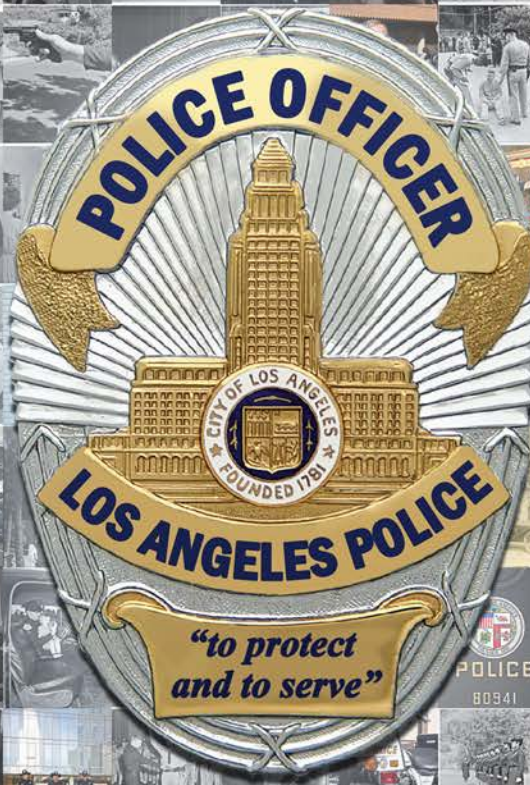


LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW 2019



CHIEF MICHEL R. MOORE



LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

To Protect and To Serve

It is the mission of the Los Angeles Police Department to safeguard the lives and property of the people we serve, to reduce the incidence and fear of crime, and to enhance public safety while working with the diverse communities to improve their quality of life. Our mandate is to do so with honor and integrity, while at all times conducting ourselves with the highest ethical standards to maintain public confidence.



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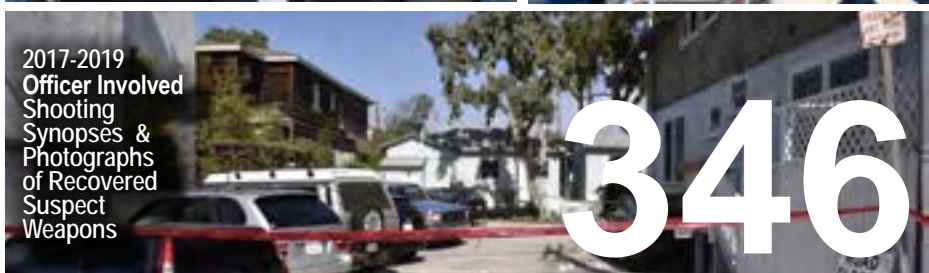
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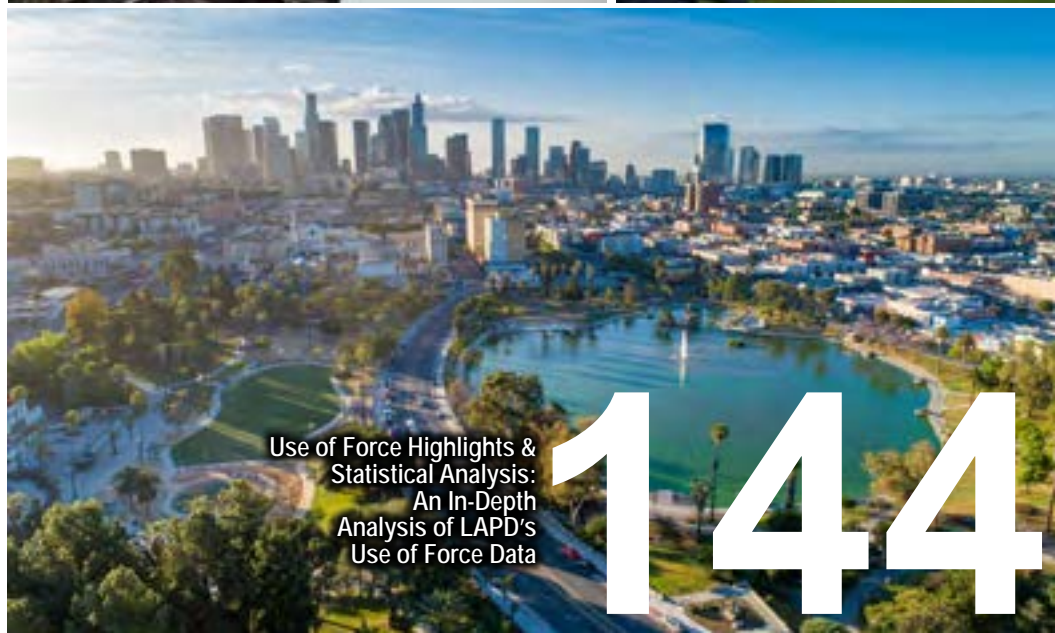
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INTRODUCTION

USE OF FORCE

YEAR-END REVIEW

Transparency, accountability, and trust.

THE TRADITION CONTINUES

TO *Protect & Serve* TO

In 2019, the Department continued to progress in a direction that was collaboratively charted in partnership with a vast group of stakeholders. Coupled with the institutional knowledge and expertise derived from generations of dedicated police officers and civilian employees, the Department is continuing its efforts to promote a positive future. Overall, crime rates decreased this last year due to such concerted efforts.



In 2015, the Los Angeles Police Department (Department) began compiling one of the most comprehensive and detailed publications on use of force (UOF) statistics that has ever been released to the public by a local law enforcement agency in the United States of America (United States). The Use of Force Year-End Review (Report), an annual five-year comparison study, now released in its fifth edition, has come to serve as a vital platform of measurability and analysis of the Department's UOF occurrences. The Department reaffirms its commitment to transparency by the continuing analysis and publication of the Year-End Review.

Technological advancements are changing the way police conduct operations. These advancements include the tracking and monitoring of various forms of information, and, when necessary, addressing significant statistical trends and isolated outliers. As part of our ongoing effort to improve the Department and the service we provide, we will continue to implement systems that will measure results, improve efficiency, and provide overall accountability.

In review of the statistics published herein, the Department seeks to identify areas where potentially ineffective or outdated UOF-related policies and training can be improved, and new innovative practices can be implemented. Our Core Value: Quality Through Continuous Improvement, mandates that we strive to

achieve the highest level of quality in all aspects of our work, and dedicate ourselves to proactively seek new and better ways to connect with, and serve the community.

The report serves as a vital document in the self-assessment process and is an important medium in the sharing of information with the public. The Department is also committed to learning from the greater law enforcement community through the sharing of knowledge and experiences that have become best practices. Honest self-examination is necessary to shift organizational methods into alignment with current community expectations and needs.

The Los Angeles Police Department continues to be a leader and model for innovation in crime reduction and prevention programs, as well as evolving performance management approaches. Through innovative prevention programs and community outreach, our Department will remain a national leader in our mission to become the safest big city in America.

As with past efforts and accomplished solutions, the Department continually strives to maintain its role as a global leader in transparency, innovation, and service. The Use of Force Year-End Review stands as a symbol of those principles.

A MESSAGE FROM THE

CHIEF OF POLICE

Michel R. Moore

"A police officer who uses force upon an individual has the potential to tear at the fabric of public trust we work so hard to maintain. That is why we have devoted considerable resources to expand training and scrutinize and learn from these critical incidents."

When I became the 57th Chief of the Los Angeles Police Department in 2018, I committed to maintaining an unwavering commitment to uphold constitutional policing standards, and further create a culture of partnership, purpose, and compassion. Leading the LAPD has been one of the great privileges in my life, and the organizational transformation I have observed over nearly four decades has been profound. Our efforts to reduce uses of force this last year are particularly noteworthy while protecting the safety of our communities and officers alike. Preservation of life and de-escalation principles are now threaded through the DNA of this Department and are incorporated into every aspect of our recruit academy and in-service training.

A police officer who uses force upon an individual has the potential to tear at the fabric of public trust we work so hard to maintain. That is why we have devoted considerable resources to expand training and scrutinize and learn from these critical incidents. While I understand that results from changes in policy and training can only be accurately measured over the long-term, I am pleased and encouraged by the results of this 2019 Use of Force Year-End Review Report. My hope is that through this careful analysis we will work to further lower the number of serious and lethal uses of force by LAPD officers.

Every day the 13,000 men and women of this organization work diligently to create safe and healthy communities in Los Angeles. With nearly 7,000 firearms recovered and a three percent drop in violent crime, 2019 bore the fruits of that labor.

Changes in training, policies, and practices have paid dividends as well, with reductions in total categorical uses of force this year. In particular, there were 26 Officer

Involved Shootings (OIS) in 2019, seven fewer than 2018 and 18 fewer than the year before. 2019 represented the fewest number of OIS in more than 30 years. We also experienced a reduction in the number of total officers firing their weapon and Categorical uses of force involving mentally ill suspects also decreased 43 percent.

However, with the overall drop in Categorical uses of force, there was a slight increase in the number of these types of incidents involving homeless suspects, from 9 in 2018 to 12 this year. We also saw a six percent increase in the number of total rounds fired, which emphasizes the critical importance of our continued efforts to better train officers regarding "fire discipline."

2019 experienced a four percent reduction in the number of suspects injured during uses of force, and a nine percent reduction from the three-year average. The LAPD continues to make significant improvements in the effectiveness of less-lethal options for officers, mental health intervention training, and the development of non-lethal tools that increase the distance and cover available during dynamic situations. Each of these initiatives are designed to de-escalate dangerous and volatile situations while protecting the involved officer's safety.

Finally, maintaining the public's trust is directly correlated to our commitment to transparency and accountability. When I promised to protect and to serve the communities of Los Angeles nearly two years ago, I made a commitment to ensure that every officer in this Department would uphold our Core Values of service to our communities, reverence for the law, respect for all people, quality through continuous improvement, commitment to leadership, and integrity in all we say and do. This critical study of our public contacts is evidence of that pledge and my continued efforts to shepherd the finest police Department in the nation.



BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

**EILEEN DECKER***President*

Commissioner Decker was appointed to the BOPC in 2018. Commissioner Decker was elected to serve as the Vice President by her fellow Commissioners in October 2018, and then as President in August 2019. Commissioner Decker lectures at USC, UCLA, and Pepperdine law schools. Commissioner Decker is a Fulbright Specialist with the Department of State, Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs, a program that allows her to travel overseas to lecture. Commissioner Decker previously served as the United States Attorney for the Central District of California, the Los Angeles Deputy Mayor of Homeland Security & Public Safety for nearly six years, and as an Assistant United States Attorney for nearly 15 years. Commissioner Decker received her law degree from New York University School of Law and her Master's Degree in Homeland Security Studies from the Naval Postgraduate School. Commissioner Decker was a Wasserstein Fellow at Harvard Law School.

SHANE MURPHY-GOLDSMITH*Vice-President*

Commissioner Goldsmith was appointed to the BOPC in 2016. Commissioner Goldsmith is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Liberty Hill Foundation, an institution dedicated to providing funding and leadership training for community-based organizations within Los Angeles County. She was also Executive Director of PATH Ventures, a non-profit agency that builds and provides housing for people who are homeless and mentally ill. Commissioner Goldsmith received her Master's Degree in Public Administration from California State University, Long Beach, and is a graduate of Kenyon College.

SANDRA FIGUEROA-VILLA*Commissioner*

Commissioner Figueroa-Villa was appointed to the BOPC in 2013. Commissioner Figueroa-Villa has over 40 years of experience working in the social justice and non-profit sectors in Los Angeles. Commissioner Figueroa-Villa has been appointed to various commissions and boards in the Los Angeles area and is a graduate of California State University, Los Angeles.

STEVE SOBOROFF*Commissioner*

Commissioner Soboroff was appointed to the BOPC in 2013 and served as President until 2015. He served a second term as President of the Board of Police Commissioners from 2017 to 2019. Commissioner Soboroff is a prominent business leader and public servant throughout the Los Angeles area. Commissioner Soboroff is a senior fellow at the University of California Los Angeles School of Public Policy, a member of the Board of Councilors at the University of Southern California's Price School of Public Policy, and is the Chairman Emeritus of Big Brothers Big Sisters of Greater Los Angeles.

DALE BONNER*Commissioner*

Commissioner Bonner was appointed to the BOPC in August of 2018. Commissioner Bonner is the Executive Chairman of Plenary Concessions, a leading investor and developer of public infrastructure with its U.S. operations headquartered in Los Angeles. Commissioner Bonner is a graduate of Georgetown University Law Center and the University of Southern California, where he majored in political science.

The Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC) serves as the Department's oversight body. Its members are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The BOPC is responsible for establishing policy, implementing necessary reform measures, improving the Department's service to the community, and enhancing community policing programs. Furthermore, the BOPC oversees the Department's implementation of improved practices related to the UOF.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

AN OVERVIEW

Governed by the Los Angeles City Charter, the Board of Police Commissioners functions as the civilian head of the Los Angeles Police Department. The Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council.

The Board of Police Commissioners, originally created in the 1920s, is comprised of five civilians who donate their time to the City. The Commissioners serve a maximum of two five-year terms, as well as up to two years of an unexpired term. The Commissioners routinely spend 25-50 hours per week on Commission business and serve as the citizens' voice in police affairs in order to ensure a more responsive and effective City government.

The Commission is responsible for establishing Department policy, implementing necessary reform measures, improving the Department's service to the community, and enhancing community policing programs. The Commission also reviews and adjudicates Categorical Uses of Force by Department employees, including officer-involved shootings, in-custody deaths, and uses of force resulting in a person's admission to a hospital due to injury. In adjudicating each of these critical incidents, the Commission considers whether the actions of the involved officers adhered to all relevant Department policies and training. Should the Commission find any of the actions of the involved officers out of policy, the authority for the administration of discipline under the City Charter vests with the Chief of Police. Additionally, the Commission regularly directs the Office of the Inspector General to investigate the conduct and performance of the Department. These investigations, which include recommendations for improvement when warranted, cover a wide variety of areas such as adherence to national best practices, reviews of the Department's specialized units, assessments of jail and holding tank procedures, etc.



DEPARTMENT CORE VALUES

■ **COMMITMENT TO LEADERSHIP**

We believe the Los Angeles Police Department should be a leader in law enforcement. We also believe that each individual needs to be a leader in his or her area of responsibility. Making sure that our values become part of our day-to-day work life is our mandate. We must each work to ensure that our co-workers, our professional colleagues and our communities have the highest respect for the Los Angeles Police Department.

■ **RESPECT FOR PEOPLE**

Working with the Los Angeles Police Department should be challenging and rewarding. Our people are our most important resource. We can best serve the many and varied needs of our communities by empowering our employees to fulfill their responsibilities with knowledge, authority, and appropriate discretion. We encourage our people to submit ideas, we listen to their suggestions, and we help them develop to their maximum potential. We believe in treating all people with respect and dignity. We show concern and empathy for the victims of crime and treat violators of the law with fairness and dignity. By demonstrating respect for others, we will earn respect for the Los Angeles Police Department.

■ **QUALITY THROUGH CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT**

We will strive to achieve the highest level of quality in all aspects of our work. We can never be satisfied with the “status quo.” We must aim for continuous improvement in serving the people in our communities. We value innovation and support creativity. We realize that constant change is a way of life in a dynamic city like Los Angeles, and we dedicate ourselves to proactively seeking new and better ways to serve.

■ **SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITIES**

We are dedicated to enhancing public safety and reducing the fear and the incidence of crime. People in our communities are our most important customers. Our motto “To Protect and to Serve” is not just a slogan - it is our way of life. We will work in partnership with the people in our communities and do our best, within the law, to solve community problems that effect public safety. We value the great diversity of people in both our residential and business communities and serve all with equal dedication.

■ **REVERENCE FOR THE LAW**

We have been given the honor and privilege of enforcing the law. We must always exercise integrity in the use of the power and authority that have been given to us by the people. Our personal and professional behavior should be a model for all to follow. We will obey and support the letter and spirit of the law.

■ **INTEGRITY IN ALL WE SAY AND DO**

Integrity is our standard. We are proud of our profession and will conduct ourselves in a manner that merits the respect of all people. We will demonstrate honest, ethical behavior in all our interactions. Our actions will match our words. We must have the courage to stand up for our beliefs and do what is right. Throughout the ranks, the Los Angeles Police Department has a long history of integrity and freedom from corruption. Upholding this proud tradition is a challenge we must all continue to meet.



DEPARTMENT

STRUCTURE AND RESOURCES



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE MICHEL R. MOORE

Chief of Police





CHIEF OF STAFF BOB GREEN

Deputy Chief

The Office of the Chief of Police, Chief of Staff, is responsible for the coordination and dissemination of information from the Department to command and staff officers. Additionally, the Chief of Staff coordinates projects, investigations, and boards of inquiry on behalf of the Chief of Police. They also serve as the Department's liaison with the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC). The Office of the Chief of Police, Chief of Staff is overseen by Deputy Chief Bob Green.

- **PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS GROUP**
Media Relations Division
- **EMPLOYEE RELATIONS GROUP**
- **BOPC LIAISON**
- **MAYOR'S SECURITY DETAIL**



OFFICE OF OPERATIONS ROBERT ARCOS

Assistant Chief, Director

The Department's general policing activities are managed through the Office of Operations (OO), which is responsible for a majority of the Department's sworn personnel. In addition to South Bureau Homicide Division, LAX Field Services Division, and the Department Homeless Coordinator, there are four Bureaus within OO, which are further divided into 21 geographic areas. The Office of Operations is overseen by Assistant Chief Robert Arcos.

- **OPERATIONS CENTRAL BUREAU (OCB)**
Central Area
Rampart Area
Hollenbeck Area
Northeast Area
Newton Area
- **OPERATIONS WEST BUREAU (OWB)**
Wilshire Area
Hollywood Area
West Los Angeles Area
Olympic Area
Pacific Area
LAX Field Services
- **OPERATIONS VALLEY BUREAU (OVb)**
Van Nuys Area
Mission Area
North Hollywood Area
Foothill Area
Devonshire Area
West Valley Area
Topanga Area
- **OPERATIONS SOUTH BUREAU (OSB)**
77th Street Area
Southwest Area
Harbor Area
Southeast Area
South Bureau Homicide Division
- **HOMELESS COORDINATOR**
- **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT GROUP**
Community Outreach & Development Division



OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS HORACE FRANK

Assistant Chief, Director

The Office of Special Operations (OSO), is overseen by Assistant Chief Horace Frank and is responsible for various specialized uniform resources, community engagement and outreach, along with transit and traffic resources within the Department.

○ TRANSIT SERVICES BUREAU

- Transit Services Group
 - Transit Services Division
- Traffic Group
 - Central Traffic Division
 - South Traffic Division
 - West Traffic Division
 - Valley Traffic Division

○ COUNTER-TERRORISM & SPECIAL OPERATIONS BUREAU

- Counter Terrorism Group
 - Major Crimes Division
 - Emergency Services Division
- Special Operations Group
 - Metropolitan Division
 - Air Support Division
 - Security Services Division

○ DETECTIVE BUREAU

- COMPSTAT Division
- Detective Services Group
 - Robbery Homicide
 - Juvenile Division
 - Gang and Narcotics Division
 - Commercial Crimes Division
 - Detective Support and Vice Division
 - Forensic Science Division
 - Technical Investigation Division



OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES BEATRICE M. GIRMALA

Assistant Chief, Director

The Office of Support Services (OSS), is overseen by Assistant Chief Beatrice M. Girmala and is responsible for various administrative, training and support functions of the Department. Assistant Chief Girmala also serves as the Chair of the Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB).

○ ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUREAU

- Records & Identification Division
- Evidence and Property Management Division
- Facilities Management Division
- Support Services Group
 - Communications Division
 - Custody Services Division
 - Motor Transport Division

○ PERSONNEL & TRAINING BUREAU

- Officer Representation Unit
- Training Group
 - Training Division
 - In-Service Training Division
- Police Training & Education
- Personnel Group
 - Personnel Division
 - Recruitment & Employment Division
 - Employee Assistance Unit

○ CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION (CIRD)

○ BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES (BSS)

○ FISCAL OPERATIONS DIVISION



OFFICE OF
CONSTITUTIONAL
POLICING & POLICY
LIZABETH RHODES

Police Administrator III, Director

The Office of Constitutional Policing & Policy (OCP) promotes the Department's steadfast commitment to building public trust through accountability, and effective policies and procedures that protect and serve the City. The OCP performs essential Department functions including policy development and coordination, risk management, internal audits, compliance with legal and community requests for information, legislative affairs, and interdepartmental relations. The OCP is overseen by Police Administrator III Lizabeth Rhodes, who holds a civilian rank equivalent to that of an Assistant Chief.

- **GOVERNMENT LIAISON SECTION**
- **RISK MANAGEMENT
LEGAL AFFAIRS GROUP**
Legal Affairs Division
Risk Management and Policy Division
Strategic Planning Section
- **OMBUDS**
OMBUDS Section
- **AUDIT DIVISION**



PROFESSIONAL
STANDARDS BUREAU
DEBRA MCCARTHY

Deputy Chief, Commanding Officer

Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) oversees all internal administrative and criminal investigations as well as external criminal investigations that are related to Categorical Use of Force (CUOF).

When a personnel complaint is generated as a result of an Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy finding for a UOF, or for any misconduct discovered during the UOF investigation, PSB assumes investigative responsibility of the complaint. Once the investigative process is complete, the findings are forwarded through the respective chain of command to the COP for final disposition. Additionally, PSB oversees both the administrative and criminal aspects of an OIS and other CUOF investigations, and ensures all OIS occurrences are presented to the Los Angeles County District Attorney (LACDA) for evaluation of any criminal allegations pertaining to the involved officer(s). Professional Standards Bureau is overseen by Deputy Chief Debra McCarthy.

- **INTERNAL AFFAIRS GROUP**
Administrative Investigation Division
Criminal Investigation Division
- **SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION**
- **FORCE INVESTIGATION GROUP**
Force Investigatoin Division

HOMELESSNESS AND OUTREACH

THE DEPARTMENT'S ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES WITH HOMELESSNESS

In 2019, the City of Los Angeles' population grew to 4,040,079.¹ Amongst the City's population, there were approximately 36,165 persons experiencing homelessness and of these, 27,221 were unsheltered.² Homelessness has been described by Mayor Eric Garcetti as the "moral and humanitarian crisis of our time." Every city department and community partner understands that homelessness requires working more closely together than ever before to assist our community members that are experiencing homelessness, especially those that are unsheltered. The Department, along with other city departments and community partners, took significant steps in 2019 to efficiently coordinate and operationalize the city's homeless strategy. While keeping the city safe, clean, and accessible to all, the Department, in partnership with our city partners, remains steadfast in its commitment to improving the outcomes of persons experiencing homelessness. Ultimately, it is the Department's objective to lead with Los Angeles City non-law enforcement resources when contacting a person experiencing homelessness.

The homeless are among the most vulnerable persons in society. In 2019, 3,596 persons experiencing homelessness were reported to be victims of a violent or property crime. In the same year, 5,707 persons experiencing homelessness were either arrestees or reported as suspects of a violent or property crime.³ To protect some of the most vulnerable persons in society, the Department has committed resources, trained personnel, and is dedicated to the roles and responsibilities articulated in the city's Homeless Strategy.⁴

MAYOR'S OFFICE OF CITY HOMELESSNESS INITIATIVES (MOCHI)

Along with our city partners, the Department attends the Mayor's Office-led weekly Unified Homelessness Response Center (UHRC) Policy Group meeting to drive the city's street-based homelessness strategies. The policy group oversees the overall direction and operations of the UHRC, with the goal of addressing objectives outlined in the city's Enhanced Comprehensive Homeless Strategy, adopted March 19, 2019. The policy group meetings involve all critical city departments, Council Offices, and leadership from the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), Metro, and Caltrans. The policy group serves as an essential platform to share information, highlight best practices and opportunities, and to plan for imminent concerns, such as extreme weather, fire emergencies, or public health-related issues. Prior to the Mayor hiring the city's first Deputy Mayor for City Homelessness Initiatives, Christina Miller, Central Communications (CENTCOM) helped to coordinate the Mayor's A Bridge Home (ABH) program, to expand voluntary storage opportunities, and to develop a mutual data sharing platform (i.e., SALUS). In December of 2018, CENTCOM folded into the homelessness operations team within the Mayor's new Office of City Homelessness Initiatives.

HOMELESS OUTREACH AND PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT (HOPE)

As of October 1, 2019, the Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN), and the LAHSA expanded their homeless outreach and clean-up teams to 17 Comprehensive Cleaning and Rapid Engagement (CARE) teams (formerly known as Rapid Response Teams and Clean Streets

¹ California Office of Finance <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/E-1/>

² These numbers were reported by LAHSA at <https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=3421-2019-greater-los-angeles-homeless-count-city-of-los-angeles.pdf>

³ 2019 Quarterly Reports on Homelessness

⁴ City of Los Angeles Comprehensive Homeless Strategy <https://www.lacity.org/for-residents/popular-information/comprehensive-homeless-strategy-implementation>



L.A.). These teams were created as a direct response to the city and county's joint plan to end homelessness. The teams address the needs of the homeless by providing resources, while also responding to general quality of life issues within neighborhoods.

To support LASAN's CARE teams, the Department will continue to utilize its existing HOPE units to support a safe environment in which LASAN and LAHSA operate. The Department updated its HOPE units' deployment strategy by adopting a zone coverage police response model. Under this model, HOPE officers are assigned to the area surrounding LASAN team operations and monitor the radio frequency to respond to any LASAN emergency service calls. This strategy is consistent with the Department's standing objective to lead with outreach and education when contacting a person experiencing homelessness and utilizing enforcement as a last resort.

The Department has four Bureau HOPE teams assigned to each geographic bureau and their corresponding divisions to support the CARE teams. There is a total of 42 HOPE officers and four sergeants. All personnel assigned to HOPE units receive Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT) during their tenure in the unit.

The Department Homeless Coordinator's office reports on the performance of units who are interacting with the homeless population. These reports are submitted quarterly and are summarized on a quarterly basis to the BOPC. The Coordinator's office continues to find innovative methods of addressing homelessness, providing resources to assist those experiencing homelessness, and in identifying personnel who could best help a community that is in need of these resources.

THE UNIFIED HOMELESSNESS RESPONSE CENTER (UHRC) – POLICY GROUP

The UHRC is the operational hub of coordination for the City's efforts to provide a timely, effective, and coordinated street-level response to unsheltered homelessness across the City. Key roles of the UHRC are instituting the A Bridge Home (ABH) model including outreach, engagement, safety, and cleanup protocols; scheduling LASAN and LAHSA's CARE and CARE+

operations; acting as the operations center during Red Flag Alerts to safely and proactively minimize fire risks involving the homeless in restricted areas within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ); and handling requests from Council Districts and City and County partners that involve homelessness issues. The Department supports law enforcement's role and responsibilities at the UHRC with dedicated personnel and operational street level support. The Department retains a dedicated staff at the UHRC, which includes one lieutenant and three officers. During 2019, the Department continued its support of the UHRC by providing five-day coverage.

RESOURCES ENHANCEMENT SERVICES ENFORCEMENT TEAM (RESET)

Due to the large population of persons experiencing homelessness within Central Area, the Resources Enhancement Services Enforcement Team (RESET) was created. Its primary mission is to respond to service calls within a 54-square block (3.4 sq miles) area known as Skid Row, provide uniform foot beats, conduct homeless outreach, code enforcement, and force protection for LASAN's CARE+ team. RESET is a key component to reducing the incidences and fear of crimes in the Skid Row area.

TRANSIT SERVICES DIVISION HOPE TEAM

In 2017, the Los Angeles Police Department began providing security services on Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) buses and trains within the City limits. One of the biggest challenges in providing services was addressing the homeless population sheltering within the bus and rail systems. In order to focus on this population, dedicated HOPE units were assigned to Transit Services Division (TSD). TSD HOPE units contacts those who are experiencing homelessness and using the MTA system as a means of shelter and works to connect them to services. The goal is to provide the ridership of the MTA system with a safe, clean, and accessible environment while also providing those experiencing homelessness with resources to help them.



APPROACHES TO MENTAL ILLNESS AND POLICING



INITIATIVES

Mental Evaluation Unit

The Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) is a component of the Department that works with people who are experiencing mental illness or a mental health crisis. The mission of MEU is to reduce the potential for violence during police contacts involving people experiencing mental illness while simultaneously assessing the mental health services available to assist them. MEU responds and assists with mental illness crisis calls-for-service in support of field operations.

In police contacts with persons suspected to be experiencing mental illness or a mental health crisis, the goal of the Department is to provide a humane, cooperative, compassionate, and effective law enforcement response. The Department seeks to reduce the potential for violence during police contacts involving those experiencing a mental health crisis while simultaneously assessing the mental health services available to assist the individual. This requires a commitment to problem solving, partnerships, and supporting a coordinated effort from law enforcement, mental health services, and the greater community of Los Angeles.

To achieve these goals, MEU evaluates if individuals suspected of experiencing a mental health crisis are a danger to themselves, to others, or are gravely disabled due to mental illness, as per Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) §5150. If so, MEU can assist with:

- Providing resources and references to field personnel;
- Preventing unnecessary incarceration and/or hospitalization of persons;
- Preventing the duplication of mental health services requests;
- Providing alternate care in the least restrictive environment through a coordinated and comprehensive system wide approach; and,
- Providing intervention, referral, or placement, allowing patrol personnel to return to other field duties.

To accomplish this, MEU utilizes the System-wide Mental Assessment Response Team (SMART). A SMART team is comprised of a specially trained police officer and a clinician from the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (LADMH). This team's goal is to work with individuals experiencing a mental health crisis and to divert them to a mental health facility instead of booking them into jail. In an effort to provide a measurable outcome, the Case Assessment Management Program (CAMP) was added to the MEU and the Mental Illness Project as a mental illness investigative follow-up team. Staffed by sworn investigators and Department of Mental Health (DMH) clinicians, CAMP's primary function is to identify those persons experiencing a mental illness who make frequent use of police and fire emergency services and/or who are at risk for violent encounters with police officers, e.g. Targeted School Violence, Suicide Jumpers, and Suicide by Cop (SBC). The CAMP mission is to link people in crisis to existing mental health resources, thereby decreasing the possibility of a violent episode with emergency first responders.

To accomplish this, CAMP developed the following factors to consider for entry into the program:

- The subject has been the focus of a barricaded suspect scenario or critical incident and suffers from mental illness;
- The subject has been placed on a minimum of six mental health holds within one year and been the focus of repeated contacts with emergency services. The catalyst

of these contacts shall be the subject's mental health history. Each case shall be evaluated independently, and six contacts shall only be used as a threshold for accepting cases;

- The subject has engaged in behaviors indicative of Targeted School Violence;
- Contacts with emergency services and members of the community where the subject's behavior is becoming increasingly violent due to their mental illness, including being involved in a UOF;
- The subject has attempted suicide at the hands of law enforcement (Police Assisted Suicide or Suicide by Cop);
- Firearms and/or other deadly weapons are in the possession of and/or seized from the person with mental illness; or,
- The subject is a military veteran.

As a resource to Department personnel, MEU has a 24-hour/7-day-a-week Triage Desk which triage all Department contacts with persons who are experiencing a mental health crisis. The MEU Triage Desk provides advice and guidance to responding personnel in the field and memorializes all Department contacts with persons experiencing a mental health crisis by completing a Mental Evaluation Incident Report. These reports protected from outside access, to ensure professionals work privacy of the individuals who have been contacted.

Mental health professionals work alongside police officers during the triage process and query the DMH database for an individual's prior case managers, psychiatrists, or treatment centers history. Collectively, the Triage Desk determines whether to dispatch a SMART unit or to direct the field personnel to transport the individual directly to a mental health facility. If the Triage Desk determines that a person has repeatedly contacted police or has demonstrated high risk behaviors, the case will be referred to the CAMP unit for more intensive case management.

In 2019, the Department responded to over 20,757 calls for service involving persons experiencing a mental health crisis. MEU responded and handled over 7,873 of those calls. Of those calls-for-service, approximately 6,281 resulted in a §5150 WIC hold being placed on the individual involved. Over 800 cases were referred to CAMP and approximately 456 weapons were seized Citywide per §8102 WIC.

Additionally, the Department has mandated that when a person is taken into custody for a criminal offense and the person is suspected of experiencing mental illness or a mental health crisis, MEU shall be contacted prior to the person being booked into the custodial facility. Officers shall also contact MEU if the person indicates that he/she has ever sought or obtained mental health treatment.

In 2014, the Department reviewed its current mental health training and a re-design was initiated. At the end of 2014, the Department presented its newly developed Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT), which is a 40-hour course that is delivered 25 times a year to first responders (field personnel)

who have the greatest likelihood of interaction with persons who are experiencing mental illness or a mental health crisis. For the past five years, the MHIT course has been provided to all new police officers prior to completing their probationary year in the field. A total of 3,085 LAPD officers have completed MHIT training: 199 in 2015, 736 in 2016, 677 in 2017, 776 in 2018, and 697 in 2019. It has also been a top priority to train officers working in specialized assignments such as RESET, Field Training Officers, and HOPE teams. These teams work the closest with the community members that are experiencing homelessness. The Federal Consent Decree that once guided the Department in improving its responsiveness to societal changes considered it a best practice for ten percent of patrol officers to have specialized training such as MHIT. Currently, the Department has more than doubled that number, and by providing this as a mandatory curriculum during the probationary year for new sworn personnel, the Department has made a commitment for all patrol officers to eventually be more effective in serving individuals affected by mental illness or suffering from a mental health crisis. In doing so, the hope is that crime in the City and Uses of Force can eventually be reduced.

By increasing mental health training and working with our partners, including those with the DMH, the Department has enhanced the ability of field personnel to recognize symptoms of mental illness and more accurately triage the growing number of calls for service involving individuals suffering from a mental health crisis by connecting those individuals and their families with support services for long-term solutions.

Mental Health

In furtherance of the BOPC's efforts to address mental health, specifically as it relates to UOF incidents, the Department continued its efforts to provide available resources to individuals with mental illness, or those experiencing a mental health crisis in 2019. The following are examples of ongoing efforts:

1. The Department continues to provide new officers, and those working in assignments interacting primarily with persons experiencing homelessness, with a 40-hour Mental Health Intervention Training course;
2. Department personnel work alongside professionals from the DMH and the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) for improved results;
3. The MEU has been an instrumental Department asset in serving individuals with mental illnesses or those experiencing mental health crises, continues to deploy SMART assets to assist field personnel; and,
4. Tactical de-escalation training, newly established Department protocols (including the Office of Operations (OO) Communications Division – Divisional Order No. 8, Response Protocol for Calls Involving Knives, Swords, or any Edged Weapon, and No. 9, Response Protocols for Calls Involving Mental Illness) and the deployment of more effective less-lethal devices in recent years continues to have a positive impact on the disposition of mental health-related calls for service.

