

Citizens' Review Board on Police Practices



Annual Report

Fiscal Years 2010–2014

The City of San Diego
Citizens' Review Board on Police Practices
Annual Report
Fiscal Years 2010-2014

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BACKGROUND

The Citizens' Review Board on Police Practices (CRB) was established in November 1988 as a result of the passage of Proposition G to review and evaluate complaints brought by the public against the San Diego Police Department (SDPD). The CRB also reviews officer-involved shooting (OIS) cases, in-custody death (ICD) cases, and the administration of discipline resulting from "sustained" complaints. Officer-Involved Shootings and In-Custody Death cases are investigated by the SDPD Homicide Unit, the District Attorney's Office, and Internal Affairs before being reviewed by the CRB.

When appropriate, the CRB makes policy and procedural recommendations to the SDPD resulting from case review. The CRB also publishes annual reports which present statistics on the number of complaints filed, the types of allegations, the findings of the Police Department's Internal Affairs Unit investigations, and the CRB's findings. The annual reports are submitted to the Mayor and City Council.

The CRB is comprised of 23 dedicated San Diego citizen-volunteers with diverse backgrounds, life experiences, and viewpoints. The Mayor appoints the 23 volunteer citizens to the CRB for one (1) year terms beginning each July 1. The Mayor also appoints up to 23 citizens as non-voting "Prospective" board members who are trained for appointment to the CRB as vacancies occur throughout the year. These volunteers are recruited from throughout the City of San Diego and are rigorously trained through a variety of activities including discussions, presentations, ride-along with SDPD officers, and police procedure and policy classes at the Miramar Regional Public Safety Training Institute. This training is crucial so that when it is time to review cases, they are reviewed with care, intelligence, and knowledge. The public can have the confidence that the CRB is interested in a fair and complete process which neither advocates for the complainant nor for the officer.

COMPLAINT PROCESS

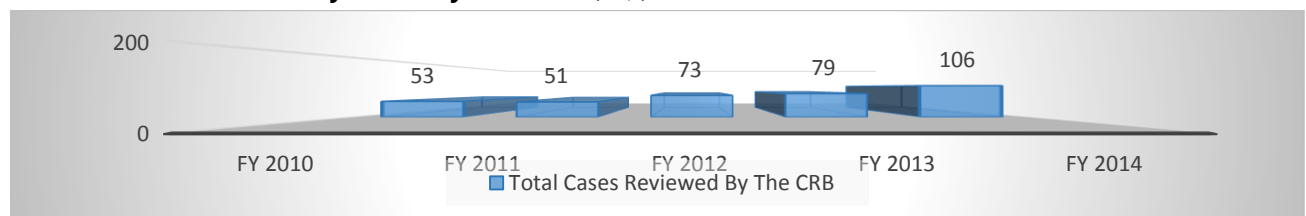
Complaints against SDPD officers may be lodged by citizens at a number of locations (including the police department and the CRB office) and may be made in person, in writing by email, letter, or fax, or by telephone. As long as

the allegations in the complaint are against members of the San Diego Police Department, all complaints are sent to the Internal Affairs Unit of the Police Department. IA then categorizes the complaint as a **Category I** or **Category II**. **Category I** complaints include **force, arrest, discrimination, slur, and criminal conduct**. If alleged in conjunction with **Category I** complaints, the CRB also reviews allegations in the areas of procedure, courtesy, conduct, and service. These complaints are classified as **Category II**, and when filed alone are evaluated solely by the SDPD and are not reviewed by the CRB. Complaints that have only **Category II** allegations are referred by Internal Affairs to the Division Captain where the incident took place. The Division Captain forwards that complaint to the Division Supervisor who is responsible for the review, investigation, and disposition of that complaint. The CRB does not review and evaluate Category II complaints.

When a Category I complaint is received by IA, it is assigned to one of its Sergeants for investigation. At this time, it becomes a case. The IA investigation includes interviews with the complainant, videos, civilian witnesses, witness officers, and the subject officer, and an examination of the physical evidence, if any. Internal Affairs considers each allegation in the complaint separately.

CASE REVIEW STATISTICS

From Fiscal Year 2010 – Fiscal Year 2014, the CRB received from IA, reviewed, and evaluated three hundred and sixty-two (362) cases. These cases were either received at the CRB office or issued to the CRB after IA completed its investigations. During this time period, there was a slight decrease in the number of cases reviewed by the CRB between FY2010 – FY2011. However, there was a large increase in the number of cases reviewed from FY2011–FY2012 and again from FY2013–FY2014 where the number of cases reviewed by the CRB increased by twenty-seven (27) cases.



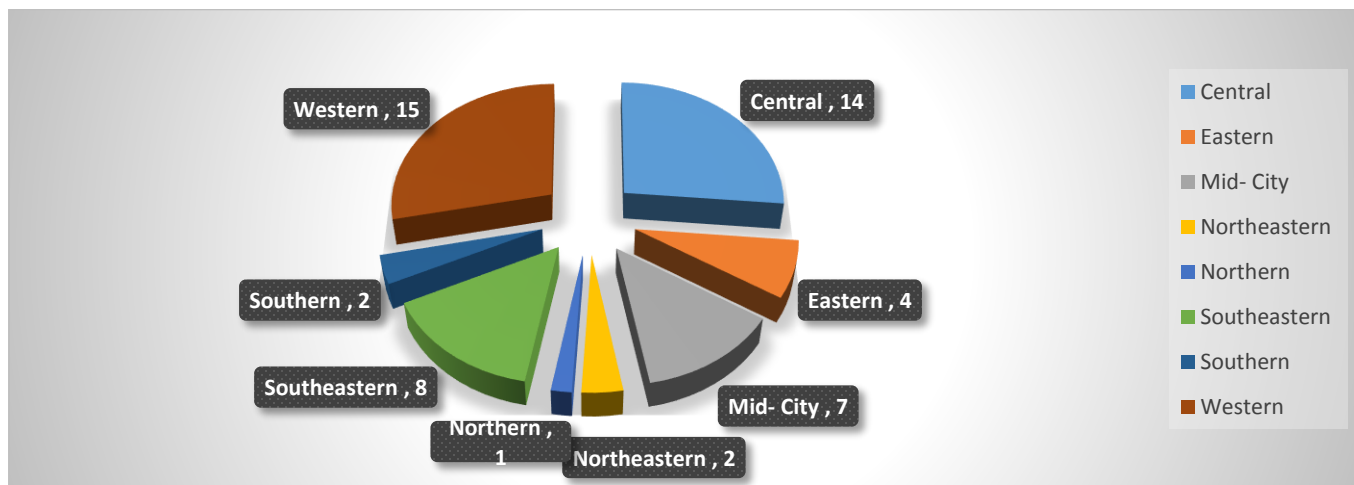


Figure 1: Complainant Incident Locations (Fiscal Year 2010)

According to Figure 1, in Fiscal Year 2010 a majority of cases reviewed by the CRB occurred in the Western (15) and Central Divisions (14). The next largest number of cases occurred in the Southeastern (8), and Mid-City (7) Divisions. These four divisions had an accumulated total of eighty-three percent (83%) of the fifty-three (53) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2010.

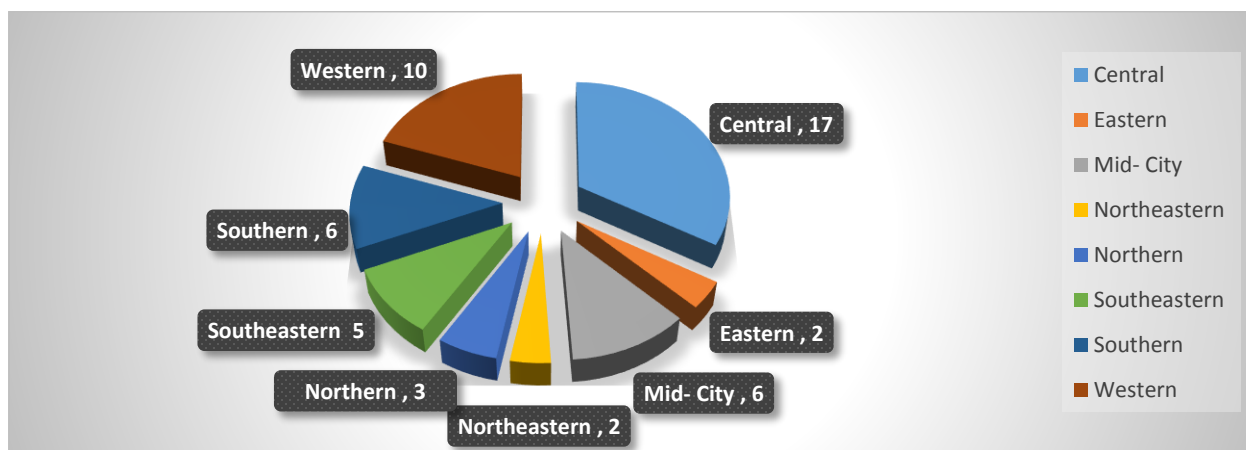


Figure 2: Complainant Incident Locations (Fiscal Year 2011)

According to Figure 2, in Fiscal Year 2011 a majority of cases reviewed by the CRB occurred in the Central (17) and Western Divisions (10). The next largest number of cases occurred in the Southern (6), and Mid-City (6) Divisions. These four divisions had an accumulated total of seventy-six percent (76%) of the fifty-one (51) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2011.

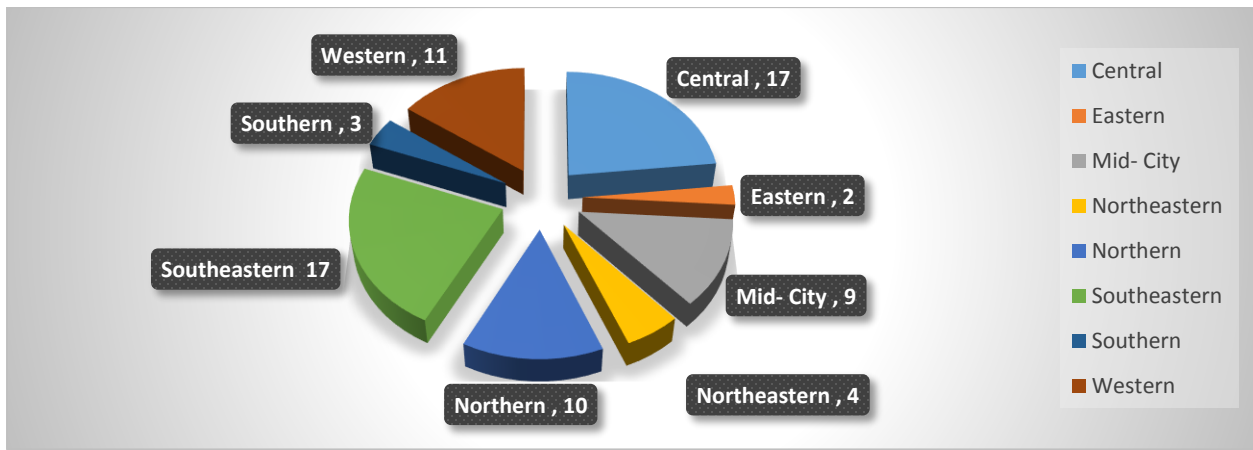


Figure 3: Complainant Incident Locations (Fiscal Year 2012)

According to Figure 3, in Fiscal Year 2012 a majority of cases reviewed by the CRB occurred in the Southeastern (17) and Central Divisions (17). The next largest number of cases occurred in the Western (11), and Northern (10) Divisions. These four divisions had an accumulated total of seventy-five percent (75%) of the seventy-three (73) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2012.

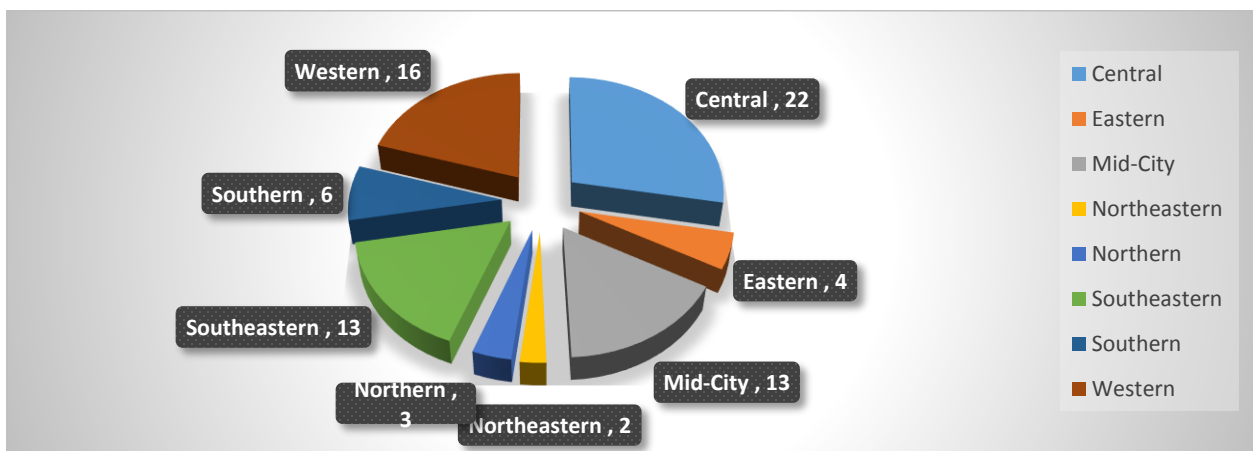


Figure 4: Complainant Incident Locations (Fiscal Year 2013)

According to Figure 4, in Fiscal Year 2013 a majority of cases reviewed by the CRB occurred in the Western (16) and Central Divisions (22). The next largest

number of cases occurred in the Southeastern (13), and Mid-City (13) Divisions. These four divisions had an accumulated total of eighty-one percent (81%) of the seventy-nine (79) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2013.

