual testimony begins.

Speakers may not allocate their time to other speakers. If there are eight or more speakers on a single issue, the maximum time for the issue will be 16 minutes. The order of speaking generally will be determined on a first-come, first-served basis. A member of the public may only provide one non-agenda comment per agenda.

We welcome all viewpoints and encourage open participation. However, to ensure everyone has a chance to be heard and that we can complete our work, we ask that speakers respect time limits and refrain from disruptive behavior. Continued disruption after warning may result in removal as permitted under state law.

Virtual Platform Public Comment to a Particular Item or Matters Not on the Agenda: When the item you would like to comment on is introduced (or it is indicated that it is time for Non-Agenda Public Comment), raise your hand by tapping on the “Raise Your Hand” button on your computer or tablet. To raise your hand in a Microsoft Teams meeting on your smartphone (iOS or Android), tap the three-dot menu, then select the "Raise Hand" option. You will be taken in the order in which you raised your hand. You may only speak once on a particular item. When it is indicated that it is your turn to speak, click the unmute prompt that will appear on your computer, tablet or Smartphone.

Written Comment through Webform: Comment on agenda items and non-agenda public comment may also be submitted using the [webform](#). If using the webform, indicate the agenda item number you wish to submit a comment for. All webform comments are limited to 200 words. On the [webform](#), members of the public should select Commission on Police Practices (even if the public comment is for a Commission on Police Practices Committee meeting).

The public may attend a meeting when scheduled by following the attendee meeting link provided above. To view a meeting archive video, click [here](#). Video footage of each Commission meeting is posted online [here](#) within 72 hours of the conclusion of the meeting.

Comments received no later than 8 am, the day of the meeting will be distributed to the Commission on Police Practices. Comments received after the deadline described above but before the item is called will be submitted into the written record for the relevant item.

Written Materials: You may alternatively submit via U.S. Mail to Attn: Office of the Commission on Police Practices, 525 B Street, Suite 1725, San Diego, CA 92101. Materials submitted via U.S. Mail must be received the business day prior to the meeting to be distributed to the Standing Committee.

If you attach any documents to your comment, they will be distributed to the Standing Committee in accordance with the deadlines described above.

Late-Arriving Materials

This paragraph relates to those documents received after the agenda is publicly noticed and during the 72 hours prior to the start of, or during, the meeting. Pursuant to the Brown Act, (California Government Code Section 54957.5(b)) late-arriving documents, related to the Commission on Police Practices’ (“CPP”) meeting agenda items, which are distributed to the legislative body prior to and/or during the CPP meeting are available for public review by appointment in the Office of the CPP located at Procopio Towers, 525 B Street, Suite 1725, San Diego, CA 92101. Appointments for public review may be made by calling (619) 533-5304 and coordinating with CPP staff before visiting the office. Late-arriving documents may also be obtained by email request to CPP staff at commissiononpolicepractices@sandiego.gov. Late-arriving materials received prior to the CPP meeting will also be available for review, at the CPP public meeting, by making a verbal request of CPP staff located in the CPP meeting. Late-arriving materials received during the CPP meeting will be available for reviewing the following workday at the CPP offices noted above or by email request to CPP staff.

Access for People with Disabilities: As required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), requests for agenda information to be made available in alternative formats, and any requests for disability-related modifications or accommodations required to facilitate meeting participation, including requests for alternatives to observing meetings and offering public comment as noted above, may be made by contacting the Commission at (619) 236-6296 or commissiononpolicepractices@sandiego.gov.

Requests for disability-related modifications or accommodation required to facilitate meeting participation, including requests for auxiliary aids, services, or interpreters require different lead times, ranging from five business days to two weeks. Please keep this in mind and provide as much advance notice as possible to ensure availability. The city is committed to resolving accessibility requests swiftly.

Community Roundtable Report

CPP Community Roundtable · December 8, 2025 · Malcolm X / Valencia Park Library

A public record of what the community shared, what it means for civilian oversight, and how the Community Outreach Committee can carry this work forward.



Wide view of the community roundtable as residents, staff, and commissioners gather in shared discussion.

Prepared by

Yasmeen Obeid

Director of Community Engagement and Internship Program

Commissioner Armando Flores

Chair of the CPP Community Outreach Committee

Purpose

To preserve community testimony, translate it into a credible 2026 oversight agenda, and return it to the public in a form that demonstrates respect, candor, and follow-through.