THE

USE OF FORCE

LEGALITY & POLICY



UNDERSTANDING

LAPD UOF POLICY
AND THE LEGAL STANDARD

The Department's guiding principle when using force shall be Reverence for Human Life. Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance, communications, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation, whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so. When warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties.

LEGAL STANDARDS

Federal and State law defines general UOF policy standards and practices for all law enforcement agencies. The City's civilian police oversight body, the BOPC, however, further refines the Department's UOF policy by establishing administrative standards. As a result, the Department's prescribed policies and procedures can be more restrictive when compared to the broader legal guidelines. Therefore, OIS incidents and other applications of force utilized by Department personnel can be adjudicated as Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy by the BOPC, irrespective of the lawfulness of an officer's decisions or actions.

FEDERAL LEGAL STANDARDS

The United States Constitution and extensive case law dictates how all law enforcement organizations across the nation establish and maintain their UOF policies. The federal legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a UOF is the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. In *Graham v. Connor*, the United States Supreme Court determined that an objective reasonableness standard should apply to a civilian's claim that law enforcement officials used excessive force in the course of making an arrest, investigatory stop, or other "seizure" of his/her person. *Graham* states in part:

The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments – in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving – about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation. The test of reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application.

In essence, the Supreme Court's ruling established that the force used must be reasonable under the circumstances known to the officer at the time. Therefore, the Department examines all UOF incidents from an objective, rather than a subjective, standard.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA LEGAL STANDARDS

In accordance with California Penal Code Section 835(a), law enforcement personnel may only use the amount of force that is "objectively reasonable" to:

- Effect an arrest or detention;
- Prevent escape; or,
- Overcome resistance.

A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested; nor shall such officer be deemed an aggressor or lose his right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

**THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
USE OF FORCE POLICY***Preamble to the Use of Force Policy*

The UOF by members of law enforcement is a matter of critical concern both to the public and the law enforcement community. It is recognized that some individuals will not comply with the law or submit to control unless compelled to do so by the UOF. Therefore, Department personnel are sometimes called upon to use force in the performance of their duties. It is also recognized that members of law enforcement derive their authority from the public and must be ever mindful that they are not only the guardians, but also the servants of the public.

The Department's guiding value when using force shall be Reverence for Human Life. Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance, communications, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation, whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so. When warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties. Officers who use unreasonable force degrade the confidence of the community they serve, expose the Department and fellow officers to legal and physical hazards, and violate the rights of individuals upon whom unreasonable force is used. Conversely, officers who fail to use force when warranted may endanger themselves, the community and fellow officers.

THE USE OF FORCE POLICY

It is the policy of the Department that personnel may only use the amount of force that is "objectively reasonable" to:

- Defend themselves;
- Defend others;
- Effect an arrest or detention;
- Prevent escape; or,
- Overcome resistance.

The Department's UOF policies are more restrictive than State and Federal law. For example, State and Federal law allows officers to shoot at moving vehicles where the suspect is using the vehicle itself as a weapon, while Department policy generally prohibits officers from using deadly force in such circumstances. The Department examines reasonableness using *Graham v. Connor*, the State of California legal standards set forth in California Penal Code Section 835(a), and from the articulable facts from the perspective of a Los Angeles police officer with similar training and experience placed in generally the same set of circumstances as those of the evaluated incident. In determining the appropriate level of force, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the facts and circumstances of each particular case. Those factors may include, but are not limited to:

- The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
- The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
- Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to officers or a danger to the community;
- The potential for injury to citizens, officers or subjects;
- The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
- The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
- The time available to an officer to make a decision;
- The availability of other resources;
- The training and experience of the officer;
- The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
- Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of officers versus subjects; and,
- The environmental factors and/or other exigent circumstances.

Utilizing the objectively reasonable standard in *Graham*, a suspect's actions and behavior, among other factors, determine whether the officer's reactions are in policy.

DRAWING AND/OR EXHIBITING

During a special meeting on September 29, 1977, the BOPC adopted the following as a valid justification for Department personnel to draw and/or exhibit firearms:

Unnecessarily or prematurely drawing or exhibiting a firearm limits an officer's alternatives in controlling a situation, creates unnecessary anxiety on the part of citizens, and may result in an unwarranted or accidental discharge of the firearm. An officer's

decision to draw or exhibit a firearm should be based on the tactical situation and the officer's reasonable belief that there is a substantial risk that the situation may escalate to the point where deadly force may be justified. When an officer has determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, the officer shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster their firearm.

DRAWING AND/OR EXHIBITING FIREARMS

Police officers frequently face dangerous and volatile conditions that carry inherent danger and the potential to result in deadly force situations. During an incident, officers must continually re-assess the various conditions and circumstances of the incident itself, including the suspect's actions, in determining whether the use of deadly force could be warranted. Although officers must be prepared to protect themselves and the public from life threatening acts by others, it is equally important that officers refrain from drawing their weapon when such conditions do not exist. Therefore, the Department created a specific policy governing when personnel may draw and/or exhibit duty firearms. Officers shall not draw or exhibit a firearm unless the circumstances surrounding the incident creates a reasonable belief that the situation could escalate to the point where deadly force would be justified.

SERIOUS BODILY INJURY

As defined in California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), serious bodily injury includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Loss of consciousness;
- Concussion;
- Bone fracture;
- Protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ;
- A wound requiring extensive suturing; and,
- Serious disfigurement.

DEADLY FORCE

During the rare and unfortunate circumstances when deadly force is justified to stop a threat to the public or police officers, the Department authorizes such force to be utilized by personnel in any of the following situations:

1. Protect themselves or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury; or,
2. Prevent a crime where the suspect's actions place person(s) in imminent jeopardy of death or serious bodily injury; or,
3. Prevent the escape of a violent fleeing felon when there is probable cause to believe the escape will pose a significant threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or others if apprehension is delayed.

In these circumstances, officers shall, to the extent practical, avoid using deadly force that might subject innocent bystanders or hostages to possible death or injury.

In response to the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of California in the case of Hayes v. County of San Diego, the Department revised its UOF policy in 2014 to include consideration of officers' tactical conduct and decisions leading up to the use of deadly force when evaluating the objective reasonableness of an incident.

WARNING SHOTS

Warning shots shall only be used in exceptional circumstances where it might reasonably be expected to avoid the need to use deadly force. Generally, warning shots shall be directed in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury to innocent persons, ricochet dangers, and property damage.

SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

Firearms shall not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is threatening the officer or others with deadly force by means other than the vehicle itself. The moving vehicle shall not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies an officer's use of deadly force. An officer threatened by an oncoming vehicle shall move out of its path instead of discharging a firearm at it or any of its occupants. Firearms shall not be discharged from a moving vehicle, except in exigent circumstances and/or the immediate defense of life.

DEPARTMENT CATEGORIZATION OF UOF INCIDENTS

The Department classifies UOF incidents as either a CUOF or a NCUOF, depending on the level of force used or severity of injuries sustained by the suspect and/or officer.

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

A CUOF is defined as:

- An incident involving the use of deadly force (e.g., discharge of a firearm) by a Department employee;
- All uses of an upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid or locked carotid hold;
- All deaths while the arrestee or detainee is in the custodial care of the Department (also known as an ICD);
- A UOF incident resulting in death;
- A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI);
- All intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight, etc.) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that result in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death;
- Officer involved animal shootings;
- Tactical and non-tactical unintentional discharges;
- An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required; and,
- Incidents where the Department has agreed to conduct similar critical incident investigations for a non-Department entity, such as a Los Angeles Fire Department Arson Unit.

All other reportable UOF incidents, including the discharge of a TASER, the use of a chemical irritant control device, or all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes with an

impact weapon or device which do not result in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death and have been approved to be handled as a Level I NCUOF by the CO of FID, are classified as NCUOF incidents.

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

A reportable NCUOF is defined as an incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses a less-lethal control device or physical force to compel a person to comply with the employee's direction, overcome resistance of a person during an arrest or a detention, or defend any individual from an aggressive action by another person resulting in an injury or a complaint of injury.

Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels

All NCUOF incidents shall be classified as either a Level I or Level II incident.

A NCUOF shall be reported as a Level I incident under the following circumstances:

- An allegation of unauthorized force is made regarding the force used by a Department employee(s); or,
- The force used results in a serious injury, such as a broken bone, dislocation, an injury requiring sutures, etc., that does not rise to the level of a CUOF; or,
- The injuries to the person upon whom force was used are inconsistent with the amount or type of force reported by involved Department employee(s); or,
- Accounts of the incident provided by witnesses and/or the subject of the UOF substantially conflict with the involved employee(s) account.

All other reportable NCUOF incidents that do not meet Level I criteria shall be reported as Level II incidents. This includes the use of an impact device or less-lethal munitions with hits.

Note: If the investigating supervisor is unable to verify the seriousness of an injury or complaint of injury, it shall be reported as a Level I incident. If the injury requires admission to a hospital, the incident becomes a CUOF and will be investigated by FID.

If the use of an impact device or less-lethal munitions causes a serious injury such as a broken bone, dislocation, or an injury requiring sutures, etc., and does not rise to the level of a CUOF, it shall be reported as a Level I incident.

The following incidents are not reportable as a NCUOF incident:

1 No injury or complaint of injury

The use of a C-grip, firm grip, or joint lock to compel a person to comply with an employee's direction which does not result in an injury or complaint of injury;

2 Overcoming passive resistance within physical or mental impediments with no injury or complaint of injury

The UOF reasonable to overcome passive resistance due to physical disability, mental illness, intoxication, or muscle rigidity of a person (e.g., use of a C-grip or firm grip, joint lock, joint lock walk down, or body weight) which does not result in an injury or complaint of injury;

3 Less-Lethal projectile weapon that does not contact a person

Under any circumstances, the discharge of a less-lethal projectile weapon (e.g., beanbag shotgun, TASER, 37mm or 40mm projectile launcher, any chemical control dispenser or Compressed Air Projectile System) that does not contact a person;

4 Force used during a crowd-control situation or riots

Force used by an organized squad in a crowd control situation, or a riotous situation when the crowd exhibits hostile behavior and does not respond to verbal directions from Department employees; and,

5 FID determination that incident is not a CUOF

Any incident investigated by FID and determined not to rise to the level of a CUOF.

Note: Isolated incidents resulting from a crowd control situation may require a UOF investigation as determined by a supervisor at the scene.

DEPARTMENT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department is committed to delivering the highest quality training with an unwavering resolve to ultimately reshape the national discussion on law enforcement training and development. There are five key training topics that continue to serve as a platform for how the Department designs and implements training:

1. Teaching UOF de-escalation techniques;
2. Building public trust and Reverence for Human Life;
3. Serving the people and systems impacted by mental illness;
4. Mastering laws of Arrest, Search and Seizure; and,
5. Incorporating Procedural Justice best practices.
6. Identifying, testing, and piloting of non-lethal munitions.

EXPANDING THE USE OF DE-ESCALATION TECHNIQUES

Guided by the Reverence for Human Life, the Department has consistently upheld the expectation that officers may only use force that is objectively reasonable to effect an arrest, prevent the escape of suspects, or overcome their resistance, provided de-escalation attempts were ineffective or not feasible. For consistency from training exposure to field performance, congruity with training efforts, the Department recognized that elements of de-escalation had to be embodied in a comprehensive framework. In April 2017, the Department formally incorporated the concept of de-escalation in the preamble to the UOF policy. Since then, training curriculum and other Department reference material have been amended to include de-escalation principles. To date, de-escalation principles have been integrated into all training regarding Use of Force. A new Training Bulletin on concepts related to Command and Control was created in 2018, followed by a mandatory video to reinforce the training concepts.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

During 2018, the Department implemented a course on Integrating Communication, De-escalation, and Crowd Control (ICDC). Continuous department-wide training was conducted until February 2019 ensuring that 7,796 officers were trained with this course content.

As part of the Department's continuing commitment to de-escalation, a new UOF course titled Advanced Strategies for

Command and Control (ASCC) was developed. The ASCC course contained a review of de-escalation techniques and communication strategies focused on managing intense incidents involving multiple officers through scenario-based training. The ASCC course imparts officers with a formal definition of Command and Control. It also provides officers with the tools needed to control tactical situations and reinforces Use of Force policy. De-escalation, the Incident Command System, and supervisory responsibilities are also incorporated into the training. As of November 21, 2019, a total of 3,811 officers have attended ASCC. This course will continue to be presented through 2020.

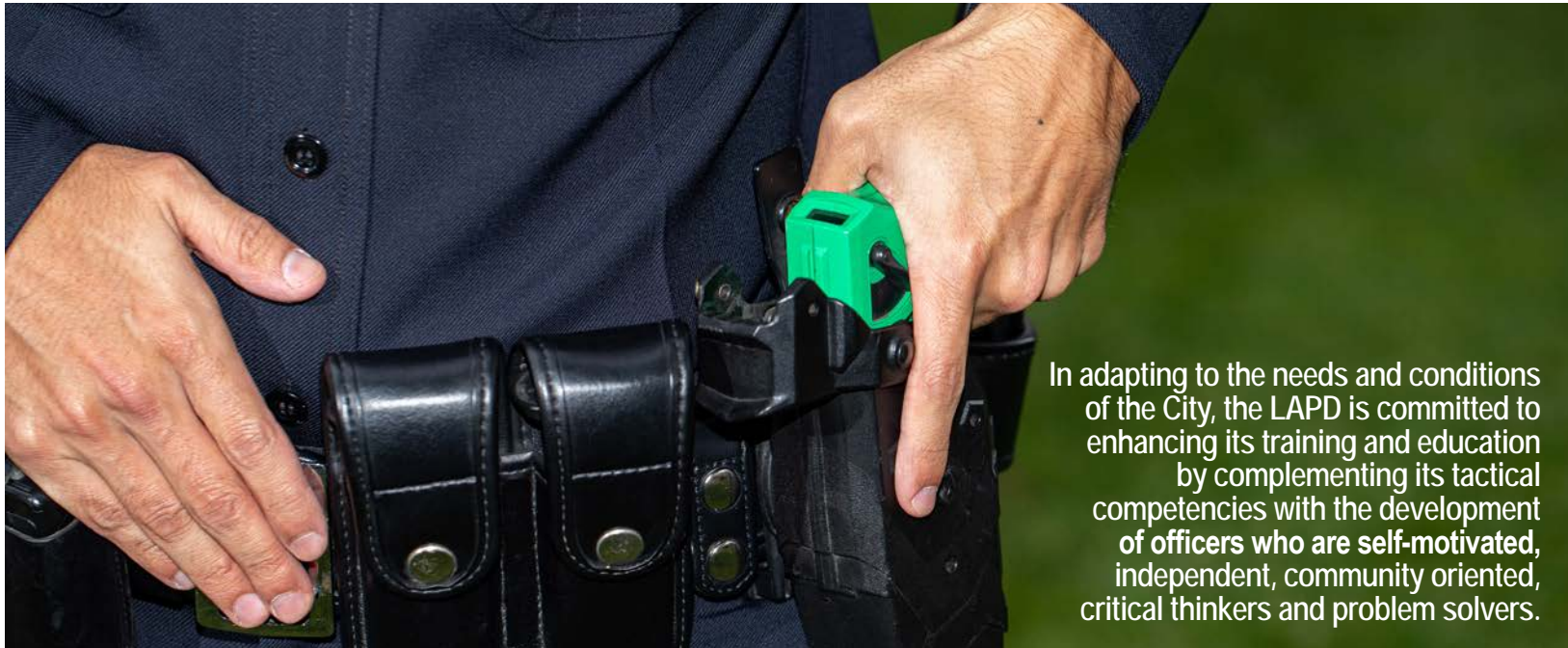
BUILDING PUBLIC TRUST AND OFFICER SAFETY & WELLNESS

From January to June 2019, the Los Angeles Police Department partnered with the University of Southern California (USC) Price School of Public Policy to train officers on how to address and manage problems facing 21st century society. The new Law Enforcement Advanced Development (LEAD) Certificate program was created and graduated its third class in June of 2019. Candidates representing the rank of Lieutenants and below were selected from every division and represented diverse years of service, assignment, professional, and educational experience.

The program consisted of monthly online and on-site classroom sessions at USC which explored topics such as civil rights, human trafficking, extremism, and conflict resolution. The six month course of study focused on a solutions-oriented curriculum and culminated with candidates completing capstone presentation projects. Each project was designed to address and resolve important quality of life issues facing the Los Angeles community. The capstone presentations were made before USC instructors, Department Command Staff, business and community leaders, and representatives from the Board of Police Commissioners. Each presentation was then evaluated for potential implementation by the Department.

A HEALTHY AND FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

A vital component in cultivating healthy work environments and strong relationships with the community we serve is a well-trained and educated body of supervision. To accomplish this, the Department collaborated with Pepperdine University's



In adapting to the needs and conditions of the City, the LAPD is committed to enhancing its training and education by complementing its tactical competencies with the development of officers who are self-motivated, independent, community oriented, critical thinkers and problem solvers.

Stratus Institute for Dispute Resolution to design and develop conflict resolution training for Department leadership.

Captains and above, attended a two-day course while lieutenants and sergeants, attended a more intense four-day course. Both courses emphasized the importance of understanding and supporting diversity in the workplace and provided practical methods of addressing and preventing conflict.

SERVING THE PEOPLE AND SYSTEMS IMPACTED BY MENTAL ILLNESS

For the past four years, the 40-hour MHIT course has been provided to all new police officers prior to completing their probationary year in the field. It has also been a top priority to train officers working in specialized assignments such as MEU, RESET, and HOPE teams that work closest with those experiencing mental illness. The Federal Consent Decree, that once guided the Department in improving its responsiveness to societal changes, considered it a best practice for ten percent of patrol officers to have such specialized training. Currently, the Department has more than doubled that number,

and by providing this as a mandatory curriculum during the probationary year for new sworn personnel, the Department has made a commitment for all patrol officers to eventually be more effective in serving individuals affected by mental illness. In doing so, it is the goal of the Department to reduce both the fear and incidence of crime and uses of force within the City. By working with our community partners, including the Department of Mental Health (DMH), and through increased training efforts, the Department has enhanced the ability of field personnel to recognize the symptoms of mental illness and more accurately triage the growing number of calls for service involving persons experiencing a mental health crisis. Through further collaboration with community advocate groups, such as NAMI, the Department is working to modify its response to the overall mental health crisis by connecting affected individuals and their families to support services for long-term solution

MASTERING LAWS OF ARREST; SEARCH AND SEIZURE

During the Academy, recruit officers are exposed to numerous training scenarios where they apply and refine the concepts discussed in classroom instruction. Simply having an



intellectual understanding of the material is often insufficient once officers are faced with real-life and volatile situations in the field, including UOF incidents. Scenario-based training creates realistic situations in a managed and controlled setting to facilitate lessons on how officers are to address high-stress incidents. Additionally, scenario-based training allows for Academy instructors to better assess recruit officers' understanding of the academic curriculum, and ultimately ensures the accurate and successful application of material in practice when recruit officers transition to field assignments.

As recruit officers progress through the Academy, they are exposed to increasingly complex training in both the classroom and scenario-based settings. This continued enrichment covers the subjects and concepts of law, arrest, preservation of life, de-escalation, tactical decision making, and UOF. In 2017, to comply with new California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) benchmarks, the Academy curriculum was enhanced with the incorporation of distinct blocks of instruction covering procedural justice, mental illness, and de-escalation.

POLICE ACADEMY TRAINING

In 2008, the Department implemented a completely redesigned Academy curriculum, which was geared toward problem-based learning. The Department recognized that the Academy's tradition of strong, tactical skill training must continue, but acknowledged that improvements had to be made to maximize critical thinking and capitalize on personal initiative and human potential. As such, the enhancement and implementation of the modified curriculum compliments tactical performance with the development of officers who are self-motivated, independent, community oriented, and problem solvers.

Through the examination of best practices in law enforcement training, three key constructs were identified as a lens for all Department training for recruits, in-service personnel, and civilians. These constructs, as discussed by Doctor Luann Pannell, Director of PTE, in the article, "Changing the Training Paradigm," are as follows:

Training the Whole Person - Peak performance is achieved through utilization of all three learning domains: psychomotor domain – physical skills and strength; cognitive domain – critical thinking and problem solving; and affective domain – utilizing emotional intelligence. Preparing people for all facets of their job will develop more resilient individuals, and ultimately, a more resilient workforce.

In a Team, By a Team, to be a Team - Public safety requires team effort. All officers must develop individual skills within the framework of a team. Teamwork should facilitate self-assessment, appreciation for the skills of others, and increase the value on collaboration. Teamwork incorporates respect for other teams both inside the Department and within the community.

Through an Event, Not to an Event - To be comprehensively effective, training must be conducted within an experiential

2019 TRAINING OBJECTIVES

- 1** **TEACHING**
Teaching use of force de-escalation techniques.
- 2** **BUILDING**
Building public trust and Reverence for Human Life.
- 3** **SERVING**
Serving the people and systems impacted by mental illness.
- 4** **MASTERING**
Mastering laws of arrest (such as consensual encounters, reasonable suspicion, and probable cause).
- 5** **INCORPORATING**
Incorporating a range of de-escalation skills across a variety of situations

learning environment that requires critical thinking all the way through an event. Training "through an event" includes training not only for the skills needed in a crisis, but for the ongoing response once the tactical operation concludes. Leaders must learn to anticipate the ongoing needs of their people, the community, and the necessary resources once the crisis is over. Understanding the context and ensuring follow-through with key stakeholders will improve the Department's response for future incidents.

Academy Hours

The Department's basic police Academy is currently 912 hours in duration, exceeding the POST requirement of 664 hours of mandated training. Class sizes generally range from 30 to 50 recruits. A new recruit class typically starts every four weeks, and each class is in training for a total of six months. There can be as many as six academy classes operating at any one time. The Department's goal is to exceed all POST minimum training requirements. The Academy successfully completed a Basic Course Certification Review (BCCR) by POST at the end of 2018. In 2019, the Academy reviewed all lesson plans and restructured the schedule to better facilitate learning and meet new POST objectives. Additional curriculum added in 2019 includes the use of the 40mm Less Lethal launcher and the Ballistic Shield.





Academy Testing

Almost two years ago, POST implemented a new integrated testing system that emphasizes the importance of critical thinking and problem solving over memorization. This style of integrated testing is consistent with the changes the Department made to the Academy in 2008, emphasizing Problem Based Learning (PBL), critical thinking, and confidence building. Under this system of testing, recruit officers must pass two mid-term examinations and one final examination. The examinations cover material from 43 Learning Domains (LDs) introduced throughout the six months of the Academy program. Questions contained in the written examinations are also integrated into the 14 scenario based tests which become increasingly complex as the Academy program progresses. The events depicted in each scenario require recruit officers to utilize the techniques, strategies, and course material from previous instruction to successfully resolve each situation. In addition to the written and scenario-based examinations, recruit officers must pass a series of rigorous physical fitness, self-defense, and firearms proficiency examinations before graduation and their transition to field assignments.

Academy Training

At the end of 2018, in an effort to integrate the use of new technologies into the Recruit Basic Course, the Academy curriculum was enhanced with the use of Body Worn Video (BWV) during reality based scenarios.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Police Science and Leadership

As recruit officers progress through the academy, they are introduced to advanced concepts in policing that will assist them in their field training. Having an understanding of these topics is important. However, once officers are faced with real-life situations, wherein critical thinking and split-second decision making is commonplace, simply understanding concepts is not enough. To assist newer officers with building a strong comprehension of subjects such as procedural justice, mental illness, and de-escalation, the Police Sciences Leadership (PSL) program was established in 2016. The PSL program delivers courses in a cohort-format bringing officers from the

same academy class back together. These officers have the same level of training and experience and are better able to reflect on each other's experiences in the field to provide dialogue and feedback. Additionally, their familiarity with each other makes for a unique synergy during training.

The first course, PSL I, was designed to occur 11 months after academy graduation and immediately before the end of the officer's probationary period. The 84-hour course brings an entire academy class back together to focus on classroom instruction regarding procedural justice, implicit bias, communication, empathy, legitimacy, guardian or warrior mentality, use of force, and de-escalation. The concept of "guardian or warrior mentality" has taken center-stage in many discussions regarding the national dialogue on policing. The topic was added to the course to discuss varying current and obsolete policing strategies and methods. In 2019, 379 officers completed the course. Since the course's inception, a total of 1,356 officers have completed the course.

The class also attends the 40-hour Mental Health Intervention Training hosted by the Department's Mental Evaluation Unit which addresses topics such as crisis communications, suicide by cop, substance abuse, autism, and psychopharmacology.

In 2018, the Department developed PSL II to ensure officers are building leadership skills. PSL II underwent three pilot test-phases to determine feasibility and received positive reviews from attending officers. The course is scheduled to be integrated monthly into the Department training calendar in 2020. The target audience for PSL II are officers who have between two and three years of service. PSL II focuses on instructing officers through reality-based training. Scenarios are created from real-life incidents experienced by officers. Attending personnel apply the concepts and topics instructed in the previous course in order to learn how to utilize de-escalation and procedural justice. During scenarios, they also apply the concepts learned from MHIT to address individuals who may be experiencing mental illness. Lastly, officers learn tactical medicine and crisis negotiation skills. As the program progresses, additional coursework will be developed to help

officers continue their development as law enforcement professionals.

Field Training Officers (FTO) Program

In October 2015, State Senate Bill 29 was enacted, requiring FTOs to complete a minimum of eight hours of Crisis Intervention Behavioral Health Training. The Department determined that in order to train other officers, all Field Training Officers required a higher level of training and ensured that they completed the 40 hours Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT).

In 2019, the Department continued its FTO Update course which included mental health awareness, de-escalation, and command and control concepts. Also included are public trust components such as constitutional policing, fair and impartial policing, and lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender, and/or questioning cultural competency.

Museum of Tolerance (MOT)

The Department continues to harness the power of experiential environments at the MOT to assist officers in understanding complex societal issues. All recruit officers spend a full day at the MOT during their academy training. The MOT developed an interactive 10-hour course for in-service officers on building public trust, which incorporates training on diversity as well as California mandated training on racial profiling.

Field Operations Tactics and Concepts

In order to address current trends in law enforcement, the Field Operations Tactics and Concepts (FOTAC) Unit was created in 2018. Guided by our core value of Quality Through Continuous Improvement, FOTAC created the Advanced Strategies for Command and Control (ASCC) Course which began in 2019. The unit is also responsible for instructing the Law Enforcement Tactical Application Course (LETAC); a 32-hour class that incorporates a high concentration of scenario-based training. Various scenarios reflecting current trends reinforce and enhance officers' basic tactical knowledge and skills. The course includes in-depth discussion on the Department's UOF policy, its guiding principle of the Reverence for Human Life, various force options, command and control concepts, UOF Tactics Directives, de-escalation, and firearm safety.

In addition to providing training during ASCC and LETAC classes, FOTAC instructors provide tactical training for Area Training Coordinators, Reserves, specialized units, and at the request of their commanding officers, tactical enhancement training for field personnel. Personnel from FOTAC also provide instruction to members of the Mayor's Office, City/District Attorney's Office, and the Office of Inspector General. Lastly, FOTAC instructors engage with the community by providing demonstrations at community events throughout the City.

Other Training

The Department relies on additional training platforms to uphold proficiency standards for sworn personnel. Force Options Simulators present situations in a virtual reality/scenario-based environment, which requires officers to rely on their skills, knowledge, and experience in addressing challenging situations that may or may not require the UOF.

Force Options Simulators

In-Service Training Division and Police Training and Education are currently working together to research new technology specific to virtual reality simulators. The goal is to harness technological advancements that will improve training in the areas of tactics, de-escalation, decision making, and articulation of the Use of Force policy.

The Department has continued to use the FOS system for Department-wide qualification during which instructors conduct debriefs after each scenario. All officers are required to utilize sound tactics and techniques in an attempt to de-escalate each incident when feasible. The goal is to use techniques involved in tactical de-escalation to reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect and enable an officer to have additional options.

General Training Updates

Following a CUOF incident, a General Training Update (GTU) is completed to address training needs in a collaborative setting between officers and instructors.

General Training Updates are mandatory training sessions for all substantially involved personnel following a CUOF incident. Personnel are not allowed to return to field duties until the GTUs have been successfully completed. There are six mandatory topics, in addition to any other topics identified by either the COP, the concerned Area Commanding Officer (CO), CIRD, and/or PTB:

- Use of Force Policy;
- Reverence for Human Life;
- Tactical De-Escalation Techniques;
- Command and Control;
- Equipment Required/Maintained; and,
- Reality-Based Training/FOS (for OIS incidents).

Training Division was tasked with the responsibility of conducting GTUs for all CUOF incidents. General Training Update sessions are administered by instructors from ISTD, with assistance of training unit personnel from the concerned Area and Bureau. In addition to facilitating the actual training, ISTD is responsible for the documentation and tracking of employees who did not attend the training due to valid temporary exemptions (e.g. on-leave due to injury, scheduled vacation, etc.).

Tactical Debriefs

All substantially involved personnel in a CUOF incident are required to participate in a Tactical Debrief upon adjudication of the concerned case. The Tactical Debrief affords all involved personnel an opportunity to participate in collaborative training to enhance their performance, identify lessons learned, and recognize the outcomes of a CUOF incident. The Tactical Debrief serves as the final training after the adjudication of a CUOF incident. It is administered by an ISTD supervisor familiar with the incident and who served as a resource in the UOFRB process.

Standardized Roll Call Training

During 2019, all patrol personnel viewed one video per month

during Roll-Call training. One of the videos was related to Law Enforcement response to Mental Health Crisis. There were eight modules with the last one being introduced in December. The topics of the videos included:

- De-escalation and Assessment,
- Assessing Seriously Mentally Ill Persons,
- Potential Suicides,
- Understanding Autism,
- Mental Illness and Children - "When it's a kid,"
- Writing a hold that holds,
- Self-Care; and
- Mental Health Crisis Calls.

These videos were produced in collaboration with the Guidance Center, LAPD, LASD, and Long Beach PD.

FIREARMS

Qualification Requirements

The Department requires its sworn personnel to qualify with their primary duty weapons on a regular basis to ensure shooting proficiencies and the development of sound judgment with the use of lethal force. A qualification schedule has been created, which includes a combination of handgun, shotgun, and FOS qualification.

Employees are required to qualify once within a two-month cycle (not including the one-month shotgun cycle). There are six qualification cycles in a calendar year. Sworn employees (lieutenants and below), reserve officers, and security officers with less than 20 years of service qualify as follows:

Cycle	Month	Required Qualification
1	Jan	Shotgun
2	Feb/Mar	Handgun – Duty Ammunition
3	Apr/May	Handgun – Practice Ammunition
4	Jun/Jul	Force Option Simulator
5	Sept/Oct	Handgun – Practice Ammunition
6	Nov/Dec	Handgun – Practice Ammunition

Sworn employees (lieutenants and below), reserve officers, and security officers with 20 to 29 years of service qualify as follows:

Cycle	Month	Required Qualification
1	Jan	Shotgun
2	Feb/Mar	Handgun – Duty Ammunition
3	Sept/Oct	Handgun – Practice Ammunition

Captains and above with less than 30 years of service qualify as follow:

Cycle	Month	Required Qualification
1	Feb/Mar	Handgun – Duty Ammunition
2	Sept/Oct	Handgun – Practice Ammunition

All sworn employees (regardless of rank), reserve officers, and security officers with 30 years or more of service are required

to qualify one time per calendar year at their convenience during Cycles 2, 3, 5, or 6. This requirement shall be met with their primary duty handgun and duty ammunition.

To qualify on the handgun combat course, sworn employees, reserve officers, and security officers shall meet the minimum qualification requirements. Personnel who fail to achieve a qualifying score shall repeat the course until the minimum score for each target is attained in one relay. The maximum score is 300 points. When sufficient daylight exists, the minimum passing score is 210 points, with a minimum of 105 points on each target. During the hours of darkness, the minimum passing score is 180 points, with a minimum of 90 points on each target.

The shotgun qualification course is not scored; however, personnel must demonstrate proficiency with the shotgun to satisfy the qualification requirement.

Multiple Attempts to Qualify

Officers who fail to receive a minimum passing score in a second attempt during a qualification cycle are required to attend a two-hour Enhanced Marksmanship Overview Workshop at Elysian Park Academy. A failure to receive a passing score in two attempts report is generated by the Administrative Unit, Firearms Training Section.

ADSD generates a three or more attempts report at the end of the qualification cycle. Employees with three or more attempts are required to attend remedial training, regardless of whether they passed in subsequent attempts. Employees will receive a two-hour Enhanced Marksmanship Overview Workshop at Elysian Park Academy or a four-hour Firearms Reintegration course at Davis Training Facility to fulfill the remedial training requirement. Training is documented on an ISTD Record of Remediation / Supplemental Training form.