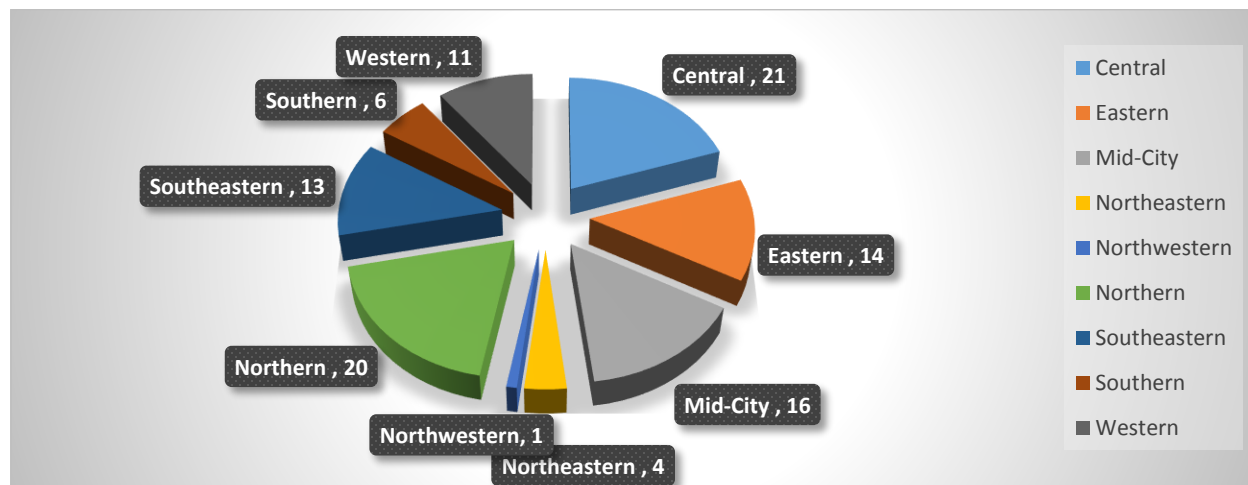


Figure 5: Complainant Incident Locations (Fiscal Year 2014)

According to Figure 5, in Fiscal Year 2014 a majority of cases reviewed by the CRB occurred in the Northern (20) and Central Divisions (21). The next largest number of cases occurred in the Eastern (14), and Mid-City (16) Divisions. These four divisions had an accumulated total of sixty-seven percent (67%) of the one hundred and six (106) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2014.

CITIZENS' REVIEW BOARD CASE REVIEW PROCESS

After IA investigates and renders its finding(s) on a case, the case is assigned to a three-member CRB Team. The entire IA investigative file related to the case is made available to the CRB Team members. This includes originals of the complaint, video or audio tape recordings of interviews of witnesses and parties to the incident, body worn camera video, and physical evidence that was considered in the investigation. IA interviews are taped with the permission of the complainant and witnesses. Team members are required to listen to all interviews and conduct their work in the offices of IA to preserve the mandated confidentiality law by the State of California.

The Team then prepares recommendations to the entire CRB which may either agree or disagree with the IA's finding(s). At least two of the three members of the Team must review the case file before a recommendation is made to the CRB. Two or more members of the Team must concur in their recommendation or the case will be referred to another Team for review and recommendation. The Team will recommend that the CRB, on each complaint allegation:

- **Agree with Internal Affairs findings;**
- **Agree with Internal Affairs findings with comment; or**
- **Disagree with Internal Affairs findings with comment.**

The Board can also refer to the CRB Policy Committee any specific policy or procedural issues arising from a case which do not directly relate to the allegations of that case.

In closed session meetings, the CRB will come to one of these conclusions. The CRB may agree with Internal Affairs findings but comment that the incident could have been handled differently. The CRB may disagree with Internal Affairs and comment on their differing conclusion or the CRB may simply agree with Internal Affairs. The CRB may, however, request that an additional investigation be conducted to resolve any unanswered questions. Following the CRB vote on each case, the CRB Chair sends a letter to all complainants informing them of the CRB's review and findings regarding the allegations.

With respect to the review of cases, all of the Board's work is confidential and must be conducted in closed session pursuant to California Government Code Section 53947 and California Penal Code Section 832.7. The CRB has the authority to report its findings and concerns as related to specific citizen allegations to the Mayor, the District Attorney, the Grand Jury, and any federal or state authority duly constituted to investigate police procedures and misconduct.

When a complaint against an officer has been "Sustained," the Police Department imposes discipline. Internal Affairs reports the discipline to the CRB Team and discusses any prior "Sustained" complaints of a similar nature against the officer. The CRB Team reviews the disciplinary action taken against the officer and decides whether it agrees or disagrees that the reported

discipline is consistent with the SDPD Discipline Matrix. The team also determines whether they agree or disagree that the imposed discipline was appropriate. The Executive Director records the CRB's position on all disciplinary actions and includes statistics in the CRB's annual reports. Ultimately, however, the final disciplinary decision is within the authority of the San Diego Police Department management, not the CRB.

DEFINITIONS OF SDPD INTERNAL AFFAIRS INVESTIGATION FINDINGS

For purposes of this report, the following findings are made after an investigation of a complaint is conducted by SDPD's Internal Affairs.

Sustained – The San Diego Police Department member committed all or part of the alleged acts of misconduct.

Not sustained – The investigation produced insufficient information to clearly prove or disprove the allegations made in the complaint.

Exonerated – The alleged act occurred, but was justified, legal and proper, or was within policy.

Unfounded – The alleged act did not occur.

Other Findings – The investigation revealed violations of San Diego Police Department policies/procedures alleged in the complaint. If there is an "Other Finding" made for a finding, a category such as force, procedure, courtesy, etc., will be listed as "Sustained."

Once the homicide and district attorney investigations are completed for officer-involved shooting and in-custody death cases, those cases are forward to the CRB for review. The CRB's disposition on those cases will be classified in one of the following ways:

- ❖ **Within-Policy**
- ❖ **Not Within-Policy**

CATEGORIZATION OF ALLEGATIONS AND FINDINGS

Total Cases Reviewed by CRB 2010	Allegation Category	Exonerated	Not Sustained	Sustained	Unfounded	Total Number of Allegations
	Arrest	10	0	0	1	11
	Conduct	1	0	0	3	4
	Courtesy	2	2	0	7	11
	Criminal Conduct	0	0	0	3	3
	Discrimination	0	0	0	2	2
	Force	34	2	1	13	50
	Procedure	12	2	2	16	32
	Service	0	0	0	0	0
	Slur	0	0	0	1	1
	Other Findings	0	0	0	0	0
53		59	6	3	46	114

Figure 6: Allegations and Findings (Fiscal Year 2010)

The chart in Figure 6 represents the different allegations made in fifty-three (53) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2010. The CRB reviewed, evaluated, and issued findings on a total of fifty-three (53) separate citizen complaint cases. Each case contained a number of allegations totaling one hundred and fourteen (114) allegations overall.

In Fiscal Year 2010, IA investigated and sustained three (3) allegations in the categories force and procedure. Out of the one hundred and fourteen (114) allegations, 3% of the allegations were sustained by IA. The number of allegations sustained in cases regarding: Force totaled one (1) allegation; and Procedure totaled two (2) allegations.

Total Cases Reviewed by CRB 2011	Allegation Category	Exonerated	Not Sustained	Sustained	Unfounded	Total Number of Allegations
	Arrest	17	0	0	0	17
	Conduct	1	1	0	1	3
	Courtesy	3	1	1	6	11
	Criminal Conduct	0	0	0	4	4
	Discrimination	0	1	0	3	4
	Force	20	0	1	7	28
	Procedure	14	1	2	6	23
	Service	0	0	0	0	0
	Slur	0	2	0	0	2
	Policy	0	0	0	1	1
	Other Findings	0	0	3	0	3
51		55	6	7	28	96

Figure 7: Allegations and Findings (Fiscal Year 2011)

The chart in Figure 7 represents the different allegations made in fifty-one (51) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2011. The CRB reviewed, evaluated, and issued findings on a total of fifty-one (51) separate citizen complaint cases. Each case contained a number of allegations totaling ninety-six (96) allegations overall.

In Fiscal Year 2011, IA investigated and sustained seven (7) allegations in the categories courtesy, force, procedure, and other findings. Out of the ninety-six (96) allegations, 7% of the allegations were sustained by IA. The number of allegations sustained in cases regarding: Courtesy totaled (1) allegation; Force totaled one (1) allegation; Procedure totaled two (2) allegations; and Other Findings totaled three (3) allegations.

Procedural allegations that result in “sustained” findings are not always allegations that are made from a citizen that is filing a complaint but can be findings that IA may discover during an investigation. These types of allegations can occur when an officer may not have filed the correct paperwork or when an officer did not complete their duties in the correct manner after an encounter. Based on Figure 7, IA discovered three (3) procedural violations that were not alleged by the complainant. When a complaint is made against an officer that consists of procedural violations and those violations result in

an IA finding(s) of “sustained,” disciplinary actions are taken against the officer. The CRB evaluates the disciplinary action that IA imposed on the officer.

Total Cases Reviewed by CRB 2012	Allegation Category	Exonerated	Not Sustained	Sustained	Unfounded	Total Number of Allegations
	Arrest	22	0	1	1	24
	Conduct	0	0	0	0	0
	Courtesy	1	10	1	16	28
	Criminal Conduct	0	1	0	7	8
	Discrimination	0	1	0	4	5
	Force	30	0	1	18	49
	Procedure	22	4	3	8	37
	Service	0	1	0	0	1
	Slur	0	1	0	1	2
	Policy	0	1	0	2	3
	Detention	0	0	1	0	1
	Other Findings	0	0	14	2	16
73		75	19	21	59	174

Figure 8: Allegations and Findings (Fiscal Year 2012)

The chart in Figure 8 represents the different allegations made in seventy-three (73) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2012. The CRB reviewed, evaluated, and issued findings on a total of seventy-three (73) separate citizen complaint cases. Each case contained a number of allegations totaling one hundred and seventy-four (174) allegations overall.

In Fiscal Year 2012, IA investigated and sustained eighteen (18) allegations. Out of the one hundred and seventy-four (174) allegations, 12% of the allegations were sustained by IA. The number of allegations sustained in cases regarding: Arrest totaled one (1) allegation; Courtesy totaled one (1) allegation; Force totaled one (1) allegation; Procedure totaled three (3) allegations; Detention totaled one (1) allegation; and Other Findings totaled fourteen (14) allegations.

Based on Figure 8, IA discovered fifteen (14) procedural violations that were not alleged by the complainant.

Total Cases Reviewed by CRB 2013	Allegation Category	Exonerated	Not Sustained	Sustained	Unfounded	Total Number of Allegations
	Arrest	29	0	3	0	32
	Conduct	0	0	0	2	2
	Courtesy	0	4	4	20	28
	Criminal Conduct	0	3	0	15	18
	Discrimination	0	0	0	2	2
	Force	82	4	1	27	114
	Procedure	29	10	2	31	72
	Service	1	0	0	1	2
	Slur	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Findings	0	0	10	0	10
79		141	21	20	98	280

Figure 9: Allegations and Findings (Fiscal Year 2013)

The chart in Figure 9 represents the different allegations made in seventy-nine (79) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2013. The CRB reviewed, evaluated, and issued findings on a total of seventy-nine (79) separate citizen complaint cases. Each case contained a number of allegations totaling one two hundred and eighty (280) allegations overall.

In Fiscal Year 2013, IA investigated and sustained twenty (20) allegations. Out of the two hundred seventy-nine (279) allegations, 7% of the allegations were sustained by IA. The number of allegations sustained in cases regarding: Arrest totaled three (3) allegations; Courtesy totaled four (4) allegations; Force totaled one (1) allegation; Procedure totaled two (2) allegations; and Other Findings totaled ten (10) allegations.

Based on Figure 9, IA discovered ten (10) procedural violations that were not alleged by the complainant.

Total Cases Reviewed by CRB 2014	Allegation Category	Exonerated	Not Sustained	Sustained	Unfounded	Total Number of Allegations
	Arrest	67	0	3	1	71
	Conduct	0	0	1	14	15
	Courtesy	0	10	10	30	50
	Criminal Conduct	0	5	0	4	9
	Discrimination	0	0	0	20	20
	Force	84	4	1	34	123
	Procedure	63	10	9	76	158
	Service	0	1	0	2	3
	Slur	0	1	0	3	4
	Other Findings	0	0	17	0	17
106		214	31	41	184	470

Figure 10: Allegations and Findings (Fiscal Year 2014)

The chart in figure 10 represents the different allegations made in one hundred and six (106) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2014. The CRB reviewed, evaluated, and issued findings on a total of one hundred and six (106) separate citizen complaint cases. Each case contained a number of allegations totaling four hundred and seventy (470) allegations overall.

In Fiscal Year 2014, IA investigated and sustained forty-one (41) allegations. Out of the four hundred and seventy (470) allegations, 9% of the allegations were sustained by IA. The number of allegations sustained in cases regarding: Arrest totaled three (3) allegations; Conduct totaled one (1) allegation; Courtesy totaled ten (10) allegations; Force totaled one (1) allegation; Procedure totaled nine (9) allegations; and Other Findings totaled seventeen (17) allegations.

Based figure 10, IA discovered seventeen (17) procedural violations that were not alleged by the complainant.

Conclusion for Sustained Cases

From Fiscal Year 2010 – Fiscal Year 2011, the number of cases “sustained” by IA doubled from 3 allegations to 7 allegations. From Fiscal Year 2011 – Fiscal Year 2012, the number of allegations “sustained” by IA showed an increase from 7 allegations “sustained” to 21 allegations “sustained.” However, Fiscal Year 2012 – Fiscal Year 2013 showed a decrease in the number of allegations

“sustained” by IA by 1 allegation. In Fiscal Year 2013 – Fiscal Year 2013, the number of allegations “sustained” by IA doubled from 20 allegations to 41 allegations.