Executive Summary

Public safety is not sustained by enforcement alone. It is sustained when public institutions earn legitimacy—through fairness, transparency, restraint, and an unmistakable willingness to correct course when harm occurs. The Commission on Police Practices (CPP) convened this community roundtable because meaningful oversight begins with listening directly to the people who live with the consequences of police policy every day.

The December 8, 2025 roundtable at the Malcolm X / Valencia Park Library brought together residents, impacted families, youth, advocates, neighborhood leaders, staff, and commissioners to discuss lived experience with the San Diego Police Department (SDPD), identify priorities for 2026, and clarify CPP's role as an independent oversight body. The message from the room was clear: the community does not want symbolic listening. It wants visible follow-through.

Participants returned again and again to several connected concerns: pretextual and repeated stops; use of force and the rendering of medical aid; barriers in the complaint process; youth system involvement; behavioral health response; surveillance and immigration-related civil-rights concerns; and CPP's own visibility, accessibility, and authority. Beneath those topics lay a broader demand for institutional honesty: residents want a Commission that is easier to find, clearer about its powers and limits, steadier in its communication, and stronger in the public defense of accountability.

Key messages from the room

- Trust grows when residents can see what happens after they speak.
- Access to complaint pathways is itself an accountability issue.
- Youth and impacted families want a standing place in oversight—not an occasional invitation.
- Residents want community testimony and public data to inform one another.
- CPP's credibility will rise when candor, follow-through, and public visibility become routine.

DATE	TIME	VENUE	RSVPS
Dec. 8, 2025	5:30–7:30 p.m.	Malcolm X / Valencia Park Library 5148 Market St.	79
ATTENDEES	ATTENDANCE RATE	CPP PRESENCE	OUTREACH REACH
54	68.4%	8 staff + 4 commissioners	1,000+ direct ≈30,000 social

“CPP needs to take power back... community needs to support CPP.”

— Participant

Why We Convened

CPP hosted this roundtable for three reasons. First, to hear directly from community members about their experiences with SDPD and the forms of accountability they believe are most urgently needed. Second, to identify which concerns the Commission should elevate in its 2026 workplan, outreach schedule, and policy recommendations. Third, to help residents better understand what CPP is, what it can do, and where its current authority remains limited.

- Gather input on community experiences with SDPD.
- Gather input on the issues community members want CPP to prioritize in 2026.
- Increase public understanding of CPP's scope, mandate, and pathways for engagement.
- Model a listening process grounded in respect, time limits, and public accountability.

What This Report Is Designed to Do

This document is a qualitative public report. It is not a statistical survey, an adjudication of individual allegations, or a substitute for formal case review. Its purpose is to preserve what participants said, identify the systemic concerns that emerged across those comments, and translate those concerns into a practical framework for the Community Outreach Committee and the broader Commission.