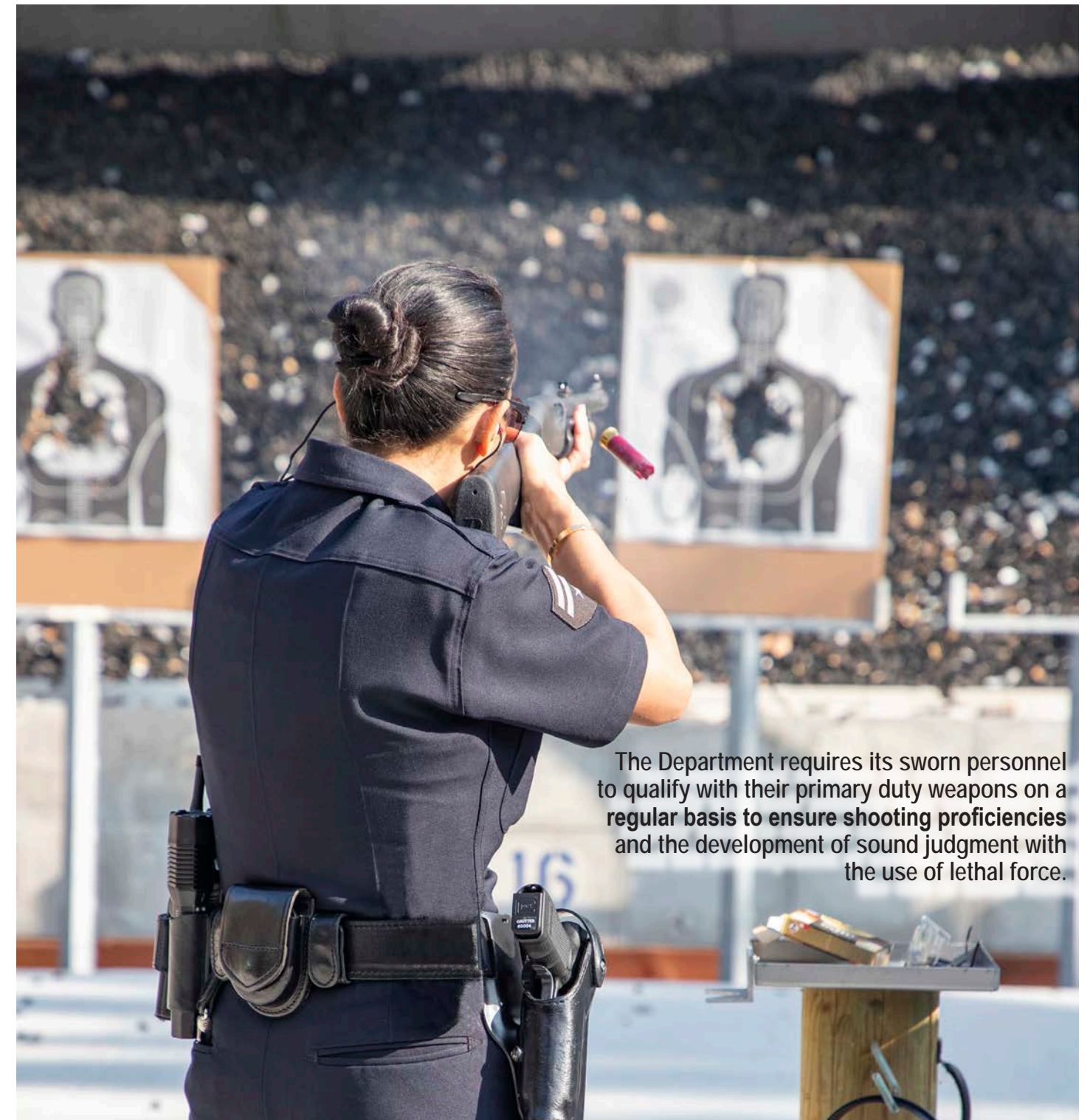
During both the Enhanced Marksmanship Overview Workshop and Firearms Reintegration, the Firearms Instructor observes, diagnoses, and remediates the employee. Once the Firearms Instructor believes the officer is prepared to qualify, the employee shoots the Department's qualification course again to demonstrate proficiency. Both the Enhanced Marksmanship Overview Workshop and Firearms Reintegration training is entered into the Learning Management System (LMS) and the Shooting Qualification and Bonus (SQUAB) computer system.

If an employee is unable to receive a passing qualification score during training, they are given additional remedial training at the conclusion of the course. If attempts to remediate are unsuccessful, the employee is brought back to Elysian Park Academy or Davis Training Facility for one-on-one training with a Firearms Instructor.

Failure to Qualify (FTQ)

A Department FTQ report is generated for officers who FTQ and is sent to IAG. The IAG's Annual Complaint Report contains information on actions taken for FTQs.

When a CO is notified that an officer, reserve officer, or security officer under his or her command fails to meet qualification



The Department requires its sworn personnel to qualify with their primary duty weapons on a regular basis to ensure shooting proficiencies and the development of sound judgment with the use of lethal force.

requirements set forth by the Department and lacks a valid exemption, the concerned CO may initiate a personnel complaint. Commanding officers shall be responsible for administering disciplinary action for personnel who FTQ.

The SQUAB system computer application was developed to document shooting and FOS qualification, firearms training, and bonus scores for sworn and armed civilian personnel. The application is used at the four range locations (Davis Training Facility, Elysian Park Academy, Harbor Range, and Oaktree Range) by the Firearms Training Section, Field Operations

Tactics and Concepts (FOTAC) Unit, and Harbor Range personnel.

The information entered into SQUAB appears on an employee's Training Evaluation and Management System (TEAMS) II Report, showing a record of the employee's qualification history for the last five years. The system generates the Department's FTQ report after each qualification cycle. That report is forwarded by ADSD to IAG for dissemination. A report can also be generated by ADSD upon request. tion of the concerned CO.

Medical Exemptions

Sworn personnel who are unable to qualify due to an injury shall be examined by a physician. A statement shall be obtained from the physician imposing the medical restriction with an estimated time for which the officer should be exempt from qualification requirements.

Note: Temporary medical restrictions are valid for 30 days only. If a medical condition persists past 30 days and continues to inhibit an officer from meeting Department qualification standards, the officer must obtain a subsequent doctor's statement every 30 days until the restriction is rescinded or is classified permanent and stationary.

An officer with a medical exemption who has not qualified with his or her duty firearm for one calendar year shall be served with a "Notice to Meet Firearm Qualification Requirements within 30 Calendar Days" (30-Day Notice). Once served, the officer has 30 days to determine if he or she is medically fit to qualify and successfully pass the minimum firearm qualification standards. If the officer is unable to qualify with his or her duty firearm by the expiration of the 30-Day Notice, the officer shall be served with an "Order to Relinquish City-Issued Duty Firearm and Police Identification Card, and Restriction of Peace Officer Powers" (Order to Relinquish).

Note: If an officer with either a temporary or permanent restriction believes that he or she is medically fit to meet Department firearm qualification standards, the officer is encouraged to make an appointment with his or her doctor and have the restrictions re-evaluated and possibly rescinded.

Vacation Exemptions

Officers are not exempt from qualification requirements due to vacation. Exemptions for qualification requirements may be granted for approved extended absences at the discretion of the concerned CO.

REINTEGRATION

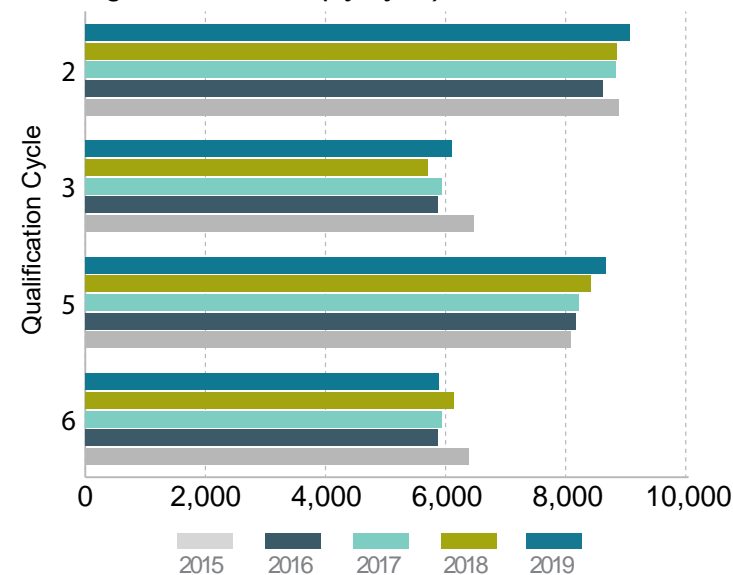
A sworn employee who has returned to work from a temporary relief from duty, or inactive duty in excess of 365 calendar days, shall meet with his/her Commanding Officer (CO) to begin the reintegration process and accomplish all reintegration tasks as directed by the Department. In-Service Training Division is responsible for determining what training is necessary to bring the employee into compliance with the POST requirements and other Department requirements that are consistent with the employee's work restrictions. Training Division will re-issue all City-issued equipment and will periodically update the returning employee's CO as to the status of the employee in the reintegration process.

DEPARTMENT FIREARM QUALIFICATION STATISTICS

As a result of upgrades to the software and infrastructure which tracks and reports Department personnel qualification records, the data reported for "Firearms Qualifications, Three or More Attempts, Failure Rate, and Failure to Qualify Complaints" has

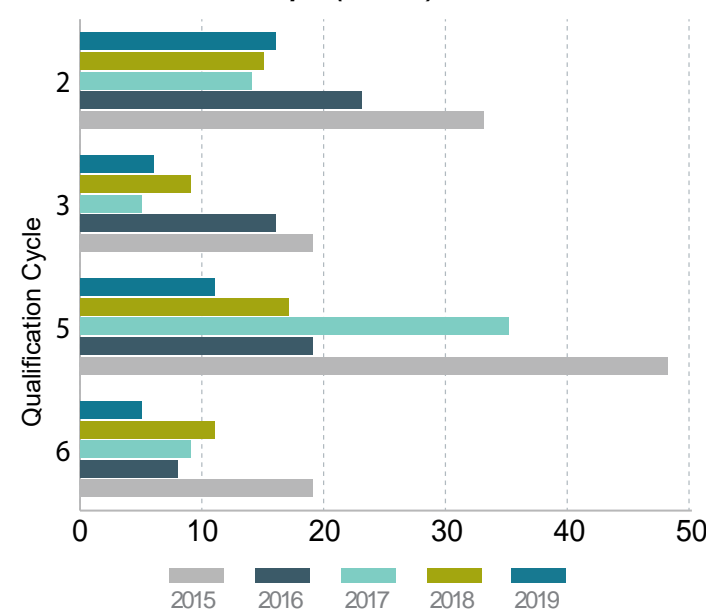
been updated for the five-year period beginning in 2015. This updated data includes additional personnel which may have been omitted in the previous years' reports.

Handgun Qualification (by Cycle) - Sworn Personnel



In 2019, Department personnel qualified with their handguns 29,579 times. Qualification Cycle 2 contained the highest number of Department sworn personnel with 9,022 employees completing qualification. This number represented 31 percent of the total annual handgun qualifications and was the most officers to qualify in a single qualification cycle since 2015.

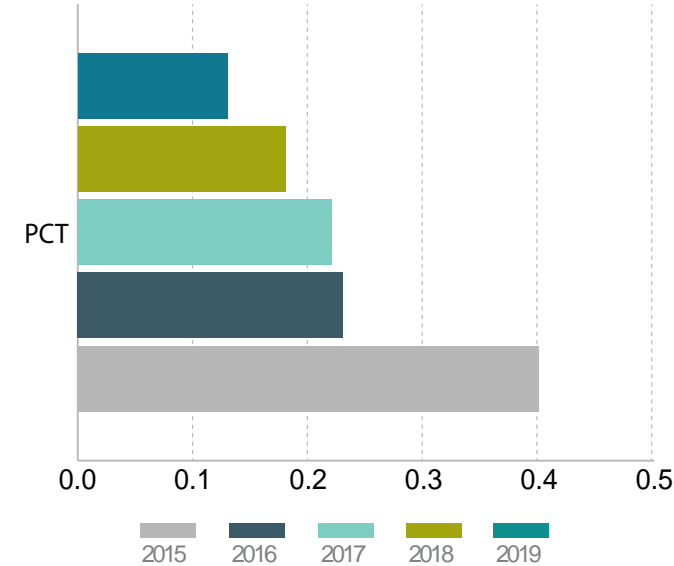
Three or More Attempts (Failure)



In 2019, 38 Department personnel failed to successfully qualify three or more times in one of the four handgun qualification cycles throughout the year. This was a 14 percent decrease, or 14 less people as compared to the 52 total personnel that failed to successfully qualify three or more times in one of the four handgun qualification cycles in 2018.

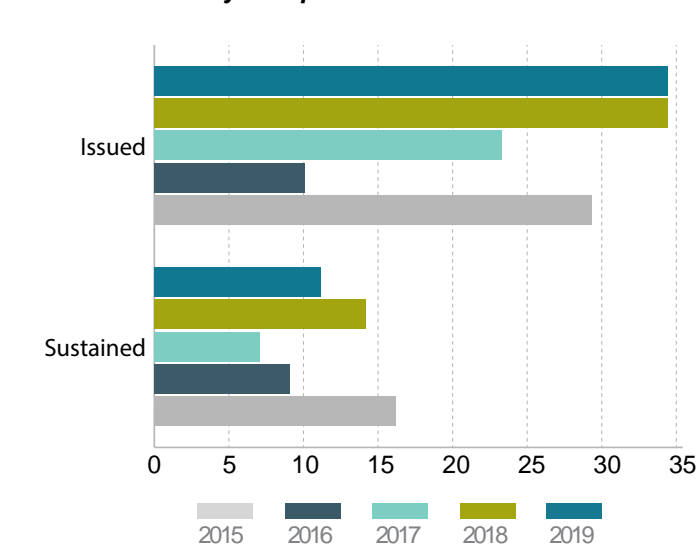
The 2019 total of 38 was the lowest of the last five years and 49% lower than the four-year average of 75.

Failure Rate

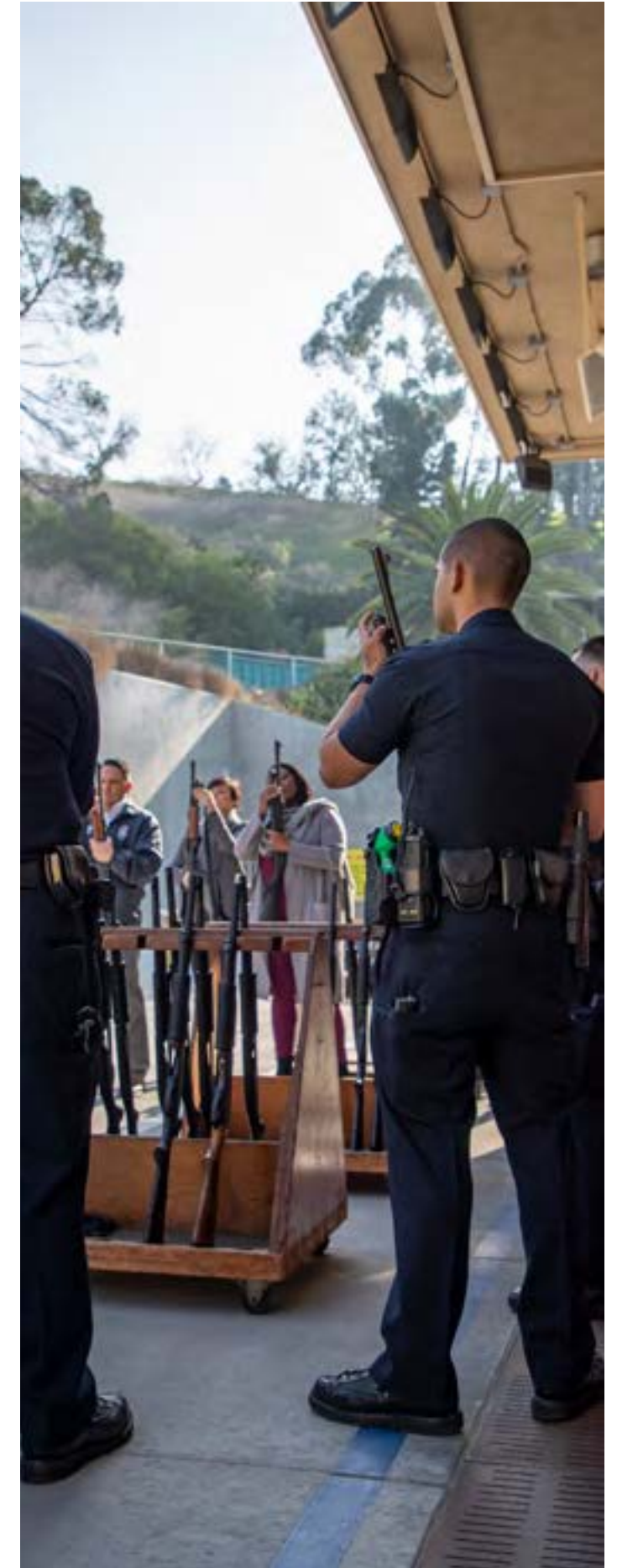


The failure rate is calculated based on the number of personnel who failed to successfully qualify three or more times within a particular year compared to the total number of personnel attempting to qualify. In 2019, an average of 0.13 percent of Department personnel failed to successfully qualify throughout the year. This represented a 28 percent reduction when compared to 2018. When compared to the aggregate failure rate percentage from 2015 through 2018 of 0.26 percent, 2019 had a 0.13 percent decrease.

Failure to Qualify Complaints – Issued vs. Sustained



In 2019, 34 personnel complaints were generated for FTQ's. Eleven of the 34, or 32 percent, resulted in sustained allegations for neglecting to abide by the Department's qualification policy. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to the 41 percent of sustained FTQ allegations in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of sustained FTQ allegations from 2015 through 2018 of 48 percent, 2019 experienced a 16-percentage point decrease.



COMMAND & CONTROL



Command and Control is the use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks, and minimize risk.

The guiding value when an officer considers using force is Reverence for Human Life. The Department strove to create a framework that clearly and thoroughly conveyed the training and practices associated with reverence for human life. As noted by former Chief of Police Charlie Beck, “Although the term ‘tactical de-escalation’ was not specifically used by the Department in the past, many of the fundamental techniques and concepts that fall under the tactical de-escalation umbrella have long been incorporated in training curriculum and successfully utilized by personnel in the field.”

The Department’s official definition and inclusion of tactical de-escalation strategies and techniques in the use of force (UOF) policy, along with correlative training curriculum, provides officers a uniformed and well-articulated framework to reduce the intensity of an encounter. While officers exercise tactical de-escalation techniques during intense encounters, there still exists the possibility of the need to use some level of force; whether by intermediate or lethal means. As a situation unfolds, it is important for officers and supervisors to exercise effective leadership and decision-making at the scene in order to control the incident. To further this expectation, the Department established the concept of “Command and Control” to assist personnel with efforts to contain, de-escalate, and minimize the negative impact of an incident.

Command and Control is the use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks and minimize risk. Command uses active leadership to establish order, provide stability and structure, set objectives and create conditions under which the function of control can be achieved with minimal risk. Control implements the plan of action while continuously assessing the situation, making necessary adjustments, managing resources, managing the scope of the incident (containment), and evaluating whether existing Department protocols apply to the incident.

There are **four key components** to command and control:

- * **Active Leadership** – using clear, concise, and unambiguous communication to develop and implement a plan, direct personnel, and manage resources.
- * **Using Available Resources** –Identifying and managing those resources that are needed to plan and implement the desired course of action.
- * **Accomplishing Tasks** – Breaking down a plan of action into smaller objectives and using personnel and other resources to meet those objectives.
- * **Minimize Risk** – Taking appropriate actions to mitigate risk exposure to those impacted by the incident, including the community and first responders.

INITIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness, shall establish Command and Control and begin the process to develop a plan of action. Although awareness can begin while responding to an incident (e.g. radio calls and broadcasts), situational awareness best occurs after arrival on scene, when conditions are witnessed

firsthand. Generally, the person responsible for establishing Command and Control will declare themselves the Incident Commander (IC) and initiate the Incident Command System (ICS).

One of the primary responsibilities for the officer initiating Command and Control is the direction and guidance of personnel, which includes but is not limited to:

- Ensuring reasonable numbers of Designated Cover Officers (DCO) for both intermediate force and lethal cover options;

Note: Reverence for human life, the safety of the officers, and the public are the considerations in developing tactics and strategies to resolve critical incidents. Regarding lethal force, an essential goal of Command and Control includes managing the number of officers who are assigned lethal cover responsibilities. In the event of an officer-involved shooting, the reasonable management of lethal cover will help lessen both the number of officers who discharge their firearms and the number of rounds fired during the incident. Consequently, danger to the community may also be reduced by minimizing the number of rounds fired. Although guided by the person who has assumed Command and Control, the individual officer is ultimately responsible for articulating the reasonableness of their decision to draw, exhibit, and/or discharge their firearm.



The **PATROL** acronym stands for Planning, Assessment, Time, Redeployment and/or Containment, Other Resources, and Lines of Communication as illustrated above.



- Reducing over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities; and,
- Maintaining officer safety through personnel location and assignment.

INDIVIDUAL OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

The initial officers at the scene of any incident, at some level, are responsible for command and control. In addition to their initial assessment, individual officers must identify the IC, generally whomever is the most senior officer at that time, unless a supervisor is present. While taking appropriate action based on their assessments, officers must be ready for, and receptive to, direction and orders from the IC. Every officer plays a crucial role in the management and handling of critical incidents and must understand their role within the command and control system. Officers should be ready to deploy or re-deploy as necessary.

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

Concurrent with the goal of containment, officers must assess any immediate danger to the community and to initial responders. During the assessment, the IC must direct available personnel and coordinate appropriate resources to mitigate the threat.

After appropriate measures have been taken to mitigate risks and preserve human life, the officer who established command and control should update the responding supervisor, who will continue to develop the plan. The plan should include the assignment of tasks to available personnel and the organized use of available resources.

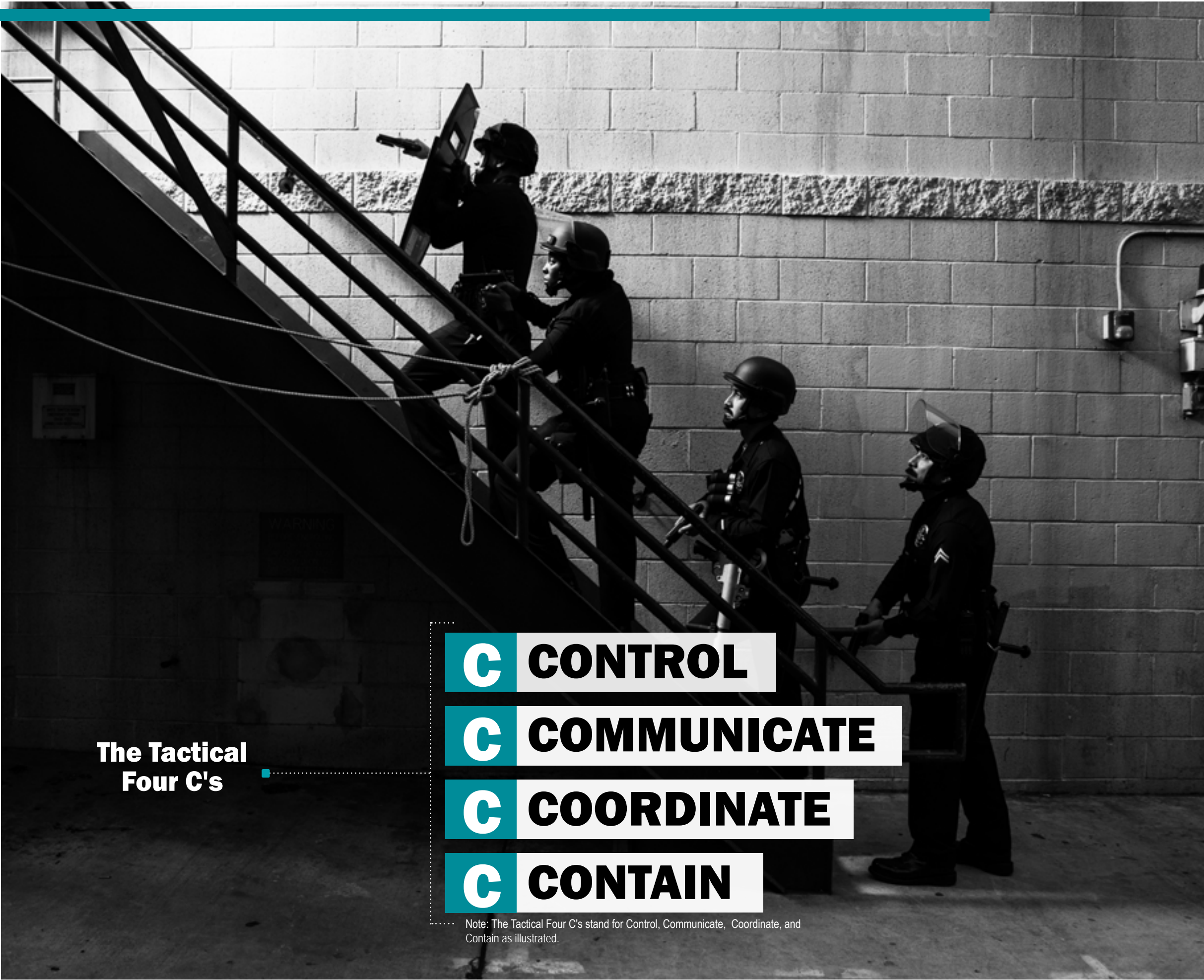
ESTABLISHING COMMAND AND CONTROL

Implementing command and control involves utilizing active leadership to use available resources, accomplish tasks, and minimize risk. Major events or incidents that require command and control include both everyday tactical situations up to natural disasters. Existing Department concepts, such as the ICS, can be used as tools to aid in establishing command and control, based on the type and complexity of the incident. Examples include the PATROL acronym and the Tactical Four C's.

SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibility for command and control lies with the senior officer or any officer on scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness. Supervisors shall take responsibility for exercising command and control when they arrive to the scene of an incident. Supervisors shall also declare themselves the IC until relieved by a higher authority. It is the expectation of this Department that the highest-ranking supervisor at scene assume the role of IC and communicate the transfer of command to all personnel involved.

In July 2018, the Department published the command and control Training Bulletin and in March 2019, implemented training on the Advanced Strategies of Command and Control (ASCC). As we move forward into 2020, the Department will remain focused on further refining the concept of command and control, while continuing to train officers on the ASCC. Critical concepts, such as the Designated Cover Officer, Tactical De-Escalation, and Active Leadership, will continue to be reinforced throughout the Department in an effort to prevent or minimize uses of force.



**The Tactical
Four C's**

C CONTROL

C COMMUNICATE

C COORDINATE

C CONTAIN

Note: The Tactical Four C's stand for Control, Communicate, Coordinate, and Contain as illustrated.

All officers at the scene of any incident, at some level, are responsible for command and control. In addition to their initial assessment, individual officers must identify the Incident Commander (IC) - or whomever is responsible for command and control at that time. While taking appropriate action based on their assessments, officers must be ready for, and receptive to, direction and orders from the IC. Every officer plays a crucial role in the management and handling of critical incidents and must understand their role within the command and control scheme. Officers should be ready to deploy or re-deploy as necessary.



Additional Officers/Units/Specialized Unit Request(s): If needed, officers working patrol can request additional resources to an incident. These resources can vary from incident to incident and are dependent on the circumstances of a specific event. Resources can include: Airship, K-9/Bloodhound, SWAT, Bomb Squad, Hazmat, Fire Department, MEU, Dive Team, Traffic, Mutual Aid (i.e. neighboring police departments), etc.



Debrief: After certain incidents (i.e. foot pursuits, vehicle pursuits, building searches, etc.) a debrief is held to discuss and evaluate the incident among involved personnel. The debrief is usually led by a supervisor or an involved senior officer.



Command Post (CP): A CP is sometimes created when there is a critical incident and coordination of resources is needed. The CP is established in a nearby, safe location as a meeting location for responding personnel and resources.

PATROL

PLANNING

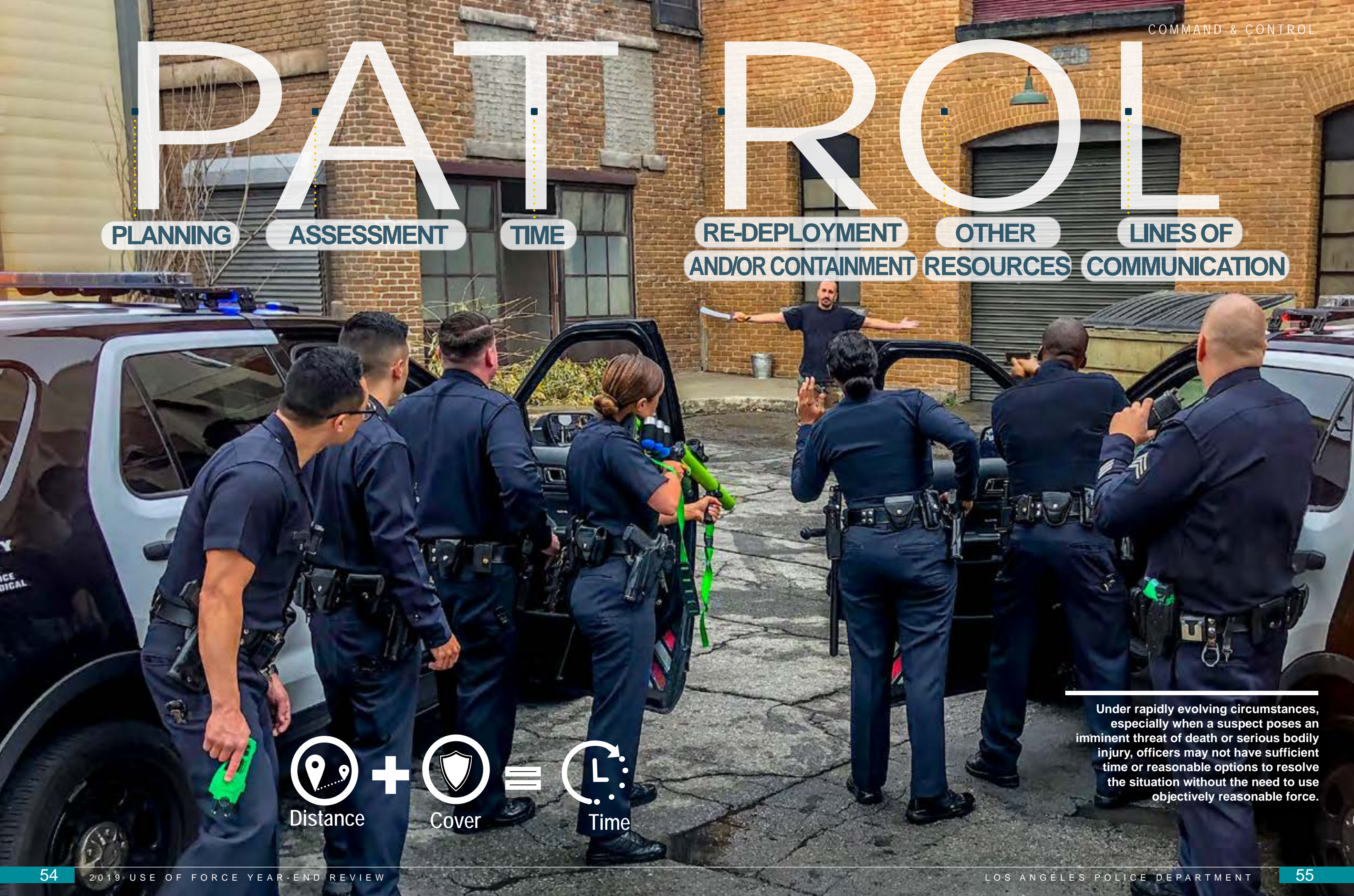
ASSESSMENT

TIME

RE-DEPLOYMENT
AND/OR CONTAINMENT

OTHER
RESOURCES

OTHER
RESOURCES
LINES OF
COMMUNICATION



Distance



Cover



Time

Under rapidly evolving circumstances, especially when a suspect poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, officers may not have sufficient time or reasonable options to resolve the situation without the need to use objectively reasonable force.



■ Tactical de-escalation involves the use of techniques to reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect and enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance or mitigate the need to use a higher level of force while maintaining control of the situation.

► DE-ESCALATION OPTIONS

- Asking open-ended questions
- Giving clear & direct orders
- Defusing
- Empathy
- Persuasion
- Personal appeal
- Redirecting
- Building rapport
- Deflection
- Verbal warnings
- Reasonable appeal
- Advisements

The Department's guiding value when using force shall always be the Reverence for Human Life. When a situation warrants the use of intermediate force, personnel when practicable, can utilize a variety of less-lethal force options to attempt to safely defuse a situation.

Less-lethal, or intermediate force options as defined by recent court decisions, shall not be used on a suspect or subject who is passively resisting or merely failing to comply with commands. Verbal threats of violence or mere non-compliance alone do not justify the use of less-lethal force. Personnel may use less-lethal force options when they have a reasonable belief that a suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest or poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.

Less-lethal devices can afford officers the opportunity to seek cover and maintain distance between themselves and suspects. The use of cover and distance are fundamental concepts that create time to allow for tactical decision-making. When officers are able to safely and effectively deploy less-lethal devices, the risk of injury to themselves, the suspect(s), and the public can be reduced. Less-lethal devices can also be effective tools to prevent the escalation of an incident to a higher, more serious level of force. The Department currently has a variety of less-lethal devices available to personnel for daily field operations and other tactical situations.

40-MILLIMETER (MM) LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

The Defense Technology Tactical Single Launcher Model 1425LA 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher is a tactical single-shot, 40mm launcher configured with a green stock and pistol grip, a rifled barrel, picatinny rail mounting system, and Department approved optics. The color green is consistent with the Department's color code system for less-lethal devices and signifies that the 40mm launcher is for the Less-Lethal 40mm eXact iMpacT round only. The 40mm eXact iMpacT round is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact, direct fire round consisting of a plastic body and a sponge nose. It can be identified by its silver metal case and blue sponge material nose. These sponge rounds are designed to be non-penetrating and upon striking a target distribute energy over a broad surface area. Due to the smokeless powder propellant, it has velocities that are extremely consistent.

Originally authorized for use only by Metropolitan Division, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher was later approved in a pilot program for deployment by patrol personnel in 2016 and 2017. The purpose of the pilot program was to evaluate the effectiveness and functionality of the device

in a patrol setting. In 2018, the Department authorized Department-wide use of the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher for all sworn personnel who have been trained in its use. At the conclusion of 2018, 7,256 sworn personnel have been trained to use the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher.

BEANBAG SHOTGUN

The Department's beanbag shotgun is a Remington 870 shotgun that has been reconfigured with a green slide handle and stock, rifled barrel, and side saddle ammunition holder. The color green is consistent with the Department's color code system for less-lethal devices and signifies that the beanbag shotgun is for use with the Less-Lethal LAPD Super-Sock Round only. The LAPD Super-Sock Round is a 12-gauge, clear-hulled cartridge, containing a shot-filled fabric bag. It can be identified by its clear plastic hull containing a yellow fabric bag. These rounds are designed to be non-penetrating and distribute energy over a broad surface area upon striking a target.

OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray is a chemical agent that is either extracted from cayenne pepper plants or produced by synthetic means. Oleoresin Capsicum spray primarily affects the eyes, the respiratory system, and the skin by generating an intense burning sensation. The mucous membranes may swell, causing uncontrollable coughing, gagging, and/or gasping. Oleoresin Capsicum spray can be an effective tool for law enforcement. However, it has proven to have varying degrees of effectiveness on individuals, with some even being unaffected or immune. Additionally, OC spray may contaminate enclosed areas, is susceptible to wind and other weather factors, and can have unintended effects on officers and/or the public in close proximity.

