



President
Mr. Dave Warren
City of Placerville

Vice President
Mr. Jose Jasso
City of Rio Vista

Treasurer
Ms. Jen Lee
City of Rio Vista

Secretary
Ms. Jennifer Styczynski
City of Marysville

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA

DATE/TIME: Thursday, February 11, 2021 at 9:00 a.m.

LOCATION: Webex Teleconference
Call-in Number: (877) 309-3457
Meeting ID: 178 048 0865

A - Action
I - Information

1 - Attached
2 - Hand Out
3 - Separate Cover
4 - Verbal

MISSION STATEMENT

The Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund, or NCCSIF, is an association of municipalities joined to protect member resources by stabilizing risk costs in a reliable, economical and beneficial manner while providing members with broad coverage and quality services in risk management and claims management.

A. CALL TO ORDER

B. ROLL CALL

C. PUBLIC COMMENTS

This time is reserved for members of the public to address the Police Risk Management Committee on NCCSIF matters that are of interest to them.

pg. 3 **D. CONSENT CALENDAR**

A 1

All matters listed under the consent calendar are considered routine with no separate discussion necessary. Any member of the public or the Police Risk Management Committee may request any item to be considered separately.

pg. 4 1. **Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes - November 5, 2020**

E. RISK MANAGEMENT

pg. 8 1. **Police Risk Management Grant Funds**

A 1

There will be an update on the Police Risk Management Grant funds including current and planned uses for the grants.



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pg. 11	2. Legislative Spotlight	I	4
	<i>We want to focus today on two important California laws that have imposed new requirements on police agencies (AB 953 and AB 392.)</i>		
pg. 19	3. Technology Discussion	I	4
	<i>In addition to technologies from Frontline Public Safety Solutions and also from Veritone, the PRMC members will be asked to share their experiences with other technologies such as artificial intelligence, body cameras, drones, less lethal options, robots, vehicles, vehicle pursuits, and others.</i>		
pg. 33	4. Round Table Discussion	I	4
	<i>The floor will be open to Police Risk Management Committee members for any topics or ideas that members would like to address.</i>		

pg. 35	F. INFORMATION ITEMS	I	1
pg. 36	1. NCCSIF 2020-2021 Organizational Chart		
	2. NCCSIF 2020-2021 Meeting Calendar		

G. ADJOURNMENT

UPCOMING MEETING

Police Risk Management Committee Meeting - May 6, 2021

pg. 37	TRAINING SESSION from 10 a.m. to Noon
	<i>Avoiding Nuclear Verdicts: A Tough Time Calls for Tougher Legal Defense.</i>
	<i>Presented by:</i>
	<i>Bob Tyson, Strategic Managing Partner</i>
	<i>Allison Lawrence, Senior Counsel</i>
	<i>Tyson and Mendes</i>

Per Government Code 54954.2, persons requesting disability related modifications or accommodations, including auxiliary aids or services in order to participate in the meeting, are requested to contact Jenna Wirkner at Alliant Insurance Services at (916) 643-2741.

The Agenda packet will be posted on the NCCSIF website at www.nccsif.org. Documents and materials relating to an open session agenda item that are provided to the NCCSIF Police Risk Management Committee less than 72 hours prior to a regular meeting will be available for public inspection and copying at 2180 Harvard Street, Suite 460, Sacramento, CA 95815.

Access to some buildings and offices may require routine provisions of identification to building security. However, NCCSIF does not require any member of the public to register his or her name, or to provide other information, as a condition to attendance at any public meeting and will not inquire of building security concerning information so provided. See Government Code section 54953.3.



BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
February 11, 2021**

Agenda Item D.

CONSENT CALENDAR

ACTION ITEM

ISSUE: The Police Risk Management Committee (PRMC) reviews items on the Consent Calendar, and if any item requires clarification or discussion a Member should ask that it be removed for separate action. The PRMC should then consider action to approve the Consent Calendar excluding those items removed. Any items removed from the Consent Calendar will be placed later on the agenda during the meeting in an order determined by the Chair.

RECOMMENDATION: Adoption of the Consent Calendar after review by the PRMC.

FISCAL IMPACT: None.

BACKGROUND: The following items are placed on the Consent Calendar for approval. The PRMC may approve the Consent Calendar items as presented, or any individual may request that an item be removed for discussion and separate action may be taken during the meeting.

ATTACHMENT(S): Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes - November 5, 2020



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
WEBEX TELECONFERENCE
NOVEMBER 5, 2020**

MEMBERS PRESENT

Chief Ryan Kinnan, City of Auburn
Chief Rick Hillman, City of Folsom
Lt. Anthony Borgman, Town of Paradise
Chief Kyle Sanders, City of Red Bluff
Chief Robert Landon, City of Yuba City

Lt. Ryan Elmore, City of Elk Grove
Chief Doug Lee, City of Lincoln
Chief Joseph Wren, City of Placerville
Chief Chad Butler, City of Rocklin
Chief Robert Thompson, City of Dixon

GUESTS & CONSULTANTS

Marcus Beverly, Alliant Insurance Services
Raychelle Maranan, Alliant Insurance Services
Jenna Wirkner, Alliant Insurance Services
Jill Petrarca, Sedgwick

Tom Kline, Sedgwick
Dori Zumwalt, Sedgwick
Dave Beal, Sedgwick

A. CALL TO ORDER

Chief Kyle Sanders called the meeting to order at 10:05 a.m.

B. ROLL CALL

The above members listed were present.

C. PUBLIC COMMENTS

There were no public comments.

D. CONSENT CALENDAR

1. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes - August 6, 2020

A motion was made to approve the Consent Calendar as presented.

MOTION: Robert Landon
Nays: None

SECOND: Chad Butler

MOTION CARRIED

E. RISK MANAGEMENT



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
WEBEX TELECONFERENCE
NOVEMBER 5, 2020**

E.1. Appointment of NCCSIF PRMC Vice-Chair

Marcus Beverly discussed appointing a Vice-Chair for the committee. Chief Kinnan from the City of Auburn expressed interest in the position.

Chief Sanders mentioned that the responsibility is chairing the meeting if the Chair is unavailable.

A motion was made to nominate Chief Kinnan as the Vice Chair of the Police Risk Management Committee.

MOTION: Kyle Sanders
Nays: None

SECOND: Robert Landon

MOTION CARRIED

E.2. Police Risk Management Grant Funds

Marcus Beverly, discussed the Police Risk Management Grant Funds for the Police Departments. It has been a requirement to have body worn cameras to use the Grant Funds.

The Board has approved the City of Folsom's Grant Fund request for Alpro software. Chief Hillman will be bringing a request for body worn cameras to the City Council next year. It will cost approx. \$480,000 for the body worn cameras for the Folsom Police Department.

Mr. Beverly discussed the use of Lexipol's grant writing service and that they may have some insight on other grants for Law Enforcement. If we have any grants available we will distribute the information to the members.

Anderson, Galt and Jackson haven't used any of the Grant Funds. Jackson has expressed interest in purchasing cameras for the department.

The City of Willows and Rio Vista both have out sourced Police services to the County. The City of Willows is using the Grant Fund for the Lexipol Fire Department services.

E.3. Legislative Update and Presentation

Tom Kline from Sedgwick gave a Legislative update regarding bills related to Police Departments.

- **AB 1196** – Gipson, Peace officers: use of force
- **AB 1506**- McCarty, Police use of force



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
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NOVEMBER 5, 2020**

- **SB 203-** Bradford, Juveniles : custodial interrogation
- **AB 392-** Use of Force Standards, effective January 1, 2020. This is one of the bigger changes we have seen. We are seeing prosecutions with this law. An example was given about an officer in San Diego.

Mr. Beverly asked members if we can do anything for them or provide any additional trainings.

E.4. Workers' Compensation Claims Analysis for Police

Dori Zumwalt from Sedgwick provided an overview of the Workers' Compensation Claims Analysis for Police Departments. If anyone is exposed to COVID-19 they need to quarantine for 14 days. The number of new claims has decreased. We did have an increase indemnity claims. Indemnity claims are for loss of work. Our indemnity paid is higher because of COVID-19. We also received some recoveries this year.

E.5. Technology Discussion

Tom Kline from Sedgwick discussed the next generation remote restraint. One smaller police department in California is using the bolo wrap. The price of the units are around \$895 and the cost of cartilages is approx. \$30.

The City of Dixon is using the bolo wraps. It's not in the field yet as they need to update the policy. It uses a 380 round, and is pretty quiet. It would be similar to a Taser. It's relatively inexpensive, and used for more passive resistance situations. It has a 10-25 foot range. They have the ability to hold their arms up if this is employed.

The City of Red Bluff also has them for the department and they haven't had to deploy them yet.

Chief Kinnan has Bolo Wrap visiting the City of Auburn next week to do a demonstration and other members are welcome to join.