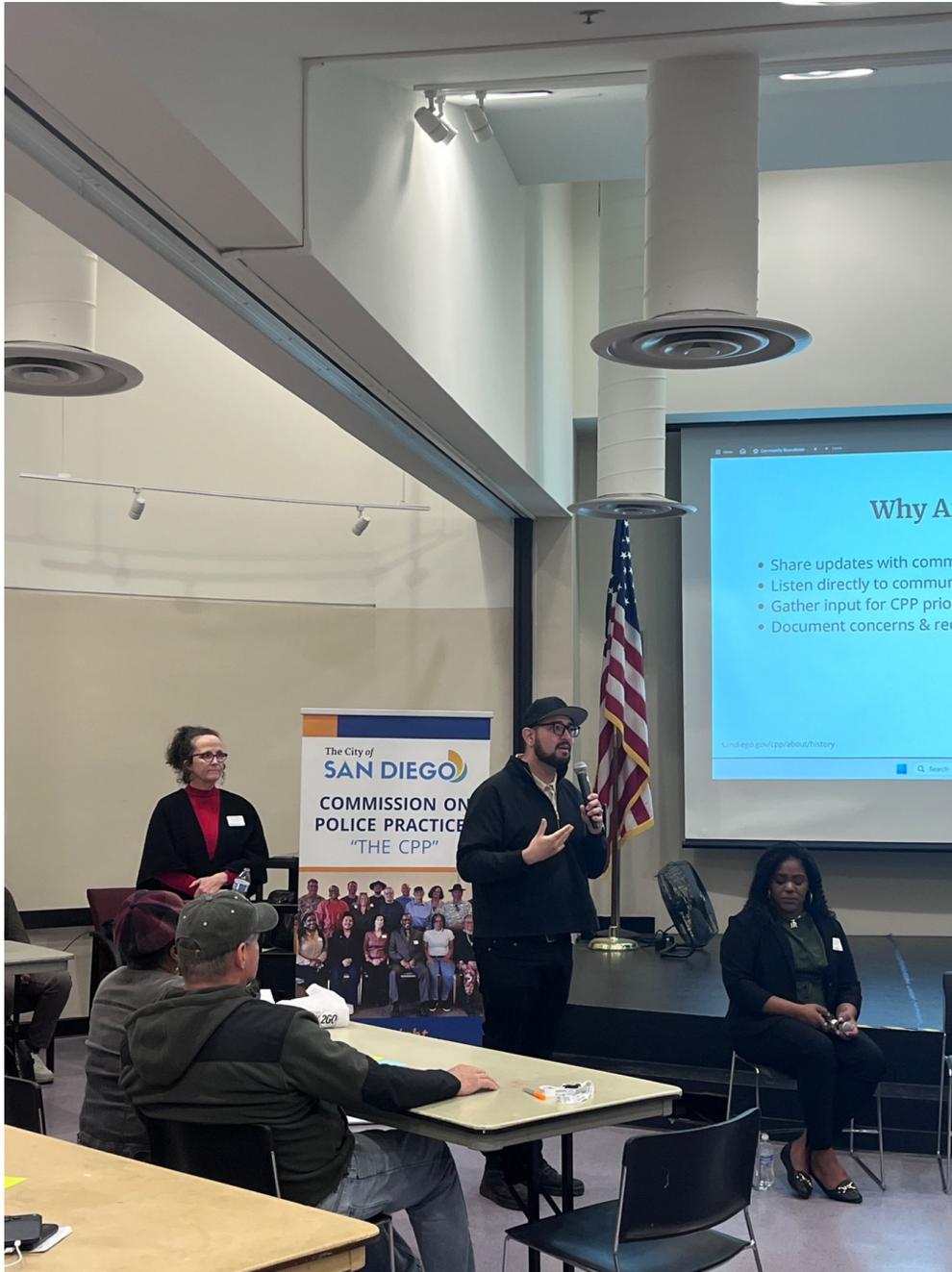
- Names are omitted unless already part of publicly presented organizational roles.
- Participant quotes are reproduced anonymously and lightly edited for length and readability while preserving substance.
- Where comments referenced specific incidents or cases, this report focuses on the broader oversight implications rather than disputing facts in a public forum.
- The action framework below is a recommended 2026 direction based on community input and remains subject to Commission process and approval.

How We Reached the Community

The outreach strategy was intentionally broad and deliberately targeted. CPP sought not only to publicize the event, but to reach residents who are often invited late, informed inconsistently, or asked to participate only after harm has already occurred. The approach combined mass communication, trusted relationships, neighborhood-based distribution, and direct personal invitations.

- Direct outreach to more than 1,000 people across CPP lists and partner networks.
- CPP general email list: 900+ contacts, with two email rounds.
- Trusted allies and community leaders: 40+ organizations and 400+ individuals contacted.
- More than 30 one-on-one invitations by call or text.
- Flyer distribution to local businesses and all City of San Diego libraries.
- Neighborhood associations and community planning groups contacted: 169.
- Invitations extended to all City Council offices, the Mayor's staff, and SDPD.
- Social media outreach reaching approximately 30,000 people.

Outreach Goal	Result	What happened
Reach out to over 100 people	Exceeded	1,000+ direct contacts plus broad distribution
Receive between 60–70 RSVPs	Achieved	79 RSVPs
Have 35 people in the room day-of	Achieved	54 attendees



Commissioner Flores addresses the room while the Chair of the Commission, fellow commissioners and community members listen closely.

How the Roundtable Was Structured

The event design emphasized disciplined listening. Participants were invited to respond to three discussion questions, each discussed for roughly 20 to 30 minutes. Input was captured in two ways: written comments on sticky notes and verbal public comment at the microphone. The structure allowed for both immediacy and reflection, giving people multiple ways to participate.