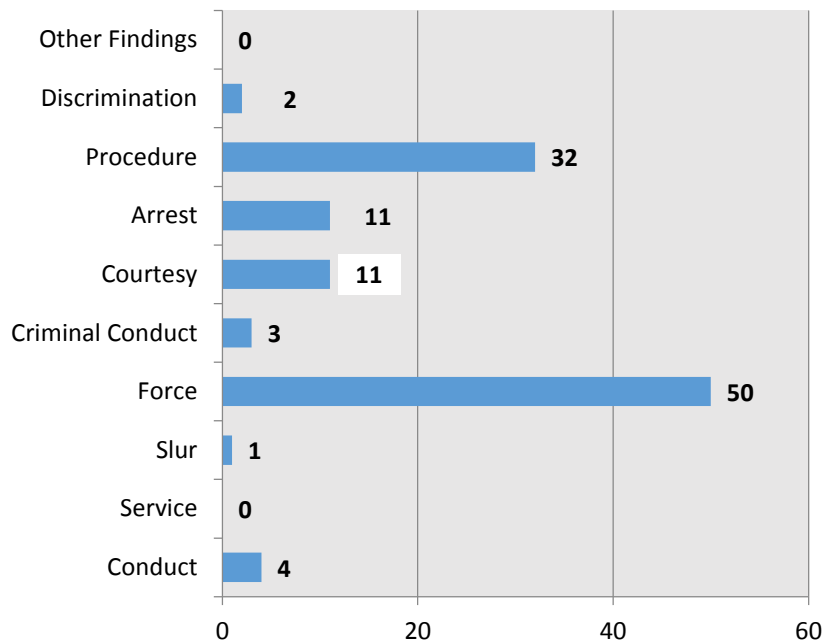


Figure 11: Percentages of Allegations in Cases Reviewed by the CRB (July 1, 2009- June 30, 2010)

Figure 11 shows a breakdown of allegations in cases reviewed by the CRB during the 2010 fiscal year. Forty-four percent (44%) of the allegations identified in the fifty-three (53) cases reviewed by the CRB were classified as “force.” Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the misconduct alleged were classified as “procedure.” Based on these figures, we can conclude that the largest total number of allegations in the fifty-three (53) cases reviewed by the CRB in FY 2010 were: force and procedural. The total percentages of these classifications are seventy-two percent (72%). The least total number of allegations were: courtesy, arrest, slur, service, criminal conduct, other findings, discrimination, and conduct.

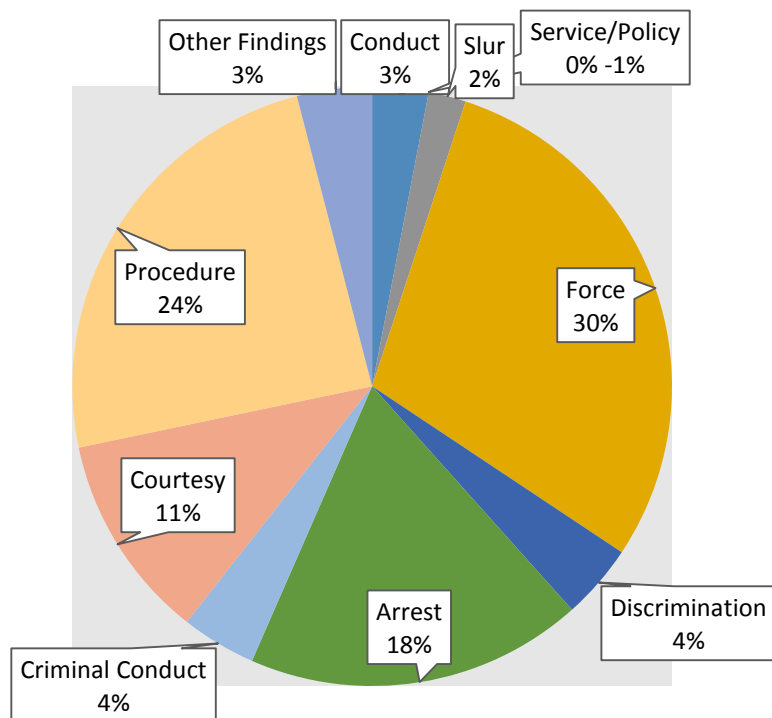


Figure 12: Percentages of Allegations in Cases Reviewed by the CRB (July 1, 2010- June 30, 2011)

Figure 12 shows a breakdown of allegations in cases reviewed by the CRB during the 2011 fiscal year. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of the allegations identified in the fifty-one (51) cases reviewed by the CRB were classified as “force.” Twenty-four percent (24%) of the misconduct alleged were classified as “procedure.” Eighteen percent (18%) of the allegations were classified as “arrest.” Based on these figures, we can conclude that the largest total number of allegations in the fifty-one (51) cases reviewed by the CRB in FY 2011 were: force, procedural, and arrest. The total percentages of these classifications are seventy-one percent (71%). The least total number of allegations were: slur, service, criminal conduct, other findings, discrimination, and conduct.

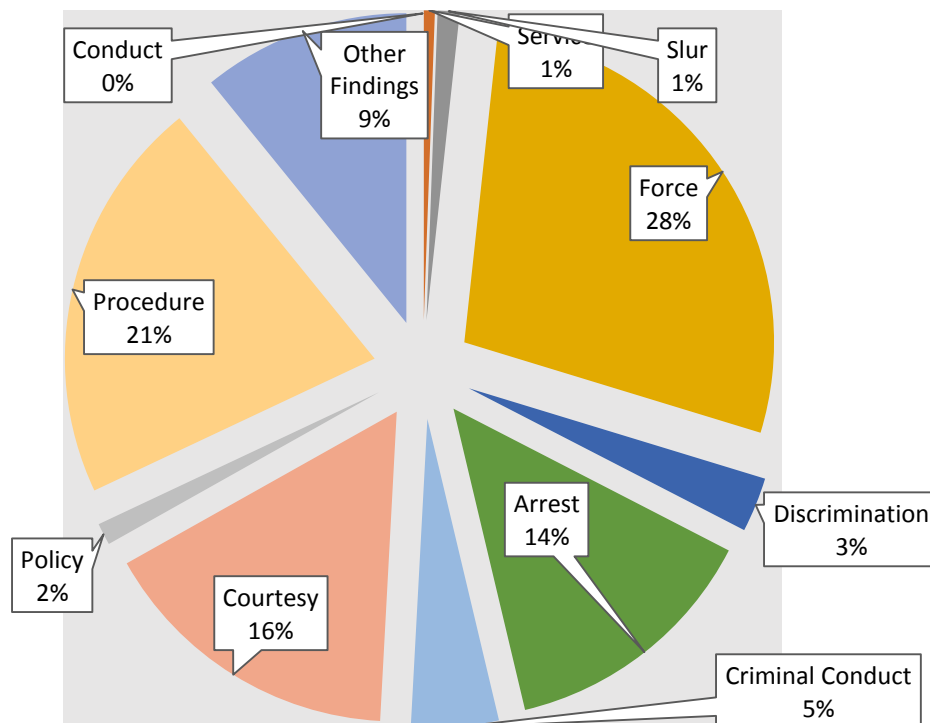


Figure 13: Percentages of Allegations in Cases Reviewed by the CRB (July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012)

Figure 13 shows a breakdown of allegations in cases reviewed by the CRB during the 2012 fiscal year. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the allegations identified in the seventy-three (73) cases reviewed by the CRB were classified as “force.” Twenty-one percent (21%) of the misconduct alleged were classified as “procedure.” Sixteen percent (16%) of the allegations were classified as “courtesy.” Based on these figures, we can conclude that the largest total number of allegations in the seventy-three (73) cases reviewed by the CRB in FY 2012 were: force, procedural, and courtesy. The total percentages of these classifications are sixty-five percent (65%). The least total number of allegations were: policy, slur, service, criminal conduct, discrimination, and conduct.

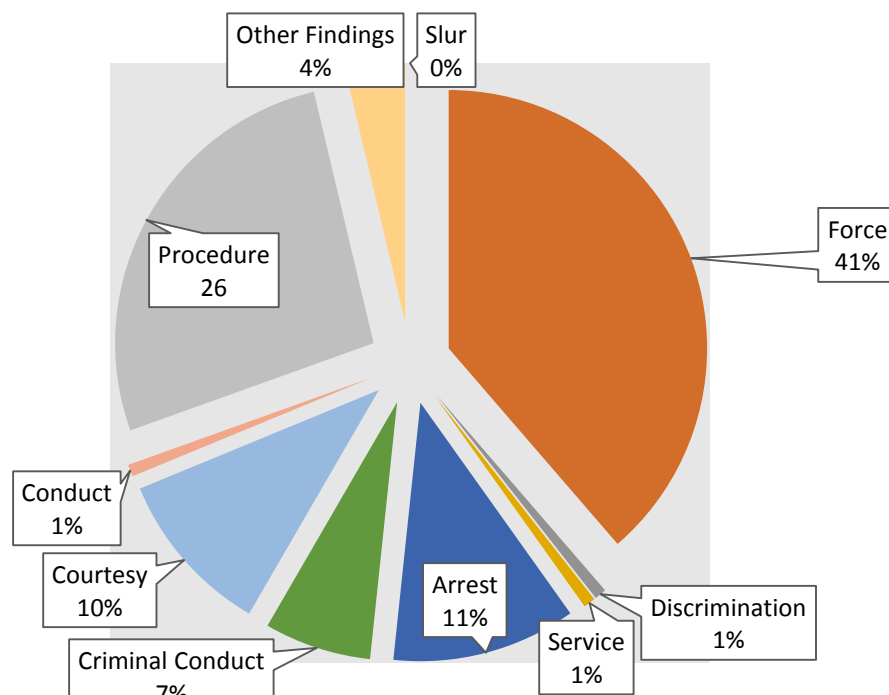


Figure 14: Percentages of Allegations in Cases Reviewed by the CRB (July 1, 2012- June 30, 2013)

Figure 14 shows a breakdown of allegations in cases reviewed by the CRB during the 2013 fiscal year. Forty-one percent (41%) of the allegations identified in the seventy-nine (79) cases reviewed by the CRB were classified as “force.” Twenty-six percent (26%) of the allegations were classified as “procedure.” Based on these figures, we can conclude that the largest total number of allegations in the seventy-nine (79) cases reviewed by the CRB in FY 2013 were: force and procedural. The total percentages of these classifications are sixty-seven percent (67%). The least total number of allegations were: slur, service, criminal conduct, discrimination, other findings, and conduct.

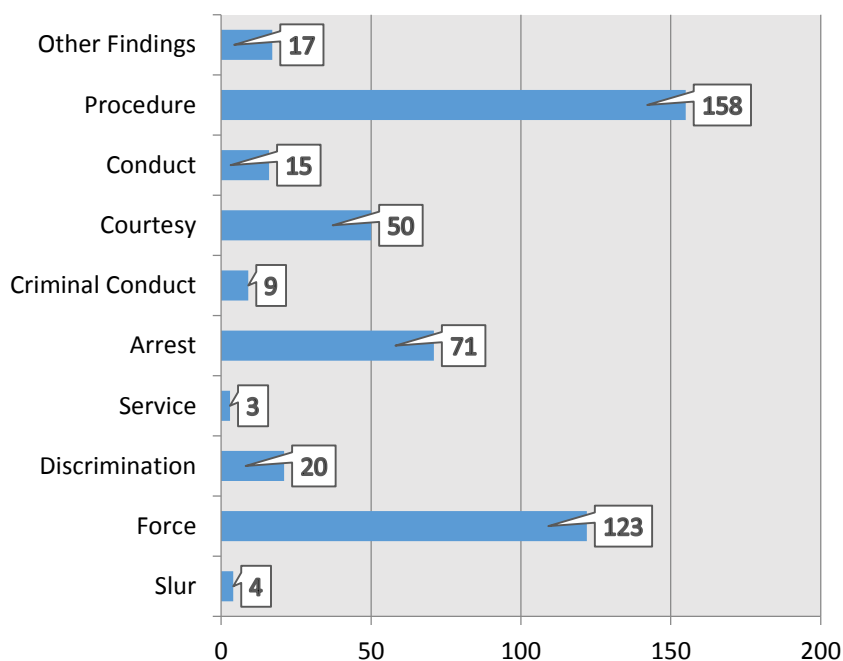


Figure 15: Percentages of Allegations in Cases Reviewed by the CRB (July 1, 2013- June 30, 2014)

Figure 15 shows a breakdown of allegations in cases reviewed by the CRB during the 2014 fiscal year. Thirty-four percent (34%) of the allegations identified in the one hundred and six (106) cases reviewed by the CRB were classified as “procedure.” Twenty-six percent (26%) of the misconduct alleged were classified as “force.” Based on these figures, we can conclude that the largest total number of allegations in the one hundred and six (106) cases reviewed by the CRB in FY 2014 were: force and procedural. The total percentages of these classifications are sixty percent (60%). The least total number of allegations were: slur, service, criminal conduct, discrimination, other findings, and conduct.

COMPARISON OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND CRB FINDINGS

While the statistics in this report indicate a small number of disagreements by the CRB with IA findings, it should be noted that the statistics do not reflect changes made by IA during the review by a CRB team. When a team has questions about an IA finding, the team will engage in discussions with the IA

investigator and supervisor. In some cases, IA staff may explain their conclusions to the satisfaction of the CRB team and in other cases IA may change a finding based on a CRB team's input. Accordingly, most disagreements are resolved prior to consideration by the full board.