Tom Kline also discussed, the wrap for police pursuits. Arizona police and border patrol are both testing this out.

Chief Sanders has recently purchased the Veritone equipment. They did offer pricing that worked for the Department.

E.6. ACI Specialty Benefits Stress Supporting in 2021



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
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NOVEMBER 5, 2020**

Mr. Beverly discussed Stress Supporting Benefits from ACI. They do provide services and will come out during a crisis. They have acknowledged the need for additional resources for first responders. Departments should share the ACI benefits with staff.

E.7. Round Table Discussion

Members discussed COVID-19 related business interruption claims. Tom Kline discussed what trainings we want to have for future meetings. Members will send training topics to Tom Kline and Alliant staff.

Mr. Beverly discussed Greg Fox doing a presentation on AB 392.

Mr. Beverly mentioned the Sutter Occupational Health offices are shutting down. We will be referring people to Kaiser occupational health.

F. INFORMATION ITEMS

1. NCCSIF 2020-21 Organizational Chart
2. NCCSIF 2020-21 Meeting Calendar

These items were provided as information only.

G. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 11:21 a.m.

Next Meeting Date:

Respectfully Submitted,

Jennifer Styczynski, Secretary

Date



BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
February 11, 2021**

Agenda Item E.1.

POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT GRANT FUNDS

ACTION ITEM

ISSUE: The Police Risk Management Grant Funds Historic Usage Report is attached to ensure members are aware of the available grants for their agencies.

RECOMMENDATION: Determine future grant funding and use.

FISCAL IMPACT: To be determined.

BACKGROUND: In each of the last seven years the Board has approved \$50,000 in grant funds for Police Risk Management, a total of \$350,000. The Board approved a FY 14/15 budget of \$50,000 for the purchase of 58 cameras for most members directly from VieVu at a quantity discount. The FY 15/16 and FY 16/17 budgets of \$50,000 were allocated to members to fund their body camera programs. Since then, once a body camera program is fully funded the member agency has the option to use the funds for other safety and risk management uses such as data storage for body cameras, ballistic vests, vests with load bearing carriers, and officer wellness and fitness. The FY 17/18 through FY 20/21 budgets have been allocated to members based on the original camera allocation. If approved, the FY 21/22 budget will be allocated in the same manner to the member police agencies.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Police Risk Management Grant Funds Historic Usage Report
2. Police Risk Management Grant Request Form

NCCSIF POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT GRANT FUNDS HISTORIC USAGE REPORT

		FY 14/15 \$50,000 Grant Camera Allocation	FY 15/16 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 16/17 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 17/18 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 18/19 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 19/20 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 20/21 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	TOTAL GRANTS	YTD Reimbursements Made	REMAINING FUNDS 2/5/2021	Reimbursement Notes/Plan Usage
1	Anderson	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$9,090		\$9,090	
2	Auburn	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$18,180	\$12,120	\$6,060	4/25/17 \$6,280.56 (12 VieVu LE4 mini body worn cameras) 9/8/17 \$3,029.18 (4 VieVu LE4mini & 1 multi-dock LE4) 2/5/19 \$2,810.26 portion of invoice (16 VieVu LE5 body worn cameras)
3	Colusa	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$9,090	\$3,030	\$6,060	7/27/17 \$3,030 (concealable vests with load bearing carriers)
4	Corning	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$9,090	\$5,592	\$3,498	9/6/16 \$3,291.26 (4 VieVu LE4 body cameras) 2/15/19 \$2,301.12 firewall
5	Dixon	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$18,180	\$15,926	\$2,254	4/20/17 \$6,060 (30 Wolfcom Vision 1080p body camera with rotatable camera head and 32GB memory) 6/1/18 \$2,934.38 (3 Wolfcom Vision 1080p body camera + training cost for force options simulator) 3/6/20 \$2,631.63 (5 Wolfcom Body Camera + 1 docking port) 8/26/20 IA PRO Program
6	Elk Grove*	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$18,180	\$15,150	\$3,030	1/11/18 \$9,090 (WatchGuard Vista HD body cameras) 3/20/19 \$3,030 (portion of Cordico Wellness Program) 11/4/19 \$3,030 (portion of 2019 BWC purchase/Vista HD)
7	Folsom	5	\$3,788	\$3,788	\$3,788	\$3,788	\$3,788	\$3,788	\$22,725	\$22,725	\$0	10/5/16 \$7,576 (8 VieVu LE4 body camera and 1 multi-dock network station) 12/16/20 \$15,150 lapro software
8	Galt	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$18,180		\$18,180	1/25/18 <i>Plan to use fund /BWC program under consideration</i>
9	Gridley	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$9,090	\$4,543	\$4,547	3/28/18 \$1,252 (one VieVu LE5 camera and seven Public Safety Vests) 8/7/20 \$2,700.41 (load bearing vests and flashlights)
10	Ione	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$9,090	\$4,626	\$4,464	9/8/17 \$1,736.24 balance (2 VieVu LE4 body cameras and 2 LE4 Cradle) 5/21/18 \$1,234.14 (2 VieVu LE5 body camera and license for Veripatrol Software)
11	Jackson	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$9,090	\$9,090	\$0	4/20/20 <i>Jackson PD in process of acquiring new body cams.</i> 1/7/2021 \$9,090 Vista HD Wearable Camera User Guide
12	Lincoln	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$18,180	\$6,549	\$11,632	10/5/16 \$6,060 (8 VieVu LE4 body cameras)
13	Marysville	3	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$13,635	\$4,920	\$8,715	8/18/17 \$4,919.87 (6 VieVu LE4 body cameras)
14	Nevada City	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$9,090	\$6,060	\$1,515	2/6/18 \$4,545 (Body Camera Storage and Equipment cost for 2015-2017) 7/15/19 \$1,515 (Axon Body Camera Storage) 4/17/20 \$1,515.00 (Body Camera Storage Fees)
15	Oroville	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$18,180	\$12,120	\$6,060	9/23/16 \$3,010 (Video Storage Buffalo Terastation) 10/5/16 \$3,050 (5 VieVu LE4 body cameras) 11/20/17 \$1,174.00 (1 Tactical Armor-Ballistic Vest) 9/4/18 \$4,886 (20 VieVu LE5s body cameras)
16	Paradise	3	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$13,635	\$9,141	\$4,494	3/14/17 \$2,305.58 (Ballistic Vests) 5/3/19 \$1,895.50 (five load bearing vests) 8/7/20 \$2,700.41 (load bearing vests and flashlights)
17	Placerville	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$9,090	\$8,723	\$367	12/28/17 \$3,970.32 (4 Tactical Armor-Ballistic Vests) 10/3/19 \$3,674.75 (Fitness Equipment) 11/18/20 \$1,077.49 (Treadmill)
18	Red Bluff	3	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$13,635	\$4,545	\$2,276	10/18/17 \$3,071.26 (5 VieVu LE4 body cameras) 1/25/18 <i>Plan to use to purchase more BWC & future funds to replace old cameras.</i> 3/27/20 <i>Red Bluff PD BWC is fully funded; plan to use funds for fitness equipent.</i>
19	Rio Vista	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$9,090	\$4,241	\$4,849	11/16/17 \$4,241.15 (9 VieVu LE5 body cameras)
20	Rocklin	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$18,180	\$18,180	\$0	10/5/16 \$6,516.24 (4 VieVu LE4 body cameras, 1 LE4 multi-dock, 1 LE3 multi-dock) 1/3/19 \$5,603.76 (58 Lenslock bwc cameras and 25 in car dash cameras) 11/9/20 \$6,060 (Lenslock software)
21	Willows	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$9,090	\$4,260	\$4,830	6/18/18 \$2,130 for 18/19 Lexipol-Fire Policy Service annual fee 7/2/19 \$2,130 for 19/20 Lexipol-Fire Policy Service annual fee
22	Yuba City	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$18,180	\$6,060	\$12,120	5/5/17 \$6,060 (Data911 body-worn cameras)
	TOTAL	58	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$299,970	\$177,600	\$114,041	

*Opted for Cash Allocation to purchase other than VieVu Camera
Fund Allocation is based on cost of camera at \$757.50 each



POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT GRANT REQUEST FORM

Member Entity Name: _____

Submitted by: _____ Submission Date: _____

Available Funds: _____ Requested Funds: _____

Please use the following lines to describe the proposed use for your funds, and be sure to attach any applicable backup data such as purchase order, receipts, etc.

(If additional room is needed, please attach separate sheet.)

Check Payable to: _____

Mail Check to: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please e-mail the completed form to: Jenna Wirkner at Jenna.Wirkner@alliant.com

STAFF USE ONLY

Program Administrator Approval: _____

Total Amount Subject to Reimbursement: \$ _____



[BACK TO AGENDA](#)

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
February 11, 2021**

Agenda Item E.2.