- Question 1: What has been your experience with the San Diego Police Department (SDPD)?
- Question 2: What is the #1 issue you would like CPP to prioritize in 2026?
- Question 3: What is one concern you have with CPP, and how can we address it?

To protect the room as a listening space rather than a debate stage, facilitators established shared agreements at the outset: respect all speakers; no personal attacks; do not name officers or individuals; honor time limits; and speak from lived experience. These agreements mattered. They allowed participants to offer hard truths while preserving the dignity of the process.

Who was in the room	How input was captured
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CPP participation included 8 staff members and 4 commissioners.• Attendees included neighborhood residents, advocacy groups, impacted families, youth, and community members with lived experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comments were recorded through sticky notes and live note-taking.• Verbal testimony was offered in public comment format at the microphone line.

Trust Findings Across Topics

Although participants raised many specific issues, the roundtable produced several cross-cutting findings that should guide the Community Outreach Committee's tone and strategy going forward.

Trust is built by follow-through, not invitation alone.

Residents were clear that convening a room matters, but only if people later see their concerns reflected in public reporting, policy questions, and Commission priorities.

Transparency is not a public-relations function; it is part of accountability.

Across complaint access, body-worn camera requests, case updates, and policy communication, participants treated opacity as a substantive harm.

The complaint process itself shapes public confidence in oversight.

When filing a complaint feels confusing, discouraging, or structurally tilted against the complainant, residents experience the system as inaccessible before any finding is issued.

Youth and impacted families must be treated as central stakeholders.

Participants repeatedly asked CPP to move these voices from the margins of outreach to the center of oversight design, public education, and policy review.

Community testimony and public data should be used together.

Residents want their lived experience to be taken seriously, and they also want CPP to test patterns with data: stop data, divisional patterns, complaint trends, response times, and policy compliance.



CPP Commissioners listen to community testimony during the roundtable.

What We Heard: Thematic Findings and Recommended Focus Areas

Community input was wide-ranging and deeply informed by lived experience. The sections below synthesize the major themes that emerged from written and verbal comments. Each section preserves the core concern, explains why the issue matters for oversight, and identifies a recommended focus for 2026 within CPP's current scope.

1. Traffic Stops, Pretext Enforcement, and Fourth Amendment Concerns

Participants repeatedly described traffic stops—especially for window tint—as a recurring point of contact that felt less like lawful enforcement and more like pretext for search, control, or escalation. Several residents framed the issue explicitly in constitutional terms, raising concerns about searches and seizures, probable cause, compliance commands, and the use of 'resisting arrest' narratives after low-level stops. Community members also urged CPP to treat geography as an oversight question, calling attention to Southeastern Division and other neighborhood-specific patterns.

What community members emphasized

- Repeated stops for window tint and similar low-level vehicle issues were described as disproportionately affecting Black and Brown residents.
- Residents asked CPP to review divisional patterns, stop data, and neighborhood-level disparities rather than treating these as isolated stories.
- Participants raised concerns about searches, consent, removal from vehicles, handcuffing, and the threshold for probable cause.

"They always stop brown & black people for window tint... Why is southeast SD the community stopped the most? Look at the data."

— Participant

Recommended 2026 focus within CPP's current scope

- Use CPP's patterns-and-practices function to elevate questions about stop-data transparency, including RIPA-related reporting and trend analysis.
- Review whether policy, training, and supervisory practices adequately address pretext enforcement, probable-cause articulation, consent, and documentation.
- Ensure that community-identified geographies and beat-map concerns inform workplan discussions rather than remaining anecdotal footnotes.

2. Use of Force, Medical Aid, and Accountability After Critical Incidents

When participants spoke about critical incidents, they returned to a moral and operational test: whether every reasonable effort was made to preserve life, de-escalate where possible, intervene when force became unreasonable, and render aid without delay. Comments referenced officer-involved shootings, deaths, scene response, the use of K-9s on injured individuals, and the expectation that officers and supervisors act decisively when medical needs are evident. Residents also voiced frustration with incomplete files, uneven documentation, and what they perceived as insufficient accountability after the fact.

What community members emphasized

- Community members expressed concern about delayed or denied medical assistance and about whether AED/CPR or other life-saving measures were used promptly.

- Participants called for stronger de-escalation expectations and clearer supervisory duties when force appears unreasonable.
- Several comments linked accountability to the completeness and timeliness of post-incident documentation, investigative files, and scene decision-making.