TASER

The Thomas A. Swift Electric Rifle (TASER) or Electronic Control Device (ECD), is a conducted electrical device that has the ability to cause neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI) of a subject. Neuro-muscular incapacitation is the involuntary stimulation of both the sensory and motor nerves, causing uncontrollable muscle contractions that inhibit a subject's ability to perform coordinated movement, thereby reducing the subject's ability to harm themselves or others. The Department issued TASER features a green body and removable black cartridge, which houses the probes and wires. The color green is consistent with the Department's color code system for less-lethal devices and signifies that the TASER is a less-lethal device. The current model of ECD deployed by the Department is the model X26P manufactured by Axon, previously known as Taser International. The X26P ECD

The Department constantly examines new, innovative, and more effective less-lethal systems to prevent volatile situations or suspects' actions from escalating.



has been in use since February 2015, and was an upgrade from previous ECD models. This model has the following improvements from the previous generation:

- Consistent performance and complete data capture due to a new all-digital architecture;
- Improved ergonomics; and,
- Green color coding for easy identification by officers and the community.

The TASER has three activation techniques, listed below:

Probe Mode: This is the most effective way to deploy the TASER and provides officers the ability to maintain distance from the intended target. This method utilizes the TASER cartridge to deploy two metal probes attached to wires towards a subject. Once both probes make contact with the subject, NMI is possible.

Drive-Stun/Direct-Stun: This method is used in close-quarters situations and requires the device to be brought into direct contact with the subject's body or clothing. As soon as the TASER is moved away from the subject's body, the energy being delivered to the subject stops. This feature may be used with or without a cartridge in place. If a cartridge is in place, the probes will deploy into the subject when the TASER is activated. The drive-stun mode generally will not cause NMI and is primarily a pain compliance option.

Three-Point Drive-Stun: This is a technique where a drive-stun is applied with a cartridge in place. After deploying the probes from the cartridge into the body of the subject at a minimum of two inches, the officer applies a drive-stun to an area of the body away from the probe impact site. The spread between the deployed probes and the area of the applied drive-stun is used to create NMI.

As of September 2015, all uniformed officers assigned to OO are required to carry a TASER on their person while working any field assignment (OO Order No. 4, dated September 21, 2015).

In 2016, the Department approved the use of a new redesigned TASER cartridge. This redesigned cartridge features 25-foot long probe wires which offer an additional 4-feet of deployment distance, a redesigned longer probe point to better penetrate clothing, and green exterior cartridge doors (blast door).

FN-303 LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

The FN-303 Less-Lethal Launcher is a semi-automatic, shoulder fired device that fires non-lethal munitions and liquids. The device is powered by compressed air to fire the projectiles, which are loaded into an attached 15-round drum magazine. The Department, with the approval of the BOPC, initiated a limited-time pilot program for the device in 2016. At the conclusion of the pilot program, the Department determined that additional testing and data gathering was necessary for a more comprehensive

analysis. In July 2017, the Department re-initiated the pilot program for two Divisions: Metropolitan Division and Custody Services Division. At the conclusion of 2018, the FN-303 Less-Lethal Launcher was recommended for deployment by both Metropolitan Division, K9 and SWAT. On November 2019, the Department approved the FN-303 Less-Lethal Launcher to be utilized by the Metropolitan Division (Metropolitan line platoons, K9, and SWAT) and Custody Services Division.

PEPPERBALL VKS LAUNCHER

The PepperBall Variable Kinetic System (VKS) Launcher is a less-lethal, semi-automatic shoulder device with a nomenclature comparable to that of a standard AR-15/M-4 carbine rifle. Powered by an internal air source, the VKS Launcher is able to deploy a variety of less-lethal projectiles at an accurate distance up to 120-150 feet. As of year-end 2019, the device has completed the evaluation stage and is now pending a review by the COP.

37-MILLIMETER PROJECTILE LAUNCHER

The 37mm Projectile Launcher is a less-lethal shoulder device that can fire various types of munitions. A rifled barrel, coupled with a calibrated sighting system such as a mounted optical sight or iron sighting system, makes the device highly accurate when delivering rounds to its intended target. When deployed by specially trained personnel from Metropolitan Division, typical munitions include blunt force and chemical agent ordinance.

The 37mm Projectile Launcher can also be deployed during incidents where the circumstances require a crowd to be dispersed when immediate action is necessary to stop violence and/or property damage and/or sufficient resources are not present to ensure public safety. Less-lethal munitions can be deployed by Metropolitan Division or specially trained personnel. Both groups may deploy 37mm non-target specific dispersal rounds.

BATON

A baton is an impact and/or control device used to push, move, or strike individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior. Currently, the Department authorizes three versions of the baton for Department-wide use: a collapsible baton, a side handle baton, and a collapsible side handle baton. In 2017, the Department transitioned to the Peacekeeper Rapid Containment Baton (RCB) collapsible baton as the preferred and standard-issued model. When compared to previous models, the Peacekeeper RCB has a more durable and functional design. Additionally, the Department authorizes a straight baton for Metropolitan Division personnel only.

LAPD BALLISTIC SHIELD

Ballistic shields had historically been deployed by specialized entities, such as Metropolitan Division. To provide additional resources for officers, the Department tested and evaluated several different ballistic shields. In 2016, the ASPIS X Level III Ballistic Shield, manufactured by Point Blank, was also approved for use by certified officers assigned to patrol operations.

TASER

The Thomas A. Swift Electric Rifle (TASER) or Electronic Control Device (ECD) is an Axon model X26P, which features a green body with removeable black cartridge that contains both wires and probes. The TASER induces neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI) or involuntary stimulation of the sensory and motor nerves to inhibit the subject's movements. The TASER has three activation techniques with the Probe Mode being the most effective technique, which when applied correctly will create NMI and maintains distance for officers. The TASER's maximum effective range is 25 feet.



40-MILLIMETER LESS LETHAL LAUNCHER

The 40-Millimeter (40mm) Less Lethal Launcher is a direct impact device that delivers a foam or sponge type round at the desired target. Originally authorized for use by Metropolitan Division, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), the 40mm Less Lethal Launcher was later approved for deployment by normal patrol functions in 2016. That year, the Department initiated a pilot program to evaluate the effectiveness and functionality of the device in a patrol setting. At the conclusion of the pilot program, the Department adopted the 40mm Less Lethal launcher and issued them to all patrol and traffic divisions. The 40mm Less Lethal Launcher's maximum effective range is 110 feet.



BEANBAG

The Department's Beanbag shotgun is a Remington 870 shotgun that has been reconfigured with a green forend and stock, rifled barrel and side saddle ammunition holder. The Beanbag shotgun ammunition is an LAPD Super-Sock 12-gauge round that can be identified by its clear-hulled plastic cartridge, containing a shot-filled fabric bag. The Beanbag shotgun's maximum effective range is 45 feet.



37-MILLIMETER PROJECTILE LAUNCHER

The 37-Millimeter Projectile Launcher is a less-lethal device that can fire various types of munitions (blunt force and chemical agents). The 37-Millimeter Projectile Launcher is normally deployed by Metropolitan Division or specially trained personnel and can be utilized for crowd dispersal. The 37-Millimeter Projectile Launcher's maximum effective range is 50 feet.



BATON

The baton is an impact/control device used to push, move or strike individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior. Currently, the Department authorizes three versions of the baton for Department-wide use: a collapsible baton, a side handle baton, and a collapsible side handle baton.

OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray is a chemical agent that is extracted from cayenne pepper plants or produced synthetically. OC primarily affects the eyes, respiratory system and skin by causing an intense burning sensation. OC has been proven to have varying degrees of effectiveness and can cause unintended effects to officers/public if deployed in enclosed areas. The OC's maximum effective range is 12 feet.

BOLA WRAP

An added less-lethal option for officers in the field.

The Department began pilot testing a remote restraint device, the BolaWrap 100, in 2019. The handheld device discharges an eight-foot tether at 513 feet per second to restrain a suspect from a range of 10-25 feet. The tool was developed to restrain subjects without injury and while still maintaining a safe distance between the suspect and the officer. The BolaWrap does not rely on pain compliance and is intended to be deployed early in an engagement.

BOLAWRAP 100 SPECIFICATIONS ¹	
Manufacturer	Wrap Technologies
Model	Bolawrap 100
Distance	10-25 feet
Cord	8-foot Kevlar cord
Strenght	380 lb
Dimensions	6 x 2.5 x 1 inches
Weight	Less than 12 ounces

¹Product specifications obtained through www.wraptechnologies.com

BALLISTIC SHIELD

An added element of cover for officers during tactical incidents.

Ballistic shields have historically been deployed by specialized entities, such as Metropolitan Division. To provide additional resources for officers, the Department tested and evaluated several different ballistic shields. In 2016, the ASPIS X Level III Ballistic Shield, manufactured by Point Blank, was also approved for use by certified officers assigned to patrol operations.

AN INSIDE LOOK AT K-9 PLATOON DEVELOPMENTS AND THE UOF



Prior to initiating a K-9 search, K-9 officers ensure that K-9 announcements and warnings are given to the public. The announcements and warnings are intended to notify persons within the search area of the intent to use a PSD. This is to afford suspects an opportunity to surrender and to give community members an opportunity to enter their homes, businesses and/or leave the area.

The PSDs are trained to take a bite hold on a suspect in response to movement that may constitute an aggressive, threatening or evasive action that poses a threat of harm to the PSD, the K-9 handler, other personnel or community members in the area.

suspects who are reasonably believed to be armed with a firearm or other deadly weapon, and in the search for firearms, and firearm-related evidence (i.e. ammunition, magazines, etc.).

There are currently 18 police officers assigned as K-9 handlers in the Metropolitan Division K-9 Platoon. Each of these 17 officers are assigned one Police Service Dog (PSD). Five of these officers are also assigned a second dog that is trained to detect firearms and firearm related evidence.

The Department's K-9 program is one of the few that trains and certifies its PSDs in the "find and bark" method. While the majority of police agencies utilize a "find and bite" method, the LAPD does not. In this method, the PSD will search an identified area and upon locating a suspect, the PSD will alert the K-9 handler by barking or other positive alert methods. The PSDs are trained to take a bite hold on a suspect in response to movement that may constitute an aggressive, threatening or evasive action that poses a threat of harm to the PSD, the K-9 handler, other personnel or community members in the area (The bite hold is considered a K-9 contact, which occurs when a person is bitten or injured by a deployed K-9). Training in this method is more labor intensive, however it has resulted in higher instances of finds and lower instances of K-9 contacts or bites as compared to other departments.

Metropolitan Division K-9 Platoon personnel are commonly used in instances where a suspect flees from officers and a perimeter is established to

contain the suspect in a designated area. Once containment is set, the Incident Commander coordinates the response of Metropolitan Division K-9 personnel. Upon arrival, K-9 personnel are briefed on the circumstances of the perimeter, the crime the suspect is wanted for and whether the suspect is armed. Once it is determined that the circumstances meet the established K-9 Deployment criteria a tactical plan is developed by the K-9 handler, with concurrence from the K-9 supervisor, and approval of the Incident Commander.

Prior to initiating a K-9 search, K-9 officers ensure that K-9 announcements and warnings are given. The announcements and warnings are intended to notify persons within the search area of the intent to use a PSD. This is to afford suspects an opportunity to surrender and to give community members an opportunity to enter their homes, businesses and/or leave the area. In situations where noise or perimeter size is a factor, officers will use amplified sound systems such as bullhorns or the public-address systems on Department vehicles or helicopters to make the announcement. The search announcement and warning is an additional attempt to de-escalate the situation, and encourage the suspect(s) to voluntarily surrender before the PSD is used.

The search announcement and warning is as follows:

"This is the Los Angeles Police Department; we are searching for a suspect and are preparing to use a police dog. For your safety, please go inside your home or business and stay inside until we have completed our search.

To the person or persons who are hiding from the police. Make your location known to us immediately. Put down all weapons, come out with your hands raised, and follow directions. If you do not, a police dog will be used to find you. When the dog finds you, do not move or you may be bitten. Surrender now and the dog will not be used."

As multiple announcements are made at various locations throughout the perimeter, the time, location, and who confirmed each announcement is documented. If there is no response from the suspect, and there is no indication that the suspect(s) are surrendering, the K-9 search will commence. The K-9 search team is comprised of the K-9 handler and his PSD, along with two to four additional officers, depending on the nature and circumstances presented by the search. All search team personnel are briefed on the tactical search plan and their specific roles during the

In November of 1979, two police officers recognized that the City and Department needed assistance with conducting searches for dangerous suspects. These searches often ended with suspects eluding detention despite the deployment of large numbers of personnel being utilized and community members being inconvenienced for extended periods of time.

In April of 1980, the Department approved the training of two dogs to be utilized in a one year pilot program within Operations-West Bureau. Within two short months, the achievements of these two dogs were so astounding that the one-year pilot program was declared a success. Over the last 39 years, the program has been formalized and expanded into the current Metropolitan

Division, K-9 Platoon. The K-9 Platoon now provides the Department with rapid access to search K-9's on a City-wide basis, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The mission of Metropolitan Division's K-9 Platoon is to support the Department's field and detective operations in the search for outstanding felony suspects, misdemeanor



the detection capabilities of the PSD. Additionally, the K-9 handler maintains the sole responsibility for the control and direction of their PSD.

When the PSD locates a suspect, the handler will recall the dog to their side and control. Verbal orders will then be given to the suspect to surrender and submit to arrest. If it is determined that the PSD has bitten or injured the suspect (K-9 contact), an ambulance is requested and the suspect is transported to a hospital for further evaluation and treatment. If the suspect is admitted to a hospital due to the injury from the K-9 contact, the incident is investigated as a Categorical Use of Force, and proper protocols are initiated.



search. The K-9 handler will also ensure that at least one team member is equipped with a less-lethal force option before the search begins. Multiple K-9 search teams may be utilized depending on the size, geography or other factors presented by the perimeter. As the K-9 utilizes its capabilities, the search team will continually look for evidence that could prove vital in pinpointing the suspect’s location or direction of travel. During the search, officers will also interview witnesses and attempt to locate surveillance cameras near the suspect’s direction of travel.

When a PSD is deployed, the K-9 handler is expected to exercise control in a manner that enhances the safety of the search team and community while efficiently utilizing

2015-2019 K-9 Deployments

Year	Deployments	Finds	Find Pct	Contacts	Contacts Pct	CUOF	CUOF Pct
2015	343	259	76%	66	26%	3	5%
2016	370	296	80%	79	27%	4	5%
2017	408	305	75%	69	23%	4	6%
2018	421	333	79%	81	24%	4	5%
2019	323	248	76.8%	61	24.6%	1	2%



2019 experienced the least number of K-9 Contacts and CUOFs in the last five years.

MEDICAL CARE

OF ARRESTEES

Upon the detention and transportation of an arrestee to a geographic area, a watch commander will visually inspect and inquire whether the arrestee has any medical conditions. Medical conditions declared by the arrestee are documented on the detention log, and are addressed prior to booking into the care and custody of either Custody Services Division (CSD) or the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Any medical conditions which are life-threatening, or require immediate emergency medical care are addressed by requesting the Los Angeles Fire Department who assess, treat, and/or transport the arrestee to the appropriate hospital. Medical conditions which are pre-existing, or non-life threatening are addressed at a detention facility by medical staff.

Once booking approval has been obtained by the arresting officer at the geographic Area, the arrestee is transported by officers to a detention facility, where the arrestee is provided the necessary medical treatment prior to being booked. While at the facility, arresting officers complete a standardized medical questionnaire. The questionnaire is utilized to identify and assess the arrestee's medical concerns, mental health status, use of prescribed medication, and substance abuse. All arrestees who exhibit objective symptoms of being under the influence of Phencyclidine (PCP), or who register a Gas Chromatography Intoximeter (GCI) of .30% or higher, must be examined by medical staff. Additionally, the questionnaire is used to document observations made by the arresting officers that describe the arrestee's level of impairment and any medical condition, along with documenting any injuries or medical history that may require the arrestee to receive an increased level of care.

Onsite Medical Services Division (MSD) staff examine any arrestee who reports or displays the need for medical treatment. The

staff utilize the medical questionnaire along with an in-person assessment to conduct an evaluation of the arrestee. An arrestee who has medications for a pre-existing condition may have their medications stored with MSD. Any medications brought into the detention facility must be inspected by staff prior to booking. If the arrestee's medication is unable to be dispensed by medical staff, the medicine is itemized and stored with the arrestee's personal property package. If the arrestee requires medication which is not available at the dispensary or if the level of care the arrestee needs is greater than what the onsite facility can provide, the arrestee is transferred to a contract hospital or county jail for further treatment. If the treating physician at a contract hospital clears the arrestee for booking, a secondary evaluation at the detention facility is conducted. Medical Services Division will then continue to monitor the level of care the arrestee is provided until transferred to another facility.

After the MSD staff has cleared the arrestee for booking, arresting officers will present the arrestee and the booking paperwork to staff from CSD. All documents are reviewed and an additional evaluation by CSD staff is completed to determine if any special housing arrangements are required for the arrestee. Once the arrestee is accepted by the detention facility, CSD personnel conduct in-person welfare checks on the arrestee at a minimum of once every 30 minutes.

While in custody, arrestees with medical conditions are seen by MSD staff during Sick-Call twice per day. Personnel assigned to CSD document the date and times Sick-Calls were conducted each day. Medical Service Division staff also use this time to address any new medical concerns that appear while the arrestee is in custody at the facility. Those arrestees requesting medical attention during Sick-Call are evaluated by a physician.



ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

TECHNOLOGY BASED PLATFORM FOR ACCOUNTABILITY

The Digital In-Car Video System (DICVS) platform was the first of two camera systems deployed by the Department and was initially introduced in Southeast Area in 2010. Efforts to expand the Department's video capability resulted in the implementation of Body Worn Video (BWV) cameras to all uniformed personnel working field assignments in patrol functions. These camera platforms have proven to be powerful policing tools that enhance community relations through transparency, improve both operational and administrative oversight, and assist in more effectively resolving criminal matters.

The release of DICVS and BWV footage along with other video sources following critical incidents was approved and implemented on April 13, 2018 by the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC) and Chief of Police (COP). The policy on Critical Incident Video Release authorizes the public release of video recordings that capture critical incidents involving LAPD officers. The videos are mandated to be released within 45 days of the date of incident unless the BOPC or the COP determines that either an earlier or later release is warranted.

The public release of video is contingent on certain privacy and legal considerations. When such factors are a cause for concern, a three-member panel, comprised of the COP and the two BOPC Commissioners that are designated liaisons for video release, must unanimously determine to delay the release for a 14-day period, after which that decision must be re-assessed. If the delayed release continues for more than 28 days, the matter shall be placed on the agenda for the next regularly scheduled BOPC meeting for consideration of the continued justification for delay, as well as an anticipated time frame for release. The BOPC shall make the decision to release or continue the delay, and the video imagery in question shall be released as soon as the purpose for the delay has been resolved.

Although the Department has incorporated video and audio evidence in the investigative, review, and adjudication processes of internal investigations for many years, it should be noted that the legal basis used to determine the lawfulness of an officer's actions during a UOF incident still remains the standard of objective reasonableness, as detailed in *Graham v. Connor* 490 U.S. 386 (1989). As such, events captured on DICVS and/or BWV are only one source of evidence and should not be used as the sole factor in determining the lawfulness of an officer's actions.

To date, both video-based platforms have continued to be instrumental in daily police activities and serve the interest



Fact: In 2019, LAPD generated a total of 4,322,978 individual body worn videos and generated a total of 894,785 hours of video for the entire year.

of all stakeholders. The technology platform continues to be updated and enhanced with the goal of achieving integration of both DICVS and BWV video systems into one interface.

DEPARTMENT POLICY AND REQUIREMENTS OF DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO

The Department's implementation of the digital in-car video and body worn video cameras are for the facilitation of evidence documentation, increased accountability, and transparency with members of the public.

AND BODY WORN CAMERA

The Los Angeles Police Department currently deploys two types of video recording devices in field operations, the Digital In-Car Video System (DICVS) and the Body Worn Video (BWV) camera. Both devices and their related software serve a crucial role in streamlining data collection and evidence sharing. With the sheer number of DICVS and BWV cameras in use, the capabilities of the Department's digital evidence-management systems have become increasingly important. The effective management of the ever-growing repository of digital evidence is critical given that the overriding goal of these systems is to increase transparency while simultaneously assisting the Department and its personnel in the performance of their duties. In addition, these platforms have facilitated the Department's initiative to release video recordings as part of the Critical Incident Video Release, which is used to enhance transparency and build public trust. It is also the goal of the Department to utilize these platforms to enhance accountability, deter criminal activity and uncooperative behavior, assist in resolving personnel complaints and to provide information for officer training and improvement.

DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO SYSTEM (DICVS): BACKGROUND, POLICY, AND CAPABILITIES

The DICVS program provides digital video and audio monitoring between officers and citizens. In effect, the DICVS assists officers in providing accurate depictions of events for courtroom testimony by capturing recordings of crimes in progress, the aftermath of crimes, and/or statements from suspects, victims, and witnesses.

Audio recordings are obtained through wireless microphones (linked to the video system) that are worn on the officer's person. The activation of the wireless microphone simultaneously activates the camera system with the push of a button. Two fixed video cameras are positioned on the interior of patrol vehicles: one forward facing inside the windshield and a second mounted to the ceiling in the rear passenger compartment. When the emergency light bar on a patrol vehicle is activated for more than eight seconds, the DICVS automatically begins recording. Officers can also manually activate the camera system utilizing the touch screen monitor inside the cabin of the vehicle.

The DICVS video and audio recordings are stored digitally and cannot be manipulated, altered, or deleted. Video footage from DICVS can be immediately viewed on a monitor within the patrol vehicle or once uploaded, may be viewed later on any computer that is connected to the Department's Local Area Network.

Prior to use and deployment, field personnel must complete the Department's DICVS training on the proper use, maintenance, and activation of the system. Supervisors are required to ensure that subordinates adhere to Department DICVS policy and procedures

by providing the necessary guidance, training, and direction commensurate with both mandatory and proactive implementation standards. Each geographic Bureau is staffed with personnel whose sole job function is to conduct regular audits of both the DICV and BWV to ensure proper adherence to Department policy. The DICVS program policy requires that officers activate DICVS during the initiation of the following activities (Special Order No. 45 - dated October 20, 2009):

- All vehicle stops;
- All Code 3 responses and pursuits;
- All suspect transports
- All pedestrian stops (when practicable); and,
- Any other occasion when, in the officer's judgement, it would be beneficial to do so. This may include, but is not limited to, stops and detentions, crimes in progress when recording is reasonably feasible, Mobile Field Force situations, or any situation, condition, or event presenting the potential for injury, loss of life, damage to property, or any potential risk-management issue.

Exception: Exigent circumstances that preclude officers from the immediate activation of DICVS. Each exception will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

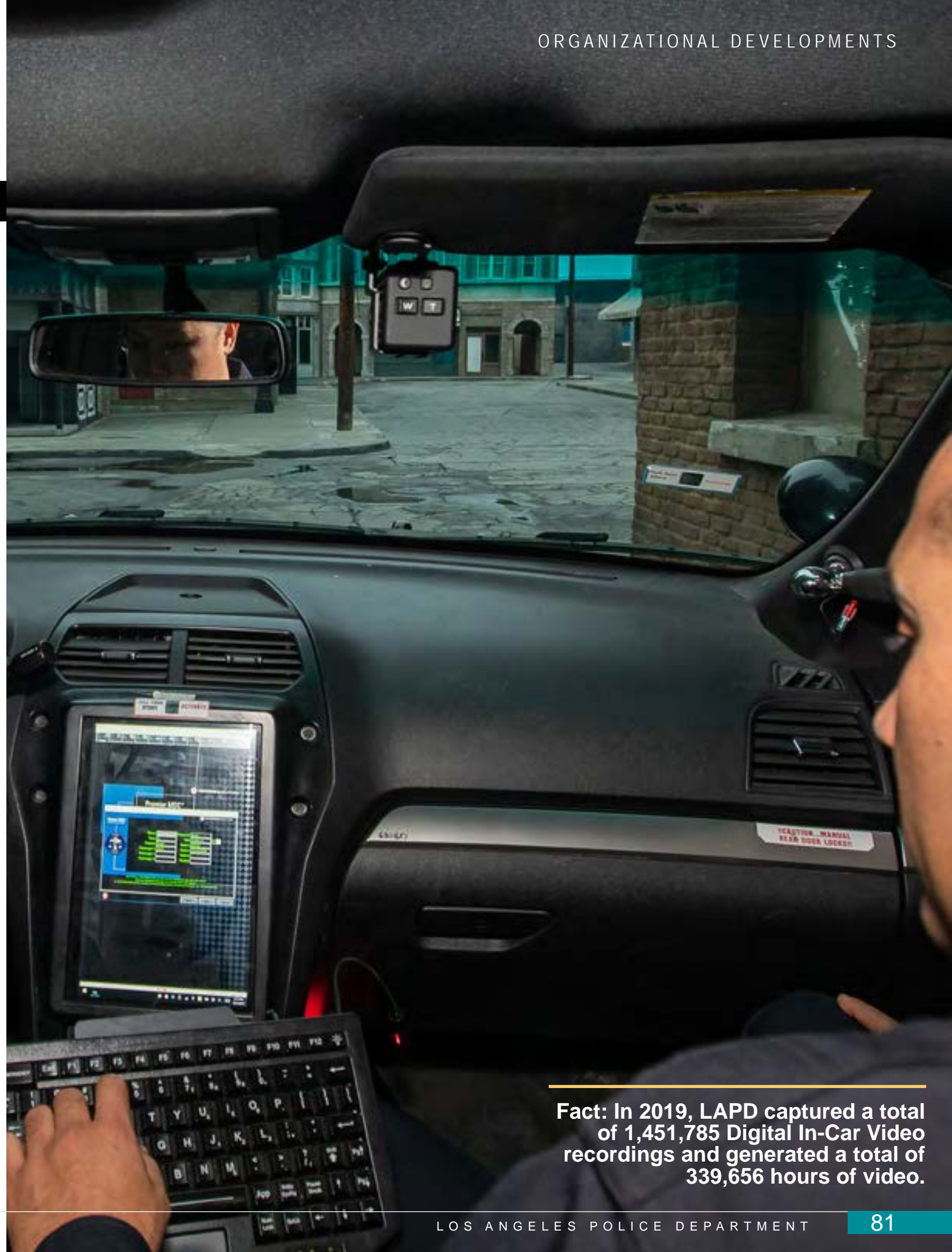
Activation of the front DICVS camera shall remain in effect until the entire incident has stabilized or field contact has ended. The rear camera shall remain activated until the suspect (rear passenger) has exited the vehicle.

BODY WORN VIDEO (BWV): EXPECTATIONS AND SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Consistent with the objectives of DICVS, the Department's Body Worn Video (BWV) program was instituted to enhance:

- Police operations and safety;
- Police reporting;
- Officer accountability;
- Investigation and resolution of personnel complaints, and;
- Documentation of evidence for criminal prosecution.

BWV equipment generally consists of a body-mounted camera with a built-in microphone and a separate handheld viewing device. The BWV camera is worn facing forward, on the outside of the uniform. The BWV recordings are stored digitally on the camera's internal memory and can be viewed on the separate handheld viewing device or any computer connected to the Department's Local Area Network. The recordings cannot be manipulated, altered, or deleted.



Fact: In 2019, LAPD captured a total of 1,451,785 Digital In-Car Video recordings and generated a total of 339,656 hours of video.

Prior to usage and deployment in the field, Department personnel assigned BWV must complete the Department's training on the proper use, maintenance, and activation criteria. Supervisors are required to ensure that subordinates adhere to Department BWV policy and procedures by providing the necessary guidance, training, and direction commensurate with both mandatory and proactive implementation standards. Each geographic Bureau is staffed with personnel whose sole job function is to conduct regular audits of both the DICV and BWV to ensure proper adherence to Department policy.

Absent exigent circumstances that preclude the immediate activation of BWV (in which case activation is required when safe and practicable), officers are required to record any investigative or enforcement activity involving a member of the public, including all:

- Vehicle stops;
- Pedestrian stops (including officer-initiated consensual encounters);
- Calls for service;
- Code 3 responses (including vehicle pursuits);
- Foot pursuits;
- Searches;
- Arrests;
- Uses of force;
- In-custody transports;
- Witness and victim interviews;
- Crowd management and control involving enforcement or investigative contacts; and,
- Other investigative or enforcement activities where, in an officer's judgment, a video recording would assist in the investigation or prosecution of a crime or when a recording of an encounter would assist in documenting the incident for a later investigation or review.

The BWV shall continue recording until the investigative or enforcement activity has concluded. If enforcement or investigative activity resumes, officers are required to re-activate the BWV device and resume recording.

Officers are encouraged to inform individuals that they are being recorded when feasible, however, consent is not required when the officer is lawfully in an area where the recording takes place. In addition, officers are not required to play back BWV recordings for review by members of the public.

If an officer is involved in a Categorical Use of Force (CUOF), they shall not review any BWV footage until authorized by the assigned FID investigator. Prior to being interviewed by FID and upon the approval of the assigned FID supervisor, the involved officer shall review the footage, and any other relevant recording (including DICVS footage). Once approved, the officer may review the videos with an employee representative or attorney without FID being present. The separating and monitoring of officers involved in a CUOF shall be maintained during the review of BWV recordings, consequently video review shall not occur jointly among other involved employees.

Supervisors assigned to monitor any officer(s) involved in a CUOF must take possession of the concerned employee's BWV equipment, ensure the device is and remains powered off, and maintains custody of the equipment until transferred to FID personnel.

Supervisors investigating NCUOF incidents shall, allow involved officers to review their BWV recordings and if deemed necessary, other BWV recordings to ensure complete and accurate reports and documentation of the incident.

By the end of 2018, all LAPD geographical Areas, traffic divisions and Metropolitan Division were equipped with and deploying BWV.

Note: Department policy requires both the DICVS and Body Worn Video systems to be deployed while in the field and activated based on their individual criteria.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Department's BWV program is fully funded by an annual allocation from the City's General Fund and is currently contracted with Axon. The BWV program continues to enhance crime-fighting capabilities, police accountability, and police-community relationships. Future plans to integrate both DICVS and BWV video sources into one interface will further facilitate data gathering, accessibility, and mission effectiveness for the Department as a whole.

The implementation of technology based video recordings in the City was established primarily to further the Department's community policing efforts by promoting accountability and to build public trust by being transparent.



CRITICAL INCIDENT COMMUNITY BRIEFINGS

The BWV video and audio recordings are stored digitally on the BWV camera and can be viewed on a handheld viewing device or an authorized computer. In 2018, The Department began to release video recordings of critical incidents between officers and the public. These Critical Incident Review Briefings provide the community with any relevant video pertaining to the issue at hand.

INCREASING TRANSPARENCY



Administrative Order No. 6 (2018), adopted by the BOPC, set forth the standards and criteria for the public release of video recordings that capture critical incidents involving LAPD officers. The order took into consideration the public's interest in transparency and police accountability, as well as the privacy interests of the individuals depicted in the videos. At the same time, there is consideration for the preservation of the integrity of the related investigations.

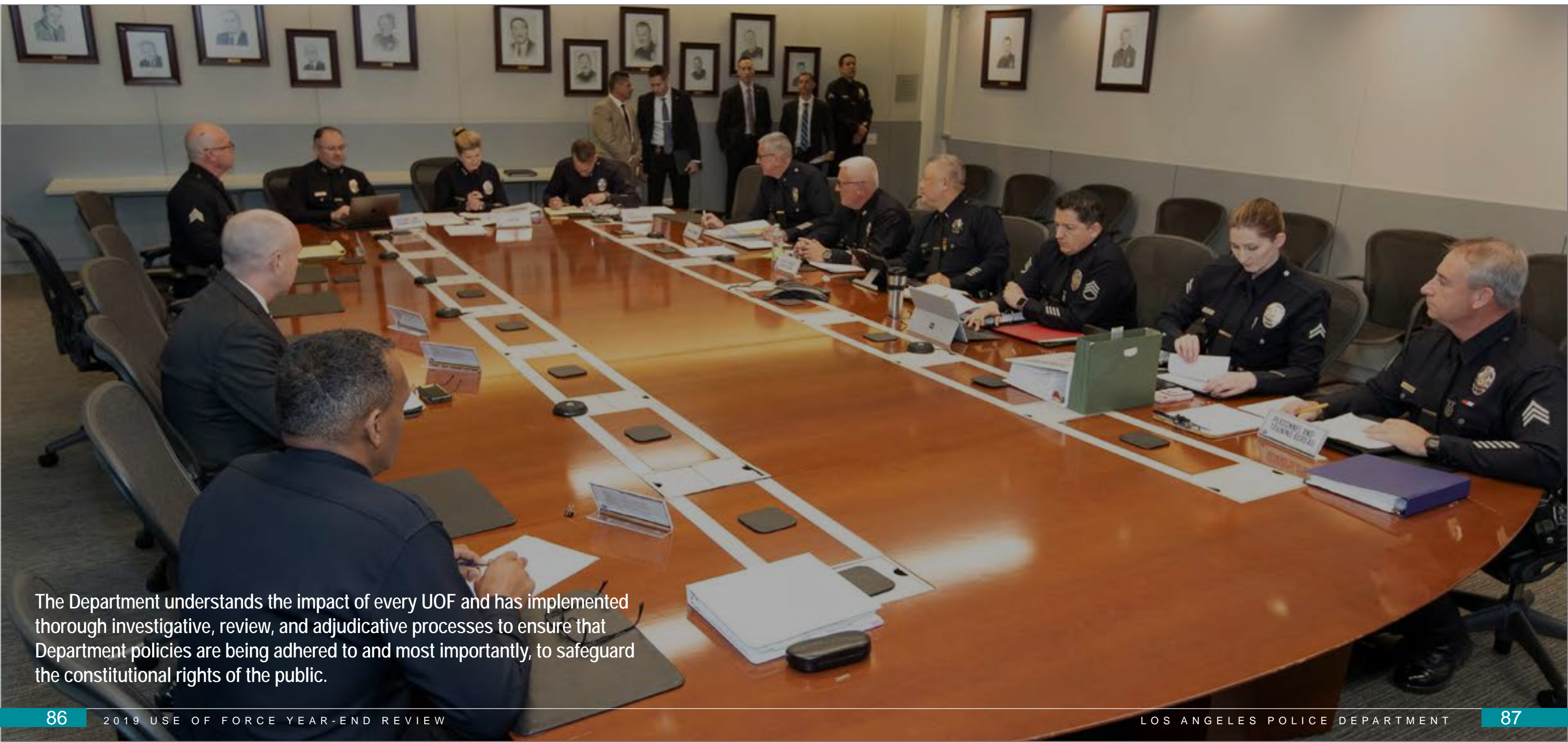
Since the first video release on June 20, 2018, Critical Incident Community Briefings have generated approximately 2.5 million views with a combined watch time of 32 million minutes. In 2019, 36 videos have been released and have already generated over 701,000 views. These analytics reinforce part of the purpose of this policy, which states, "The people of Los Angeles have an undeniable

interest in being informed, in a timely fashion and based on the most accurate information available, about how their police department conducts its business, especially where officers use lethal force or where the use of force by the police result in the death or serious injury of a civilian."