LEGISLATIVE SPOTLIGHT

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: We want to focus today on two important California laws AB 953 and AB 392 that have imposed new requirements on police agencies.

RECOMMENDATION: None.

FISCAL IMPACT: None.

BACKGROUND: The Program Administrators continue to monitor the impact of these new and existing laws on police agencies.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. AB 953, Weber. Law enforcement: racial profiling.
2. AB 392, Weber. Peace officers: deadly force

Assembly Bill No. 953
CHAPTER 466

An act to add Section 12525.5 to the Government Code, and to amend Sections 13012 and 13519.4 of the Penal Code, relating to racial profiling.

[Approved by Governor October 3, 2015. Filed with Secretary of State October 3, 2015.]

Legislative counsel's digest

AB 953, Weber. Law enforcement: racial profiling.

Existing law creates the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and requires it to develop and disseminate guidelines and training for all law enforcement officers, as described. Existing law prohibits a peace officer from engaging in racial profiling and requires the training to prescribe patterns, practices, and protocols that prevent racial profiling, as defined. Existing law requires the Legislative Analyst's Office to conduct a study of the data that is voluntarily collected by jurisdictions that have instituted a program of data collection with regard to racial profiling.

This bill would enact the Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015, which would, among other changes, revise the definition of racial profiling to instead refer to racial or identity profiling, and make a conforming change to the prohibition against peace officers engaging in that practice.

The bill would require, beginning July 1, 2016, the Attorney General to establish the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board (RIPA) to eliminate racial and identity profiling and improve diversity and racial and identity sensitivity in law enforcement. The bill would specify the composition of the board. The bill would require the board, among other duties, to investigate and analyze state and local law enforcement agencies' racial and identity profiling policies and practices across geographic areas in California, to annually make publicly available its findings and policy recommendations, to hold public meetings annually, as specified, and to issue the board's first annual report no later than January 1, 2018.

The bill would require each state and local agency that employs peace officers to annually report to the Attorney General data on all stops, as defined, conducted by the agency's peace officers, and require that data to include specified information, including the time, date, and location of the stop, and the reason for the stop. The bill would require an agency that employs 1,000 or more peace officers to issue its first annual report by April 1, 2019. The bill would require an agency that employs 667 or more but less than 1,000 peace officers to issue its first annual report by April 1, 2020. The bill would require an agency that employs 334 or more but less than 667 peace officers to issue its first annual report by April 1, 2022. The bill would require an agency that employs one or more but less than 334 peace officers to issue its first annual report by April 1, 2023.

By imposing a higher level of service on local entities that employ peace officers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015.

SEC. 2. Section 12525.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

12525.5. (a) (1) Each state and local agency that employs peace officers shall annually report to the Attorney General data on all stops conducted by that agency's peace officers for the preceding calendar year.

(2) Each agency that employs 1,000 or more peace officers shall issue its first round of reports on or before April 1, 2019. Each agency that employs 667 or more but less than 1,000 peace officers shall issue its first round of reports on or before April 1, 2020. Each agency that employs 334 or more but less than 667 peace officers shall issue its first round of reports on or before April 1, 2022. Each agency that employs one or more but less than 334 peace officers shall issue its first round of reports on or before April 1, 2023.

(b) The reporting shall include, at a minimum, the following information for each stop:

(1) The time, date, and location of the stop.

(2) The reason for the stop.

(3) The result of the stop, such as, no action, warning, citation, property seizure, or arrest.

(4) If a warning or citation was issued, the warning provided or violation cited.

- (5) If an arrest was made, the offense charged.
- (6) The perceived race or ethnicity, gender, and approximate age of the person stopped, provided that the identification of these characteristics shall be based on the observation and perception of the peace officer making the stop, and the information shall not be requested from the person stopped. For motor vehicle stops, this paragraph only applies to the driver, unless any actions specified under paragraph (7) apply in relation to a passenger, in which case the characteristics specified in this paragraph shall also be reported for him or her.
- (7) Actions taken by the peace officer during the stop, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (A) Whether the peace officer asked for consent to search the person, and, if so, whether consent was provided.
 - (B) Whether the peace officer searched the person or any property, and, if so, the basis for the search and the type of contraband or evidence discovered, if any.
 - (C) Whether the peace officer seized any property and, if so, the type of property that was seized and the basis for seizing the property.
- (c) If more than one peace officer performs a stop, only one officer is required to collect and report to his or her agency the information specified under subdivision (b).
- (d) State and local law enforcement agencies shall not report the name, address, social security number, or other unique personal identifying information of persons stopped, searched, or subjected to a property seizure, for purposes of this section. Notwithstanding any other law, the data reported shall be available to the public, except for the badge number or other unique identifying information of the peace officer involved, which shall be released to the public only to the extent the release is permissible under state law.
- (e) Not later than January 1, 2017, the Attorney General, in consultation with stakeholders, including the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board (RIPA) established pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (j) of Section 13519.4 of the Penal Code, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and community, professional, academic, research, and civil and human rights organizations, shall issue regulations for the collection and reporting of data required under subdivision (b). The regulations shall specify all data to be reported, and provide standards, definitions, and technical specifications to ensure uniform reporting practices across all reporting agencies. To the best extent possible, such regulations should be compatible with any similar federal data collection or reporting program.
- (f) All data and reports made pursuant to this section are public records within the meaning of subdivision (e) of Section 6252, and are open to public inspection pursuant to Sections 6253 and 6258.
- (g) (1) For purposes of this section, "peace officer," as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, is limited to members of the California Highway Patrol, a city or county law enforcement agency, and California state or university educational institutions. "Peace officer," as used in this section, does not include probation officers and officers in a custodial setting.
- (2) For purposes of this section, "stop" means any detention by a peace officer of a person, or any peace officer interaction with a person in which the peace officer conducts a search, including a consensual search, of the person's body or property in the person's possession or control.

SEC. 3. Section 13012 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

13012. (a) The annual report of the department provided for in Section 13010 shall contain statistics showing all of the following:

- (1) The amount and the types of offenses known to the public authorities.
 - (2) The personal and social characteristics of criminals and delinquents.
 - (3) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies or institutions, including those in the juvenile justice system, in dealing with criminals or delinquents.
 - (4) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies, including those in the juvenile justice system, in dealing with minors who are the subject of a petition or hearing in the juvenile court to transfer their case to the jurisdiction of an adult criminal court or whose cases are directly filed or otherwise initiated in an adult criminal court.
 - (5) (A) The total number of each of the following:
 - (i) Citizen complaints received by law enforcement agencies under Section 832.5.
 - (ii) Citizen complaints alleging criminal conduct of either a felony or misdemeanor.
 - (iii) Citizen complaints alleging racial or identity profiling, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 13519.4.
- These statistics shall be disaggregated by the specific type of racial or identity profiling alleged, such as based

on a consideration of race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, or mental or physical disability.

(B) The statistics reported under this paragraph shall provide, for each category of complaint identified under subparagraph (A), the number of complaints within each of the following disposition categories:

(i) “Sustained,” which means that the investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to prove the truth of allegation in the complaint by preponderance of evidence.

(ii) “Exonerated,” which means that the investigation clearly established that the actions of the personnel that formed the basis of the complaint are not a violation of law or agency policy.

(iii) “Not sustained,” which means that the investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegation in the complaint.

(iv) “Unfounded,” which means that the investigation clearly established that the allegation is not true.

(C) The reports under subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall be made available to the public and disaggregated for each individual law enforcement agency.

(b) It shall be the duty of the department to give adequate interpretation of the statistics and so to present the information that it may be of value in guiding the policies of the Legislature and of those in charge of the apprehension, prosecution, and treatment of the criminals and delinquents, or concerned with the prevention of crime and delinquency. The report shall also include statistics which are comparable with national uniform criminal statistics published by federal bureaus or departments heretofore mentioned.

(c) Each year, on an annual basis, the Racial and Identity Profiling Board (RIPA), established pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (j) of Section 13519.4, shall analyze the statistics reported pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of this section. RIPA’s analysis of the complaints shall be incorporated into its annual report as required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (j) of Section 13519.4. The reports shall not disclose the identity of peace officers.

SEC. 4. Section 13519.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

13519.4. (a) The commission shall develop and disseminate guidelines and training for all peace officers in California as described in subdivision (a) of Section 13510 and who adhere to the standards approved by the commission, on the racial and cultural differences among the residents of this state. The course or courses of instruction and the guidelines shall stress understanding and respect for racial, identity, and cultural differences, and development of effective, noncombative methods of carrying out law enforcement duties in a diverse racial, identity, and cultural environment.

(b) The course of basic training for peace officers shall include adequate instruction on racial, identity, and cultural diversity in order to foster mutual respect and cooperation between law enforcement and members of all racial, identity, and cultural groups. In developing the training, the commission shall consult with appropriate groups and individuals having an interest and expertise in the field of racial, identity, and cultural awareness and diversity.