“K9 deployments on shot victims shouldn’t be happening at all... I wanted AED, CPR being used on all victims.”

— Family member / participant

Recommended 2026 focus within CPP's current scope

- Prioritize review themes related to de-escalation, intervention duties, scene management, and expectations for identifying and responding to medical need.
- Flag recurring gaps in documentation, timeliness, and file completeness as policy and oversight concerns rather than purely administrative defects.
- Continue public education about what CPP can currently review, what remains outside its authority, and why broader independent oversight capacity still matters.

3. Complaint Access, Internal Affairs Process, and Transparency

For many residents, the complaint system itself felt like a site of injury. Participants described barriers to filing, low confidence in Internal Affairs findings, confusion about classifications such as 'miscellaneous' or 'no misconduct,' and frustration with the difficulty of obtaining updates or complete case files. In the community's view, access and transparency are not secondary customer-service issues. They are part of the core accountability architecture.

What community members emphasized

- Residents asked for confirmation emails, case numbers, complaint statements, and clearer visibility into where a complaint goes after submission.
- Several participants asked why complaints do not reach CPP directly without first being filtered or classified by SDPD.
- Body-worn camera access, complete case files, and clearer public-facing timelines were named as repeated transparency needs.

“Separate from the police department our complaints should go straight in [to CPP]... not be classified by them first.”

— Youth participant

Recommended 2026 focus within CPP's current scope

- Publish or refresh plain-language guidance explaining how to file a complaint, what happens next, and why filing with CPP matters.
- Advocate for stronger community-facing notice practices, including confirmation of receipt, clearer status communication, and aggregated reporting on themes and timelines.
- Elevate complaint classification, information-sharing, and case-file completeness as a standing 2026 oversight priority.



Community public comment at the podium, with residents seated throughout the room.

4. Youth–Police Interactions and System Involvement

Participants voiced deep concern that law-enforcement contact is too often an entry point into deeper system involvement for young people. Residents asked CPP to see youth not merely as a subgroup to be reached, but as a central constituency whose experiences should shape the Commission's priorities. The community message was that diversion, prevention, dignity, and equitable treatment are accountability issues. If young people experience the state primarily through suspicion, force, or disbelief, trust is damaged early and repeatedly.

What community members emphasized

- Residents stressed that law-enforcement contact can push youth deeper into the juvenile system rather than interrupt harm.
- Participants called for stronger investment in diversion and youth-serving community supports.
- Youth voices in the room directly asked CPP to investigate complaints more seriously and visibly.

"#1 agency putting kids in juvenile hall is law enforcement... Diversion works. Help youth."
— Participant

Recommended 2026 focus within CPP's current scope

- Include youth–police interactions as a distinct 2026 priority rather than a subtopic folded into other agendas.
- Use the outreach calendar to build relationships with schools, youth-serving organizations, and youth leaders early in the year.
- Develop public-facing engagement practices that make room for youth testimony, feedback, and follow-up—not only adult intermediary voices.

5. Behavioral Health Response and Availability of Services

Residents linked behavioral health response to a broader question of whether the city is prepared to meet crisis with care rather than default coercion. Comments addressed slow response times, people being placed on hold during 911 calls, and concern about how police respond when someone is experiencing mental-health distress. These are not only service delivery concerns. They are oversight concerns because dispatch, coordination, and response protocols shape whether people in crisis receive appropriate care.

What community members emphasized

- Participants reported frustration with emergency response delays and the experience of being placed on hold during urgent situations.
- Community members asked that police response to mental health calls be examined and prioritized.
- Residents called for stronger non-armed or alternative responses where appropriate.

"San Diego is the first place I've called 911 and got put on hold."
— Participant

Recommended 2026 focus within CPP's current scope

- Track community stories and identify policy questions related to dispatch, triage, and coordination with behavioral-health alternatives.
- Treat response-time concerns and service availability as patterns-and-practices questions with real equity consequences.
- Use outreach and committee work to surface the experiences of people most affected by crisis-response failures.

6. Surveillance Technology, Specialized Units, and Civil Liberties

Participants described surveillance concerns in sweeping but consistent terms: technologies and specialized practices such as ALPR/FLOCK systems, gang-unit activity, surveillance of activists, and Special Operations oversight were seen as forms of state power that can be hard to see, hard to challenge, and unevenly borne by immigrants, Black residents, Brown residents, and already over-surveilled communities. Residents asked for transparent rules, clear limits, and visible oversight.