Moving toward the future, the release of these videos will aid in transparency. The videos will also provide a training forum to improve upon our tactics in dealing with incidents that have an impact upon the lives of the people that we have sworn to protect and to serve.

INVESTIGATION, REVIEW, AND ADJUDICATION PROCESS

FOR USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS



The Department understands the impact of every UOF and has implemented thorough investigative, review, and adjudicative processes to ensure that Department policies are being adhered to and most importantly, to safeguard the constitutional rights of the public.



NON-CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE

THE PROCESS IN REVIEW

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

The adjudication process for NCUOF incidents differs with respect to the chain of investigation, review, analysis, and adoption of findings compared to CUOF incidents. Nonetheless, the implementation of highly precise, systematic, and proficient levels of review ensures that all NCUOF cases receive a high degree of evaluation and proper adjudication by the Department.

Investigation of a NCUOF Level I Incident

Supervisors are required to record non-Department witness statements, document/photograph injuries and obtain medical treatment (when applicable) of involved suspect(s) or employee(s), and acquire photographs of the NCUOF incident scene.

Investigation of a NCUOF Level II Incident

The process for documenting/reporting Level II incidents shall mirror that of a Level I incident, with the following exceptions:

- Recording non-Department employee witnesses;
- The requirement for an "Incident Overview" is eliminated; and,
- The requirement to document any suspect and witness statements in the narrative of the NCUOF report is eliminated.

The related crime and/or arrest report or Employee's Report will serve as documentation of statements for the subject of the UOF, witnesses, and involved Department employees. Any discrepancies between statements shall still be addressed in "Investigating Supervisor's Notes."

Note: Discrepancies that constitute a substantial conflict between witness or suspect accounts and the involved employee(s) account shall be reported as a Level I incident.

Watch Commander Responsibility

As part of the Watch Commander's evaluation of the NCUOF incident, they shall:

- Evaluate whether or not the applications of force used were objectively reasonable and consistent with actions reported by the involved Department employee(s), ensuring that all relevant tactical actions, UOF application(s) and policy issues are addressed.

Note: The Watch Commander/OIC shall evaluate the force that was used, not the force options that could have been considered.

- Ensure that all supervisors are interviewed regarding their conduct at the scene during the incident; and,
- Evaluate the actions of each of these supervisors.

Commanding Officer Responsibility

Upon receipt of a NCUOF investigation, the CO of the concerned Bureau/Area/Division shall:

- Utilize the Area/Division Training Coordinator to evaluate the incident;
- Contact subject matter experts (e.g. Training Division) to obtain additional information, as needed;
- Review all reports and make a recommendation on the disposition; and,
- Notify the employee of CIRD's final disposition as soon as practicable.

Commanding Officer, CIRD Responsibility

The Director of OSS is the Department's review authority for the administrative review of all UOF incidents. For NCUOF incidents, that authority is generally exercised through the CO of CIRD, who shall:

- Review the NCUOF investigation and all related reports to ensure compliance with Department policy and procedure; and,
- Approve or disapprove the recommended disposition and provide a written rationale for any finding that differs from that of the Bureau CO.
- Retain the original Non-Categorical Use of Force Internal Process Report and copies of all related reports; and,
- Forward a copy of the completed Internal Process Report to the bureau commanding officer.

If the Commanding Officer, Critical Incident Review Division, requires further information prior to adjudication, such a request shall be submitted to the employee's bureau commanding officer.

Post-Adjudication Procedures

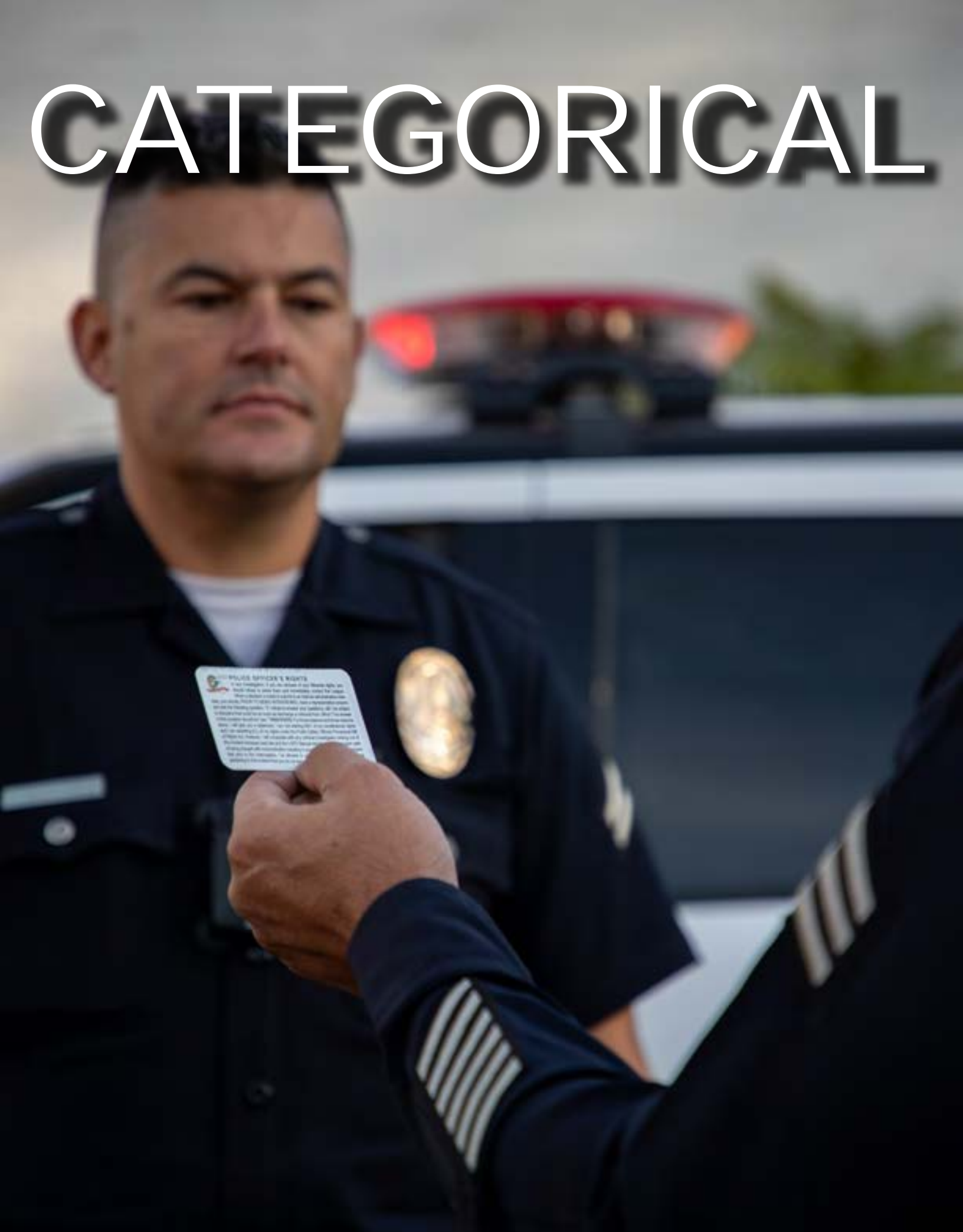
Following adjudication of a NCUOF incident, the following shall occur:

- Recordation of training into the concerned employee's TEAMS II Report; and,
- If applicable, directed training for issues or deficiencies identified from the incident, and/or initiation of a personnel complaint.

NON-CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE USE OF FORCE REVIEW PROCESS





CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE

THE PROCESS IN REVIEW

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

The Department, like all other law enforcement agencies, is mandated by law to oversee and investigate all UOF incidents by its officers. The adjudication process for CUOF incidents involves a precise and systematic process with specific procedures. Officer involved shootings (OIS), for example, take on a different level of investigation and review compared to NCUOF incidents. Unlike NCUOF incidents, all CUOF incidents are followed by a formal adjudication process consisting of a comprehensive investigation, a thorough analysis of the force used by a Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB) (does not apply to Animal Shootings and UD's), recommended findings presented by the UOFRB to the COP, recommended findings by the COP to the BOPC, and the final adopted findings imposed by the BOPC.

PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT

Immediately after a CUOF incident occurs, specifically an OIS, a Department supervisor will take a Public Safety Statement (PSS) from substantially involved personnel (SIP). The PSS is a cursory statement of what occurred in order to address public safety concerns. After obtaining sufficient information, the supervisor shall immediately cause the individual separation of SIP and/or other witness employees and order them not to discuss the incident with anyone other than the assigned investigators and/or the employee's representative(s).

SEPARATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONNEL

After the PSS has been obtained and all public safety concerns have been addressed (e.g., establishing a perimeter, protecting the crime scene, locating witnesses/victims/suspects/injured bystanders/evidence, managing the response of additional resources, etc.), the Incident Commander shall ensure that all SIP's and witness employees are transported individually by supervisors to the location of the FID interview as soon as practicable.

DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES

Department Operations Center (DOC) is responsible for making the following notifications within 20 minutes of being notified by the Area Watch Commander/Incident Commander that a CUOF incident has occurred:

- Force Investigation Division (FID);
- Family Liaison Unit;

- Office of the COP or his designee;
- Office of Operations;
- Office of Support Services;
- Chief of Staff; and,
- Office of the Inspector General (acting on behalf of the BOPC).

As soon as possible after being notified of a CUOF incident, but not required within 20 minutes, the DOC is responsible for making notifications to the following entities:

- Media Relations Division;
- Commanding Officer, Emergency Services Division;
- Commanding Officer, Professional Standards Bureau;
- Involved employee(s) Commanding Officer;
- Constitutional Policy and Policing;
- Community Engagement Group;
- Risk Management Legal Affairs Group;
- Legal Affairs Division; and,
- Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office (for those cases identified in the roll out protocol governing such notifications).

INITIAL NOTIFICATION AND CALL-OUT PROCEDURES

Currently, the DOC notifies the on-call FID Officer-in-Charge (OIC) that a CUOF incident has occurred. The FID OIC then coordinates for FID personnel to respond to the scene within one hour of notification. The first arriving FID investigator ensures that on-scene personnel have secured the crimes scene(s), generated crime scene logs and have established a perimeter.

FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Upon arrival at the scene of a CUOF incident, FID personnel assume responsibility of the overall investigation. As part of the investigation, FID personnel conduct interviews of all involved parties, locate and collect evidence, manage crime scenes, coordinate the acquisition of photographs, and liaise with other relevant Department and non-Department entities.

On August 22, 2004, FID was established as the Department entity responsible for the administrative investigation of all UOF incidents determined to be "Categorical," as defined in the Federal Consent Decree. Force Investigation Division is comprised of four key components; the Administrative / Criminal



Section, the Criminal Apprehension Team, the Investigative Support Unit, and the Investigative Support Section.

Resources Utilized by FID

Depending upon the type of CUOF incident, the following Department resources may be utilized:

- Command Post Unit;
- Forensic Science Division (FSD), comprised of Field Investigation, Firearms Analysis, Narcotics Analysis, Quality Assurance, Questioned Documents, Serology/DNA, Toxicology and Trace Analysis Units;
- Technical Investigation Division (TID) comprised of the Electronics, Latent Print, Photography, and Polygraph Units; and,
- Air Support Division (aerial photographs).

Additionally, the following Department and/or outside entities may respond:

- Media Relations Division;
- Robbery Homicide Division;
- Office of the Inspector General;
- Officer Representation Section;
- Los Angeles Police Protective League;
- Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office;
 - Justice System Integrity Division;
 - Crimes Against Police Officers Section (CAPOS);
- Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner.

Investigative Procedures & Guidelines Following the Field Investigation

Force Investigation Division is obligated to complete the investigation and forward the case to CIRD within 240 days of the date of the CUOF incident date. If necessary, FID investigators may conduct additional investigative inquiries, as requested by the COP or the BOPC. To ensure that a CUOF is properly reviewed and adjudicated in a timely manner, the COP shall submit all CUOF recommended administrative findings to the BOPC within 60 calendar days prior to the administrative statute date, unless sufficient cause exists for an extension of that deadline. Grounds for such extension are as follows:

- 1) The FID investigation has not been completed within 125 calendar days prior to the administrative statute date, causing a delay in the review and the UOFRB process; or,
- 2) CIRD; the Director, OSS; or the COP identifies a need for additional or supplemental investigation.

INCLUSION OF OTHER INVESTIGATIVE ENTITIES

During the initial investigation, evidence and/or other facts about the incident may emerge, warranting joint investigations amongst several investigative entities. Force Investigation



Division typically identifies the need to involve other entities during the preliminary notification of the CUOF by on-scene supervisors or during their initial on-scene investigation. Factors that would impact the decision to involve other investigative entities include, but are not limited to, the death of, or serious bodily injury sustained by a police officer as a result of the suspect's actions, the identification of a Department employee as the victim of a crime directly related to the incident being investigated, or allegations of officer involved serious misconduct. In such events, the Department may involve the following:

- Robbery-Homicide Division;
- Internal Affairs Group; and,
- Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, CAPOS.

Forensic Science Division & Technical Investigation Division

Forensic Sciences Division and TID include the Criminalistics Laboratory and the Technical Laboratory. In the broadest sense, FSD and TID's functions are to facilitate the collection, comparison, and interpretation of all types of physical evidence found at crime scenes, or collected from suspects and victims, and to provide expert testimony in these areas.

The Criminalistics Laboratory is a part of the Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center at the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory. The 180,000 square foot forensic science facility is located on the campus of California State University, Los Angeles. The facility is shared by the Department, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, California State University, Los Angeles, the California Forensic Science Institute, and the California Criminalistics Institute. The Criminalistics Laboratory is comprised of the Field Investigation Unit, Firearm Analysis Unit, Narcotics Analysis Unit, Quality Assurance Unit, Questioned Documents Unit, Serology/DNA Unit, and the

Toxicology and Trace Analysis Unit. The Technical Laboratory encompasses the Electronics, Latent Print, Photography and Polygraph Units.

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES

There are four specific situations that Department employees may be involved in that generate a mandated referral to BSS. These situations include OIS incidents, CUOF incidents (other than OIS incidents), blood-borne pathogen exposure, and military deployment. Appointments are arranged by the employee's CO and are conducted on-duty.

Any officer who is involved in an OIS is required to attend three mandatory, on-duty sessions with BSS. The first session is generally scheduled within 72 hours of the incident, or as soon as practicable. The second session takes place approximately four to eight weeks after the incident. The last session is scheduled just before or after the UOFRB has concluded.

The officer must attend the first BSS session prior to returning to full duty.

72-HOUR BRIEFING

Within 72-Hours of an OIS (or other significant CUOF incident wherein a briefing is deemed necessary by the COP), an initial briefing is scheduled for the COP and other concerned command staff members. During the briefing, FID provides a preliminary presentation of the incident and answers questions by the COP and attending staff members. Although the briefing is an initial assessment of the incident based on preliminary information, many basic facts are available at this stage. The objective of the briefing is to address issues that require immediate Department attention. The involved employees of the incident do not attend the briefing.

Within 72-Hours of an OIS, an initial briefing is scheduled for the COP and other concerned command staff members. During the briefing, FID provides a preliminary presentation of the incident and answers questions by the COP and attending staff members.

GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE

General Training Updates are mandatory training sessions for all substantially involved personnel following a CUOF incident. The GTU is generally completed within two weeks of an incident and prior to the employee returning to field duty. There are six mandatory topics in addition to any other concerns addressed by the COP, the concerned Area CO, CIRD, and/or PTB:

- Use of Force Policy;
- Reverence for Human Life;
- Tactical De-Escalation Techniques;
- Command and Control;
- Equipment Required/Maintained; and,
- Reality-Based Training/FOS (only if the employee discharged his or her firearm during an OIS other than an Unintentional Discharge).

In 2017, TD was tasked with the responsibility of conducting GTUs for all CUOF incidents. Prior to TD assuming responsibility of the GTU instruction, Area training coordinators completed the required training. General Training Update sessions are administered by instructors from TD, with assistance of training unit personnel from the concerned Area and Bureau. In addition to facilitating the actual training, TD is responsible for documentation and tracking of employees who did not attend the training due to valid temporary exemptions (e.g. on-leave due to injury, scheduled vacation, etc.).

Statute of Limitations for Adjudication

To ensure that CUOF incidents are properly reviewed and adjudicated in a timely manner, time limitations are implemented for various levels of investigation and review. These include:

- The statute date, or completion date for the entire process, which is one year from the CUOF incident date (or the date the incident is reported to a Department supervisor); incident is reported to a Department supervisor);
- FID's completion of the entire CUOF incident, which is within 240 calendar days from the date of incident (or the date the incident is reported to a Department supervisor); and,
- The COP's recommended findings, which shall be submitted to the BOPC within 60 calendar days prior to the administrative statute date.



Upon completion of FID's investigation of a CUOF incident, CIRD receives and completes a comprehensive review and analysis of the incident. Critical Incident Review Division then schedules a UOFRB.

Factors Considered in Determining Appropriate Findings
In determining the proper adjudication for a CUOF incident, the following sections are extensively evaluated by all levels of review (including the UOFRB, the COP, the OIG, and the BOPC):

- **Tactics:** Was the officer's tactical decision making appropriate before and during the incident? Were his/her actions considered a substantial deviation from Department policy and training and if so, was that deviation justifiable?
- **Drawing/Exhibiting:** Did the officer have a reasonable belief that the tactical situation could potentially escalate to the point where deadly force may be justified?
- **Use of Force:** Was the officer's force objectively reasonable and carried out in accordance with the Department's UOF policy?

TACTICS

Findings	Outcome
Tactical Debrief	Tactical Debrief
Administrative Disapproval	Tactical Debrief and one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extensive Retraining;• Notice to Correct Deficiencies; and/or,• Personnel Complaint.

DRAWING/EXHIBITING OF FIREARM

Findings	Outcome
In Policy/No Further Action	Tactical Debrief
Administrative Disapproval/ Out of Policy	Tactical Debrief and one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extensive Retraining;• Notice to Correct Deficiencies; and/or,• Personnel Complaint.

USE OF FORCE

Findings	Outcome
In Policy/No Further Action	Tactical Debrief
Administrative Disapproval/ Out of Policy	Tactical Debrief and one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extensive Retraining;• Notice to Correct Deficiencies; and/or,• Personnel Complaint.

Note: Per Department Manual 3/792.10, a finding of Administrative Disapproval in any area will result in one or more of the following:

- Extensive Retraining;
- Notice to Correct Deficiencies; and/or,
- Personnel Complaint.

USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD

The UOFRB consists of a representative from each of the following entities:

- Office of Support Services (Chair);
- Representative from the respective Office;
- Personnel and Training Bureau;
- Representative from the concerned geographic or specialized Bureau; and,
- Peer member (similar rank of the substantially involved personnel).

Additionally, a representative from the OIG is present at the UOFRB in an oversight capacity.

Force Investigation Division personnel presents information and analysis regarding the facts of the incident and subsequent investigation to the UOFRB. The CO of the concerned substantially involved employee also attends and offers his/her assessment of the incident and recommendations regarding Tactics, Drawing and Exhibiting and Use of Force. After careful examination, the UOFRB makes its recommendations of the findings and forwards them to the COP for consideration.

CHIEF OF POLICE

Force Investigation Division personnel presents information and analysis regarding the facts of the incident and subsequent investigation to the COP. The COP analyzes and examines all the facts presented, including the UOFRB's recommendations, and either adopts in whole or in part their recommendations or comes to a different determination. The COP then submits correspondence to the BOPC detailing his/her recommended findings prior to 60 days to the administrative statute date.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Personnel from LACDA respond to OIS and ICD incidents to assess whether an independent criminal investigation is necessary. Additionally, the LACDA is available to provide advice to FID regarding criminal law issues.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

All FID investigations and UOFRB proceedings are closely monitored by the OIG. The OIG's oversight begins immediately following the occurrence of a CUOF. The OIG has a 24-hour response capability, and is promptly notified following a CUOF. The OIG responds to the scene of CUOF incidents and monitors FID's on-scene investigation, assesses compliance



with applicable policy standards, and generally works to ensure the overall quality of the investigative work being performed. In practice, the OIG works closely with FID and is briefed regularly to ensure that, whenever possible, investigative issues identified during the course of the investigation are addressed and resolved.

As it conducts its own independent review of each CUOF, the OIG's staff also monitors the progression of the Department's internal review. This monitoring role includes attendance at every UOFRB, where the OIG may ask questions and provide input to the board members.

The OIG reviews the COP's report to the BOPC and evaluates the COP's recommendations and rationale. The OIG's oversight of each investigation culminates in a detailed report to the BOPC. The OIG report reviews every aspect of the case, including an assessment regarding the quality of the FID investigation, analysis of the COP's recommendations and provides their own recommendations regarding Tactics, Drawing and Exhibiting and Use of Force. In cases where the OIG concurs with the findings of the COP, it will recommend to the BOPC that it adopt those findings. If the OIG believes additional or different analysis is warranted, the OIG will provide that analysis to the BOPC in its report. In cases where the OIG determines that the available evidence supports findings other than those recommended by the COP, it will make alternate recommendations and provide supporting analysis and rationale for consideration by the BOPC.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Force Investigation Division personnel presents information and analysis regarding the facts of the incident and subsequent investigation to the BOPC. The BOPC reviews and examines the facts of the case while considering the recommended findings proposed by both the COP and OIG. The BOPC adjudicates the case and delivers the adopted findings for each of the concerned Department personnel.

POST-ADJUDICATION PROCEDURES

Tactical Debrief, Extensive Retraining, & Disciplinary Proceedings

Under current policy, an Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy determination will result in one or more of the following: Extensive Retraining, Notice to Correct Deficiencies, and/or a Personnel Complaint. If such findings are adopted, the COP will render a decision on which of the outcomes are most suitable to address the employee's actions.

Extensive Retraining is conducted by TD. The facilitator of the Extensive Retraining course tailors the training to be incident specific and verifies that the areas of concern are included in the course curriculum. If a Notice to Correct Deficiencies is served, the CO of the employee will complete and submit the necessary documentation, which is to be recorded on the employee's TEAMS II Report.

In certain circumstances, it may be appropriate for the Department to initiate a personnel complaint. Those instances

include when training alone is insufficient, has already been provided and proven ineffective, and/or the employee substantially deviated from Department policy or procedure(s) without justification. When a personnel complaint is initiated, the employee could face an official reprimand, demotion, suspension, or termination.

Internal Process Report (IPR)

Immediately following the adjudication by the BOPC and decision by the COP on outcomes, CIRD forwards an IPR Form, which lists the individual findings for each substantially involved employee, to the involved employee's CO. The CO personally meets with the employee(s) and discusses the incident, the BOPC findings and COP determination on the outcomes. Additionally, the CO shall discuss any adverse actions related to the incident as a result of a finding of Administrative Disapproval or Out of Policy.

Tactical Debrief

All substantially involved personnel (SIP) in a CUOF receive a formal debriefing known as a Tactical Debrief. This Tactical Debrief is a critical part of the process for the employees, the Department, and law enforcement in general. It affords all parties the opportunity to identify what was successful, as well as which areas require improvement. The Tactical Debrief addresses topics that could assist in the modification or enhancement of the Department's commitment to best practices and overall employee performance. Curriculum and class instruction are formatted to promote dialogue and an open forum between personnel and the instructors, thus allowing a more suitable platform for collaboration and overall enrichment. The Tactical Debrief is facilitated by a member of the Department's Training Division and occurs within 90 days after the BOPC's adjudication of the incident.

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL TRACKING & MONITORING

Following the enactment of the Federal Consent Decree in 2001, the Department was required to implement numerous reform measures to track the trajectory and scope of its performance and consent decree adherence. One such measure was the development of the computerized TEAMS II database.

TEAMS II is the Department's version of a risk management database, wherein information is collected about each officer's UOF involvement, civilian complaints, training activities, commendations, vehicle accidents, and many other performance measures. Once a threshold in any of those fields is reached, the system automatically alerts supervisors about officers whose patterns of activity seem more at risk than their peers. The TEAMS II system is an effective human resource management tool for the Department and its use promotes transparency and accountability within the organization.



CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE
REVIEW PROCESS



USE OF FORCE

PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS

INVESTIGATION AND ADJUDICATION PROCESS



For almost 70 years, Internal Affairs Group, under the command of PSB, has operated as the investigative arm of the COP to identify and report employee behavior that violates Department policy or otherwise discredits the organization.

INITIATION & INVESTIGATION PROCESS

The initiation process for complaints resulting from UOF findings of Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy differs depending on whether the force was classified as a CUOF or NCUOF incident.

Categorical Use of Force

The Board of Police Commissioners adjudicates the UOF and determines the findings for each involved employee. If an Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy finding is adopted, the COP determines which of the below listed outcomes is most appropriate to address the employee’s actions. Such remedial actions may include:

- Completion of extensive retraining;
- Notice to Correct Deficiencies; and/or
- Personnel complaint.

If the COP determines a personnel complaint is appropriate, CIRD initiates the complaint through the Complaint Management System (CMS) and transmits it to the Complaint Classifications Unit (CCU), IAG. Complaints resulting from CUOF incidents are investigated by CCU.

Due to the extensive FID investigation and subsequent review process, complaints are commonly initiated within two months of the administrative statute date. To complete the complaint investigation within such a short time period, CCU investigators generally use the FID investigation, transcribed interviews, and transcripts to complete the complaint. There are occasions when ancillary allegations and discrepancies necessitate additional investigation by CCU staff.

Non-Categorical Use of Force

Personnel complaints and/or training resulting from Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy findings for NCUOF Incidents may be initiated by one of the following, at any point

throughout the UOF review cycle:

- Divisional CO;
- Bureau CO; or
- Commanding Officer, CIRD.

Note: Under the authority of the Director of OSS, the CO of CIRD ultimately, either approves or disapproves the bureau’s recommended disposition. When there is a finding of Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy, CIRD may recommend training and/or discipline.

Complaints associated with NCUOF incidents are generally investigated by CCU, and occasionally by other IAG investigators. The investigators review all reports and interviews related to the UOF, probe ancillary allegations, and address discrepancies as they would any other type of allegation.

COMPLAINT ADJUDICATION PROCESS

The Department’s adjudication process begins with the accused employee’s CO and goes through multiple levels of review. Upon completion of a disciplinary complaint investigation, the employee’s CO is responsible for reviewing the investigation, determining whether misconduct occurred, and recommending the disposition, and penalty, if applicable. Consistent with the Department’s standards, adjudicators must determine by a preponderance of evidence whether misconduct occurred. Preponderance of evidence means the weight of evidence on one side is greater than the evidence presented for the other side. The adjudicator must make a determination for each allegation based on factual, reasonable consideration of the evidence and statements presented in the investigation.

The possible disciplinary dispositions for all complaints of misconduct include:

- Sustained;
- Unfounded (the act did not occur);
- Exonerated (the act occurred but was justified, lawful and proper);
- Not Resolved (when evidence does not clearly prove or disprove the allegation);



- Insufficient Evidence to Adjudicate; or,
- Withdrawn by the COP (used only by the COP when an allegation would be better adjudicated by a court; imposing discipline is legally prohibited; the alleged act is minor misconduct and significant time has passed; or evidence has been lost or destroyed).

The CO submits the adjudication disposition recommendation up the chain of command to the employee’s bureau CO. The bureau CO can concur with the recommendation, or if the bureau CO disagrees with the recommended adjudication, the bureau CO will prepare correspondence to IAG documenting the rationale for the bureau’s recommended adjudication. This is referred to as a Military Endorsement.

The next level of review is done in a group setting. This group consists of the COs of PSB and IAG, the captains assigned to PSB and IAG, the Department Advocate, and the lieutenants preparing to present sustained cases to the COP. The purpose of the meeting is to provide an opportunity for the presenters to brief the group on each case being presented to the COP. The presenters include a synopsis of the supporting evidence, or lack thereof, discuss errors made by the adjudicator(s) in the findings or recommended penalty, a risk analysis of the employee, which includes disciplinary history, and other unusual circumstance(s) that may affect the final decision by the COP. The group asks questions to ensure that all pertinent areas of the investigation were covered and that the final disposition of findings is sound. The recommended penalty is also evaluated to ensure that it is within a range consistent with other similarly situated officers that have received for similar misconduct. After this review, the case is then presented to the COP for final adjudication.

All personnel complaints resulting from CUOF incidents found to be Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy by the BOPC are presented to the COP for final adjudication and penalty.

Complaints resulting from Administrative Disapproval/ Out of Policy findings for NCUOF incidents are subject to the same review process as all other types of complaints. When the recommended adjudication is sustained with a penalty of an official reprimand or greater, IAG submits the completed investigation and recommendation to the COP for final adjudication and penalty consideration.

POSSIBLE OUTCOMES

When a complaint is sustained, under City Charter Section 1070(b), the COP may:

- Direct the employee to a Board of Rights; or,
- Temporarily relieve the employee from duty pending a hearing before and decision by a Board of Rights; or
- Suspend the employee for a total period not to exceed 22 working days with loss of pay and with or without; or,
- Reprimand; or
- Demote the employee in rank, with or without suspension

- or reprimand or both; or,
- Demote the employee in rank, with or without temporary relief from duty or cancellation of such relief from duty.

If the COP desires to suspend an employee for more than 22 days, or believes removal is the appropriate penalty, the matter is referred to a Board of Rights.

BOARD OF RIGHTS

A Board of Rights is considered a de novo hearing. The Board is composed of a three-member panel. An officer can select a Board with two sworn Department members (at the rank of Captain or above) and one civilian member from the BOPC’s list of approved hearing officers, or choose an all-civilian member board from the approved list. Members of the Board of Rights must make an independent assessment of the matter based solely on the evidence presented to them at the hearing [City Charter Sections 1070(f), 1070(h), and 1070(x)].

The Board of Rights will determine, by majority vote, if the officer is guilty or not guilty based on the preponderance of evidence [City Charter Section 1070(l)]. If the Board of Rights finds the officer not guilty, the complaint concludes and the COP may not impose a penalty.

If the officer is found guilty, under City Charter Section 1070(n), the Board of Rights recommends a penalty, which is prescribed by written order of:

- Suspension for a definite period not exceeding 65 working days with total loss of pay, and with or without reprimand; or
- Demotion in rank, with or without suspension or reprimand or both; or
- Reprimand without further penalty; or
- Removal.

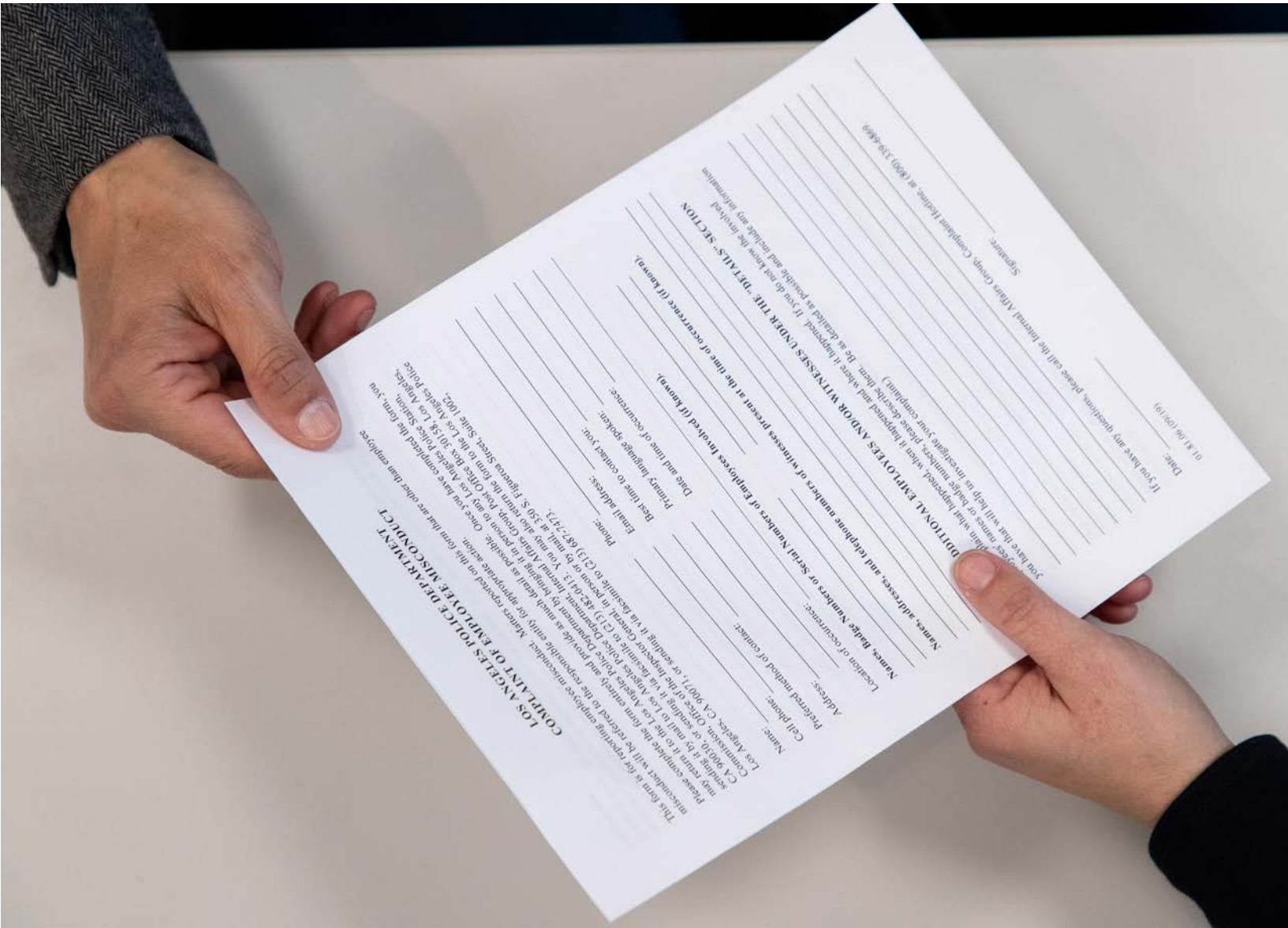
In determining the final penalty, the COP will consider the Board of Rights’ recommendation, but has the authority to impose a lesser penalty than recommended. The COP, however, may not impose a higher penalty [City Charter Section 1070(p)].