(c) For the purposes of this section the following shall apply:

(1) “Disability,” “gender,” “nationality,” “religion,” and “sexual orientation” have the same meaning as in Section 422.55.

(2) “Culturally diverse” and “cultural diversity” include, but are not limited to, disability, gender, nationality, religion, and sexual orientation issues.

(3) “Racial” has the same meaning as “race or ethnicity” in Section 422.55.

(4) “Stop” has the same meaning as in paragraph (2) of subdivision (g) of Section 12525.5 of the Government Code.

(d) The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(1) The working men and women in California law enforcement risk their lives every day. The people of California greatly appreciate the hard work and dedication of peace officers in protecting public safety. The good name of these officers should not be tarnished by the actions of those few who commit discriminatory practices.

(2) Racial or identity profiling is a practice that presents a great danger to the fundamental principles of our Constitution and a democratic society. It is abhorrent and cannot be tolerated.

(3) Racial or identity profiling alienates people from law enforcement, hinders community policing efforts, and causes law enforcement to lose credibility and trust among the people whom law enforcement is sworn to protect and serve.

(4) Pedestrians, users of public transportation, and vehicular occupants who have been stopped, searched, interrogated, and subjected to a property seizure by a peace officer for no reason other than the color of their skin, national origin, religion, gender identity or expression, housing status, sexual orientation, or mental or physical disability are the victims of discriminatory practices.

(5) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting the changes to this section made by the act that added this paragraph that additional training is required to address the pernicious practice of racial or identity profiling and that enactment of this section is in no way dispositive of the issue of how the state should deal with racial or identity profiling.

(e) "Racial or identity profiling," for purposes of this section, is the consideration of, or reliance on, to any degree, actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, national origin, age, religion, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, or mental or physical disability in deciding which persons to subject to a stop or in deciding upon the scope or substance of law enforcement activities following a stop, except that an officer may consider or rely on characteristics listed in a specific suspect description. The activities include, but are not limited to, traffic or pedestrian stops, or actions during a stop, such as asking questions, frisks, consensual and nonconsensual searches of a person or any property, seizing any property, removing vehicle occupants during a traffic stop, issuing a citation, and making an arrest.

(f) A peace officer shall not engage in racial or identity profiling.

(g) Every peace officer in this state shall participate in expanded training as prescribed and certified by the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training.

(h) The curriculum shall be evidence-based and shall include and examine evidence-based patterns, practices, and protocols that make up racial or identity profiling, including implicit bias. This training shall prescribe evidenced-based patterns, practices, and protocols that prevent racial or identity profiling. In developing the training, the commission shall consult with the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board established pursuant to subdivision (j). The course of instruction shall include, but not be limited to, significant consideration of each of the following subjects:

(1) Identification of key indices and perspectives that make up racial, identity, and cultural differences among residents in a local community.

(2) Negative impact of intentional and implicit biases, prejudices, and stereotyping on effective law enforcement, including examination of how historical perceptions of discriminatory enforcement practices have harmed police-community relations and contributed to injury, death, disparities in arrest detention and incarceration rights, and wrongful convictions.

(3) The history and role of the civil and human rights movement and struggles and their impact on law enforcement.

(4) Specific obligations of peace officers in preventing, reporting, and responding to discriminatory or biased practices by fellow peace officers.

(5) Perspectives of diverse, local constituency groups and experts on particular racial, identity, and cultural and police-community relations issues in a local area.

(6) The prohibition against racial or identity profiling in subdivision (f).

(i) Once the initial basic training is completed, each peace officer in California as described in subdivision (a) of Section 13510 who adheres to the standards approved by the commission shall be required to complete a refresher course every five years thereafter, or on a more frequent basis if

deemed necessary, in order to keep current with changing racial, identity, and cultural trends.

(j) (1) Beginning July 1, 2016, the Attorney General shall establish the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board (RIPA) for the purpose of eliminating racial and identity profiling, and improving diversity and racial and identity sensitivity in law enforcement.

(2) RIPA shall include the following members:

(A) The Attorney General, or his or her designee.

(B) The President of the California Public Defenders Association, or his or her designee.

- (C) The President of the California Police Chiefs Association, or his or her designee.
 - (D) The President of California State Sheriffs' Association, or his or her designee.
 - (E) The President of the Peace Officers Research Association of California, or his or her designee.
 - (F) The Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, or his or her designee.
 - (G) A university professor who specializes in policing, and racial and identity equity.
 - (H) Two representatives of human or civil rights tax-exempt organizations who specialize in civil or human rights.
 - (I) Two representatives of community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights and criminal justice, and work with victims of racial and identity profiling. At least one representative shall be between 16 and 24 years of age.
 - (J) Two religious clergy members who specialize in addressing and reducing racial and identity bias toward individuals and groups.
 - (K) Up to two other members that the Governor may prescribe.
 - (L) Up to two other members that the President Pro Tempore of the Senate may prescribe.
 - (M) Up to two other members that the Speaker of the Assembly may prescribe.
 - (3) Each year, on an annual basis, RIPA shall do the following:
 - (A) Analyze the data reported pursuant to Section 12525.5 of the Government Code and Section 13012 of the Penal Code.
 - (B) Analyze law enforcement training under this section.
 - (C) Work in partnership with state and local law enforcement agencies to review and analyze racial and identity profiling policies and practices across geographic areas in California.
 - (D) Conduct, and consult available, evidence-based research on intentional and implicit biases, and law enforcement stop, search, and seizure tactics.
 - (E) Issue a report that provides RIPA's analysis under subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, detailed findings on the past and current status of racial and identity profiling, and makes policy recommendations for eliminating racial and identity profiling. RIPA shall post the report on its Internet Web site. Each report shall include disaggregated statistical data for each reporting law enforcement agency. The report shall include, at minimum, each reporting law enforcement agency's total results for each data collection criteria under subdivision (b) of Section 12525.5 of the Government Code for each calendar year. The reports shall be retained and made available to the public by posting those reports on the Department of Justice's Internet Web site. The first annual report shall be issued no later than January 1, 2018. The reports are public records within the meaning of subdivision (d) of Section 6252 of the Government Code and are open to public inspection pursuant to Sections 6253, 6256, 6257, and 6258 of the Government Code.
 - (F) Hold at least three public meetings annually to discuss racial and identity profiling, and potential reforms to prevent racial and identity profiling. Each year, one meeting shall be held in northern California, one in central California, and one in southern California. RIPA shall provide the public with notice of at least 60 days before each meeting.
 - (4) Pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 12525.5 of the Government Code, RIPA shall advise the Attorney General in developing regulations for the collection and reporting of stop data, and ensuring uniform reporting practices across all reporting agencies.
 - (5) Members of RIPA shall not receive compensation, nor per diem expenses, for their services as members of RIPA.
 - (6) No action of RIPA shall be valid unless agreed to by a majority of its members.
 - (7) The initial terms of RIPA members shall be four years.
 - (8) Each year, RIPA shall elect two of its members as cochairpersons.
- SEC. 5. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

Assembly Bill No. 392
CHAPTER 170

An act to amend Sections 196 and 835a of the Penal Code, relating to peace officers.
[Approved by Governor August 19, 2019. Filed with Secretary of State August 19, 2019.]

legislative counsel's digest

AB 392, Weber. Peace officers: deadly force.

Existing law authorizes a peace officer to make an arrest pursuant to a warrant or based upon probable cause, as specified. Under existing law, an arrest is made by the actual restraint of the person or by submission to the custody of the arresting officer.

Existing law authorizes a peace officer to use reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance. Existing law does not require an officer to retreat or desist from an attempt to make an arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested.

Under existing law, a homicide committed by a peace officer is justifiable when necessarily committed in arresting a person who has committed a felony and the person is fleeing or resisting such arrest.

Existing case law deems such a homicide to be a seizure under the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and as such, requires the actions to be reasonable.

This bill would redefine the circumstances under which a homicide by a peace officer is deemed justifiable to include when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that deadly force is necessary to defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person, or to apprehend a fleeing person for a felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless the person is immediately apprehended.

The bill would also affirmatively prescribe the circumstances under which a peace officer is authorized to use deadly force to effect an arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 196 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

196. Homicide is justifiable when committed by peace officers and those acting by their command in their aid and assistance, under either of the following circumstances:

- (a) In obedience to any judgment of a competent court.
- (b) When the homicide results from a peace officer's use of force that is in compliance with Section 835a.