What community members emphasized

- Participants called for limits on surveillance expansion and more clarity about data collection, retention, and sharing.
- ALPR/FLOCK technology was named repeatedly as a civil-liberties concern with disproportionate impact on migrants and Black and Brown residents.
- Residents asked for closer oversight of gang units, Special Ops, and surveillance practices affecting organizers and community members.

“This needs to stop... ALPR... mass collects data... negatively affects migrants, Black and Brown folks.”
— **Community organization representative**

Recommended 2026 focus within CPP's current scope

- Coordinate with related oversight bodies, including the City's Privacy Advisory Board, where community concerns overlap.
- Track policy compliance questions related to retention, audit trails, data-sharing, and public notice.
- Incorporate surveillance and specialized-unit oversight into 2026 policy-priority discussions instead of treating them as peripheral issues.

7. Immigration Enforcement, Resource Allocation, and CPP Visibility

Participants also connected several issues that are often discussed separately: SDPD interaction with federal agents, the use of public resources, and CPP's visibility as an independent body. Residents expressed concern that official statements about non-cooperation with immigration enforcement do not always align with what they believe they have seen on the ground. Others questioned overtime practices, the size of the police budget, and the use of sworn officers in roles that could be civilianized. At the same time, many participants said CPP itself remains too difficult to find and too constrained in the public imagination. In short, residents want an oversight body that is visible where people seek help, honest about its limits, and forceful in public accountability conversations.

What community members emphasized

- Participants asked for accountability when SDPD is perceived to assist, coordinate with, or stand by during federal immigration activity.
- Residents linked budget, overtime, and staffing choices to broader questions about whether public spending reflects community safety priorities.
- Many asked for better CPP visibility, including station signage, clearer contact pathways, more routine updates, and stronger public communication.

“Can every police station post something about CPP... so the community can better know that we exist?”
— **Participant**

Recommended 2026 focus within CPP's current scope

- Compile public-facing resources that explain the City's and SDPD's stated limits, while tracking recurring allegations that suggest a need for policy clarification or additional review.

- Ensure that the 2026 workplan reflects community concern about fiscal tradeoffs, civilianization, and the relationship between spending and public legitimacy.
- Make CPP awareness and access a standing outreach objective, including exploration of station signage, simpler digital tools, and routine public summaries of Commission work.



Opening portion of the roundtable with presentation screen and audience in view.

Setting the Tone for the Community Outreach Committee

The central lesson of this roundtable is that outreach should not be understood as event management. It is democratic infrastructure. The Community Outreach Committee should measure success not only by how many rooms it convenes, but by whether residents can see their words move priorities, shape questions, and return to the public as clear action. Based on the feedback received, the Committee should adopt the following operating commitments as its tone and standard for 2026.

1. Lead with candor.

Be explicit about what CPP can do, what it cannot yet do, and where structural limits still constrain independent oversight. Candor builds more trust than overpromising ever will.

2. Close the loop in public.

Every major outreach effort should produce a visible return to the community: a report, a summary of themes, a list of next questions, or a public statement showing how feedback informed the agenda.

3. Show up before and after crisis.

Do not let community contact occur only after a high-profile incident. Build a calendar that includes neighborhood meetings, youth spaces, faith communities, libraries, and partner organizations throughout the year.

4. Center youth and impacted families.

Treat those closest to harm as central co-authors of oversight priorities. This means targeted invitations, accessible formats, follow-up communication, and real space in the public agenda.

5. Pair lived experience with data.

Residents asked CPP to take testimony seriously and to test patterns with public data. Outreach should therefore feed directly into policy review, stop-data analysis, complaint transparency, and patterns-and-practices work.

6. Make access simple and visible.

Complaint pathways, meeting information, and CPP contact points should be easy to find, easy to understand, and present in the places where residents already seek help.

7. Build trust through consistency, not performance.

Trust grows when communication is routine, timelines are respected, and public updates do not disappear between moments of public scrutiny.

8. Treat community as a partner in safety and accountability.

Residents are more likely to stand with oversight efforts when they can see that the Commission is standing with them—listening carefully, speaking plainly, and acting with integrity.

“The work of oversight begins in listening, but it earns trust only when the community can see that listening become action.”