APPEAL PROCESS

The appeal process for complaints resulting from Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy findings on UOF incidents varies depending on the penalty imposed.

If the complaint is sustained with no penalty, a penalty of admonishment, or an official reprimand, the officer may request an Administrative Appeal to be held before a civilian hearing officer selected from the BOPC’s list of approved hearing officers. The standard used is a preponderance of the evidence. Within 30 days, the hearing officer’s recommendation is provided to the COP for consideration. The decision of the COP is final.

If the penalty imposed is a demotion and/or suspension of one to 22 days, the officer may either appeal using the Administrative



Appeal procedure [MOU Article 9], or opt for a Board of Rights [City Charter Section 1070(b)(2)].

If the officer elects an Administrative Appeal, the officer is admitting guilt, and the only issue to be appealed is the degree of penalty. The hearing officer’s report is submitted as a recommendation to the COP who makes the final determination. An Administrative Appeal may result in a lower level of discipline, but may not result in a higher penalty [MOU Article 9].

If the officer opts to appeal to a Board of Rights, the officer may appeal both the sustained finding and the penalty imposed. As explained above, under City Charter Section 1070(n), the Board of Rights can impose a penalty of:

- Suspension for a definite period not exceeding 65 working days with total loss of pay, and with or without reprimand; or

- Demotion in rank, with or without suspension or reprimand or both; or
- Reprimand without further penalty; or
- Removal.

The COP shall either uphold the recommendation of the Board of Rights or may, at his discretion, impose a penalty less severe than that ordered by the Board of Rights, but may not impose a greater penalty [City Charter Section 1070(p)]

Officers are also provided an opportunity to appeal the Department’s action when a CUOF results in Administrative Disapproval – Extensive Retraining. As set forth in Article 9 of the MOU, CUOF adjudications of Administrative Disapproval – Extensive Retraining are subject to the Administrative Appeal process.

OFFICER WELLNESS

The Department's Behavioral Science Services is the oldest and most established in-house law enforcement psychological service entity in the United States. They advise whether an officer involved in a categorical use of force is suitable to return to duty.

AND RESOURCES

The Department's Behavioral Science Services (BSS) is the oldest and most established in-house law enforcement psychological service entity in the United States.

Since 1968, BSS has been a leader in the field of law enforcement psychology, having introduced not only the first in-house counseling service, but the first group of field-deployed police psychologists assigned to geographical Areas and Divisions. Behavioral Science Services police psychologists are experienced in debriefing officers exposed to a wide array of potentially traumatizing occurrences, including both CUOF and NCUOF incidents.

Officers involved in an OIS, including those who discharged their weapons, and others who were immediately present, are mandated to visit BSS for individual psychological debriefings by a licensed psychologist. The purpose of the debriefing is to evaluate the officer's emotional, cognitive, behavioral and physiological reactions to the incident. The debriefing is not an assessment of the officer's global functioning, nor is it a fitness-for-duty evaluation. If an officer was involved in an OIS that resulted in injury, or a CUOF resulting in death or the substantial possibility of death, the officers will attend a total of three mandatory sessions with BSS. A Commanding Officer (CO) can also order his/her personnel to BSS at their discretion if the employee was involved in a CUOF incident other than those listed above.

The first session is generally scheduled three days after the incident. Appointments are arranged by the concerned employee's CO and the sessions are conducted on an on-duty basis. Following the first session, the psychologist typically makes a recommendation to the concerned CO regarding whether the officer should be allowed to return to their pre-incident work assignment. The psychologist may also direct the officer to return for additional mandated sessions or, if warranted, suggest temporary non-field duties. To be reinstated to full work-duty status, an employee must receive approval from BSS and concurrence from the COP, via the employee's chain of command. Under no circumstance will an officer who discharged their weapon be returned to field duty until at least 14 days have elapsed from the date of the incident.

The second session is scheduled approximately four to eight weeks after the incident. The third session occurs just before or after the UOFRB has concluded.

Behavioral Science Services also provides individual and couples counseling to all Department personnel and their spouses. Although counseling is the primary service offered by BSS, the psychologists also provide training for Department personnel on topics such as stress management, suicide prevention, and anger management.

Behavioral Science Services also provides organizational and psychological consultation to groups within the Department. In addition, psychologists from BSS respond with SWAT personnel to hostage negotiations and barricaded suspect situations. Furthermore, BSS designs and conducts research regarding various specialized areas related to law enforcement training and operations.

To assist with the Department's commitment to provide employees with wellness related services, BSS recently articulated specific organizational goals, including expansion of wellness and injury reduction efforts, quality enhancements of its pre-existing services and automatization of its procedures for increased efficiency. To effectively achieve these goals, BSS will:

- Examine ways of expanding wellness promotion activities to both sworn and civilian personnel;
- Publish public service announcement-style educational materials regarding various health and injury prevention subjects;
- Expand proactive addiction prevention efforts of the Addiction Prevention Unit;
- Minimize the risk of compassion fatigue among staff;
- Develop, implement, and audit strategies to enhance clinical service delivery;
- Critically examine the various functions and tasks the organization performs for opportunities to automate and improve monitoring, service delivery, and efficiency; and,
- Implement real-time service delivery reporting and analysis.



STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT

The analysis and application of data-driven strategies within the Department, specifically as it relates to the monitoring of crime levels and significant law enforcement-related occurrences (including UOF incidents), enhances accountability and transparency, and allows for a more effective utilization of resources.

VIOLENT CRIME

IN PERSPECTIVE



In 2019, there were a total of 29,963 violent crimes that occurred throughout the City, which accounted for a decrease of 163 violent crime occurrences, or 0.5 percent, compared to 2018. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 28,652 violent crime occurrences, 2019 had 1,312 less violent crimes, or five percent below the four-year annual average.

In review of the four violent crime categories, rape experienced an eight percent decrease while robbery experienced a five percent decrease in 2019 when compared to the prior year. Homicides increased by one incident and aggravated assaults increased by three percent in 2019 when compared to the prior year. Additionally, three of the four violent crime categories (Homicides, Rape, and Robbery) fell below their respective 2015 through 2018 annual averages.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Homicide	282	293	281	258	259
Rape	2,209	2,343	2,455	2,528	2,328
Robbery	8,952	10,307	10,814	10,327	9,846
Agg Assault	13,713	15,874	16,957	17,013	17,530
Total	25,156	28,817	30,507	30,126	29,963

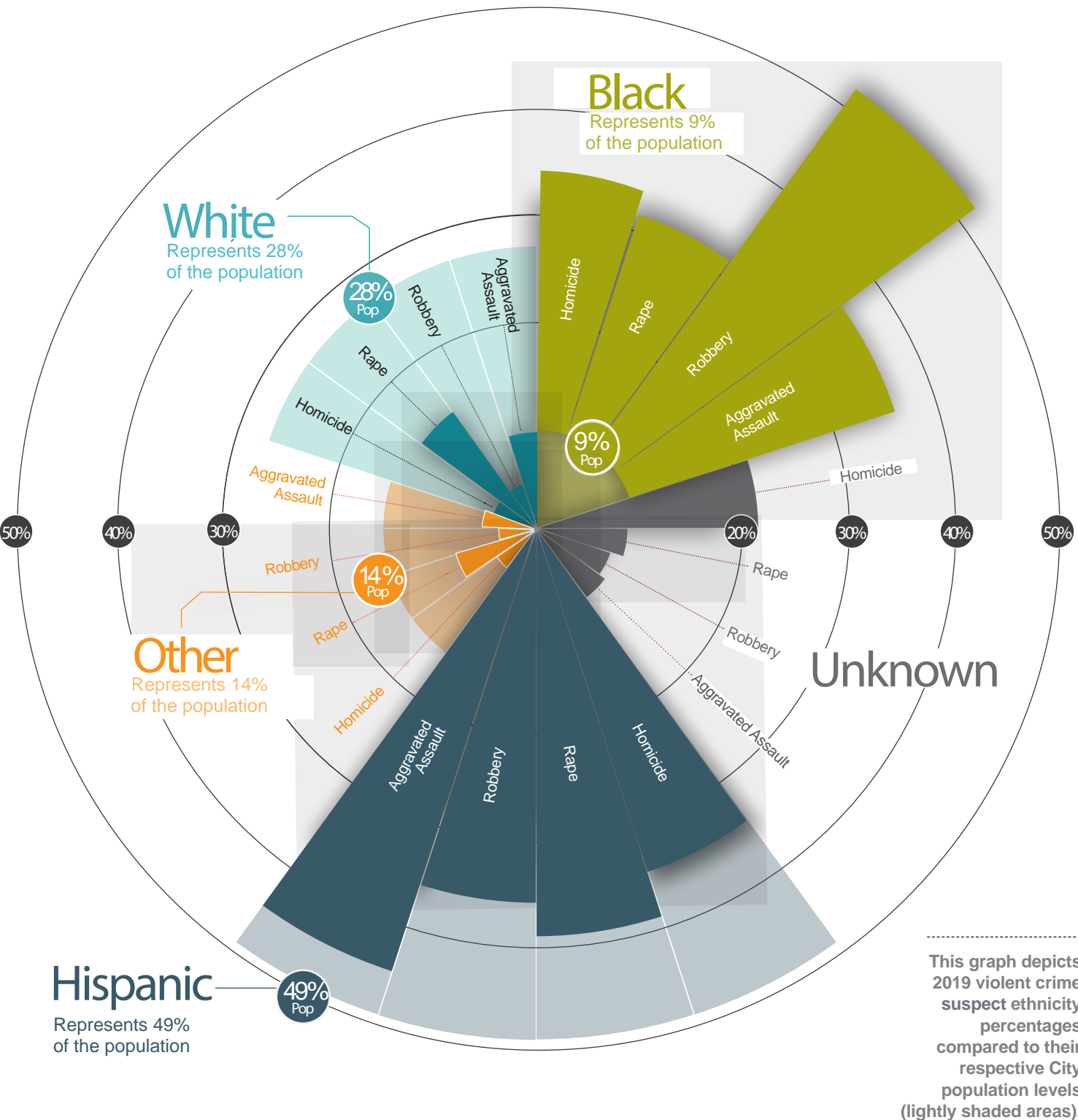
OTHER CITY COMPARISON¹⁰

According to 2019 UCR violent crime data for the first half of 2019, as published by the FBI, Houston experienced the highest violent crime rate amongst the five most populous cities in the country, with 5.2 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Chicago experienced the second highest violent crime rate of 4.8 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Los Angeles and Phoenix experienced the third highest violent crime rate of 3.7 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals. New York City experienced the fourth highest violent crime rate of 2.6 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals.

⁹ Violent crime totals are based on the date of occurrence, as opposed to United States Department of Justice data, which uses a reporting standard based on the date the crime is reported to the Department.

¹⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation (January-June 2019). Crime in the United States: <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/preliminary-report/tables/table-4/table-4.xls/view>

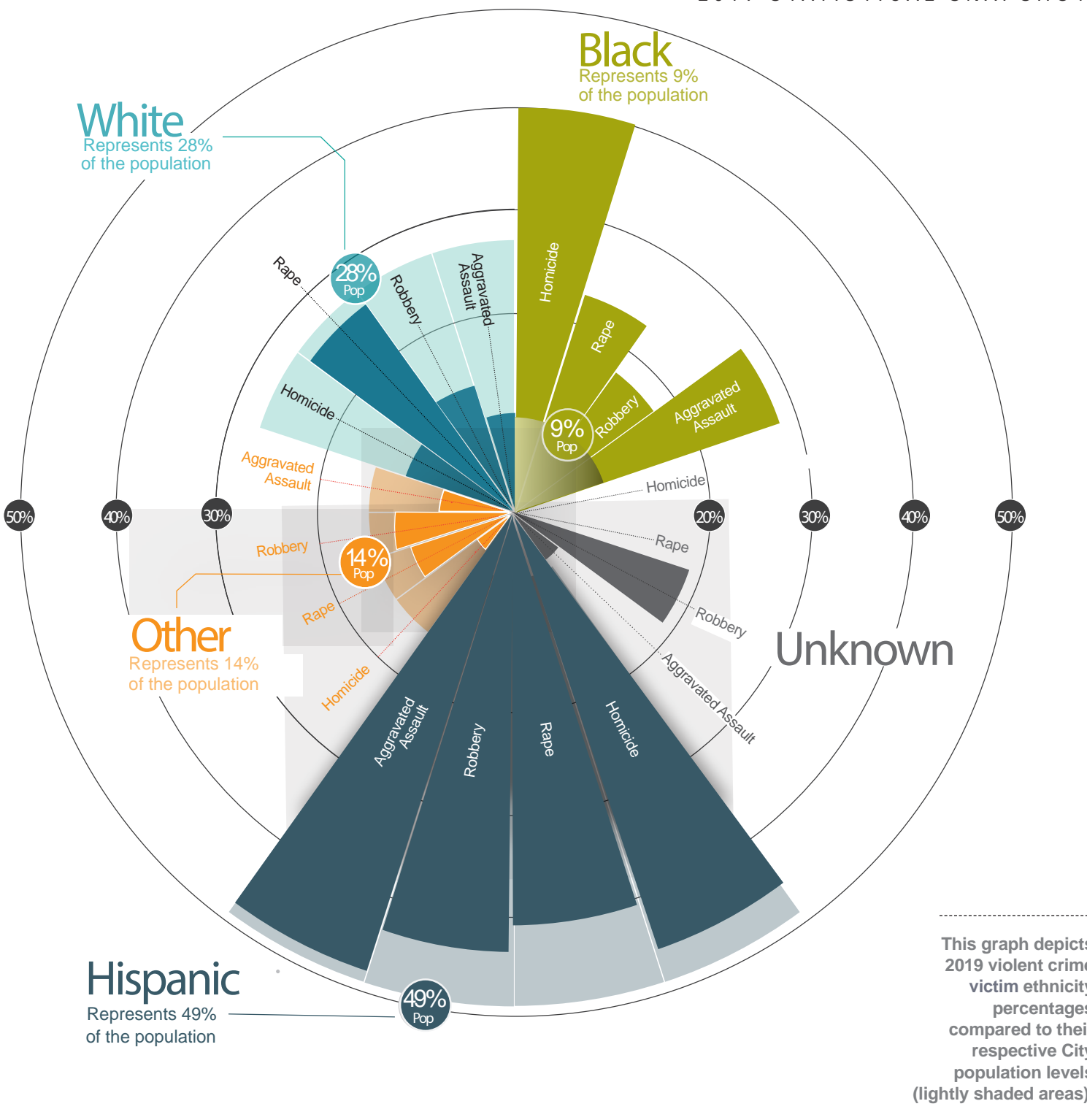




— LOS ANGELES SUSPECT VIOLENT CRIME BY REPORTED RACE —

Black suspects accounted for 13,485 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 44 percent of the 30,975 total violent crime suspects in 2019. Hispanic suspects accounted for the second highest group with 12,110 suspects, or 39 percent, of the total. Whites had the third highest count with 2,324 suspects, or eight percent, of the total. Unknown ethnic classification accounted for 2,323 suspects, or seven percent, of the total. Other ethnic classifications (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 753 suspects, or two percent, of the total.

	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
Population	9%	49%	28%	14%	N/A
Violent Crime	44%	39%	8%	2%	7%
Homicide	34%	34%	6%	1%	26%
Rape	32%	38%	15%	7%	7%
Robbery	52%	35%	5%	2%	6%
Agg Assault	36%	44%	9%	3%	8%



— LOS ANGELES VICTIM VIOLENT CRIME BY REPORTED RACE —

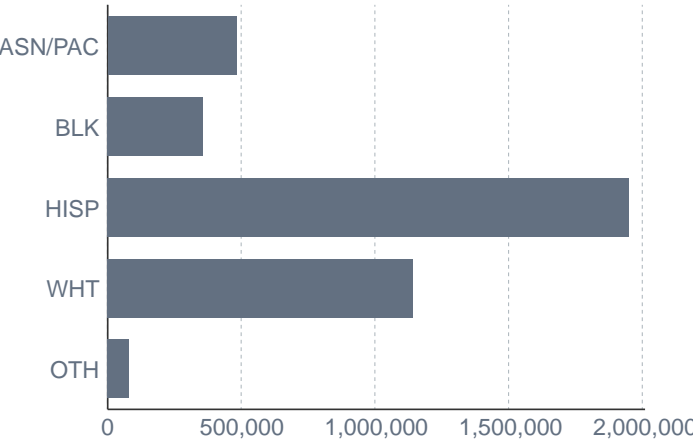
Hispanic victims accounted for 13,683 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 46 percent of the 29,794 total violent crime victims in 2019. Black victims accounted for the second highest group with 7,088 victims, or 24 percent, of the total. White victims had the third highest count with 4,296 victims, or 14 percent, of the total. Victim of Other ethnic victims (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 2,446 victims, or eight percent, of the total. Victims of Unknown ethnic victims accounted for 2,281 victims, or eight percent, of the total.

	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
Population	9%	49%	28%	14%	N/A
Victim Violent Crime	24%	46%	14%	6%	8%
Homicide	40%	47%	10%	3%	0%
Rape	24%	41%	26%	9%	0%
Robbery	15%	44%	13%	11%	17%
Agg Assault	29%	48%	14%	6%	3%

CITY STATISTICS

POPULATION AND AREA⁷

As of year-end 2018, the United States (U.S.) Census Bureau estimated the City population to be approximately 3.99 million residents, living within a geographical area encompassing 468 square miles. Based on current estimates of 3.9 million residents, Los Angeles is California's most populous city and the second most populous city nationally, following New York City.



Ethnicity	No. of Individuals	Percentage
Asian/Pacific Islander	459,951	12%
Black	339,659	9%
Hispanic	1,922,879	49%
White	1,123,131	28%
Other	104,156	3%
Total	3,949,776	100%

Based on the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated population figures for the City, approximately 1.9 million of the 3.9 million residents, or 49 percent, are Hispanic. White residents account for approximately 1.1 million residents, or 28 percent. Asian/Pacific Islander residents account for approximately 460,000, or 12 percent. Black residents account for approximately 340,000, or nine percent. Lastly, approximately 104,000 residents, or three percent, have Other ethnic classifications.

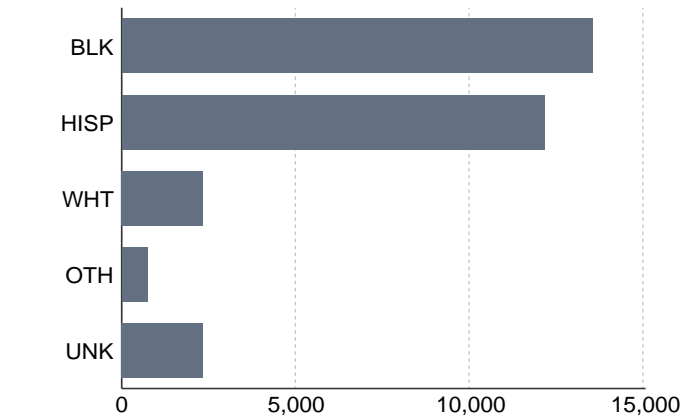
CITY CRIME STATISTICS

Violent Crime⁸

In 2019, 28,499 violent crime incidents (consisting of homicides, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults) occurred throughout the City. The 2019 total accounted for a decrease of 1,061 incidents, or less than four percent, compared to 29,560 incidents in 2018. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 28,651 incidents, 2019 was 152 incidents, or less than one percent, below the four-year annual average. The City experienced 253 homicides in 2019, which was seven less, or a three percent reduction, compared to the 260 homicides in 2018. There were 26 less, or a nine percent reduction, compared to the 2015 through 2018

four-year annual average of 279 decedents.

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of suspects involved in violent crime incidents during 2019:



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	13,485	44%
Hispanic	12,110	39%
White	2,324	7%
Other	753	2%
Unknown	2,323	7%
Total	30,995	100%

In 2019, 13,485 out of the 30,995, or 44 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Black. During the same period, 12,110, or 39 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Hispanic. Suspects involved in violent crime who were White accounted for 2,324, or seven percent. Lastly, 2,323 suspects, or ten percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were classified as Other or Unknown ethnic origins.

Part I Crime

In 2019, 122,517 Part I Crime incidents (consisting of homicides, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, burglaries/thefts from motor vehicles, personal/other thefts, and auto thefts) occurred throughout the City. This number represents a six percent decrease, or 8,346 less incidents, than the 130,863 incidents in 2018. In 2019, there were 209, or less than one percent, less incidents than the 2014 through 2018 five-year annual average of 122,726 incidents.

Part II Crime

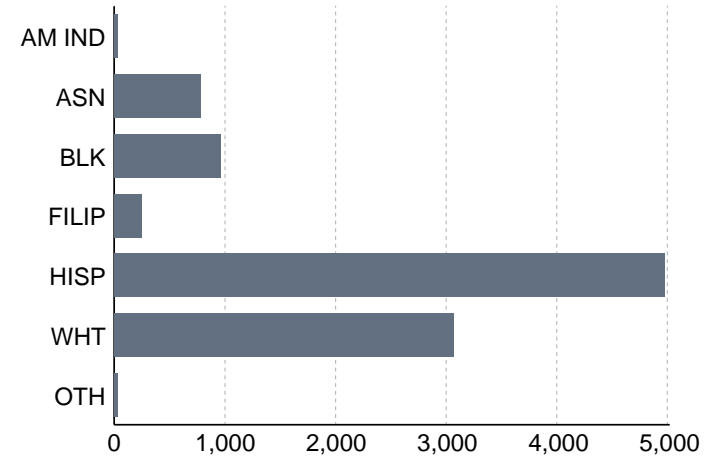
In 2019, 77,702 Part II Crime incidents (kidnap, other sex crimes, simple assaults, crimes against family/children, weapons violations, identity theft, fraud, forgery/counterfeiting, embezzlement, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and vandalism) occurred throughout the City. The 2019 total was a decrease of 5,455 incidents, or seven percent, less compared to the 83,157 incidents in 2018.

LAPD PERSONNEL FIGURES

As of December 31st, 2019, the Department employed 10,073 sworn personnel, making it the third largest police department in the nation behind the New York Police Department (NYPD) and the Chicago Police Department (CPD).

Sworn Personnel by Ethnicity

Sworn Department personnel of Hispanic descent account for the largest ethnic category of employees in the Department with 4,958 out of the 10,080 total personnel, or 49 percent. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to ethnicity along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:



Ethnicity	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
American Indian	34	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	779	8%
Black	960	10%
Filipino	249	2%
Hispanic	4,958	49%
White	3,059	30%
Other	34	<1%
Total	10,073	100%

Sworn Personnel by Gender

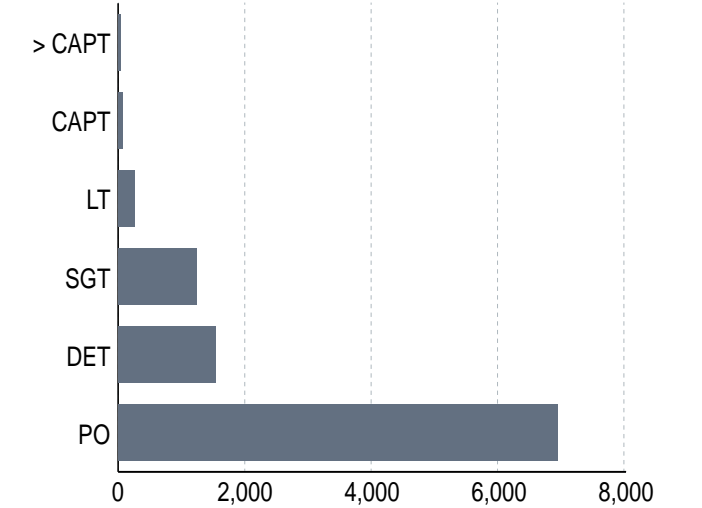
Males accounted for 8,224 of the 10,080 total Department personnel, or 82 percent, and females the remaining 1,856 employees, or 18 percent.

Gender	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Female	1,841	18%
Male	8,231	82%
Non-binary / Other	1	<1%
Total	10,073	100%

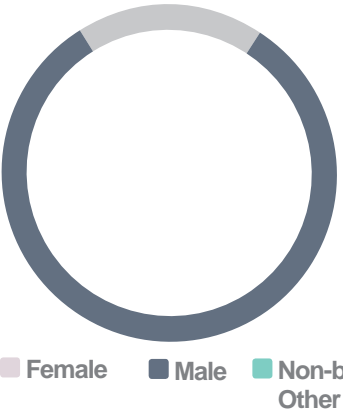
Note: On a per capita basis, the Department has 25.5 officers per 10,000 residents, compared to the CPD and NYPD averages of 46.1 and 41.8 officers per 10,000 residents, respectively. From a geographical perspective, the Department has 21.5 officers per square mile, compared to the CPD with 54 officers per square mile, and NYPD with 119 officers per square mile.

Sworn Personnel by Rank

The Department has 6,921 employees that are at the rank of police officer, which represents 69 percent of the 10,073 total Department personnel. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to rank along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:



Rank	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
Commander & Above	34	<1%
Captain	78	1%
Lieutenant	267	3%
Sergeant	1,237	12%
Detective	1,536	15%
Police Officer	6,921	69%
Total	10,073	100%



⁷ United States Census Bureau, Los Angeles City QuickFacts, March 9, 2019.

⁸ Violent crime totals are based on the date of occurrence, as opposed to United States Department of Justice data, which uses a reporting standard based on the date the crime is reported to the Department.

LAPD STATISTICS

Department Call for Service Information

The Department received 979,592 calls for service in 2019, which was a decrease of 20,471 calls, or two percent, compared to the 1,000,063 calls for service in 2018. In 2019, there were 50,416, or five percent, more calls for service than the 2014 through 2018 five-year annual average of 929,176 calls for service.

In 2019, 77th Street Area accounted for the most calls for service with 66,243 out of the total of 979,592, which represented seven percent of all calls for service generated for the Department's 21 geographical Areas and other non-defined City areas. Pacific Area accounted for the second highest call for service count with 56,509, or six percent, of the total calls for service. Central Area had the third highest radio call count with 56,312 calls, or six percent of the total calls for service.

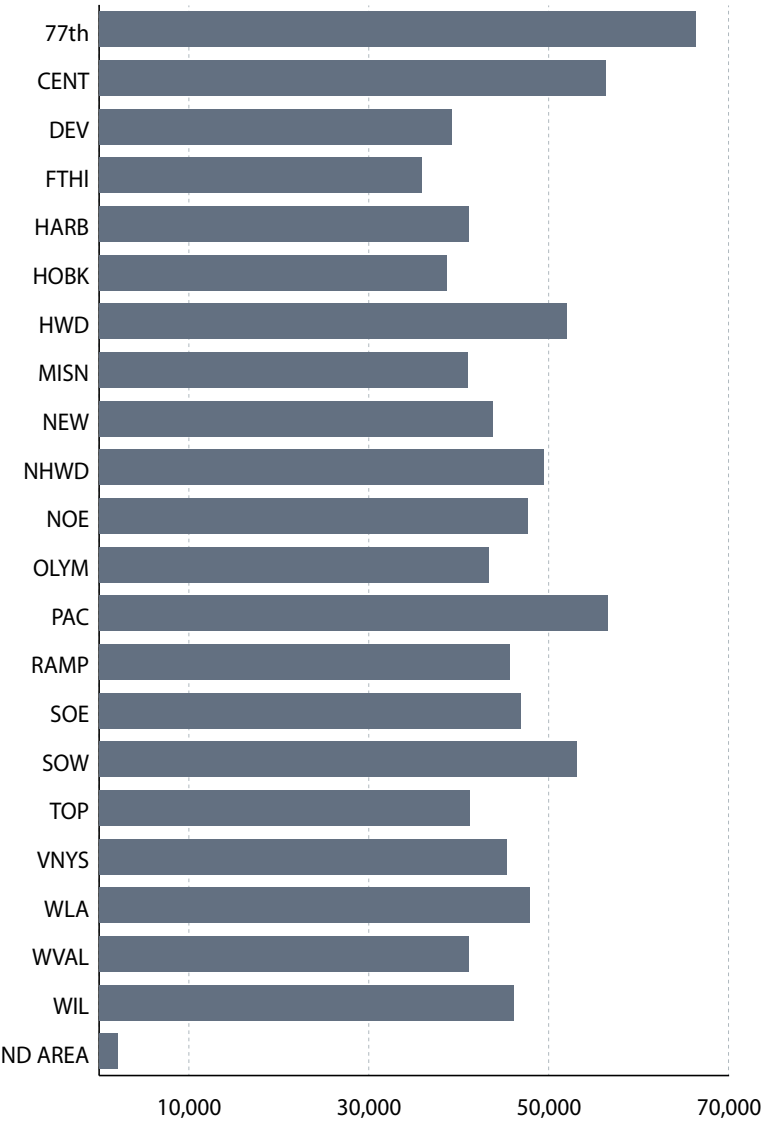
Based on Bureau totals in 2019, Valley Bureau accounted for the most calls for service with 292,882 calls, or 30 percent, of the 979,592 total for the year. West Bureau had the second highest count with 245,629 calls, or 25 percent. Central Bureau had the third highest count with 231,831, or 24 percent. Lastly, South Bureau accounted for the lowest radio call count with 207,201 calls, or 21 percent. The remaining 2,049 calls for service, or less than one percent, occurred in non-defined City areas.

Note: Non-defined City areas include calls for service handled by the four Traffic Divisions.

Department Public Contact Information

Department personnel contacted 1,692,351 individuals in 2019, which includes those detained during field detentions and calls for service. This figure, however, is only a small fraction of the total number of individuals officers interact with on an annual basis, as it does not account for interactions with members of the public other than those detailed above. The 2019 total was a decrease of 62,131 individuals, or four percent, compared to 1,754,482 individuals contacted in 2018. In 2019, there were 51,248, or three percent, more individuals contacted than the 2014 through 2018 five-year annual average of 1,641,103.

Department Calls for Service By Division

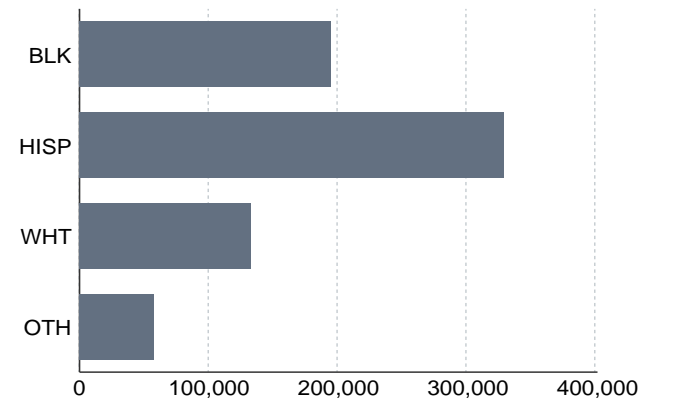


Department Field Detention Information

Department personnel stopped 712,759 individuals in 2019 during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops). This accounted for a decrease of 41,660 individuals, or six percent, less compared to 754,419 observation-related field detentions in 2018. In 2019, there were 832, or 0.1 percent, more observation-related field detentions than the 2014 through 2018 five-year annual average of 711,927.

In 2019, Hispanic subjects accounted for 328,097, or 46 percent, of the 712,759 individuals stopped during 2019 observation-related field detentions. Black subjects accounted for 194,484, or 27 percent, of the individuals stopped. White subjects accounted for 19 percent with 132,664 of the individuals stopped. American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other or Unknown ethnicities accounted for 57,514 individuals, or eight percent, cumulatively.

Field Detention Information By Race



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	194,484	27%
Hispanic	328,097	46%
White	132,664	19%
Other	57,514	8%
Total	712,759	100%

Department Citation Information

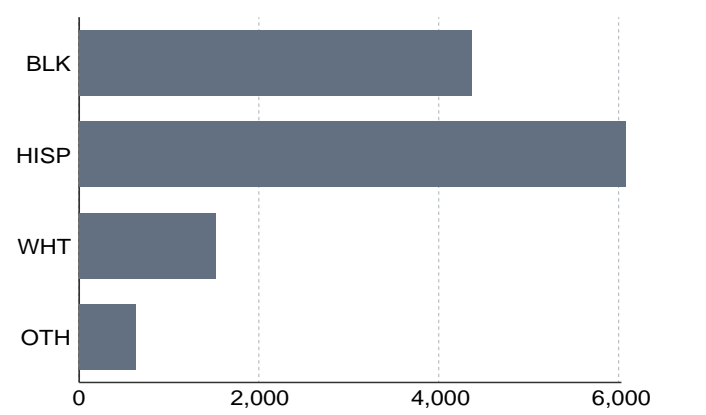
In 2019, a total of 245,517 citations were issued. This total included 224,404 traffic related citations and 21,113 Release from Custody (RFC) arrest reports, which are written in lieu of confinement for certain misdemeanor-related violations.

Department Arrest Information

The Department had 82,288 total arrests in 2019, which was a decrease of 10,500, or 11 percent, less than the 92,788 individuals arrested in 2018. In 2019, there were 25,286, or 24 percent, less individuals arrested than the 2014 through 2018 five-year annual average of 107,574.

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of violent crime arrestees in 2018:

Violent Crime Arrestee By Race



Ethnicity	No. of Arrestees	Percentage
Black	4,338	35%
Hispanic	6,044	48%
White	1,505	12%
Other	630	5%
Total	12,517	100%

Attacks on LAPD Officers

In 2019, there were 758 attacks on LAPD officers which was a decrease of 26 incidents, or three percent, compared to 784 incidents in 2018. In 2019, there were 70, or ten percent more, incidents than the 2014 through 2018 five-year average of 688.