SEC. 2. Section 835a of the Penal Code is amended to read:

835a. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (1) That the authority to use physical force, conferred on peace officers by this section, is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life. The Legislature further finds and declares that every person has a right to be free from excessive use of force by officers acting under color of law.
- (2) As set forth below, it is the intent of the Legislature that peace officers use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life. In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case, and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible to an objectively reasonable officer.
- (3) That the decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated carefully and thoroughly, in a manner that reflects the gravity of that authority and the serious consequences of the use of force by peace officers, in order to ensure that officers use force consistent with law and agency policies.
- (4) That the decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time, rather than with the benefit of hindsight, and that the totality of the circumstances shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using force.
- (5) That individuals with physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities are significantly more likely to experience greater levels of physical force during police interactions, as their disability may affect their ability to understand or comply with commands from peace officers. It is estimated that individuals with disabilities are involved in between one-third and one-half of all fatal encounters with law enforcement.

(b) Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:

(A) To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.

(B) To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

(2) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.

(d) A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions (b) and (c) to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, “retreat” does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.

(e) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) “Deadly force” means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.

(2) A threat of death or serious bodily injury is “imminent” when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.

(3) “Totality of the circumstances” means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.



BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
February 11, 2021**

Agenda Item E.3.

TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSION

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: In addition to technologies from Frontline Public Safety Solutions and also from Veritone, the PRMC members will be asked to share their experiences with other technologies such as artificial intelligence, body cameras, drones, less lethal options, robots, vehicles, vehicle pursuits, and others.

RECOMMENDATION: None.

FISCAL IMPACT: None.

BACKGROUND: The Program Administrators were recently made aware of the Frontline Public Safety Solutions Body Worn Camera Audit Software. We were also made of the Veritone Contact Application.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Frontline Public Safety Solutions(QA Tracker for Body Worn Camera/ Motor Vehicle Recorder Quality Assurance Evaluations)
2. Manage Risk – Agencies Implementing Body Worn Camera Auditing Systems to limit their risk, reduce their liability exposure and lower costs
3. Veritone Contact Application Overview



Body Worn Camera / Motor Vehicle Recorder
Quality Assurance Evaluations



Start Evaluation → Watch Footage → Report Results

Simple Solution to manage your officer video evaluations

- Pre-Loaded evaluation forms for BWC and MVR
- Customizable forms allow you to create your own versions
- Create forms using a point system for scoring if required
- Manage roster and track evaluations to individual officers
- Create ALERTS to notify supervisors when questions are failed
- Calibrate your evaluators to ensure the process is fine-tuned
- Easily provide reports to supervisors and village officials
- Full RMS System



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7 BENEFITS

QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

1. Manage Cost of Risk
2. Ongoing monitoring of your officers ensures department standards are being met
3. Empowers officers to excel during difficult situations
4. Provides visibility into individual and team performance
5. Lends precision to coaching, and identify focused training requirements
6. Creates additional promotional paths for officers
7. Improves and scales public satisfaction




QA TRACKER



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How it Works!

Creating an evaluation is SIMPLE. Follow the steps below to see how easy it is to complete an evaluation and the importance of the analytics you collect for future use.

Start a New Evaluation

Select your Officer... Select the Evaluation... Enter the CAD / Event Details... Click Create

Watch Video of the CAD/Event



Watch the video that matches your CAD/Event

Score/Answer the Questions

Score the video by answering the questions on the selected evaluation form

DONE... Results are Documented



You now have documentation of the evaluation to create reports, alerts, training, etc.



“The QA Tracker has allowed us to significantly enhance our QA/QI Program while reducing the time commitment and documentation from our evaluators.”



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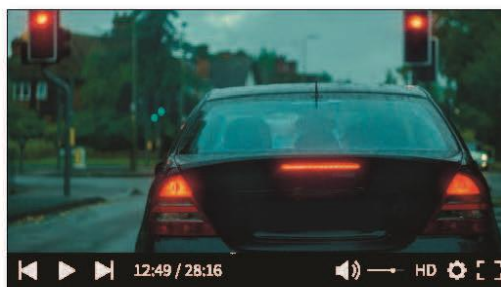
Pre-Loaded Evaluations

BWC and MVR standard evaluations come pre-loaded with your membership. You can modify the pre-loaded evaluations or create your own in minutes.

Body Worn Camera Evaluation



Motor Vehicle Recorder Evaluation



BWC Pre-Loaded Evaluation

- Device assigned and worn properly?
- Activated for entire duration of incident unless deactivation exception?
- Deactivated properly?
- Functioning properly?
- Was the incident properly documented in CAD?
- Was the officer courteous and professional?
- Was the officer's observed conduct free from signs of prohibited bias?
- Was the incident handled properly and in compliance with department policies?
- Actions noted of training value?
- Exceptional performance or award recommendation?

MVR Pre-Loaded Evaluation

- Was the MVR activated prior to the calling in of the contact?
- Was the contact properly called in to communications?
- Were proper vehicle stop and vehicle approach procedures used?
- Officer identified, credentials requested, reason for stop given?
- Did the officer exhibit good tactics at all times?
- Was the officer courteous and professional?
- Was the stop properly documented in the CAD?
- Was the officer's uniform and appearance professional?
- Did the MVR remain active throughout the entire contact?
- Was the officer's observed conduct free from signs of prohibited bias?
- Was questioning of the motorist reasonably related to the reason for the stop and/or suspicious of unrelated activity developed during questioning?

Customize evaluations to meet your needs.

- Manage Categories & Questions
- Create a Point System for scoring
 - Manage Required Signatures
- Enable Supervisor Approval option
 - Manage Disposition Actions



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Analytics / Reports

Take advantage of the data you have collected and make good use of the results.

Dashboard Overview



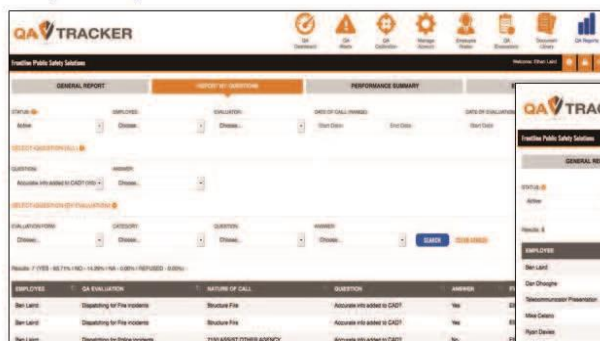
Dashboard overview gives you a pulse on the entire department. Identify trends and overall performance of your team. Great for presentations to village officials and the public.

Officer Dashboard



Take a unique look at an individual officer's performance to get overall scores and quick access to the evaluations.

Report by Question



Run reports on individual questions to quickly identify officers that have failed a question. Allowing you to create coaching and training opportunities.

Evaluation Count



Quick report that displays your officer roster and the number of evaluations for each. This ensures that you generate equal evaluations and stay on course with your SOP.



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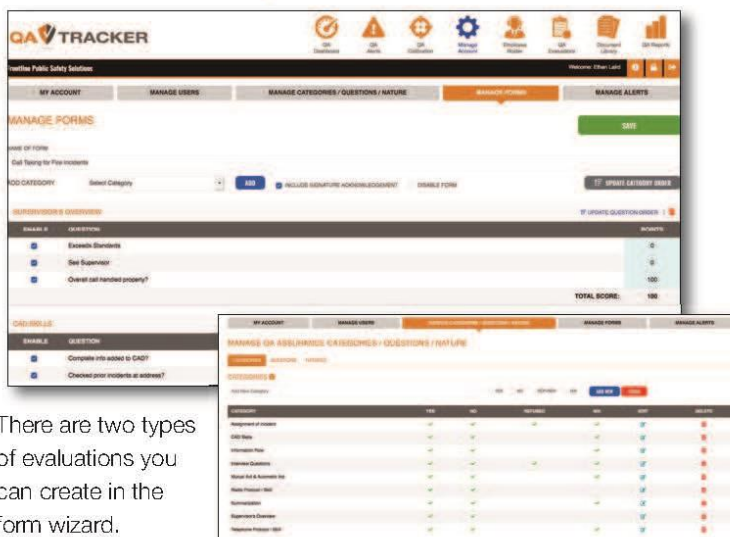
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Customize the Program

The QA Tracker is fully customized to fit your needs. The pre-loaded BWC and MVR evaluation forms are managed by you. You can customize or create new forms to meet your needs.

Create and Manage Your Evaluations



There are two types of evaluations you can create in the form wizard.

Scored Evaluations

(Points System)

Add Weighted Points to each question allowing you to create an evaluation with percentages and Pass/Fail status

Non-Scored Evaluations

(No Points)

Add your questions with no points related. Creating a more basic evaluation that does not generate a scoring system.

Manage Reasons for Evaluation and Actions Taken

You have the ability to create menu options to include when creating an evaluation. To help track "why" an evaluation was completed, and the result / action taken of the evaluation.