— Report synthesis

Recommended 2026 Action Framework

The following framework translates roundtable feedback into practical next steps for 2026. These items are presented as recommended priorities for committee planning and Commission discussion, consistent with the concerns raised by participants and CPP's current scope.

Time horizon	Recommended action	Why it matters
First 90 days	Publish a plain-language community guide explaining how to file a complaint, how CPP uses community input, and how residents can follow meetings and recommendations.	Reduce access barriers and demonstrate procedural transparency.
First 90 days	Create a routine public report-back cadence following outreach events, with short summaries linked to meeting agendas and committee work.	Close the loop and show that participation has consequence.
First 6 months	Develop targeted outreach with youth-serving organizations, schools, and neighborhood-based partners in communities that identified repeated enforcement concerns.	Move youth and neighborhood experience to the center of oversight planning.
First 6 months	Prepare a public memo or presentation on recurring complaint-process concerns: intake, classification, communication, timelines, and case-file transparency.	Turn community frustration into a defined oversight agenda.
First 6 months	Coordinate across oversight and advisory bodies where concerns overlap, including surveillance, privacy, behavioral health response, and civil-rights questions.	Reduce fragmentation and strengthen public accountability across systems.
Within 12 months	Use community testimony and available data to inform 2026 policy priorities on stops, use of force, medical aid, youth interactions, and transparency.	Ensure that lived experience is reflected in the Commission's formal workplan.
Within 12 months	Publish an annual community feedback summary showing recurring themes, outreach reach, major policy questions raised, and next areas for review.	Create a visible public record that accountability conversations are cumulative rather than disposable.

Community Input Inventory

The list below preserves additional details raised by participants so that important specificity is not lost in thematic summary. Not every item was raised by the same number of people, but each item appeared in the roundtable record and warrants retention as part of the public archive.

Use of force and post-incident care

- Denial or delay of medical assistance; expectations around AED/CPR; timing of ambulance arrival and departure; K-9 deployments on injured individuals.
- Questions about supervisors' duties to intervene and about the completeness of documentation after critical incidents.

Case files, interviews, and body-worn camera access

- Difficulty obtaining personal property after incidents.
- Concerns about post-incident interview techniques, incomplete or biased investigations, and body-worn camera footage that was active but not fully available in case files.
- Requests for more complete and timely access to video and investigative materials.

Complaint process and transparency

- Low trust in Internal Affairs findings labeled 'MISC' or 'no misconduct.'
- Requests to stop using miscellaneous classification for discrimination-type complaints.
- Requests for confirmation email, submission date, complaint statement, and case number after filing.

Traffic stops and divisional patterns

- Window tint as pretext; searches and seizures; probable cause; resisting-arrest allegations; handcuffing and removal during traffic stops.
- Requests to review divisional patterns and stop data, including geography-specific concerns in Southeastern and Jamacha-related beat areas.

Youth, behavioral health, and service delivery

- Reducing youth system involvement; diversion and investment in youth programs.
- Police response to mental health calls; timeliness and availability of response; concern about emergency hold times.
- Reports of Southeastern station phone-line closure or service-access problems and lack of public notice.

Civil rights, surveillance, and immigration-related concerns

- ALPR/FLOCK; activist monitoring; gang-unit and Special Operations oversight; limits on expanding surveillance.
- Questions about SDPD's role during ICE/HSI activity and whether officers assist, coordinate, or stand by during federal operations.

CPP structure, legitimacy, and communication

- Commissioner qualifications; desire for more impacted-family and youth representation; concerns about conflicts of interest, bias, and commissioner shortages.

- Calls for clearer website transparency, more direct public communication, routine updates, and visible CPP signage or contact information at police stations.

Budget and accountability mechanisms

- Questions about SDPD budget size, overtime practices, civilianization, and the fiscal impact of misconduct and settlements.
- Requests for stronger accountability for repeat offenders, questions about qualified immunity, and concern about officers continuing to patrol the same neighborhoods.

How CPP Can Use This Input

- Inform the 2026 CPP workplan and the priorities of standing committees.
- Shape future SDPD policy recommendation focus areas.
- Build a community outreach calendar aligned to issues identified by residents.
- Identify patterns-and-practices questions requiring deeper review.
- Publish public-facing summaries and updates that show how community testimony is being used.