Figure 16 shows a comparison of findings made by IA and either agreed, agreed with comment, disagreed, or disagreed with comment by the CRB for FY 2010. Since the fifty-three (53) cases investigated by IA and reviewed by the CRB contained multiple allegations of misconduct, the number of findings made is not equal to the number of cases in which IA rendered findings. The fifty (53) cases contained a total of one hundred and fourteen (114) allegations of misconduct or procedural violations. The CRB agreed with IA's findings in mostly all allegations except for one (1) allegation. One of the disagreed upon findings was an "exonerated" finding on a force allegation.

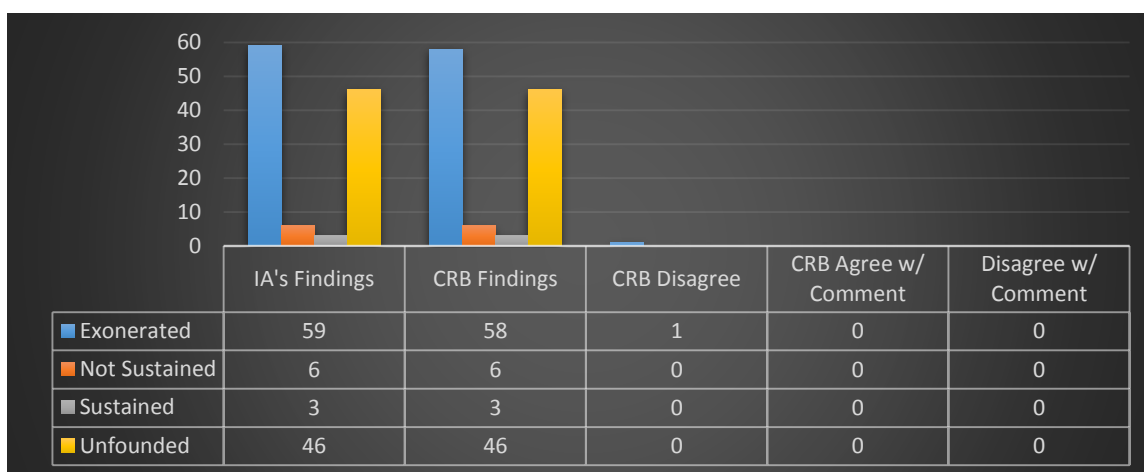


Figure 16: Comparison of IA & CRB Findings (FY 2010)

Figure 17 shows a comparison of findings made by IA and either agreed, agreed with comment, disagreed, or disagreed with comment by the CRB for FY 2011. The fifty-one (51) cases contained a total of ninety-six (96) allegations of misconduct or procedural violations. The CRB agreed with IA's findings in mostly all allegations except for five (5) allegations. The CRB agreed with comment in five (5) of the allegations. All five (5) allegations were part of cases that contained two (2) force allegations, two (2) courtesy allegations, and one arrest allegation. Four (4) of the five (5) allegations were exonerated by IA, but the CRB felt strongly that comments be included with its finding.

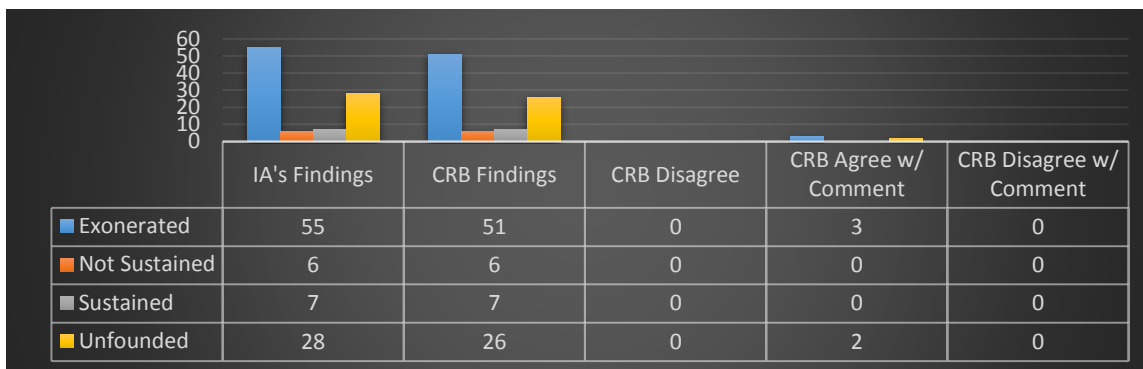


Figure 17: Comparison of IA & CRB Findings (FY 2011)

Figure 18 shows a comparison of findings made by IA and either agreed, agreed with comment, disagreed, or disagreed with comment by the CRB for FY 2012. The seventy-three (73) cases contained a total of one hundred and seventy-four (174) allegations of misconduct or procedural violations. The CRB agreed with IA's findings in mostly all allegations except for five (5) allegations. The CRB agreed with comment in two (2) of the allegations. Both allegations were procedural allegations. One of the procedural allegations had an IA finding of not sustained. The second allegation had a finding of exonerated. While the CRB agreed with the IA findings for both allegations, comments were made in both allegations.

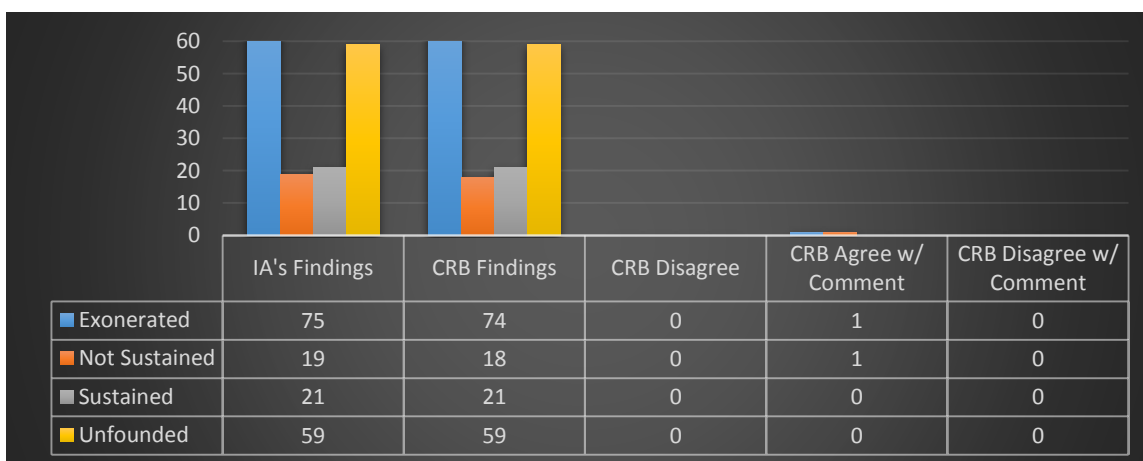


Figure 18: Comparison of IA & CRB Findings (FY 2012)

Figure 19 shows a comparison of findings made by IA and either agreed, agreed with comment, disagreed, or disagreed with comment by the CRB for FY 2013. The seventy-nine (79) cases contained a total of two hundred and eighty (280)

allegations of misconduct or procedural violations. The CRB agreed with IA's findings in mostly all allegations except for seven (7) allegations. The seven (7) allegations were part of several cases that contained one (1) arrest allegation, five (5) procedural allegations, and one (1) other finding allegation. While the CRB agreed with the IA findings for those seven (7) allegations, comments were made in all seven (7) allegations.

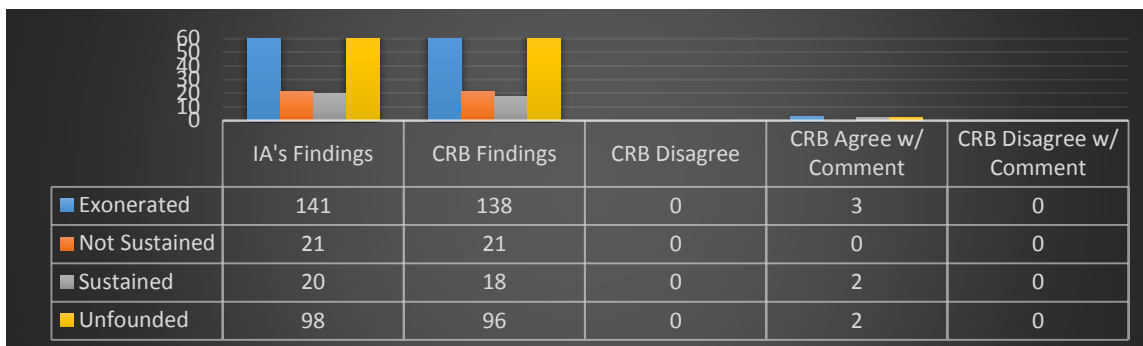


Figure 19: Comparison of IA & CRB Findings (FY 2013)

Figure 20 shows a comparison of findings made by IA and either agreed, agreed with comment, disagreed, or disagreed with comment by the CRB of FY 2014. The one hundred and six (106) cases contained a total of four hundred and seventy (470) allegations of misconduct or procedural violations. The CRB agreed with IA's findings in mostly all allegations except for two (2) allegations. One of the disagreed upon findings was an exonerated for a force allegation. The second disagreed upon finding was exonerated for an arrest allegation.

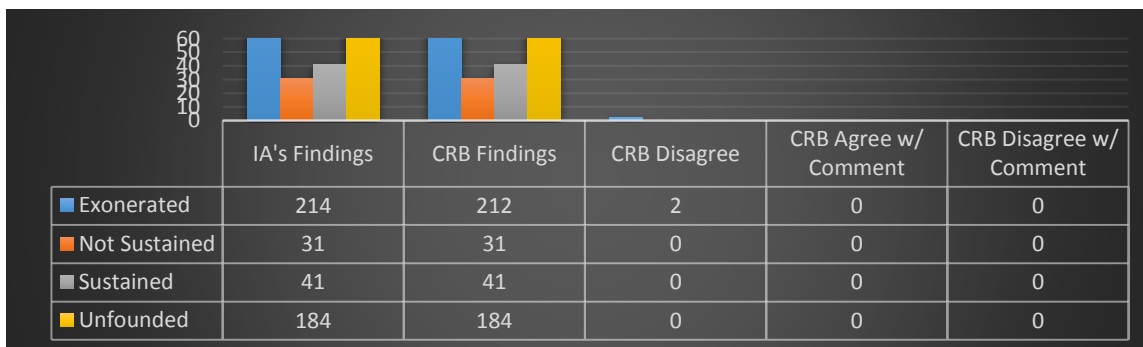


Figure 20: Comparison of IA & CRB Findings (FY 2014)

TIMELINE FOR COMPLETION OF CASES

The CRB takes its review of all cases seriously. The CRB teams work diligently in reviewing cases and preparing those cases for deliberation by the entire Board. With the introduction of body camera video to its case file load, some cases may take longer to review than others. Figures 21-25 show that on average, from FY10-FY14, the largest number of cases were reviewed by the CRB within 90 days of receiving those cases from IA.