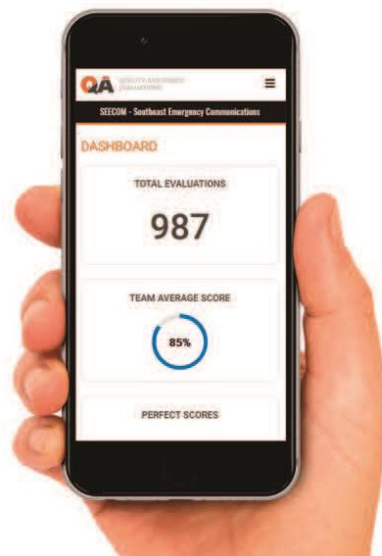
CREATE ALERTS

Dynamically notify supervisors via email when questions are failed on evaluations.

No more sifting through paper forms manually searching the results.

Let the system do the work for you!

Access QA Tracker from any device!





FRONTLINE Public Safety Solutions offers state-of-the-art cloud-based platforms that were created by Police Officers who saw the need for government agencies to update and facilitate the way they communicate and track pertinent information within their organizations.

FRONTLINE has four distinct platforms that give Police Departments, Hospital Security, State's Attorneys Offices and Dispatch Centers a way to make their job's a lot easier. We focused on simplifying and customizing each of our products to help our clients, citizens and community organizers stay in tune with each other.

Our goal is to simplify the means of collecting and disseminating information in a secure online environment. Technology is ever changing and it is hard for individual communities to keep up with the pace. Today, some information is still being collected by paper and pen or at best added into an excel file and stored on someone's desktop. FRONTLINE Public Safety Solutions will change the way data management works within a variety of government agencies.

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New body worn camera auditing software platform emphasizes accuracy, efficiency and ease of use

Agencies implementing body worn camera auditing systems to limit their risk, reduce their liability exposure, and lower insurance costs

In jurisdictions large and small throughout the country, law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve are

communities that merely deploying the cameras without also implementing sound strategies to use the hours and hours of footage of police activity to

how police agencies utilize body worn cameras. He says agencies that deploy body worn cameras but then fail to develop and implement measures to use the data cameras provide to actually improve police work and bolster public trust are selling the technology short.

“Many departments are missing opportunities to review footage as a means to improve performance and highlight both positive and negative interactions”

increasingly seeing the use of police officer body worn cameras as critical to enhancing transparency and accountability.

But there is a growing consensus within the academic and law enforcement

provide better supervision, training and quality assurance greatly undercuts their vast potential to improve policing. Dr. Eric Piza, Associate Professor with the John Jay College of Criminal Justice at City University of New York is involved in an ongoing study about

“Far too often the public expects cameras to fix all the complex problems associated with policing,” said Dr. Piza. “But far too few departments have implemented regular and ongoing audit and review policies and instead only review video when something bad happens.”

Many departments, Dr. Piza believes, are missing opportunities to review footage as a means to improve performance and highlight both

positive and negative interactions their officers have with the public.

In their public messaging, agencies tout body worn cameras as tools to enhance trust between a law enforcement agency and the community. But there are countless other benefits cameras can deliver. Notably, body worn cameras provide supervisors with an opportunity to evaluate officer interactions, good and bad. But many supervisors have no means of tracking the body worn camera data unless audits are performed on a regular basis. One barrier to regular audits of body worn camera data is the lack of sufficient software that makes the process efficient and user-friendly. Another is time.

Retired Las Vegas Police Department captain Don Zehnder, a leading expert on body worn camera deployment and auditing, recognizes that the audit process needs to take in to account the fact that supervisors are increasingly being asked to do more with less and any tracking mechanism needs to be easy and seamless.

"The reporting mechanism for a supervisor to document what is seen should be simple to use, should be fairly quick to fill out...and if they can make it in electronic format that would be preferable," said Zehnder on a recent LE Tech Talks podcast. "We certainly don't want to burden supervisors who today are burdened with so many tasks. We don't want to add another layer of management bureaucracy on them. We want to make it as easy as possible."

That's where Frontline Public Safety Solutions enters the picture.



Frontline's QA Tracker offers a Simple Solution to Manage Your Officer Video Evaluations

Frontline has developed brand new software to aid departments in auditing body worn camera usage and footage. The cloud-based software platform, QA Tracker for Body Worn Cameras and dash cameras, is helping police departments make sense of the mountainous data being collected.

The goal of QA Tracker is to afford all police departments a way to evaluate their video footage from body worn cameras and dash camera footage. The

Frontline has also assisted communications centers with their efforts in tracking quality assurance.

In less than a year the Frontline software has been able to help nearly 100 communication centers migrate from recording data with pen and paper or on Excel to connecting them to a powerful platform to not only track their quality assurance evaluations but to give them real analytics.

“Taking proactive steps like constantly auditing your police force's dash and body cams can positively affect your rates and premium”

audits performed by the front line supervisors can be entered into the software to accurately and efficiently track and evaluate their officers' performance on metrics that agencies choose. The software can also flag deficiencies from officers and an email to supervisors to identify training opportunities.

Frontline has implemented similar software platforms to help public safety agencies track and monitor training.

"Efficiency and ease of use is the name of the game today," said Ben Laird, a retired police detective, software developer and founder of Frontline Public Safety Solutions. "With supervisors always being asked

to do more to perform oversight, guidance and training, we made it our mission to develop a tool that is easy to learn and simple to use. We know that auditing software that creates more work instead of less will fall short. That's why our laser focus is on making the tool as user friendly and efficient as it can be."

The Frontline tracking software which is just coming to market should also be of interest to those tasked with

managing and agency's risk, lowering its insurance premiums and limiting liability from lawsuits. Laird says that the software has the potential for agencies to lower the cost of their insurance premiums and can also serve as one deterrent to costly liability payouts.

Ethan Salsinger is a regional director for Gallagher, a global leader in insurance, risk management and consulting Public Sector Practice. As part of his work in Gallagher's public sector practice, he recommends tactics and strategies local government agencies can use to limit their exposure.

"Implementing any advanced software that powers police body cams can bolster your risk management strategy and show insurance carriers that you're

proactively addressing law enforcement transparency," said Salsinger. "Taking proactive steps like constantly auditing your police force's dash and body cams can positively affect your rates and premium. In a marketplace where excess liability and law enforcement liability are more volatile than ever, this is an extremely effective risk management tool.

Laird said he and his partners are closely monitoring the growing use of body cameras and expects that as the technology matures, so will the law enforcement community's ability to maximize its potential. He expects national usage and auditing standards to become part of the ongoing national conversation about police reform.

"A body worn camera that functions without a robust auditing and

compliance function is, after all, just a camera. While no national standard yet exists, chances are that with the rapid increase in body worn camera usage, one is on the way," explained Laird. "At Frontline, we have the software ready and waiting to help manage and track the results. The analytics we've built into our product will help police departments learn from the data so they can get the intended results from their cameras and dash cams.

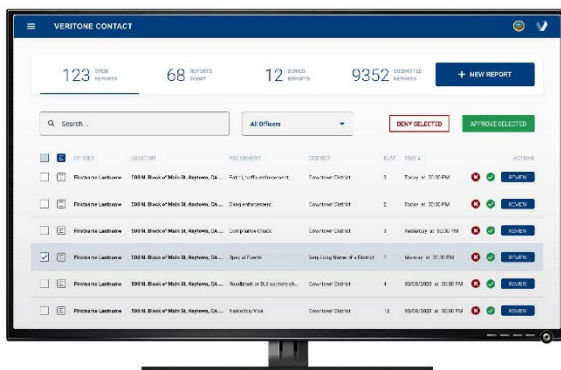
For more information about Frontline's QA Tracker for Body Worn Cameras, visit www.bwcaudits.com to learn more about how the auditing software can improve safety and minimize risk cost, contact President Ben Laird at 630-613-9763 or email him at blaird@frontlinepss.com.

Body Worn Camera / Motor Vehicle Recorder Audit Software for Police Departments



Start Evaluation → *Watch Footage* → *Report Results*

855.794.1576 | info@frontlinepss.com | www.bwcaudits.com



Command Staff: California AB 953 requires each law enforcement agency to ensure no PII is delivered to the state's DOJ Stop Data Collection System (SDCS). Veritone Contact makes this obligation easy to achieve. Contact provides command staff with the ability to quickly batch review all officer observational remarks.

AI is used to intelligently analyze each officer submission, flagging answers for possible PII. Should PII have been collected, staff can easily remove these references prior to submission to the state DOJ. What's more, with Contact command staff can optionally choose to collect additional information by adding custom questions for officers to provide additional observations to help with constituent transparency initiatives or officer training. These additional data points are never delivered to DOJ. Instead, they are stored for command staff use only.

CAPABILITIES



Fast, Automated Stop Data Entry

- Officers can quickly complete field interviews with easy, multi-select answer picklists. No manual, handwritten forms to complete.
- "Spell check-like" capability automatically reviews all answers for possible PII.
- Flexible data entry — officers can start and stop data entry at any time.
- Veritone Contact works with smartphones, tablets, MDTs, and laptops which can connect securely to the agency's network using a standard web browser.