Firearms Recovered by the Department

In 2019, there were 6,969 firearms recovered in Department field operations, which was an increase of 563, or nine percent more, recovered firearms as compared to the 6,406 in 2018. In 2019, there were 863, or 14 percent, more firearms recovered than the 2014 through 2018 five-year annual average of 6106.

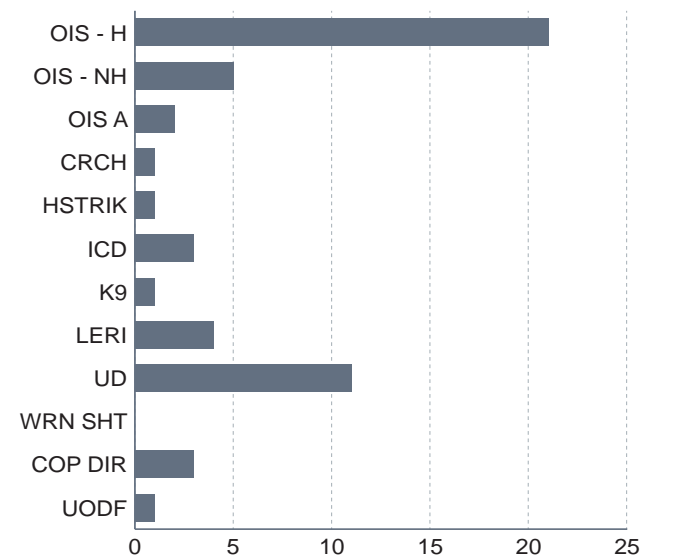
Note: These figures exclude firearms acquired through the Department's Gun Buyback Program.

USE OF FORCE REVIEW

Department personnel were involved in 53 CUOF incidents and 2,320 NCUOF incidents in 2019. The combined total of 2,373 incidents was an increase of 134 incidents, or six percent more, compared to the 2,186 total UOF incidents in 2018.

Categorical Use of Force Incidents

The table below depicts the CUOF totals for 2019:



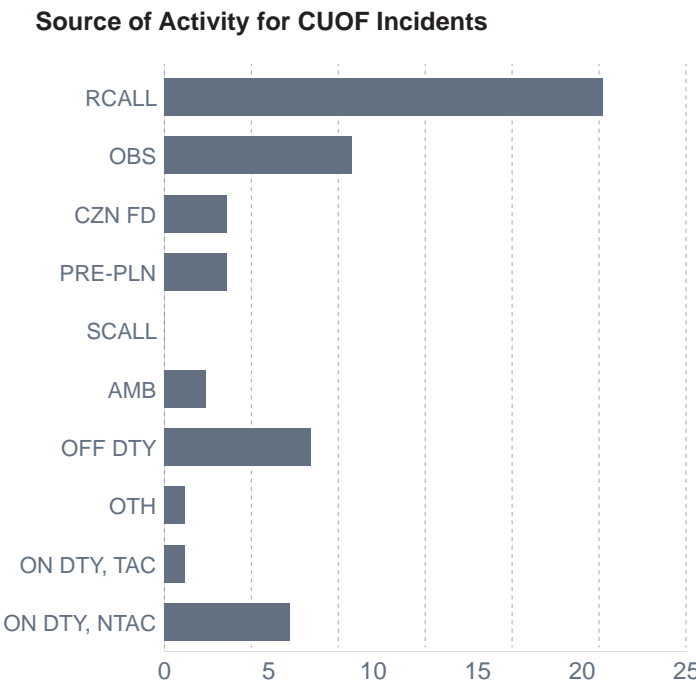
Category	2019
OIS - Hit	21
OIS - No Hit	5
OIS - Animal	2
Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)	1
Head Strike	1
In-Custody Death (ICD)	3
K-9 Contact	1
Law Enforcement Related Injury (LERI)	4
Unintentional Discharge (UD)	11
Warning Shot	0
Chief of Police (COP) Directed	3
Use of Deadly Force (Other)	1
* See page 376 for definition.	
Total	53

Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents

In 2019, 21 incidents, or 40 percent of the Department's 53 CUOF incidents, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. Nine incidents, or 17 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Seven incidents originated during off-duty incidents, which represented 13 percent.

The following depicts the remaining category totals and their respective percentages:

- On-Duty, Non-Tactical (Unintentional Discharge [UD] incidents): six incidents, or 11 percent;
- Citizen Flag Down: three incidents, or six percent;
- Pre-planned event: three incidents, or six percent;
- Ambush: two incidents, or four percent;
- On-Duty, Tactical: one incident, or two percent;
- Station Call: zero incidents; and,
- Other: one incident, or two percent.



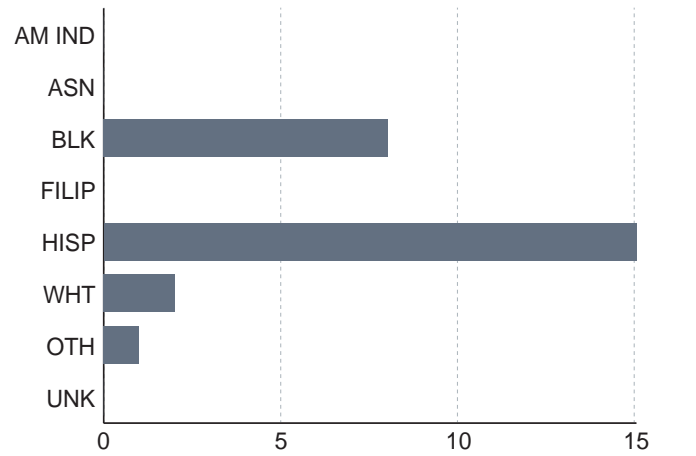
Source	2019
Radio Call	21
Observation	9
Citizen Flag Down	3
Pre-Planned	3
Station Call	0
Ambush	2
Off-Duty	7
Other	1
On-Duty, Tactical	1
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	6
Total	53

Officer Involved Shooting Incidents

Of the 53 CUOF incidents in 2019, 26 were OIS occurrences. The 2019 OIS total was a decrease of seven incidents, or 21 percent, less than the 33 OIS incidents in 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, there were a total of 165 OIS occurrences, resulting in an annual average of 41 incidents. The 2019 count was below the 2015 through 2018 four-year annual average by 15 incidents, or 37 percent.

There were 26 suspects involved in the 26 OIS incidents in 2019. Fifteen of the 26 suspects, or 58 percent, were Hispanic. Eight of the suspects, or 31 percent, were Black. Two of the suspects, or eight percent, were White. One of the suspects, or four percent, were Other or Unknown ethnic designation.

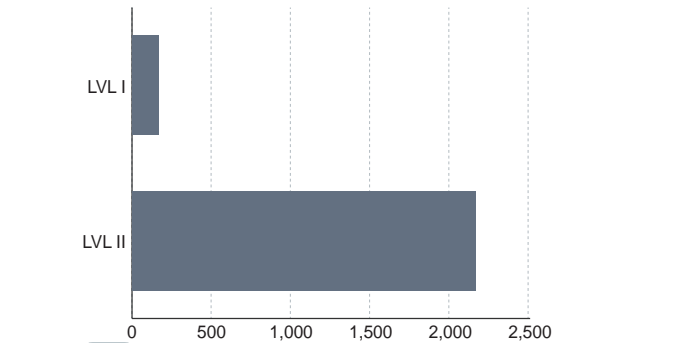
Officer Involved Shooting Incidents



Ethnicity	2018 OIS Suspect	Violent Crime Suspect	City Population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0%	(See Other)	12%
Black	31%	43%	9%
Hispanic	58%	39%	49%
White	8%	8%	29%
Other	4%	2%	2%
Unknown	0%	7%	DNA
Total	100%	100%	100%

Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents

In 2018, 2,126 NCUOF incidents occurred in the City.



Level	2019
Level I	146
Level II	1,980
Total	2,126

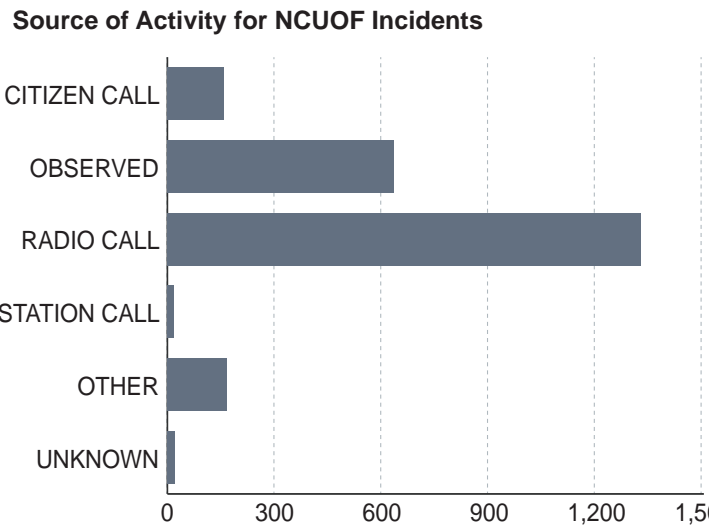
Note: Refer to Page 34, Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels, for definition of Level I and Level II.

Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents

In 2019, 1,324, or 57 percent, of the Department's 2,320 NCUOF incidents originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. During the same period, 572 incidents, or 25 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops).

The following depicts the remaining category totals and their respective percentages:

- Citizen Flag Down: 157 incidents, or seven percent
- Other: 166 incidents, or seven percent;
- Station Call: 42 incidents, or two percent; and,
- Unknown: 22 incidents, or less than one percent.



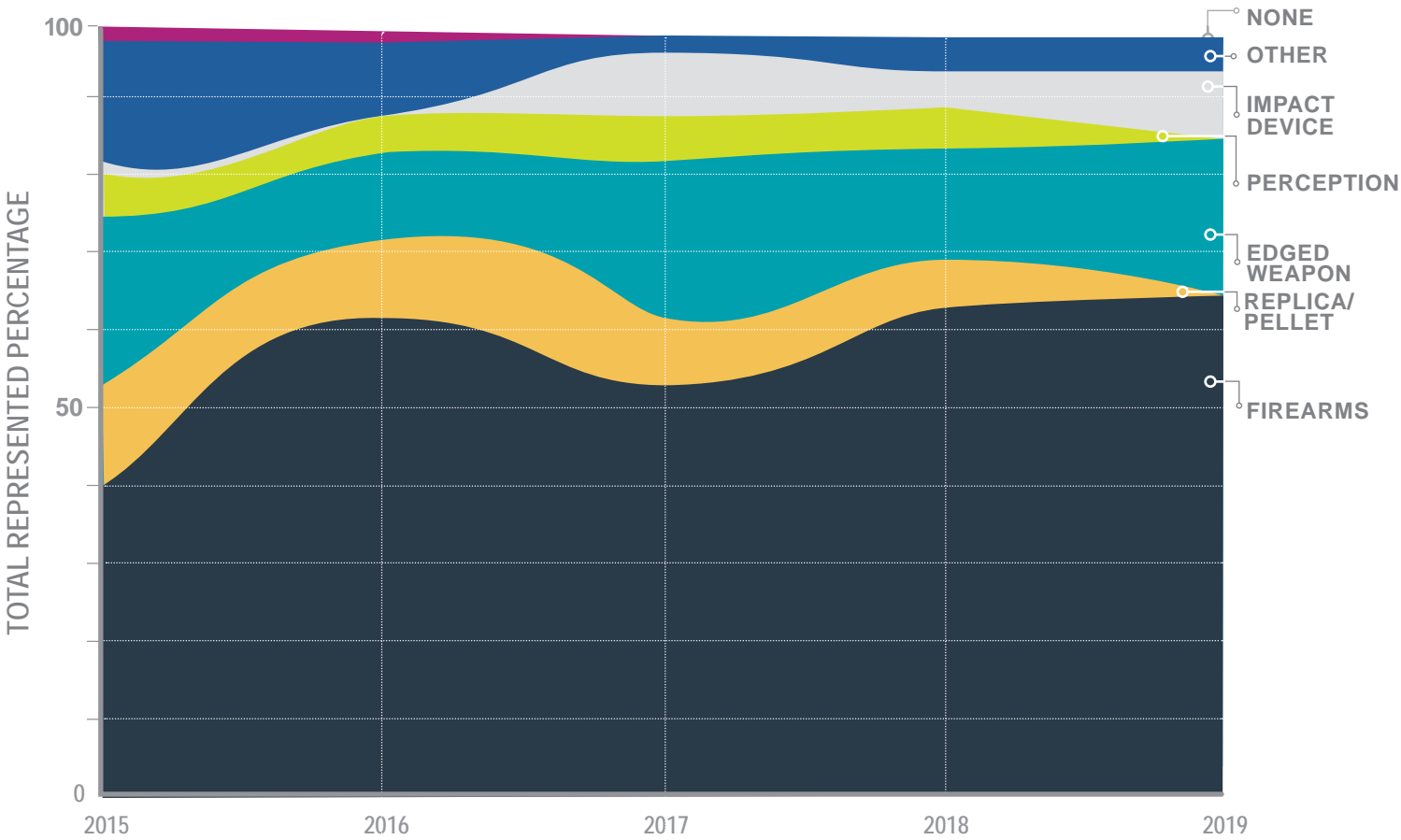
Source	2019
Citizen Flag Down	157
Observation	632
Radio Call	1,324
Station Call	19
Other	166
Unknown	22
Total	2,320



SUSPECT WEAPONS

OR ACTIONS BY PERCENT

The graph below depicts the 2015 through 2019 annual percentages of seven of the most represented weapon/force types utilized by suspects in OIS incidents. As shown, firearms overwhelmingly accounted for the highest volume of weapons utilized by suspects, with a five-year annual average of 54 percent. During the same period, edged weapons consistently accounted for the second highest volume of weapons with a five-year annual average of 18 percent. OIS incidents involving “other” weapons, perception-based shootings, and replica/pellet guns accounted for a five-year annual average of eight percent. Impact devices accounted for four percent of weapons; and lastly, two percent involved no weapons.



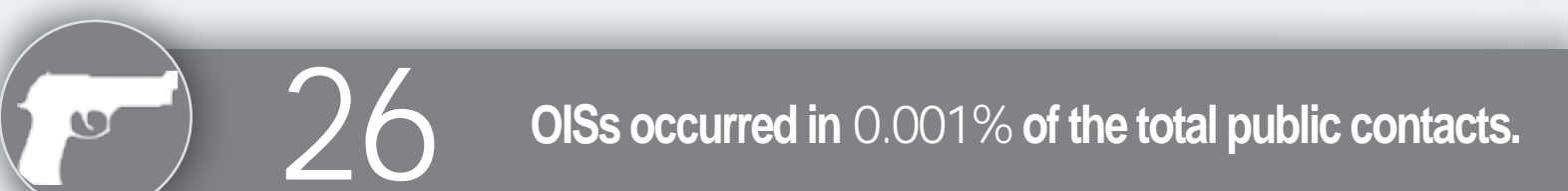
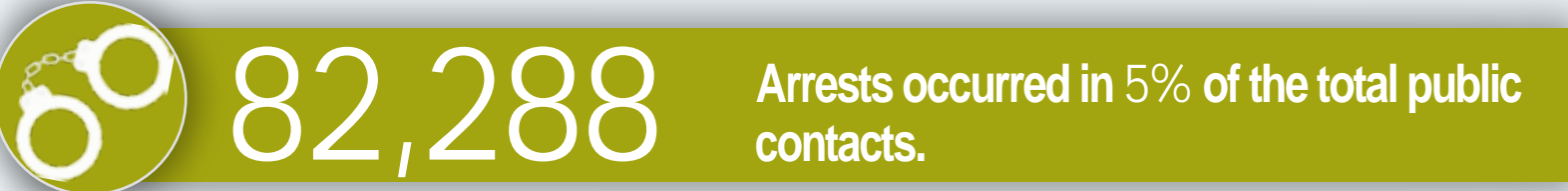
2019 experienced the **highest percentage of suspects armed with firearms** compared to the previous year.



USE OF FORCE

IN PERSPECTIVE

It is important to note that a vast majority of police interactions with the public do not result in a use of force. In 2019, the Department had 1,692,351 documented public contacts. During those contacts, 712,759 individuals were stopped during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops), 82,288 arrests were effected, and 2,187 use of force incidents occurred (26 of which were OIS incidents).



TOTAL OISs

TOTAL UOFs

TOTAL ARRESTS

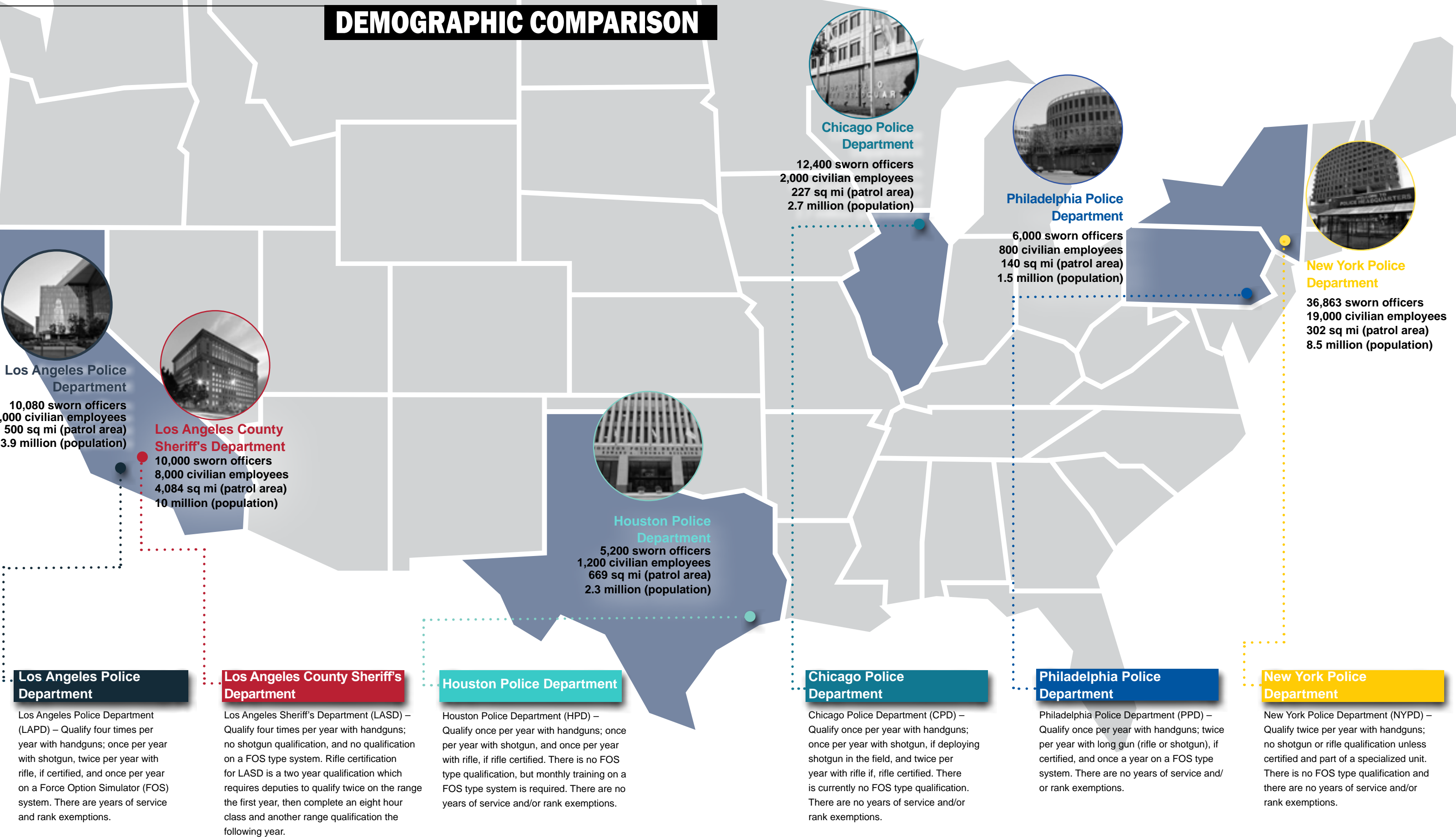
TOTAL
OBSERVATION
RELATED
DETENTIONS

TOTAL
PUBLIC
CONTACTS



AGENCY TO AGENCY

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPARISON



AGENCY COMPARISON

AND USE OF FORCE



OIS INCIDENTS

In 2019, the Department had a total of 26 OIS incidents, which was the highest number of incidents in the comparison group along with LASD. When compared to 2018, the Department had the second largest reduction in the number of OIS incidents with seven less incidents than the previous year. The Los Angeles Sheriff's Department had the same number of OIS incidents as the Department in 2019 and saw an increase of four incidents from the previous year. The New York Police Department (NYPD), which was the largest police department in the comparison group, had the second highest number of OIS incidents in 2019 with a total of 25 OIS incidents, which was an increase of eight incidents from the previous year. The New York Police Department (NYPD) had the largest increase in incidents from the previous year out of the comparison group. The Houston Police Department (HPD) had the third highest number of OIS incidents in 2019 with 20 incidents, which was an increase of two incidents from 2018. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) had the fourth highest number of OIS incidents in 2019 with 17 incidents which was a reduction of 15 incidents from the previous year. The Chicago Police Department had the largest reduction in OIS incidents in the comparison group with a 47 percent

reduction in OIS incidents compared to 2018. The Philadelphia Police Department (PPD), which is the smallest department of the comparison group, had the least number of OIS incidents with nine OIS incidents in 2019 which was a reduction of two incidents from the previous year.

OIS Incidents

Department	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Los Angeles Police Department	48	40	44	33	26
Chicago Police Department	47	43	30	32	17
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	34	31	22	22	26
New York Police Department	33	37	23	17	25
Houston Police Department	32	26	15	18	20
Philadelphia Police Department	23	23	13	11	9

OIS DECEASED SUSPECTS

In 2019, the Department had a total of 12 suspect fatalities as a result of OIS incidents, which was a 14 percent reduction, or two less fatalities than the previous year. This represented the lowest number of deceased OIS suspects in the last five years. The NYPD had a total of 11 OIS suspect fatalities in 2019, which was an increase of six decedents than the previous year or 120 percent. The NYPD had the second highest number of OIS suspect fatalities in 2019 and had the largest increase in suspect fatalities of the comparison group. The LASD had the third highest number of OIS suspect fatalities with ten decedents, which was an increase of one decedent compared to 2018. The LASD had the smallest increase in the number of OIS decedents when compared to the five other agencies. The HPD had the fourth highest number of OIS suspect fatalities in 2019 with seven suspects, which was an increase of three decedents compared to 2018. The HPD had the second highest increase of suspect fatalities from the previous year of 75%. The CPD had the fifth highest OIS suspect fatalities with a total of five OIS fatalities, which was one less than the previous year. This represented the lowest number of suspect fatalities from OIS incidents during their five-year period. The PPD was the only agency in the comparison group that had no suspect fatalities as a result of an OIS incident. The PPD was also the only agency to not have an OIS decedent throughout the five-year period of all six agencies combined.

OIS Deceased Suspects

Department	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Los Angeles Police Department	21	20	17	14	12
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	14	15	8	9	10
Chicago Police Department	9	11	8	6	5
New York Police Department	8	9	10	5	11
Houston Police Department	12	6	5	4	7
Philadelphia Police Department	2	5	4	2	0

DECEASED COMPARED TO OIS INCIDENTS

When comparing the number of deceased OIS suspects to the number of total OIS incidents in 2019, the Department had 46 percent of OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality. The NYPD had 44 percent of their OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality and the LASD had 38 percent of their incidents result in a suspect fatality. The HPD had the fourth highest percentage at 35 percent with CPD having 29 percent of OIS incidents resulting in a suspect fatality. The PPD had the smallest percentage at zero percent of OIS incidents resulting in a suspect fatality.

Percentage of Deceased Suspects Compared to OIS Incidents

Department	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Los Angeles Police Department	44%	50%	39%	42%	46%
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	41%	48%	36%	41%	38%
New York Police Department	24%	24%	43%	29%	44%
Houston Police Department	38%	23%	33%	22%	35%
Chicago Police Department	19%	26%	27%	19%	29%
Philadelphia Police Department	9%	22%	31%	18%	0%

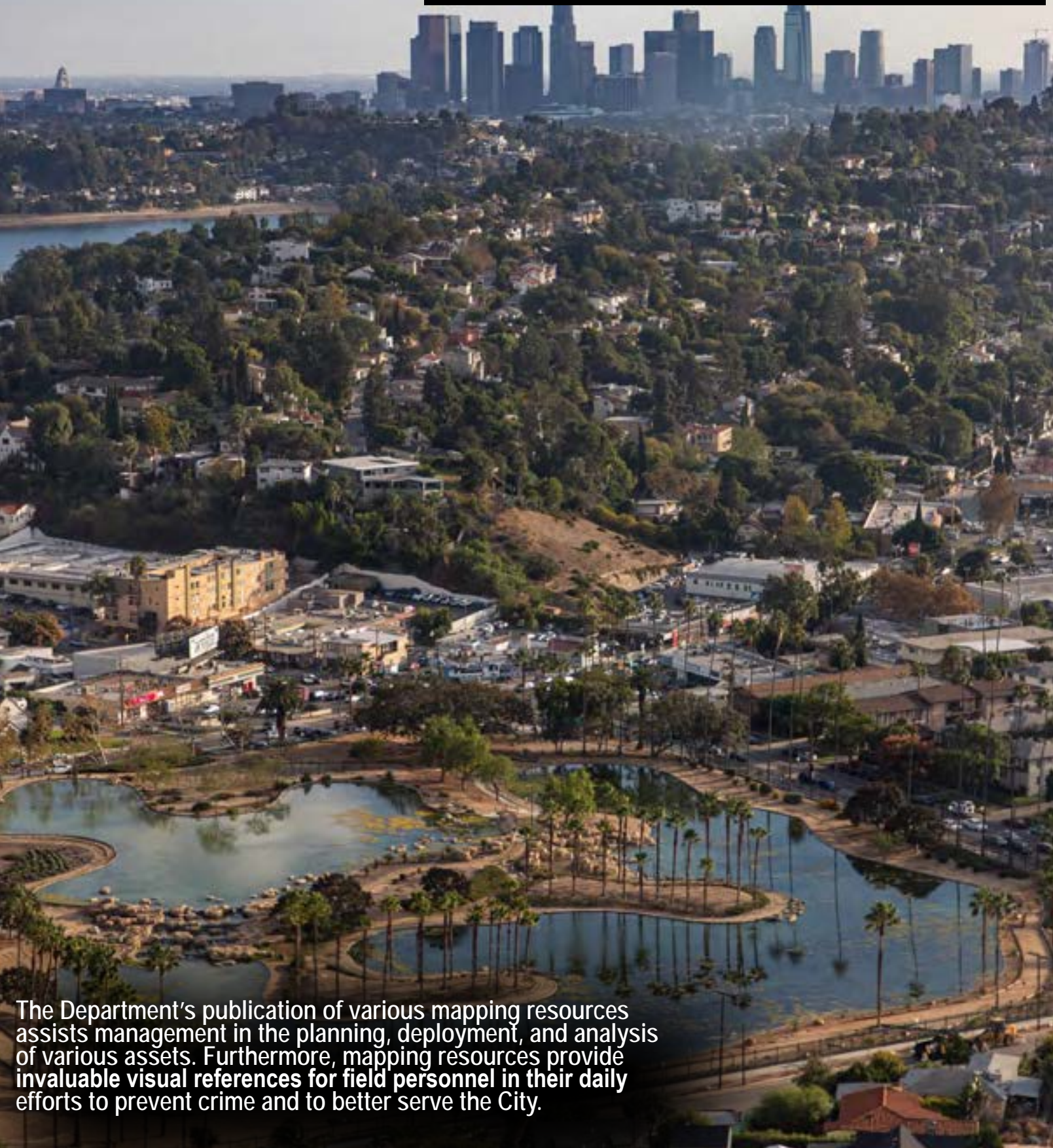
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2018 TO 2019

In 2019, The CPD had a 47 percent decrease in the number of OIS incidents from 2018 to 2019, which was the highest percentage decrease amongst the other agencies. The Department had the second highest percentage decrease in OIS incidents of 21 percent from the previous year. The PPD had the third largest decrease of incidents at 18 percent. The NYPD, LASD, and the HPD all saw an increase in the number of incidents from 2018 to 2019. When comparing the three agencies with increases in the number of OIS incidents, the NYPD experienced the highest increase amongst the group with an increase in 47 percent. The LASD was second with an 18 percent increase and the HPD with the smallest increase of 11 percent.

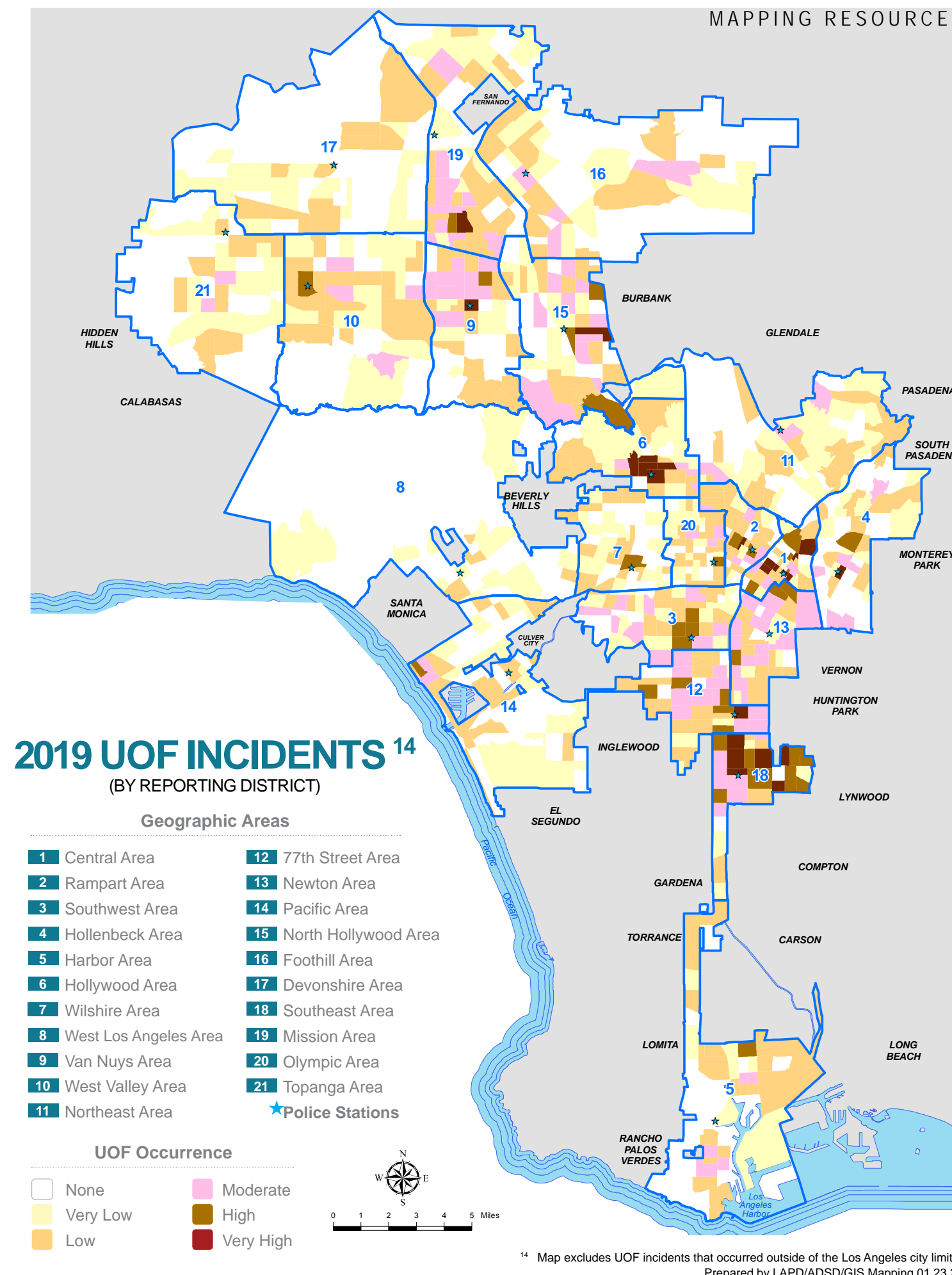
When comparing OIS suspect fatalities, the Department along with the CPD and PPD, all experienced a reduction in OIS decedents from the previous year. The PPD saw the largest reduction in OIS decedents with a reduction of 100 percent, with CPD having the second largest reduction of 17 percent. The Department had the third highest reduction of 14 percent, but along with PPD, had the largest number of OIS decedents reduced. The NYPD had the largest increase in the number of OIS decedents with an increase of 120 percent from the previous year. The HPD had the second highest increase with 75% and the LASD had the third highest increase with 11 percent over the previous year. In 2018, all six agencies combined had a total of 133 incidents, resulting in a total of 40 suspect fatalities as the result of an OIS incident. In 2019, all six agencies combined had a total of 123 incidents with a total of 45 suspect fatalities as the result of an OIS incident, resulting in an eight percent reduction in the number of OIS incidents and a 13 percent increase in the number of suspect fatalities.