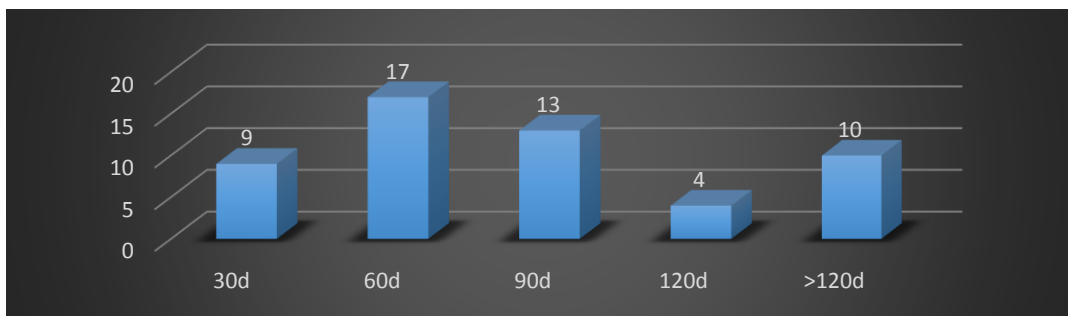


Figure 21: FY 2010 Timeline for Completion of Cases

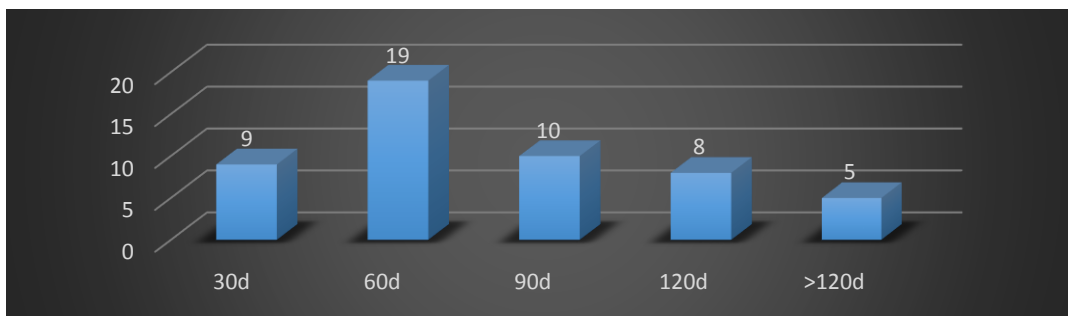


Figure 22: FY 2011 Timeline for Completion of Cases

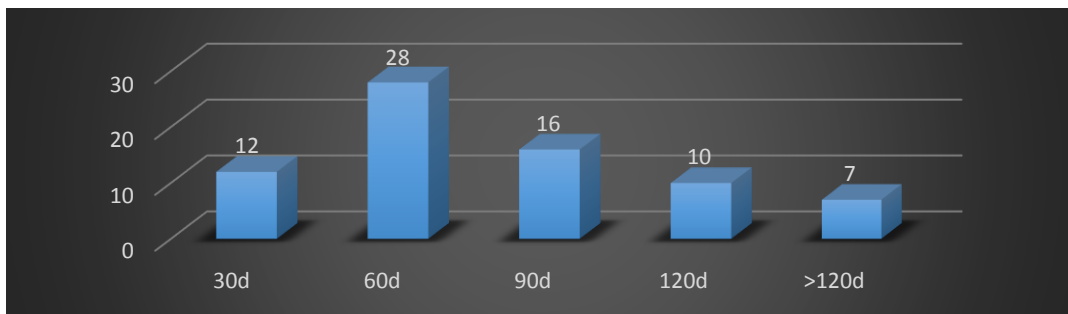


Figure 23: FY 2012 Timeline for Completion of Cases

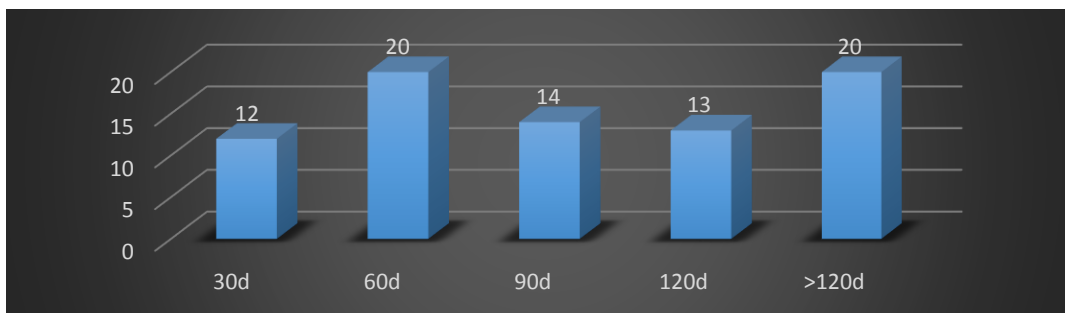


Figure 24: FY 2013 Timeline for Completion of Cases

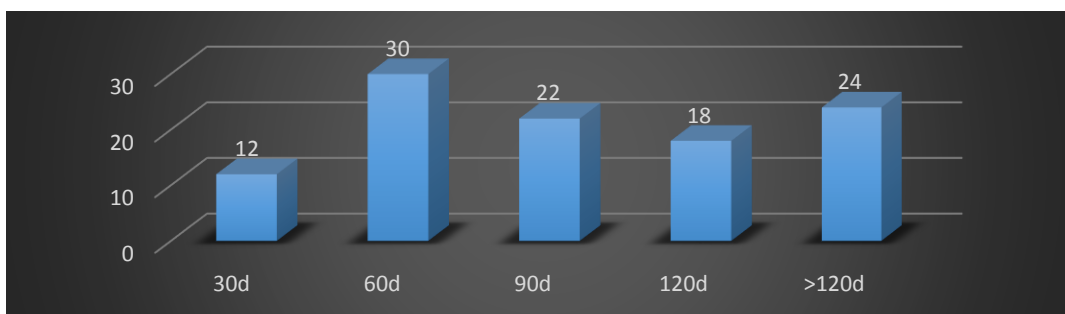


Figure 25: FY 2014 Timeline for Completion of Cases

OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING AND IN-CUSTODY DEATH STATISTICS

In the early 1990's, the City of San Diego's Chief of Police authorized the review of Officer-Involved Shooting (OIS) and In-Custody Death (ICD) cases by the CRB. CRB members, the Mayor, and the Chief of Police established procedures for the CRB to review and evaluate shooting incidents involving death or injury, regardless of whether a complaint is filed.

The review of an OIS or ICD case occurs after all internal and external investigations have been completed and reviewed by the SDPD Homicide Unit, the San Diego County District Attorney, and SDPD Internal Affairs Unit.

In FY 2014, there were a total of eleven (11) officer-involved shooting cases reviewed by the CRB. After the review and deliberation of these cases, the CRB determined that the shootings occurred within SDPD policy.

Over the fiscal years of 2010-2014, the CRB reviewed forty-four (44) officer-involved shooting cases (See Figure 26 for each fiscal year.) Officer-involved

shooting cases averaged nine (9) cases per year. Between FY 2012 and FY 2014 there was a significant increase of seven (7) officer-involved shootings.

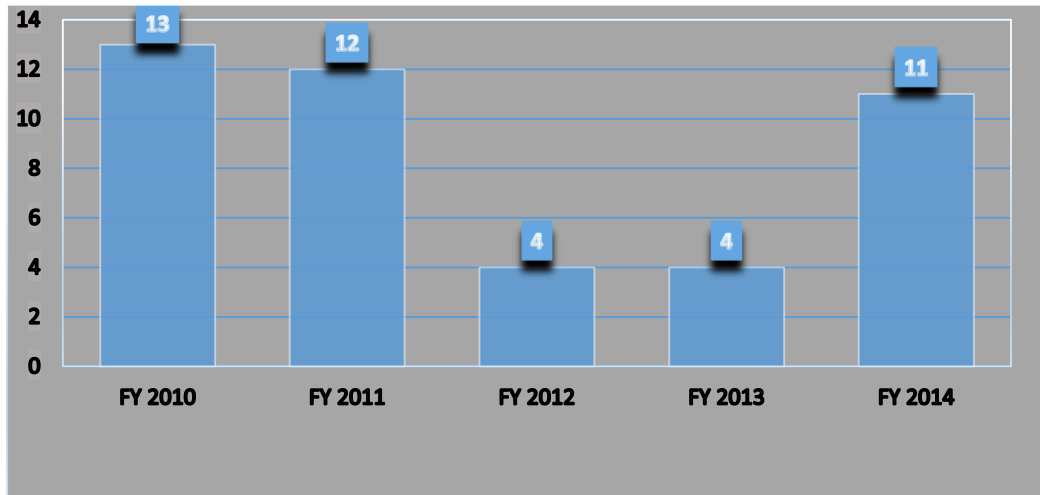


Figure 26: Officer-Involved Shooting Cases Reviewed by the CRB (FY 2010 - FY 2014)

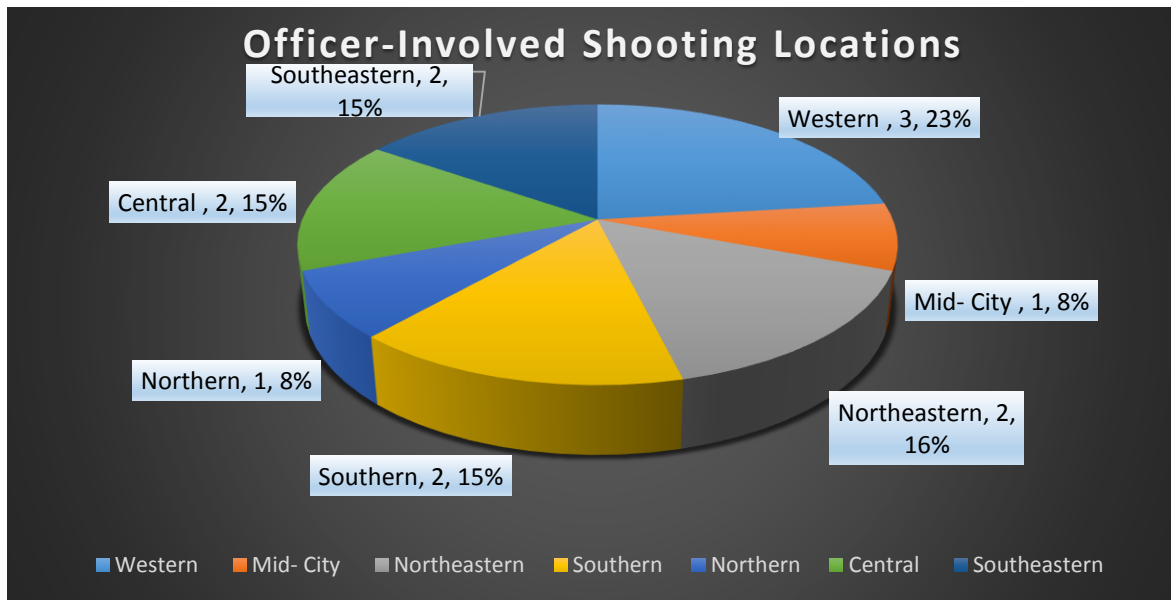


Figure 27: FY 2010 Officer-Involved Shooting Locations

Figure 27 shows the location of officer-involved shootings by members of the SDPD during Fiscal Year 2010. The largest percentage (23%) of officer-involved shootings took place in Western, which had a total of three (3)

shootings. Several divisions (Northeastern, Southeastern, Southern, and Central) each had two officer-involved shootings that occurred during Fiscal Year 2010.

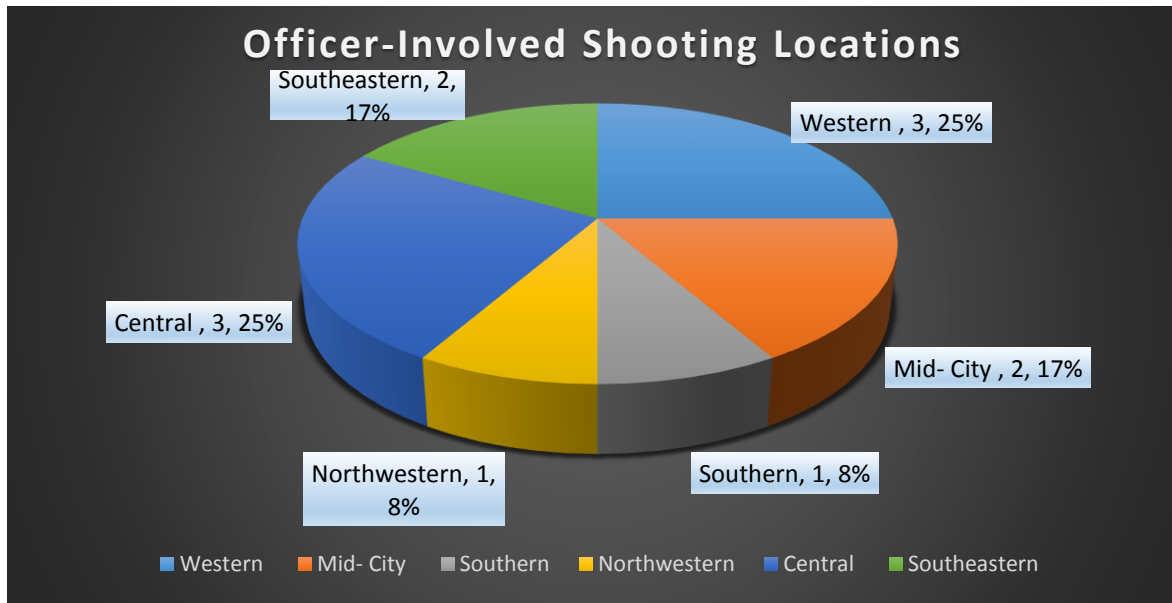


Figure 28: FY 2011 Officer-Involved Shooting Locations

Figure 28 shows the location of officer-involved shootings by members of the SDPD during Fiscal Year 2011. The two (2) largest percentages (25%) of officer-involved shootings took place in Western and Central, which had a total of three (3) shootings each. Two (2) divisions (Southeastern and Mid-City) each had two officer-involved shootings that occurred during Fiscal Year 2011.

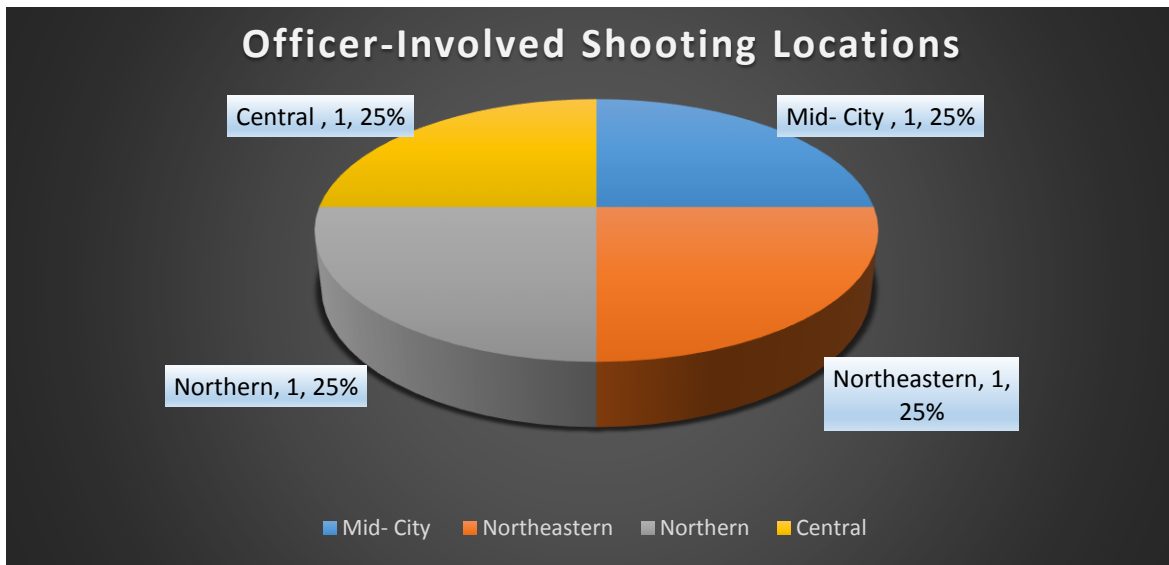


Figure 29: FY 2012 Officer-Involved Shooting Locations

Figure 29 shows the location of officer-involved shootings by members of the SDPD during Fiscal Year 2012. Four (4) officer-involved shootings occurred during Fiscal Year 2012. The number of shootings were occurred equally between four (4) divisions: Mid-City, Central, Northern, and Northeastern.