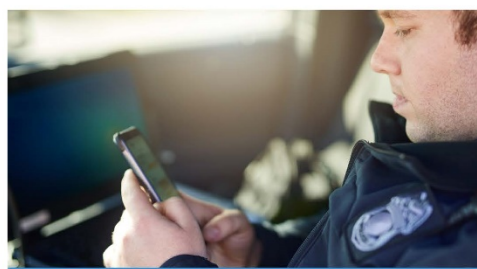
Review Stop Data Prior to DOJ Submission

- Command staff can batch review all officer reports.
- "Spell check-like" PII detection highlights possible areas for correction.
- Easy to understand visual dashboards provides command staff with a preview of all aggregated stop data information for analysis and potential corrective actions.
- Secure delivery of stop data to DOJ performed on any desired schedule.
- Optional: Command staff can add unlimited additional questions for other data collection initiatives within the agency. This data is never sent to DOJ.



Security & Compliance

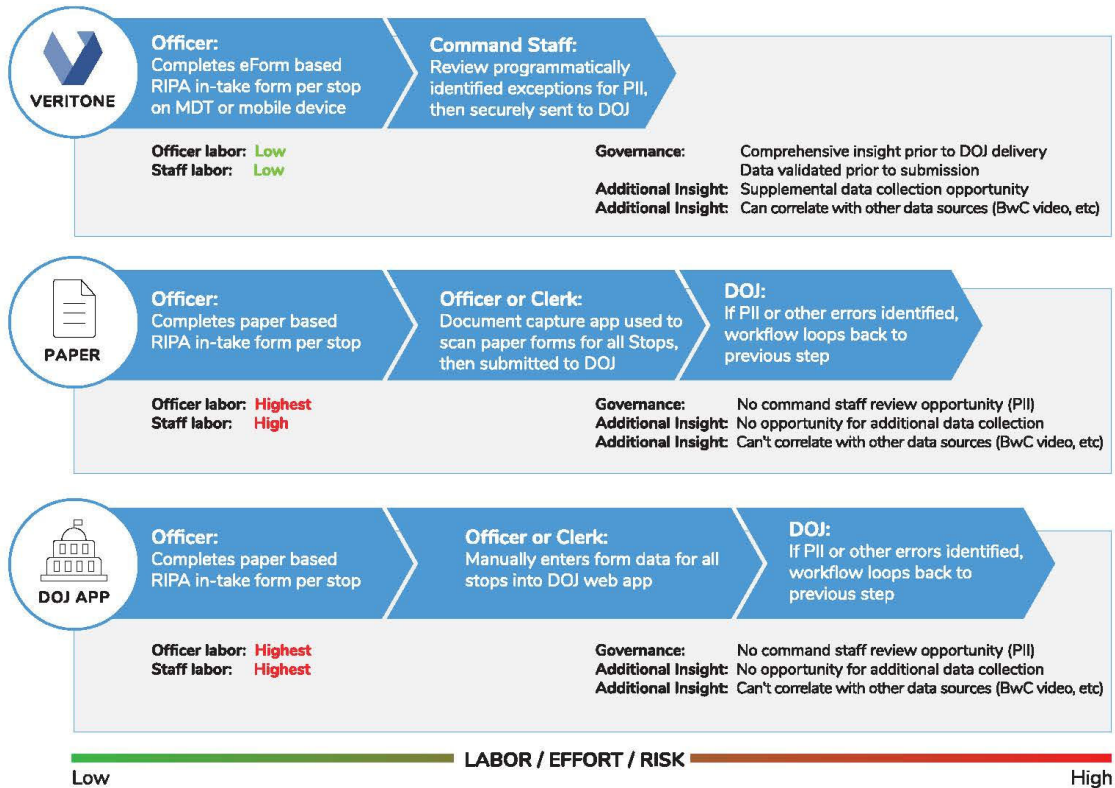
- All data transmission is secured using 128-bit encryption.
- User authentication through Microsoft Active Directory, LDAP or other service.
- Supports CJIS compliance obligations.
- Microsoft Azure GovCloud ready.



MAKING AI WORK FOR YOU
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RIPA STOP DATA WORKFLOW SCENARIOS



VERITONE: LAW ENFORCEMENT'S TRUSTED PARTNER

Veritone is a trusted partner for hundreds of public safety and law enforcement agencies across the United States. From the US Departments of Justice and Defense to state level agencies and local law enforcement, Veritone applications help agencies accelerate suspect identification, redact sensitive or personally identifiable information from evidence, transcribe and translate jailroom interviews and much more. All applications are built upon Veritone aiWARE, the world's first operating system for artificial intelligence.

LEARN MORE ABOUT VERITONE, AIWARE, AND OUR PUBLIC SAFETY APPLICATIONS
veritone.com/public-safety



MAKING AI WORK FOR YOU
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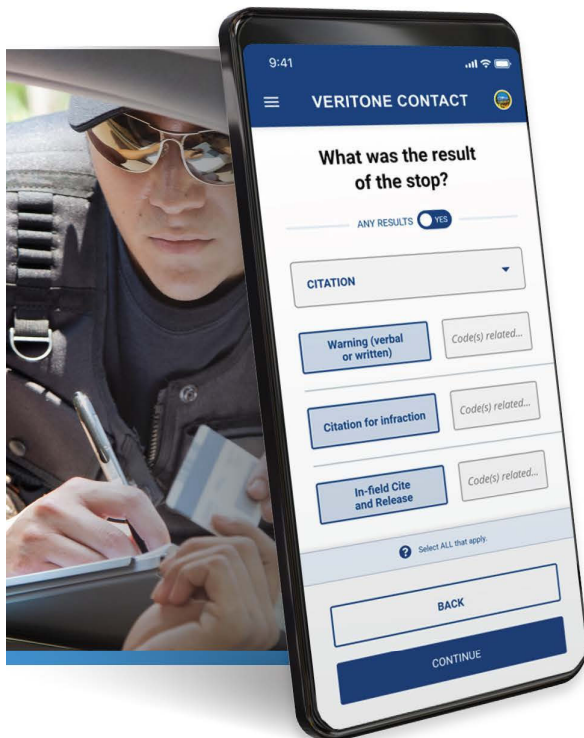
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VERITONE CONTACT™

Intelligent field interview application for collection of RIPA stop data

Save officer time and costs by using the AI-powered Veritone Contact to automate the collection of Racial Identity and Profiling Act (RIPA) compliant stop data information.



HOW VERITONE CONTACT HELPS CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT MEET RIPA OBLIGATIONS

Officers: Veritone Contact helps officers quickly and efficiently collect RIPA compliant stop data. Built in conjunction with the California DOJ and several city law enforcement agencies, Contact guides officers quickly through the required questions needed to collect observational data.

Officers simply select the most appropriate pre-populated “picklist” value for each question. This eliminates the need for an officer to manually write answers, speeding data entry.

For the questions that do require open ended response, similar to spell check in your email or word processing app, Contact leverages AI to prescreen all answers for any potential PII included in the officer’s entry. Once completed, the stop data record is securely transmitted to command staff for personally identifiable information (PII) review and subsequent submission to the state DOJ.



MAKING AI WORK FOR YOU
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BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
February 11, 2021**

Agenda Item E.4.

ROUND TABLE ITEMS

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: The floor will be open to the Committee for discussion.

FISCAL IMPACT: None.

BACKGROUND: Alliant and Sedgwick organize the NCCSIF Police Risk Management Committee meetings. These meetings are held on a quarterly basis, where a Round Table Discussion Item is included in the agenda.

Training currently scheduled for PRMC Meeting on 5/6/21 is:

Impact of AB 392 on Police Criminal and Civil Liability

*Presented by Gregory M. Fox, Senior Partner
Bertrand, Fox, Elliot, Osman & Wenzel*

This session has been designed to cover the changes in California law now present public entities with the challenge of adapting their police departments training and policies on uses of force to comply with the new California laws. The new laws are also an opportunity to discuss possible changes in policing and how best to use the news laws to defend and protect the officers in both criminal and civil litigation.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

This training is intended for:

Risk Managers, Board Directors, Board Alternates, City Attorneys, Police Chiefs & Command Staff

Training currently scheduled for PRMC Meeting on 8/5/21 is:

Body Worn Camera Audit Software

*Presented by Ben Laird, President
Frontline Public Safety Solutions*



**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
February 11, 2021**

Agenda Item E.4 (continued)

Other Items for Discussion:

Alliance for Safe Traffic Stops

Wayne Carter serves on the Board of Directors of the Alliance for Safe Traffic Stops (ASTS) and is the Director of Training and Education. Wayne has partnered with law enforcement officers to train communities on safe traffic stops procedures, in particular, teen motorists, on proper de-escalation techniques for traffic stop safety. Wayne is a resident of Alexandria, Virginia. The link is <https://www.allianceforsafetrafficstops.org/asts-team>

Reducing Risk Through Community-Oriented Policing

Three-part webinar series available on 1/28/21, 2/4/21, and 2/11/21 focuses on topics around community policing and how it can restore trust and mitigate the risks facing officers, communities, and law enforcement agencies.