Scope Reminder and Public Access

Participants were candid not only about SDPD, but also about CPP itself. That candor should be met with clarity. As discussed at the roundtable, CPP reviews SDPD investigations of officer-involved incidents, issues policy recommendations, monitors patterns and practices, and facilitates community oversight. CPP does not discipline officers, interfere in active investigations, or resolve individual personnel matters in public session. A trustworthy outreach posture therefore requires both ambition and honesty: strong public accountability where CPP has leverage, and forthright communication where additional authority is still needed.

What CPP can do

- Review SDPD investigations of officer-involved incidents and complaints within its scope.
- Issue policy recommendations and track SDPD responses.
- Monitor patterns and practices and elevate recurring accountability concerns.
- Convene community spaces, gather testimony, and translate it into public oversight questions.

How residents can engage

- Visit the CPP website for agendas, meetings, and public resources.
- File a complaint or commendation through CPP.
- Contact CPP staff by phone or email for guidance and general information.
- Attend regular business meetings and use public comment to continue shaping priorities.

Public information and contact

Commission on Police Practices | 525 B St., 17th Floor – Suite 1725, San Diego, CA 92101
Phone: 619-533-5304 | Email: commissiononpolicepractices@sandiego.gov

sandiego.gov/cpp | sandiego.gov/cpp/filing

Appendix A. Outreach, Event Operations, and Discussion Design

This appendix preserves operational details from the roundtable planning process. Including them in the public report signals that community engagement requires real infrastructure: staffing, logistics, accessibility planning, note-taking, food, security, communication, and disciplined facilitation.

Operational role / task	Lead(s) / support
Set up / clean up	All hands on deck
Ushers	Kelsey and Luqmaan
Staff check-in table	Ching Yun and Kelsey
Food table / monitor / clean up	Jon’Nae
Floater	Yasmeen
Emcees / facilitators	Commissioners Ada and Armando
Screen, timer, presentation, music	Alina
Support with filing complaints	Ching-Yun
Live note-taking	Ethan
Distribute and collect sticky notes	Kelsey and Luqmaan
Compile notes	Ethan and Ching-Yun
Present to full Commission	Armando and Ada
Thank-you emails / returns / supplies coordination	Yasmeen
Food purchase and delivery; security; contacts	Jon’Nae
Slides; flyers; bilingual outreach video edits	Armando and Yasmeen

Discussion questions used during the roundtable

- What has been your experience with the San Diego Police Department (SDPD)?
- What is the #1 issue you would like CPP to prioritize in 2026?
- What is one concern you have with CPP, and how can we address it?

Appendix B. Photo Record of the Roundtable

The photo record below is included to preserve the texture of the room: community members waiting to speak, panelists listening, residents taking notes, and the collective seriousness with which participants approached the conversation. Photos are presented as an event record and do not identify speakers by name.



Wide view of the community roundtable as residents, staff, and commissioners gather in shared discussion.



A presenter addresses the room while commissioners and community members listen closely.



Panel participants listen to community testimony during the roundtable.



Community public comment at the podium, with residents seated throughout the room.



Community member speaking during the public comment portion of the roundtable.



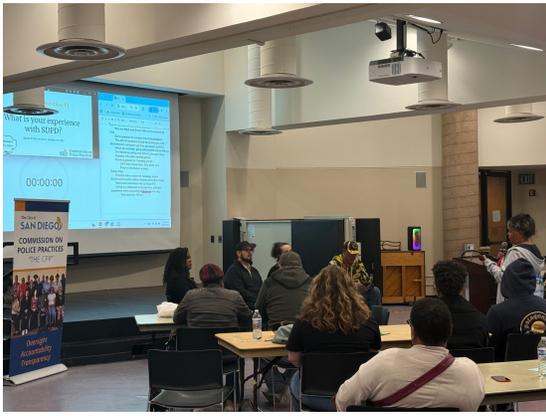
Residents line up to share concerns, priorities, and lived experience.



Public comment and collective witness from attendees across the room.



Opening portion of the roundtable with presentation screen and audience in view.



Panel discussion at the front of the room during the guided question session.



Rear view of the room showing broad community participation and note-taking.



Community members, staff, and commissioners gathered for discussion and report-back.



Wide audience view during the roundtable presentation and discussion.



Community testimony centered at the podium while participants follow closely.



Another view of public comment and attentive participation from attendees.



Speaker at the podium with participants and volunteers standing nearby.



Additional view of community testimony during the roundtable.