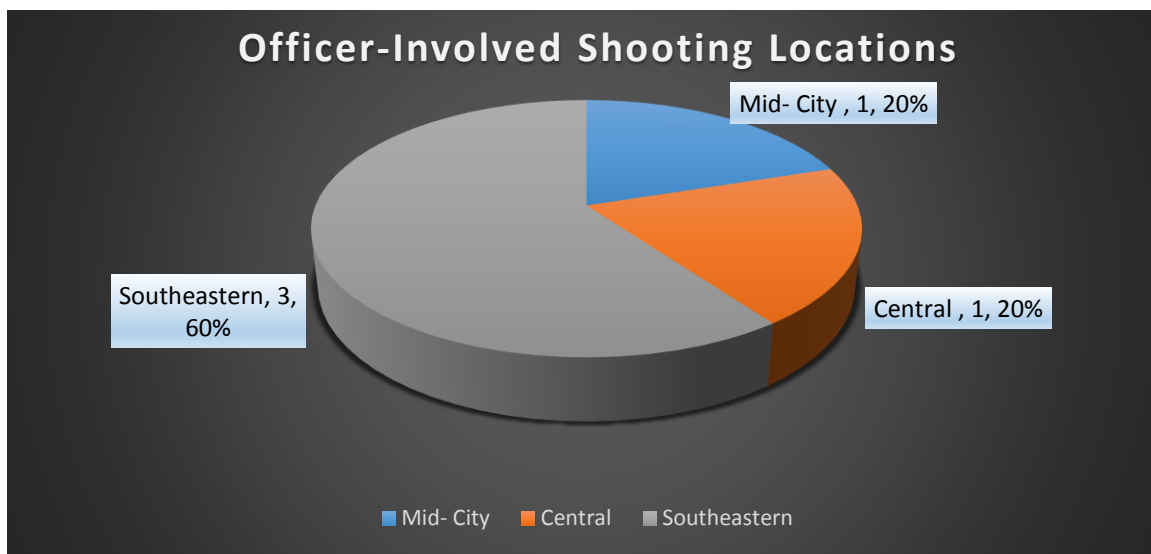


Figure 30: FY 2013 Officer-Involved Shooting Locations

Figure 30 shows the location of officer-involved shootings by members of the SDPD during Fiscal Year 2013. The largest percentage (60%) of officer-involved shootings took place in Southeastern, which had a total of three (3)

shootings each. Two (2) divisions (Central and Mid-City) each had one officer-involved shootings that occurred during Fiscal Year 2013.

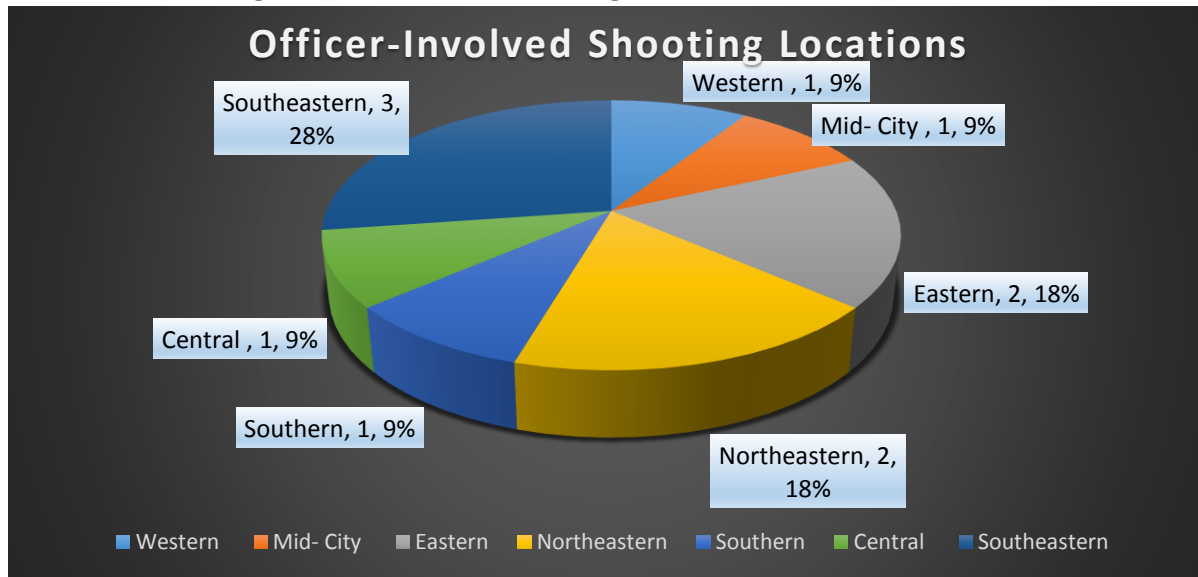


Figure 31: FY 2014 Officer-Involved Shooting Locations

Figure 31 shows the location of officer-involved shootings by members of the SDPD during Fiscal Year 2014. The largest percentage (28%) of officer-involved shootings took place in Southeastern, which had a total of three (3) shootings. Two divisions (Northeastern, and Eastern) each had two officer-involved shootings that occurred during Fiscal Year 2014.

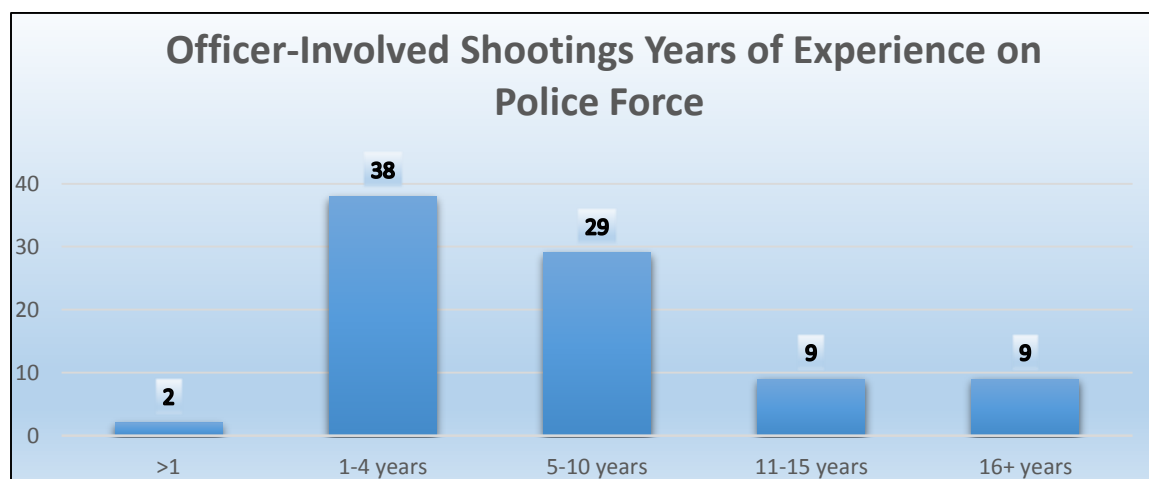


Figure 31: Officers Years of Experience FY 2010

Figure 31 shows the years of experience on the police force for the number of officers involved in these types of officer-involved shooting cases for fiscal

year 2010. Two (2) officers had >1 year of experience on the force. Thirty-eight (38) officers had 1-4 years of experience on the force. Twenty-nine (29) officers had 5-10 years of experience on the force. Nine (9) officers had 11-15 years of experience on the force. Nine (9) officers had over sixteen years of experience on the force. Two (2) officers information were undisclosed.



Figure 32: Officers Years of Experience FY 2011

Figure 32 shows the years of experience on the police force for the number of officers involved in these types of officer-involved shooting cases for fiscal year 2011. None of the officers had >1 year of experience on the force. Twenty-four (24) officers had 1-4 years of experience on the force. Twenty-four (24) officers had 5-10 years of experience on the force. Thirteen (13) officers had 11-15 years of experience on the force. Twenty (20) officers had over sixteen years of experience on the force.

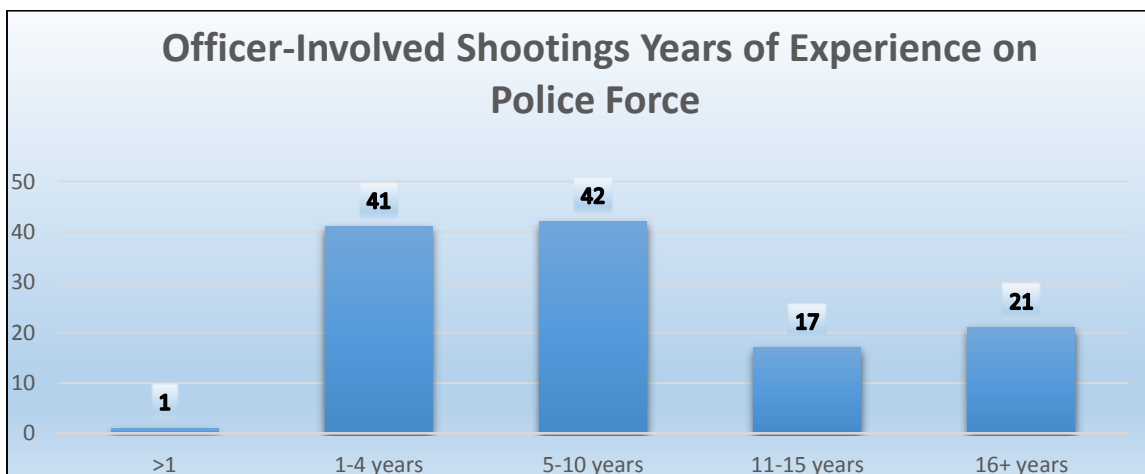


Figure 33: Officers Years of Experience FY 2012

Figure 33 shows the years of experience on the police force for the number of officers involved in these types of officer-involved shooting cases for fiscal year 2012. One (1) officer had >1 year of experience on the force. Forty-one (41) officers had 1-4 years of experience on the force. Forty-two (42) officers had 5-10 years of experience on the force. Seventeen (17) officers had 11-15 years of experience on the force. Twenty-one (21) officers had over sixteen years of experience on the force.

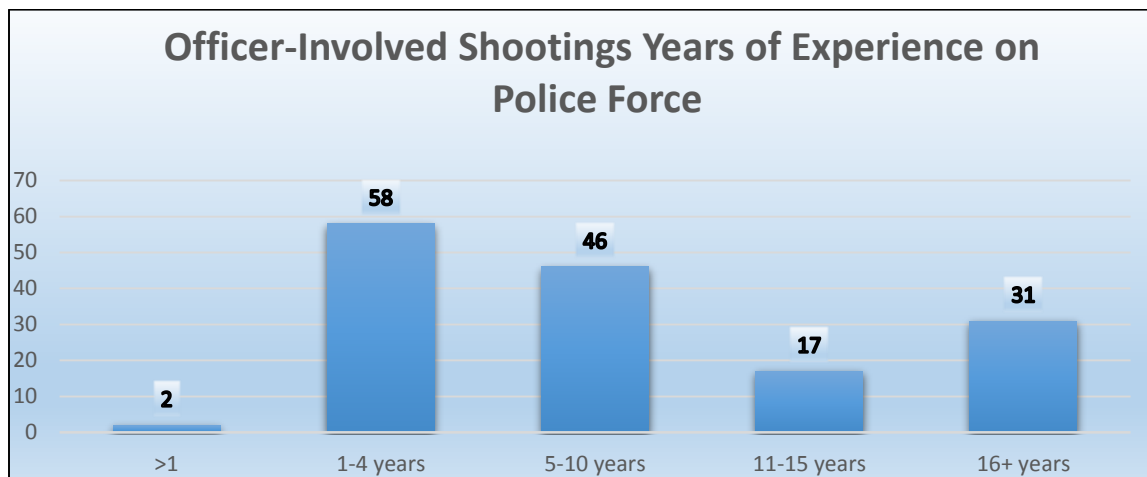


Figure 34: Officers Years of Experience FY 2013

Figure 34 shows the years of experience on the police force for the number of officers involved in these types of officer-involved shooting cases for fiscal year 2013. Two (2) officers had >1 year of experience on the force. Fifty-eight (58) officers had 1-4 years of experience on the force. Forty-six (46) officers had 5-10 years of experience on the force. Seventeen (17) officers had 11-15 years of experience on the force. Thirty-one (31) officers had over sixteen years of experience on the force. One (1) officer information was undisclosed.

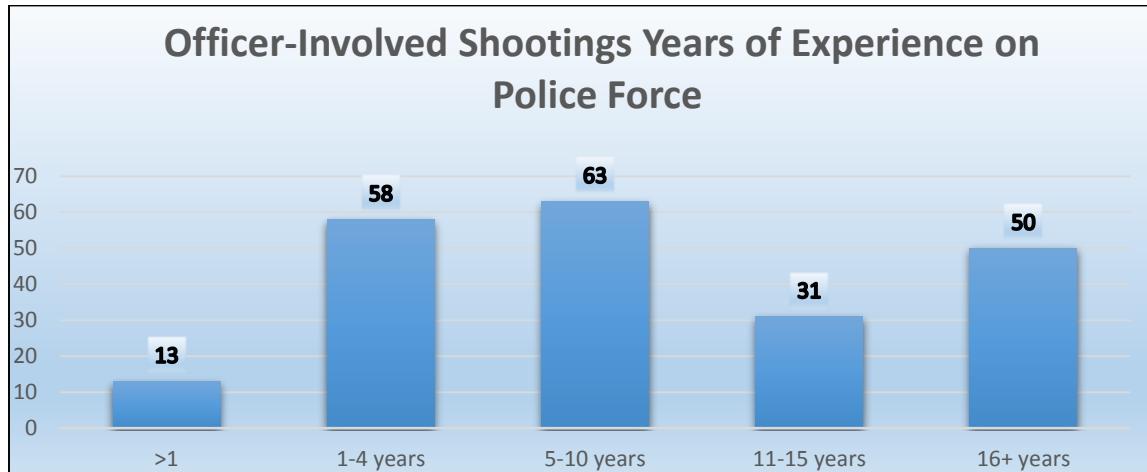


Figure 35: Officers Years of Experience FY 2014

Figure 35 shows the years of experience on the police force for the number of officers involved in these types of officer-involved shooting cases for fiscal year 2014. Thirteen (13) officers had >1 year of experience on the force. Fifty-eight (58) officers had 1-4 years of experience on the force. Sixty-three (63) officers had 5-10 years of experience on the force. Thirty-one (31) officers had 11-15 years of experience on the force. Fifty (50) officers had over sixteen years of experience on the force.