Directed Patrol Enhances Communication

The Salinas Police Department has recently implemented foot patrols in Old Town and the Salinas United Business Association (SUBA) district in East Salinas. Officers are assigned to walk these areas throughout the day to enhance communication with both merchants and citizens. This enables them to find out from business owners and employees what issues need to be addressed to improve the quality of life in the area and to enhance the shopping and business experiences for members of the community. Officers have addressed traffic concerns, garbage collection issues and general quality of life issues, as well as assisted the homeless with finding more appropriate shelter. Having officers dedicated to areas such as Old Town and the SUBA district also gives the Police Department the benefit of addressing issues faster, because information is obtained firsthand. Officers are able to address problems right away by collaborating with other departments such as Public Works, the Homeless Outreach Team, the Fire Department and Code Enforcement. In the few weeks these patrols have been in place, the response from citizens, business owners and the officers themselves has been overwhelmingly positive. The link is <https://www.cityofsalinas.org/our-city-services/police-department/news/directed-patrol-enhances-communication>

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND

2020 Organizational Chart

Updated as of 2/6/2020

MEMBER ENTITY	BOARD OF DIRECTORS		BOARD ALTERNATES	RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
City of ANDERSON		Liz Cottrell	Jeff Kiser	Liz Cottrell	Chief Michael Johnson
City of AUBURN		Cristina Shafer	<i>None Appointed</i>	Shari Harris	Chief Ryan L. Kinnan(Vice-Chair)
City of COLUSA		Ishrat Aziz-Khan	Shelly Kittle	Ishrat Aziz-Khan	Chief Josh Fitch
City of CORNING		Kristina Miller	Tom Watson	Tom Watson	Chief Jeremiah Fears
City of DIXON		Rachel Ancheta	Kate Zawadzki	Rachel Ancheta	Acting Chief Tom Cordova
City of ELK GROVE		<i>Vacant</i>	Kara Reddig	Jim Ramsey Julie Rucker - Alternate Rep.	Lieutenant Ryan Elmore
City of FOLSOM	*EC	Susan Walter	Steven Wang	Susan Walter	Chief Rick Hillman
City of GALT	EC/CC	Stephanie Van Steyn	Lorenzo Hines	Stephanie Van Steyn	Interim Chief Brian Kalinowski
City of GRIDLEY		<i>Vacant</i>	Elisa Arteaga	Elisa Arteaga	Chief Rodney Harr
City of IONE		<i>Vacant</i>	Lori McGraw	Lori McGraw	Chief Jeff Arnold
City of JACKSON	EC/ CC	Yvonne Kimball	Dalacie Blankenship	Yvonne Kimball	Interim Chief Chris Mynderup
City of LINCOLN	EC CJPRMA Board Rep	Veronica Rodriguez	Ruthann Codina	Veronica Rodriguez	Chief Doug Lee
City of MARYSVILLE	S / EC/CC	Jennifer Styczynski	<i>Vacant</i>	Jennifer Styczynski	Chief Chris Sachs
City of NEVADA CITY	EC	Loree' McCay	Catrina Olson	Loree' McCay	Chief Chad Ellis
City of OROVILLE		Liz Ehrenstrom	<i>None Appointed</i>	Liz Ehrenstrom (Chair)	Chief Joe Deal
Town of PARADISE		<i>Vacant</i>	Crystal Peters	Crystal Peters	Chief Eric Reinbold
City of PLACERVILLE	*P / *EC / *CC	**Dave Warren (Chair)	Cleve Morris	Dave Warren	Chief Joseph Wren
City of RED BLUFF		Sandy Ryan	Anita Rice	Sandy Ryan	Chief Kyle Sanders (Chair)
City of RIO VISTA	VP/T/*EC/*CC	**Jose Jasso (Vice-Chair)	**Jen Lee, CPA	Jose Jasso	N/A
City of ROCKLIN		Kimberly Sarkovich	Andrew Schiltz, CPA	Kimberly Sarkovich	Chief Chad Butler
City of WILLOWS		Wayne Peadbody	<i>None Appointed</i>		N/A
City of YUBA CITY		Spencer Morrison	<i>Vacant</i>	Sheleen Loza	Chief Robert Landon

OFFICERS		
		Term of Office
President (P)	Dave Warren	10/29/2020 - 6/30/2021
Vice President (VP)	Jose Jasso	10/29/2020 - 6/30/2021
Treasurer (T)	Jen lee	10/29/2020 - 6/30/2021
Secretary (S)	Jennifer Styczynski	7/1/2020- 6/30/2021

Executive Committee (EC) - membership on the EC rotates annually based on a rotation schedule and each member serves for a two-year term, with the **President** serving as **Chair of the Committee**.

Claims Committee (CC) - members of the CC are annually selected by the EC. CC is traditionally made up of at least five members of the EC, with the **Vice President** serving as **Chair of the Committee**.

CJPRMA Board Representative Veronica Rodriguez appointed 10/24/2019

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS (Alliant Insurance Services)		CLAIMS ADMINISTRATORS (Sedgwick formerly York)	RISK CONTROL CONSULTANTS (Sedgwick formerly York/Bickmore)	ADVISORS
Michael Simmons	Marcus Beverly	Dorienne Zumwalt	Dave Beal	Byrne Conley (Board Counsel)
Conor Boughey	Raychelle Maranan	Steven Scott (Workers' Comp)	Tom Kline (Police RM)	James Marta, CPA (Accountant)
Jenna Wirkner		Jill Petrarca (Liability)		



PROGRAM YEAR 20/21 MEETING CALENDAR

Thursday, August 6, 2020 **Police Risk Management Committee** at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, September 24, 2020 **Claims Committee** at 10:00 a.m.
Executive Committee at 11:30 a.m.

Thursday, October 29, 2020..... **Risk Management Committee** at 10:00 a.m.
Board of Directors at 12 noon

Thursday, November 5, 2020..... **Police Risk Management Committee** at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, December 10, 2020 **Board of Directors** at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, February 11, 2021 **Police Risk Management Committee** at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, March 25, 2021 **Claims Committee** at 10:00 a.m.
Executive Committee at 11:30 a.m.

Thursday, April 22, 2021 **Risk Management Committee** at 10:00 a.m.
Board of Directors at 12 noon

Thursday, May 6, 2021 **Police Risk Management Committee** at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, May 27, 2021 **Claims Committee** at 10:00 a.m.
Executive Committee at 11:30 a.m.

Thursday, June 17, 2021 ***Board of Directors** at 10:00 a.m.

Meeting Location: Rocklin Event Center - Garden Room (August 2020 to December 2020)
2650 Sunset Blvd., Rocklin, CA 95677
Ballroom *

Rocklin Community Center (April 22, 2021 and May 27, 2021)
5480 5th Street, Rocklin, CA 95677

Note: Additional Claims Committee Meetings may be scheduled as needed for Claims Authority approval which will be held via teleconference.



[BACK TO AGENDA](#)

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
February 11, 2021**

**TODAY'S TRAINING SESSION
INFORMATION ITEM**

TOPIC: *Avoiding Nuclear Verdicts: A Tough Time Calls for Tougher Legal Defense.*

Presented by Bob Tyson, Strategic Managing Partner, Allison Lawrence, Senior Counsel at Tyson and Mendes

ATTACHMENT(S):

California Joint Powers Risk Management Authority (CJPRMA) Training Announcement



California Joint Powers Risk Management Authority Training Announcement



AVOIDING NUCLEAR VERDICTS: A TOUGH TIME CALLS FOR TOUGHER ===== LEGAL DEFENSE =====

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11 | 10AM-12PM PST

Recent nationwide protests and social unrest will have a significant impact on public entities' and municipalities' exposure to claims. How should you respond? Join Bob Tyson, author of No. 1 Amazon best-seller *Nuclear Verdicts: Defending Justice for All*, and Senior Counsel Allison Lawrence of Tyson & Mendes on February 11, 2021, to learn how public entities and municipalities can get ahead of these and other claims by employing risk management strategies *now*. This webinar will provide claims professionals and their counsel concrete solutions to mitigate exposure in troublesome claims and avoid a nuclear jury verdict.

2 HOURS CA CLE CREDIT

SPEAKERS:

**BOB
TYSON**

Strategic
Managing
Partner



**ALLISON
LAWRENCE**

Senior
Counsel

CLICK TO REGISTER

REGISTER: Go to <https://main.cjprma.org/training-registration-form-2-11-21/>