No conclusion can be drawn by looking at the years of experience, because the CRB looks at the entirety of each case file.

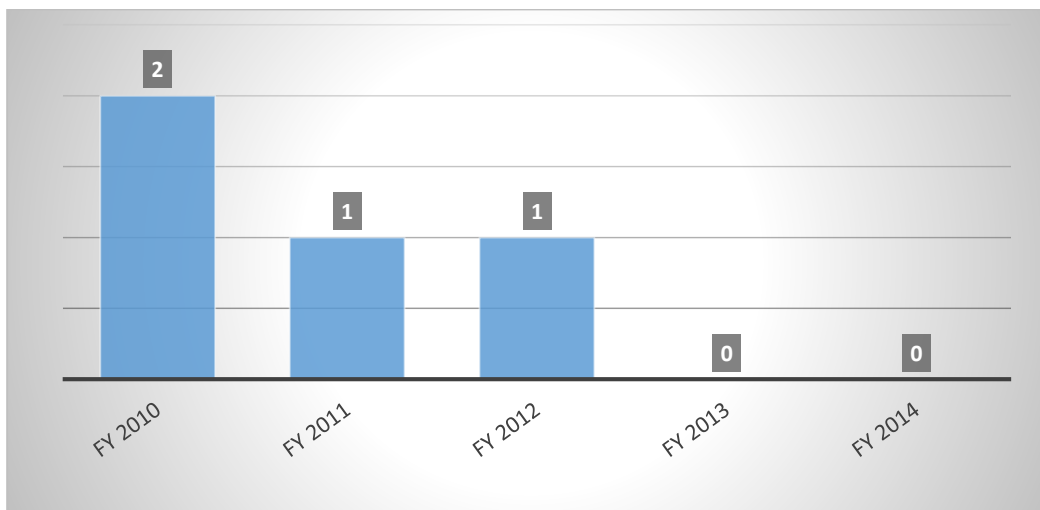


Figure 36: In-Custody Death Cases Reviewed by the CRB (FY 2010 –FY 2014)

Figure 36 shows the number of In-Custody Death cases reviewed by the CRB over a four (4) year time period from FY 2010 – FY 2014. Over those five (5) years, the CRB reviewed four (4) In-Custody Death cases. In-Custody Death cases averaged less than one (1) case per year. From Fiscal Year 2010–2014, the CRB reviewed four (4) in-custody death cases. In all cases, after the Team’s review, the CRB deliberated and agreed that the actions of the officers were within policy.

CASE DEMOGRAPHICS

Characteristics of Complainants

Of the fifty-three (53) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2010 forty-six (46) were filed by male complainants and nine (9) were filed by female complainants. The number of complainants may be larger than the number of cases because more than one complainant’s name can be listed on a single complaint form.

Figure 37 shows the race/ethnicity breakdown of complainants who provided that information for statistical purposes. Twenty-four (24) of the complainants were African-American; seventeen (17) were Caucasian; eleven (11) were Hispanic; and three (3) were Asian.

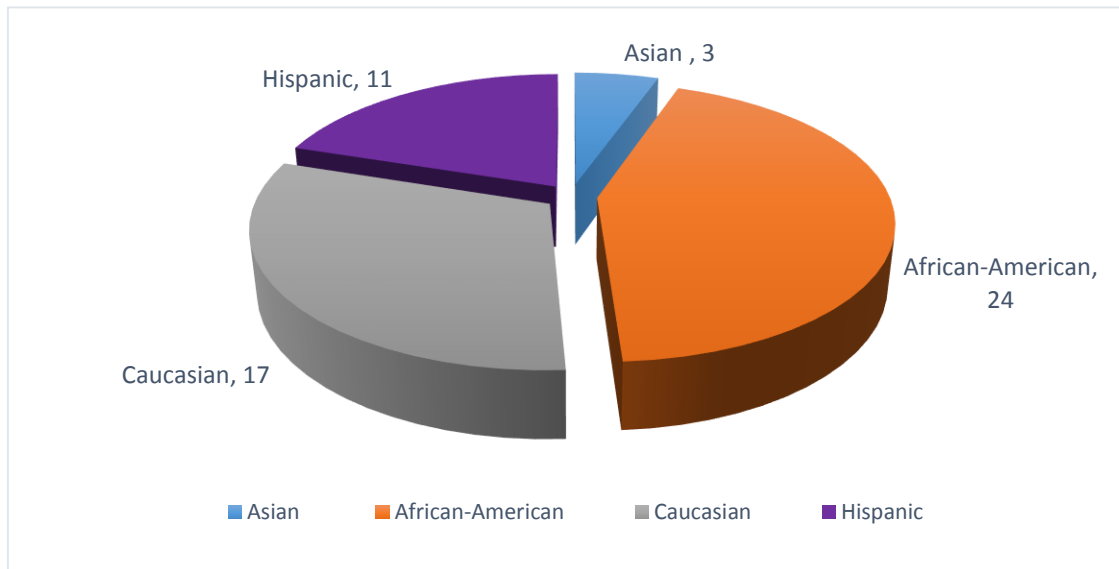


Figure 37: Race/Ethnicity of the Complainant (FY 2010)

Of the fifty-one (51) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2011 thirty-eight (38) were filed by male complainants and fifteen (15) were filed by female complainants.

Figure 38 shows the race/ethnicity breakdown of complainants who provided that information for statistical purposes. Eighteen (18) of the complainants were African-American; twenty-two (22) were Caucasian; ten (10) were Hispanic; one (1) was Asian; one (1) was Vietnamese; and one (1) was of another race not listed.

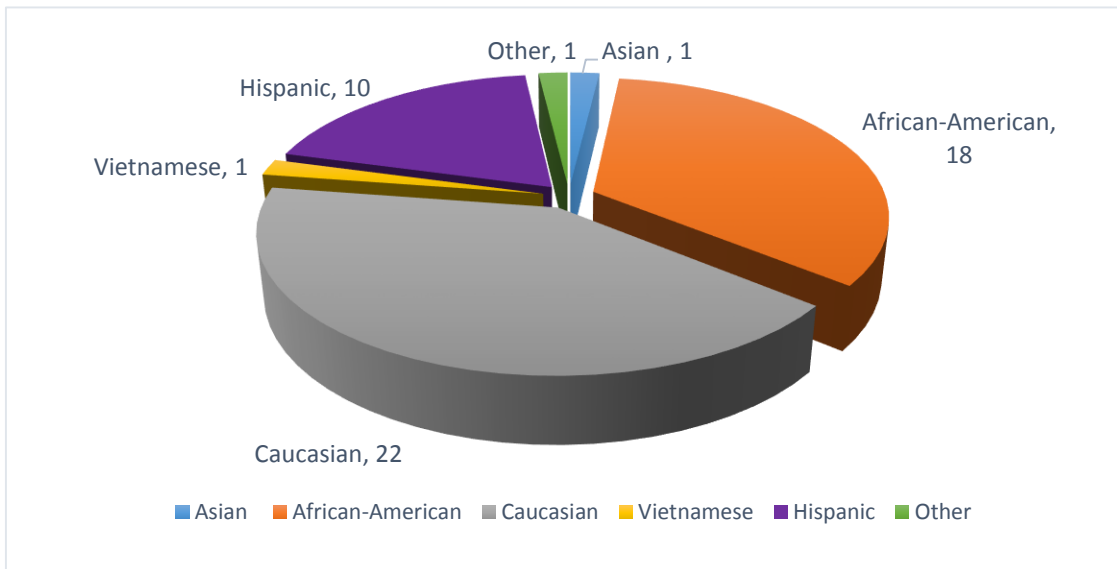


Figure 38: Race/Ethnicity of the Complainant (FY 2011)

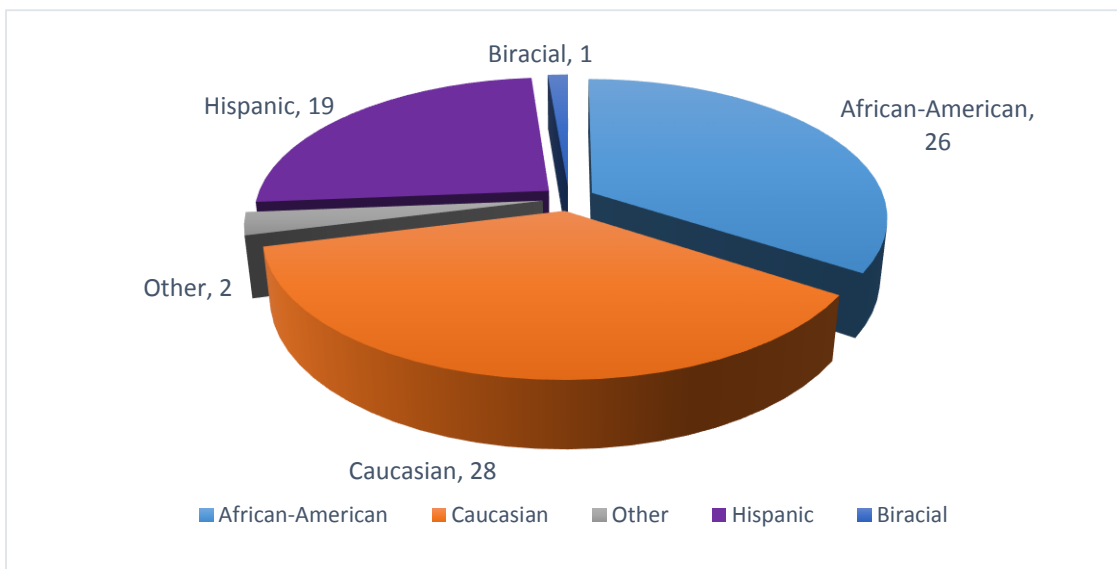


Figure 39: Race/Ethnicity of the Complainant (FY 2012)

Of the seventy-three (73) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2012 fifty-eight (58) were filed by male complainants and eighteen (18) were filed by female complainants.

Figure 39 shows the race/ethnicity breakdown of complainants who provided that information for statistical purposes. Twenty-six (26) of the complainants

were African-American; twenty-eight (28) were Caucasian; nineteen (19) were Hispanic; two (2) were of a race not listed; and one (1) was Biracial.

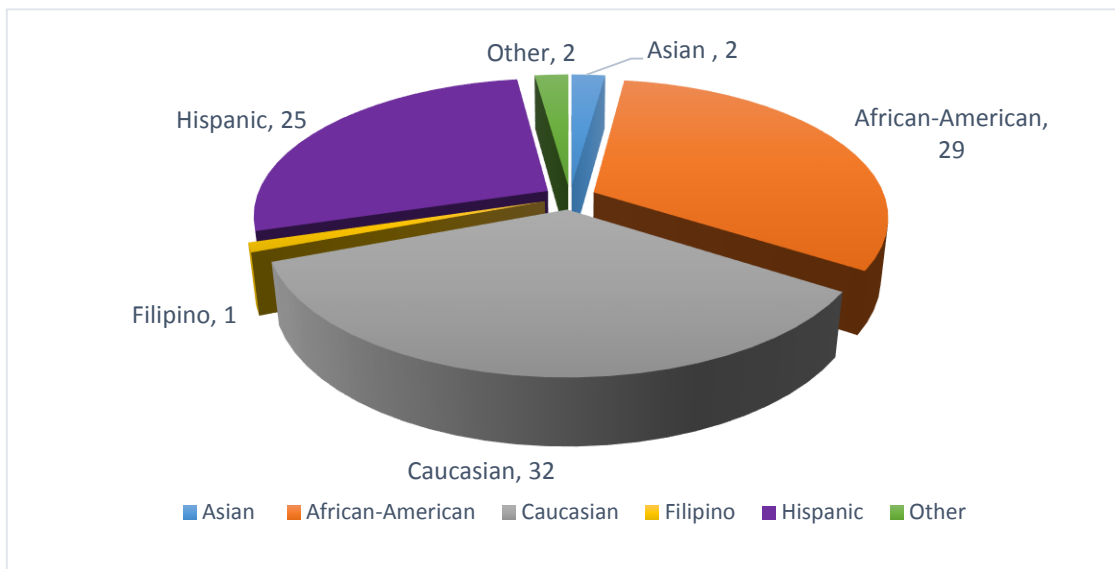


Figure 40: Race/Ethnicity of the Complainant (FY 2013)

Of the seventy-nine (79) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2013 fifty-four (54) were filed by male complainants and thirty-seven (37) were filed by female complainants.

Figure 40 shows the race/ethnicity breakdown of complainants who provided that information for statistical purposes. Twenty-nine (29) of the complainants were African-American; thirty-two (32) were Caucasian; twenty-five (25) were Hispanic; two (2) were Asian; one (1) was Filipino; and two (2) were of a race not listed.

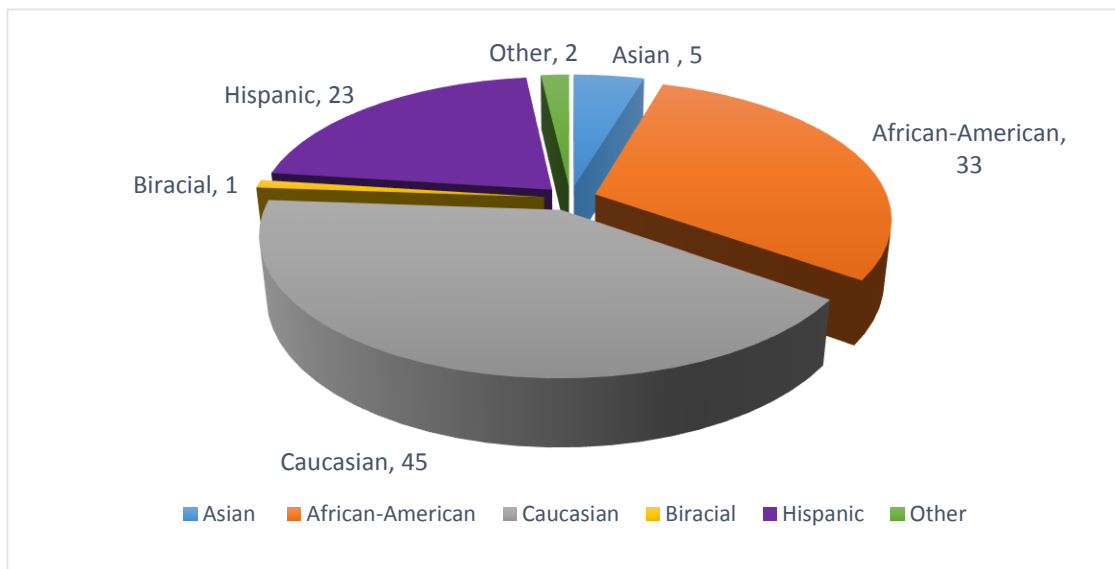


Figure 41: Race/Ethnicity of the Complainant (FY 2014)

Of the one hundred and six (106) cases reviewed by the CRB in Fiscal Year 2014, seventy-nine (79) were filed by male complainants and thirty (30) were filed by female complainants.

Figure 41 shows the race/ethnicity breakdown of complainants who provided that information for statistical purposes. Thirty-three (33) of the complainants were African-American; forty-five (45) were Caucasian; twenty-three (23) were Hispanic; five (5) were Asian; two (2) were of a race not listed; and one (1) was Biracial.

Characteristics of Subject Officers

Historically, officers who are subjects of complaints reflect the racial/ethnic/gender makeup of the police department in which they work. In Fiscal Year 2010, a total of eighty-nine (89) officers were the subjects of the fifty-three cases (53) cases reviewed by the CRB. A majority of the officers who received complaints against them were one hundred and eighty-two (82) males. A total of seven (7) female officers received complaints against them

during this period. Of the eighty-nine (89) officers that received complaints against them: one (1) was Filipino; three (3) were African-American; ten (10) were Asian; fourteen (14) were Hispanic; and sixty (60) were Caucasian.

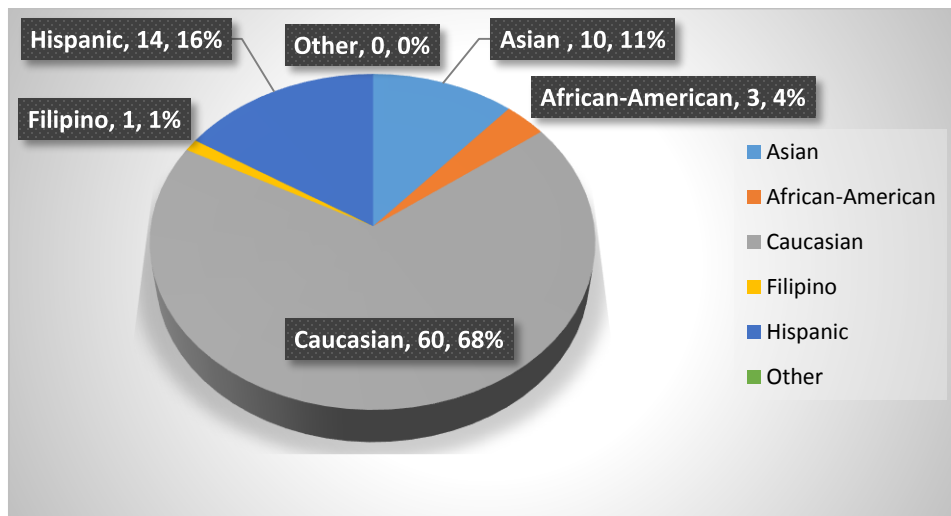


Figure 42: Race/Ethnicity of the Subject Officer (FY 2010)

In Fiscal Year 2011, a total of eighty-one (81) officers were the subjects of the fifty-one (51) cases reviewed by the CRB. Seventy-seven (82) officers were males. A total of four (4) female officers received complaints against them during this period. Of the eighty-one (81) officers that received complaints against them: four (4) were African-American; four (4) were Asian; ten (10) were Hispanic; sixty-one (61) were Caucasian; and two (2) were of another race/ethnicity not listed.

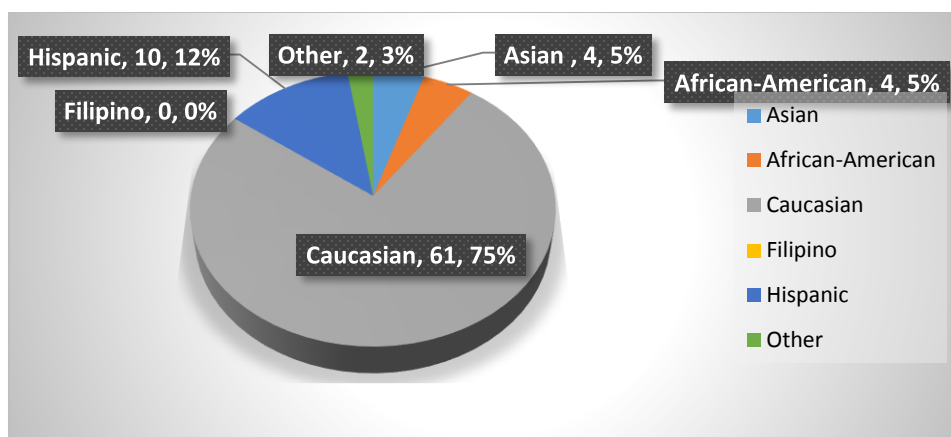


Figure 43: Race/Ethnicity of the Subject Officer (FY 2011)

In Fiscal Year 2012, a total of one hundred and twenty-two (122) officers were the subjects of the seventy-three (73) cases reviewed by the CRB. One hundred and ten (110) officers were males. A total of twelve (12) female officers received complaints against them during this period. Of the one hundred and twenty-two (122) officers that received complaints against them: six (6) were Filipino; four (4) were African-American; three (3) were Asian; twenty (20) were Hispanic; and eighty-nine (89) were Caucasian.

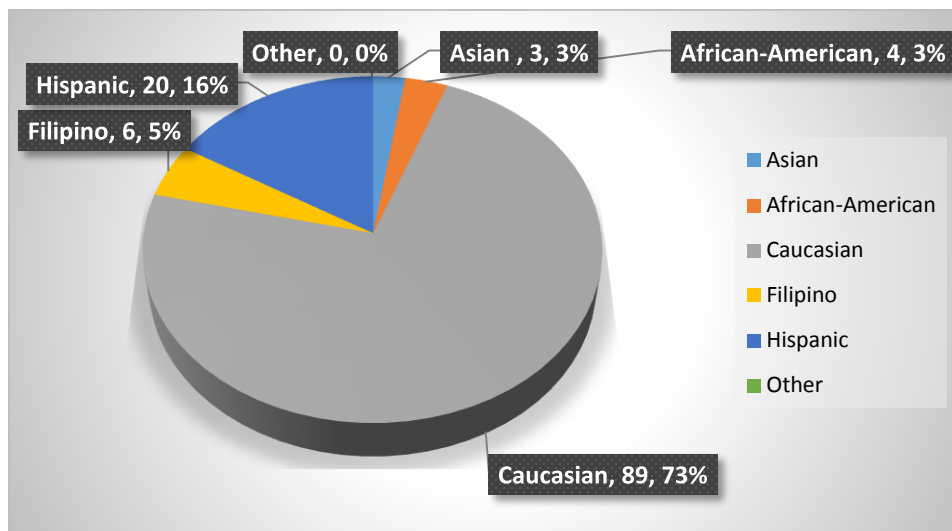


Figure 44: Race/Ethnicity of the Subject Officer (FY 2012)

In Fiscal Year 2013, a total of one hundred and fifty-five (155) officers were the subjects of the seventy-nine (79) cases reviewed by the CRB. One officer's information remained undisclosed. One hundred and forty-one (141) officers were males. A total of thirteen (13) female officers received complaints against them during this period. Of the one hundred and fifty-five (155) officers that received complaints against them: four (4) were Filipino; eight (8) were African-American; two (2) were Asian; twenty-six (26) were Hispanic; one hundred and twelve (112) were Caucasian; and one (1) was of another race not listed.

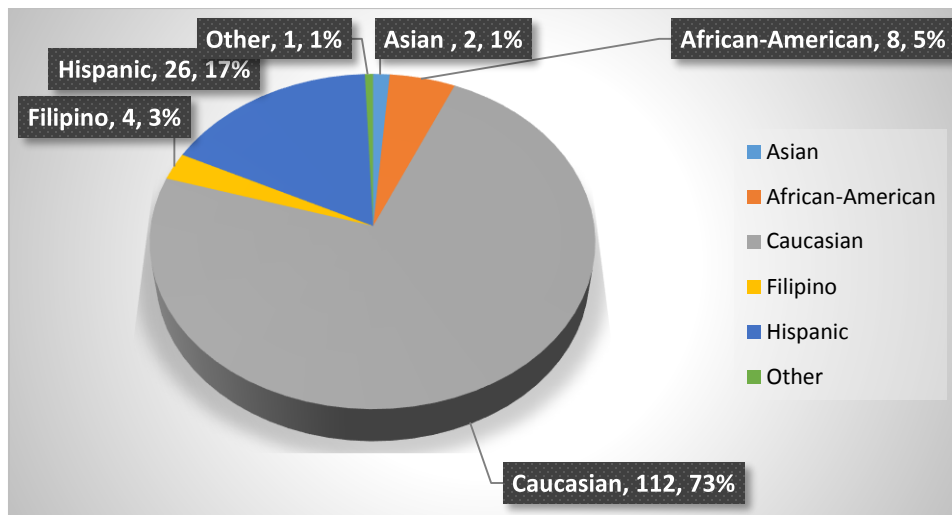


Figure 45: Race/Ethnicity of the Subject Officer (FY 2013)

In Fiscal Year 2014, a total of two hundred and fifteen (215) officers were the subjects of the seventy-nine cases (106) cases reviewed by the CRB. One officer's information remained undisclosed. One hundred and ninety-five (195) officers were males. A total of nineteen (19) female officers received complaints against them during this period. Of the two hundred and fifteen (215) officers that received complaints against them: six (6) were Filipino; nine (9) were African-American; nine (9) were Asian; forty-eight (48) were Hispanic; one hundred and forty (140) were Caucasian; and two (2) were of another race not listed.

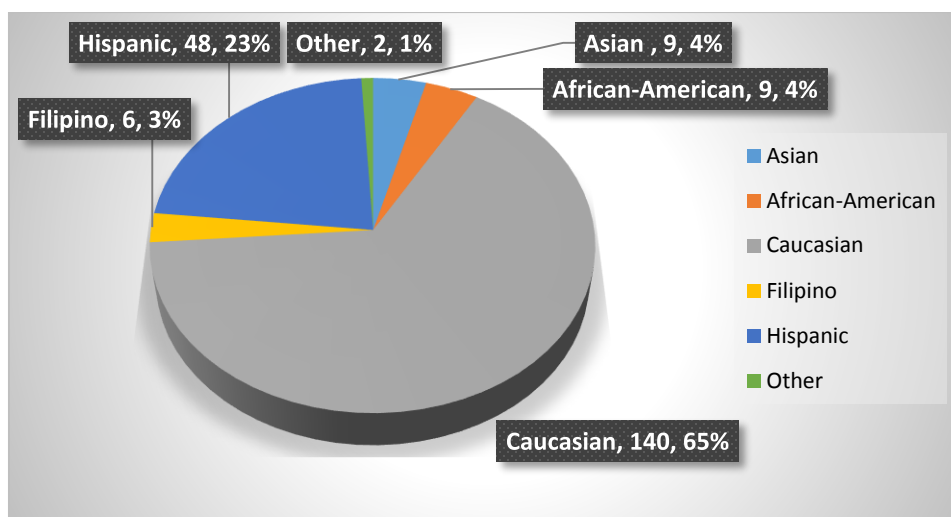


Figure 46: Race/Ethnicity of the Subject Officer (FY 2014)

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

Over the years, the CRB has reviewed hundreds of citizen complaints in closed session as required by California Law. The CRB meets in closed session every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month to review cases. These discussions involve confidential personnel issues and are closed to the public. The Board convenes in open session on the 4th Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. The public is welcome to attend the open session meetings of the CRB and to share their

views about the complaint process or police practices and/or issues. The CRB does not discuss specific cases in these open sessions. There was a public comment period held at the beginning of each open meeting. The CRB does not meet on the 4th Tuesday of December.

CONCLUSION

The relationship between the CRB and IA has matured into one which is cooperative rather than adversarial. The CRB and IA recognize the importance of a respectful, professional, and productive working relationship. Because of the manner in which cases are reviewed, the relationship with IA, and the awareness in the community of our impartiality, the CRB is nationally recognized as an effective model of civilian oversight of law enforcement. Both entities will continue to work collaboratively to provide a complaint process that will enhance and provide safe neighborhoods for all.

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