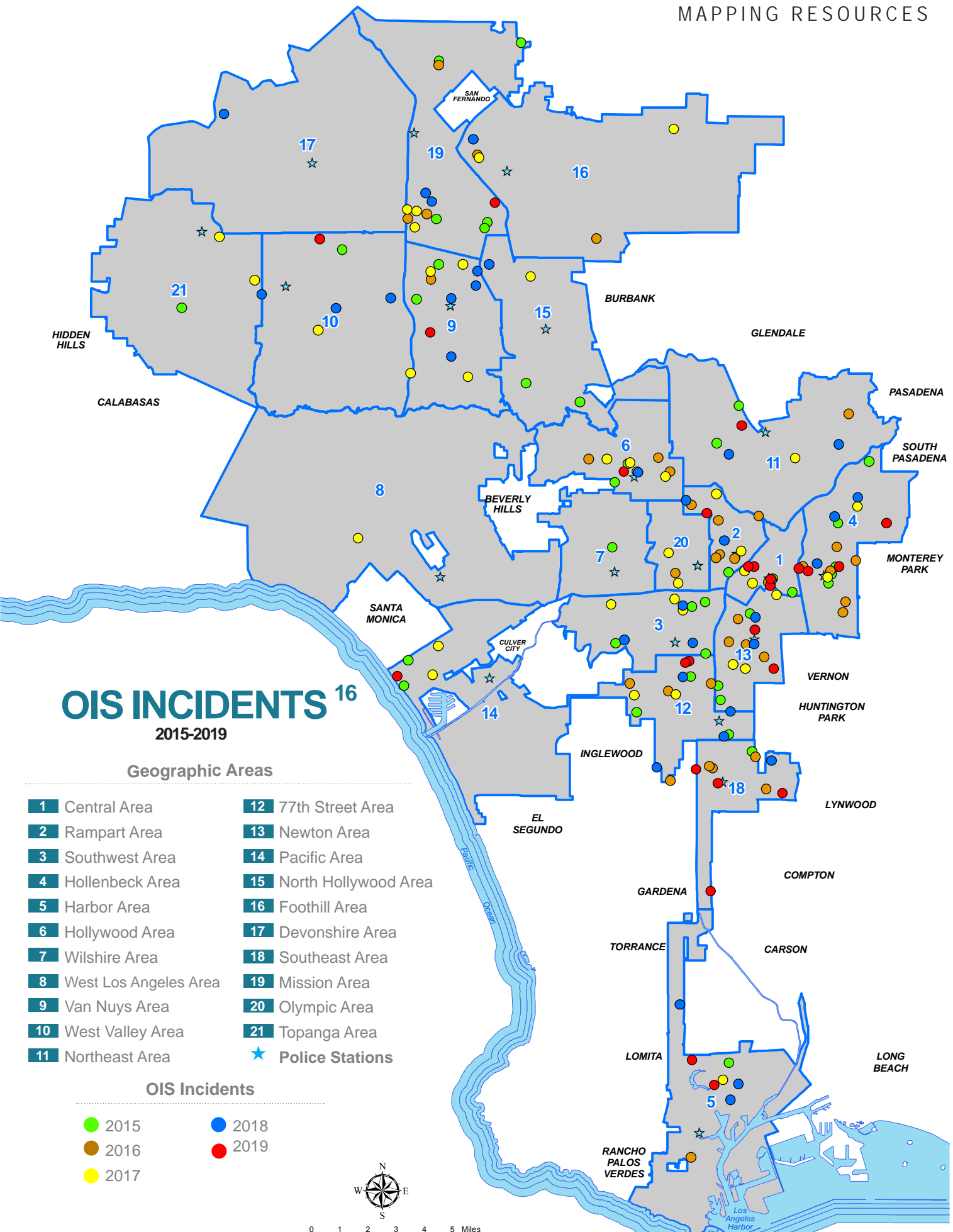
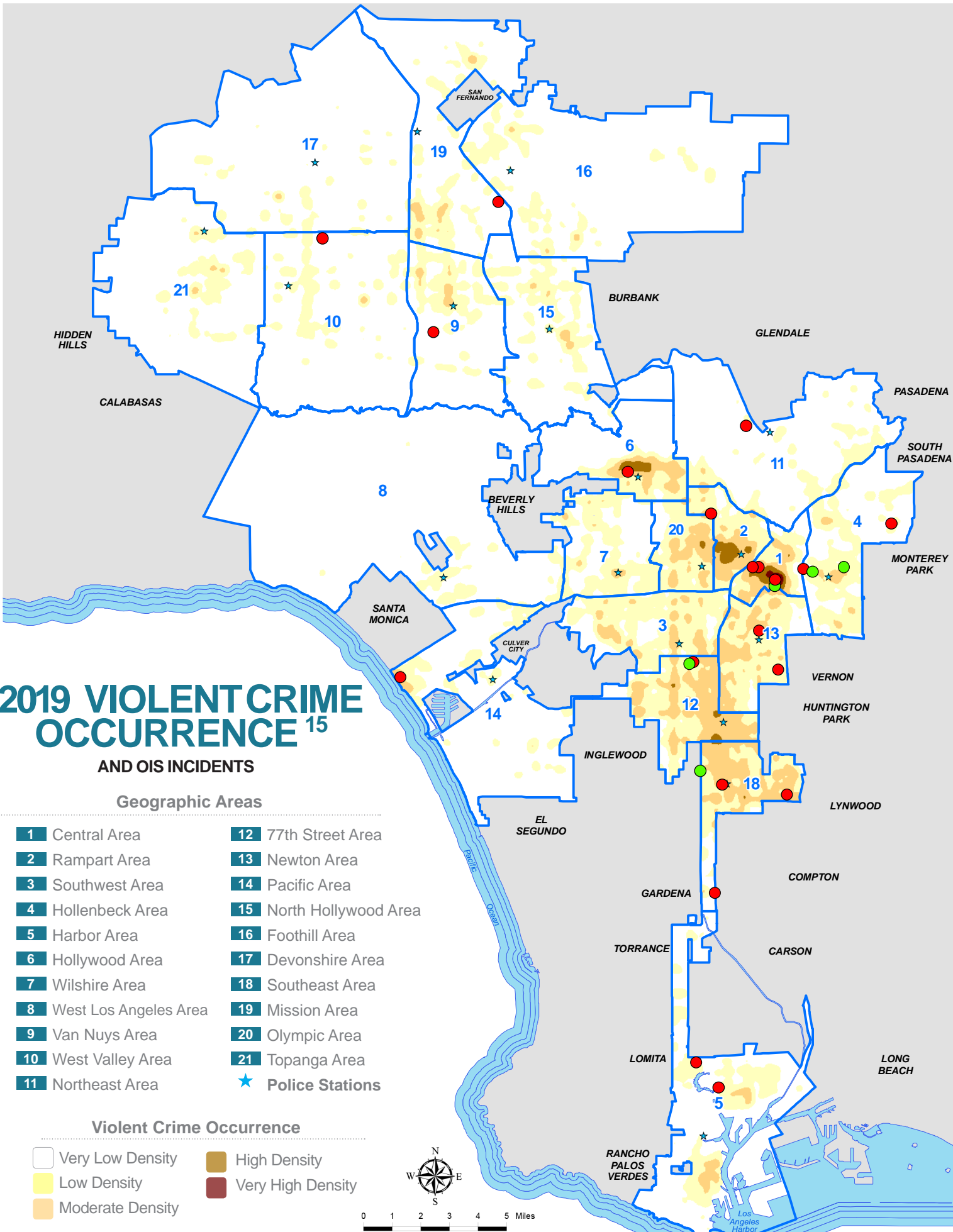
MAPPING RESOURCES

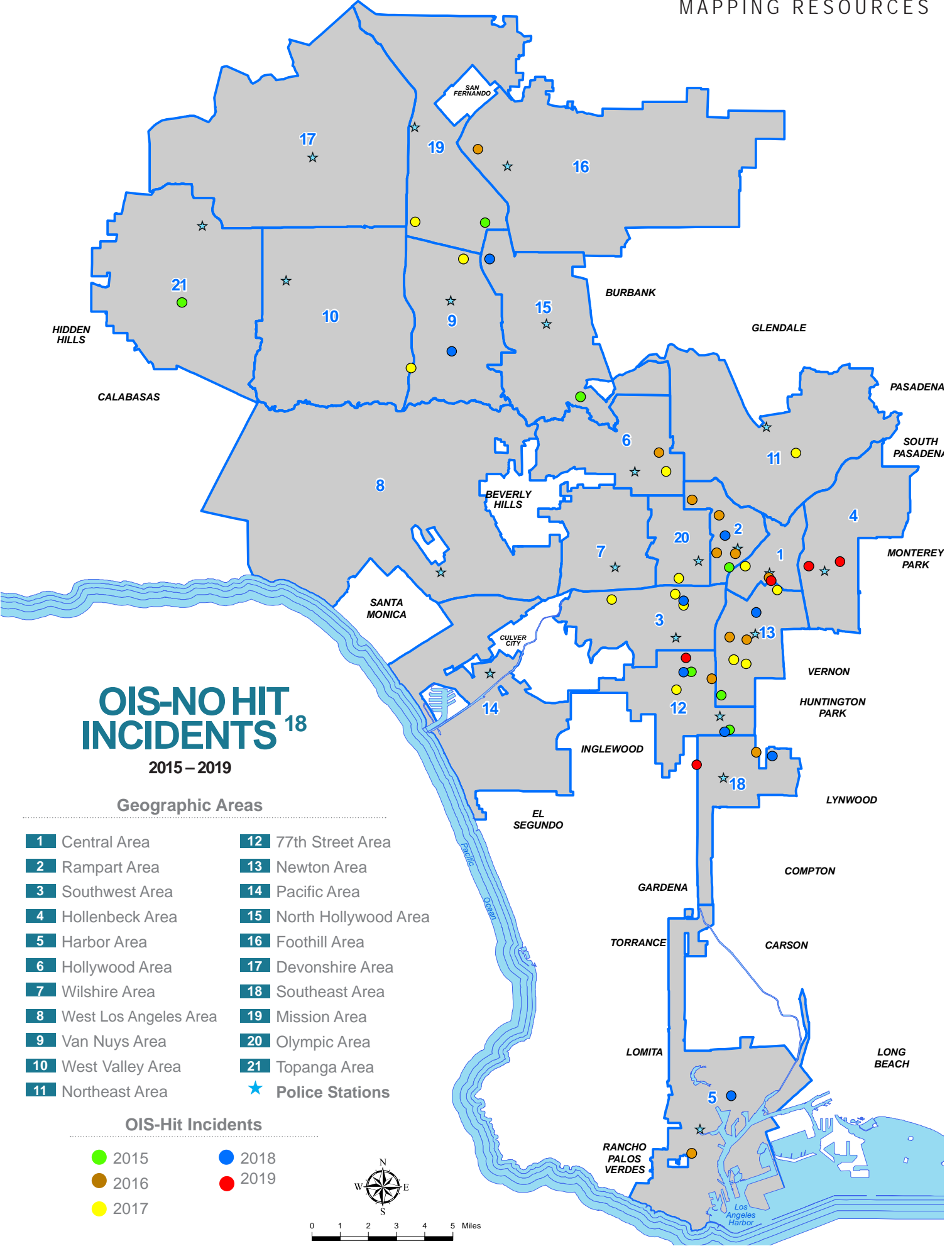
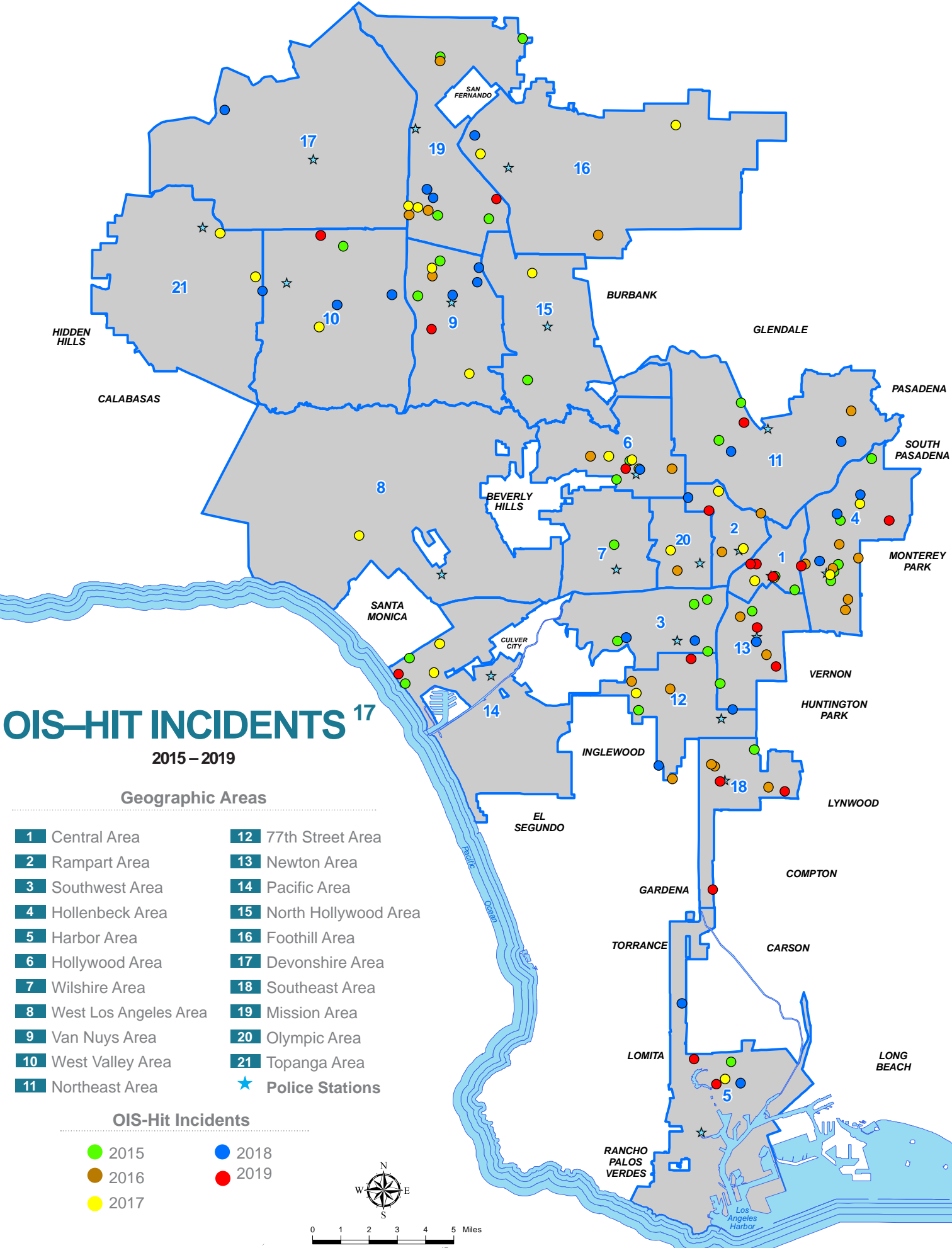
AND USE OF FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

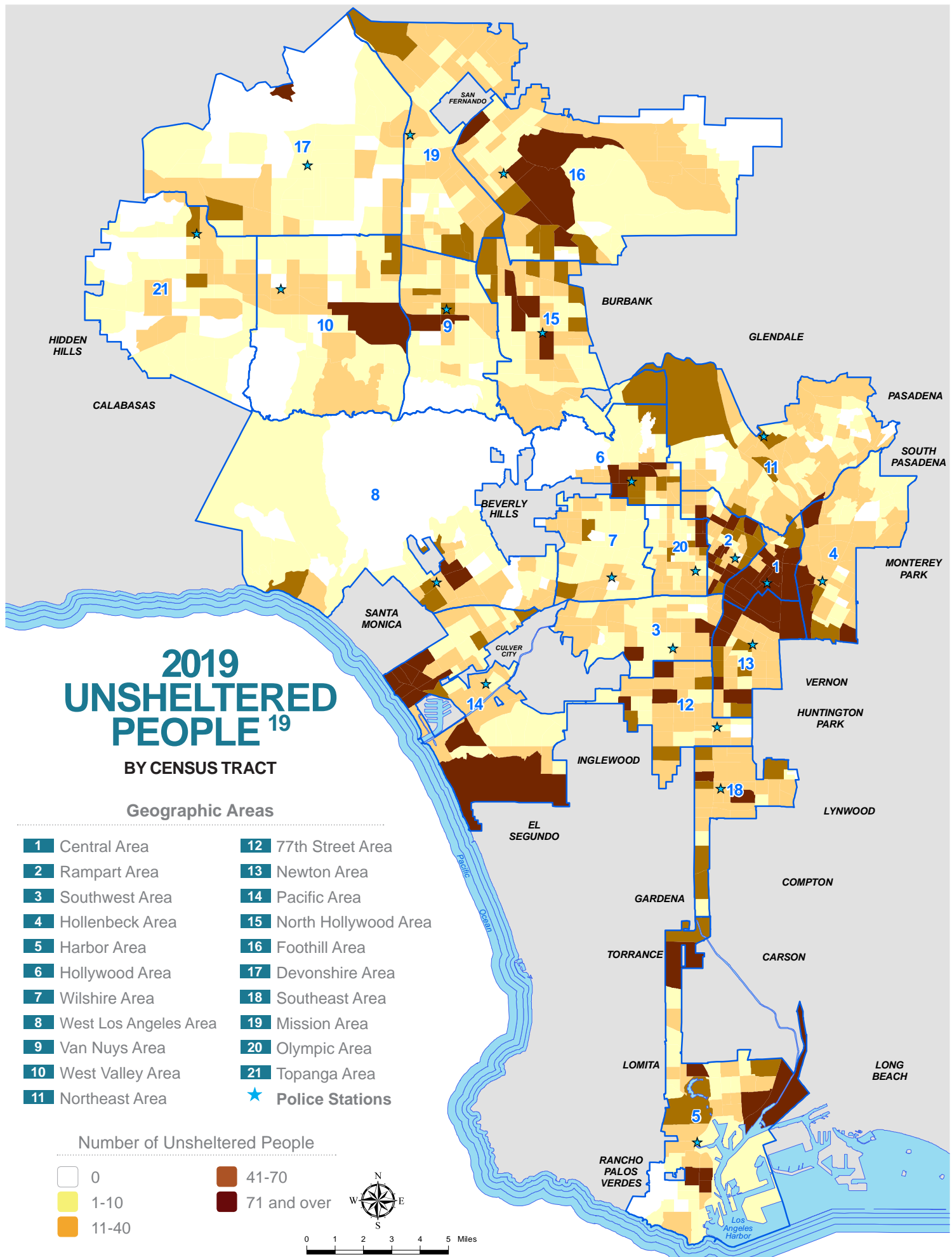


The Department's publication of various mapping resources assists management in the planning, deployment, and analysis of various assets. Furthermore, mapping resources provide invaluable visual references for field personnel in their daily efforts to prevent crime and to better serve the City.

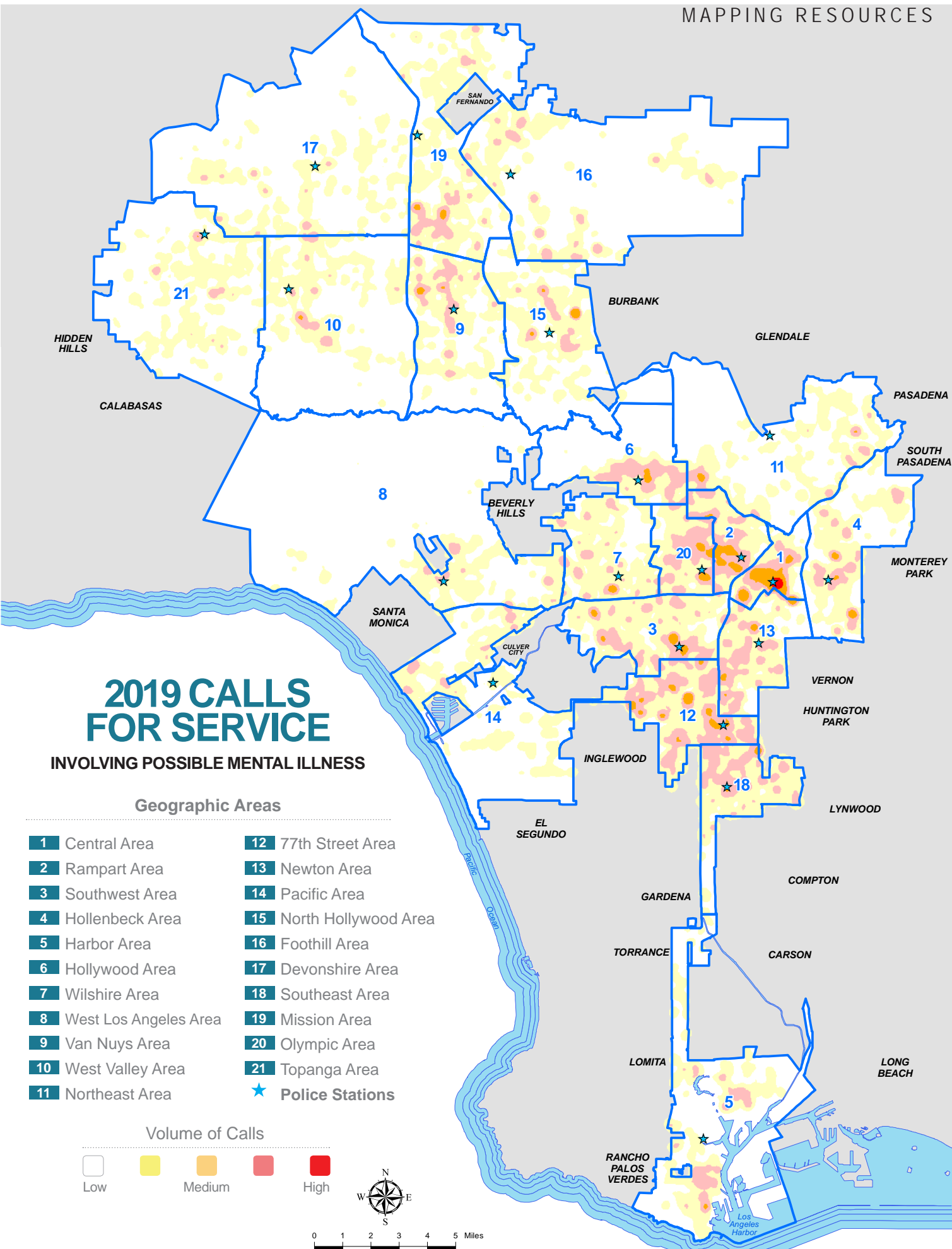








¹⁹ Data from Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority
Prepared by LAPD/ADSD/GIS Mapping 01.23.20



CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

HIGHLIGHTS AND PERSPECTIVES

OIS Hit

- Two incidents were ambushes against officers
- More than 50% of suspects were armed with a firearm

OIS No Hit

- Suspects fired at officers in 3 of 5 incidents
- 4 of 5 suspects were armed with a firearm

COP Directed

- Seven officers assigned to patrol
- 3 of 4 suspects utilized physical force

OIS Animal

- Lowest number of incidents in past five years
- No officers sustained injuries

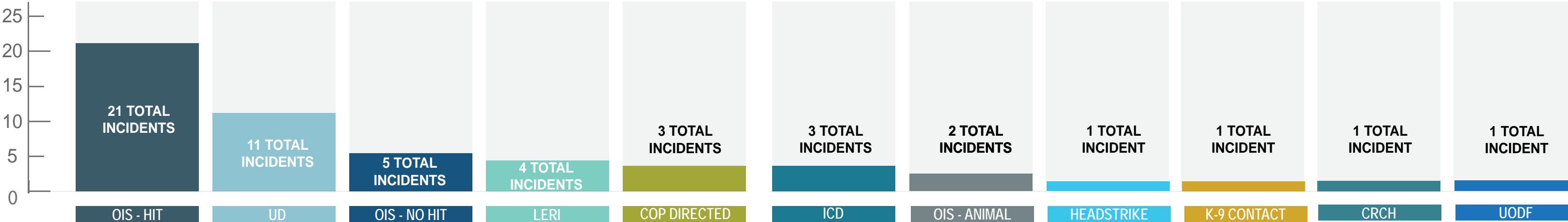
K-9 Contact

- Incident resulted from a radio call
- Only one incident occurred

Use of Deadly Force (Other)*

- First UODF incident in past five years
- Suspect was armed with an edged weapon

*See page 376 for Use of Deadly Force (Other) definition.



In 2019, there were 53 Categorical Use of Force Incidents.

Unintentional Discharge

- Seven on-duty, four off-duty
- Six handguns, three shotguns, two rifles

LERI

- Three officers injured
- One suspect armed with an edged weapon

ICD

- 2nd lowest number of incidents in five years
- 2 of 3 resulted from observations

Head Strike

- Suspect was perceived to be homeless
- Officer was assigned patrol

CRCH

- Suspect was perceived mentally ill
- Suspect utilized physical force

2019

NON-CATEGORICAL

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Over a 5 year period, **physical application** of force (takedowns, strikes, body weight, firm grips, and joint locks) **increased** a total of 27 percent while the application of **impact devices** (BB, OC, TASER, Baton) **decreased** a total of 24 percent.



OC Spray applications per incident in non-categorical use of force incidents had no change as compared to 2018 (20 applications in 2019, 20 applications in 2018).



Taser applications per incident in non-categorical use of force incidents decreased by 10 percent as compared to 2018 (282 applications in 2019, 314 applications in 2018).



Bean bag applications per incident decreased by 20 percent in 2019 as compared to 2018 (48 applications in 2019, 60 applications in 2018).



Baton applications per incident in non-categorical use of force incidents increased by 38 percent as compared to 2018 (33 applications in 2019, 24 applications in 2018).



In 2019, 9 percent more officers were injured as a result of their involvement in non-categorical use of force incidents as compared to 2018 (864 injured in 2019, 783 in 2018).



40mm Less Lethal Launcher applications per incident in non-categorical use of force incidents increased by 88 percent as compared to 2018 (62 applications in 2019, 33 applications in 2018).

Non-Lethal Force (body weight, firm grips, joint locks, physical force, strikes, and takedowns) in NCUOF **increased** by 8 percent in 2019. Highest NCUOF incident count (2320 incidents) in the five year period.



In 2019, there was a 16 percent increase of **homeless** suspects involved in NCUOF incidents as compared to 2018.



In 2019, there was a 4 percentage point decrease in **suspect injuries** during NCUOF incidents as compared to 2018.



In 2019, there was a 3 percent increase of suspects perceived with a **mental illness** involved in a NCUOF incident as compared to 2018.

AN OVERVIEW

CATEGORICAL UOF

INCIDENTS

7%↑
WEAPONS

Number of suspects armed with a firearm or edged weapon during OIS incidents was 8% (increase of 7% compared to 2018).

9%↑
FIREARMS

6,969 firearms recovered in Department field operations (9% more than 6,406 in 2018).

12%↑
WEAPONS

The percentage of suspects armed with a firearm during OIS incidents increased by 12% when compared to the 4-year aggregate percentage (from 53% to 65%).

69%↓
SUSPECTS

The number of suspects perceived to have a mental illness during OIS incidents declined by 9 suspects, or 69% compared to 2018.

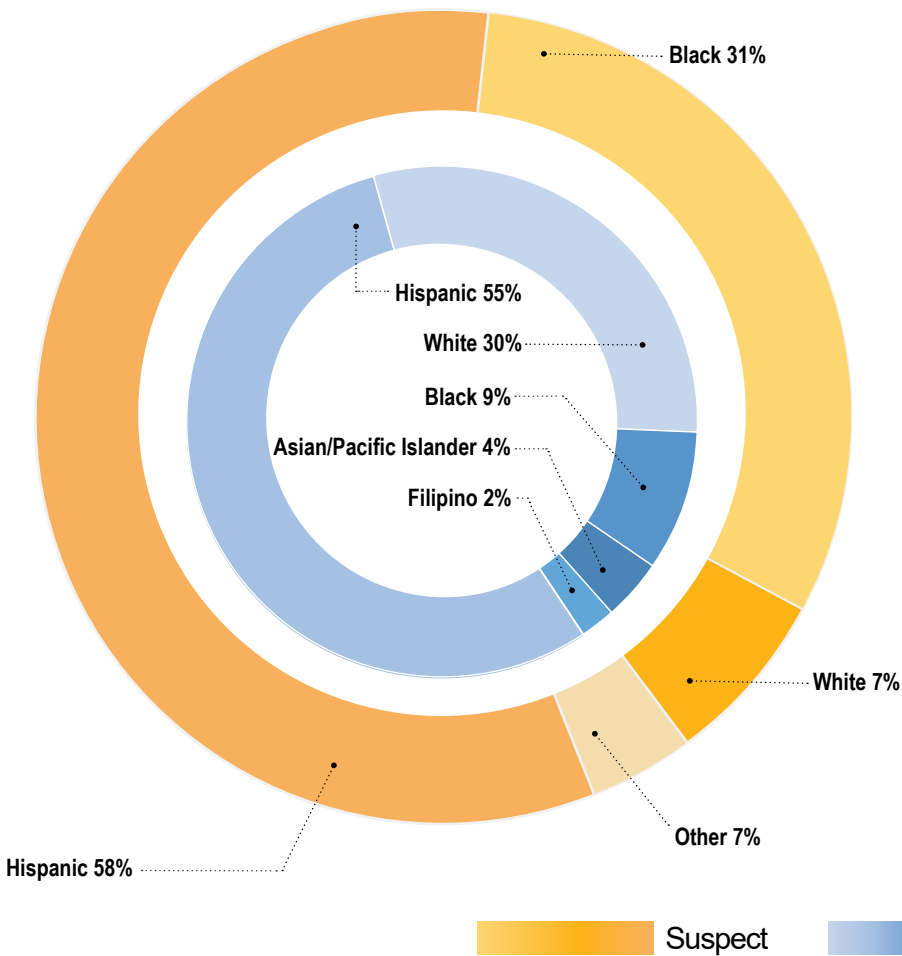
50%↑
HOMELESS

Number of suspects involved in OIS incidents and experiencing homelessness increased by 2, or 50%, compared to 2018.

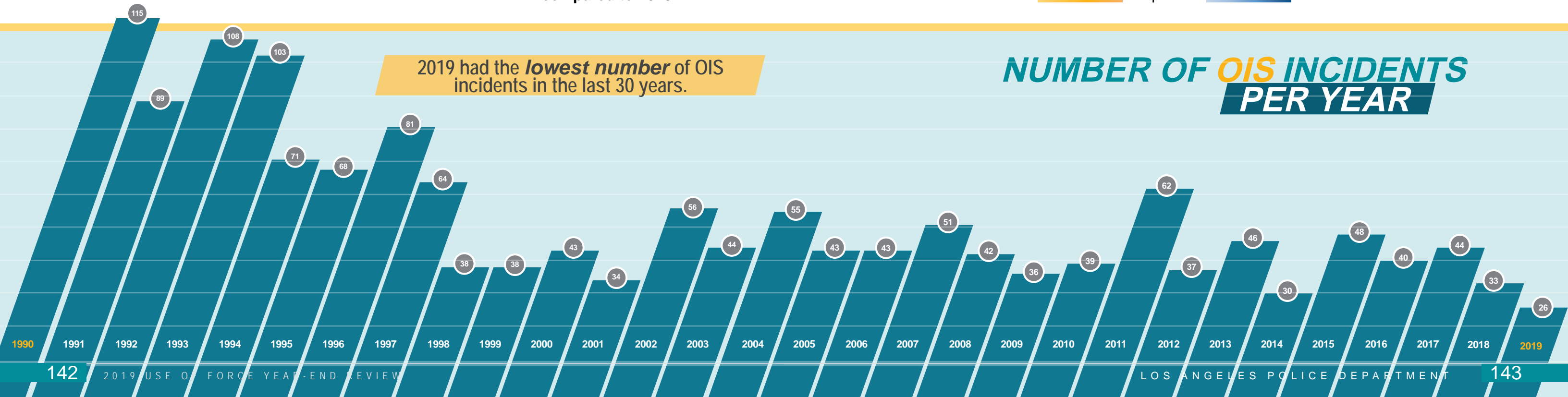
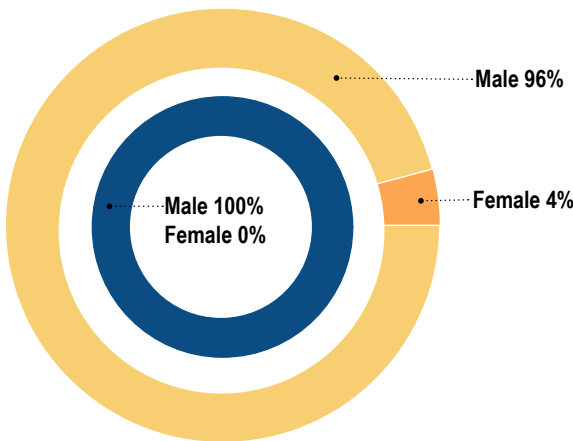
50%↓
METRO

The number of personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division who were involved in OIS incidents declined by 4 officers, or 50%, compared to 2018.

ETHNICITY
OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS



GENDER
OF SUSPECTS & OFFICERS



NUMBER OF OIS INCIDENTS
PER YEAR

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

In review of the statistics published herein, the Department seeks to identify areas where potentially ineffective or outdated UOF-related policies and training can be enhanced, and new innovative practices can be implemented.



2015-2019

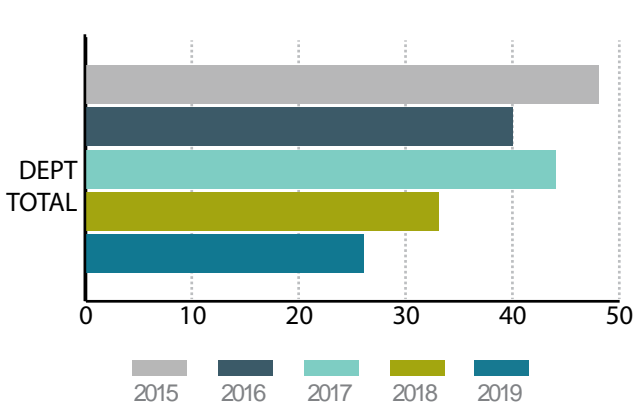
CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm (excluding Warning Shot, Animal Shooting, and/or Tactical Intentional Discharge incidents). Officer Involved Shooting incidents are categorized into Hit or No Hit occurrences.

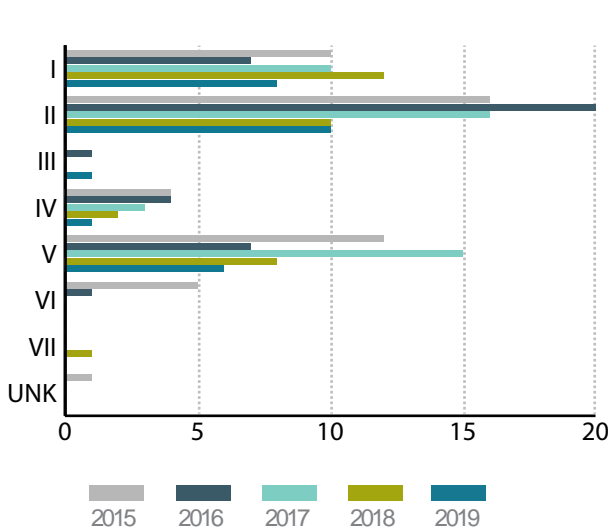
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



OIS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Department Total	48	40	44	33	26

In 2019, Department personnel were involved in 26 OIS incidents, a decrease of seven incidents, or 21 percent, compared to 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, there were a total of 165 OIS incidents, resulting in an annual average of 41.3 incidents. The 2019 count fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 15.3 incidents, or 37 percent.

CLASSIFICATION OF OIS INCIDENTS

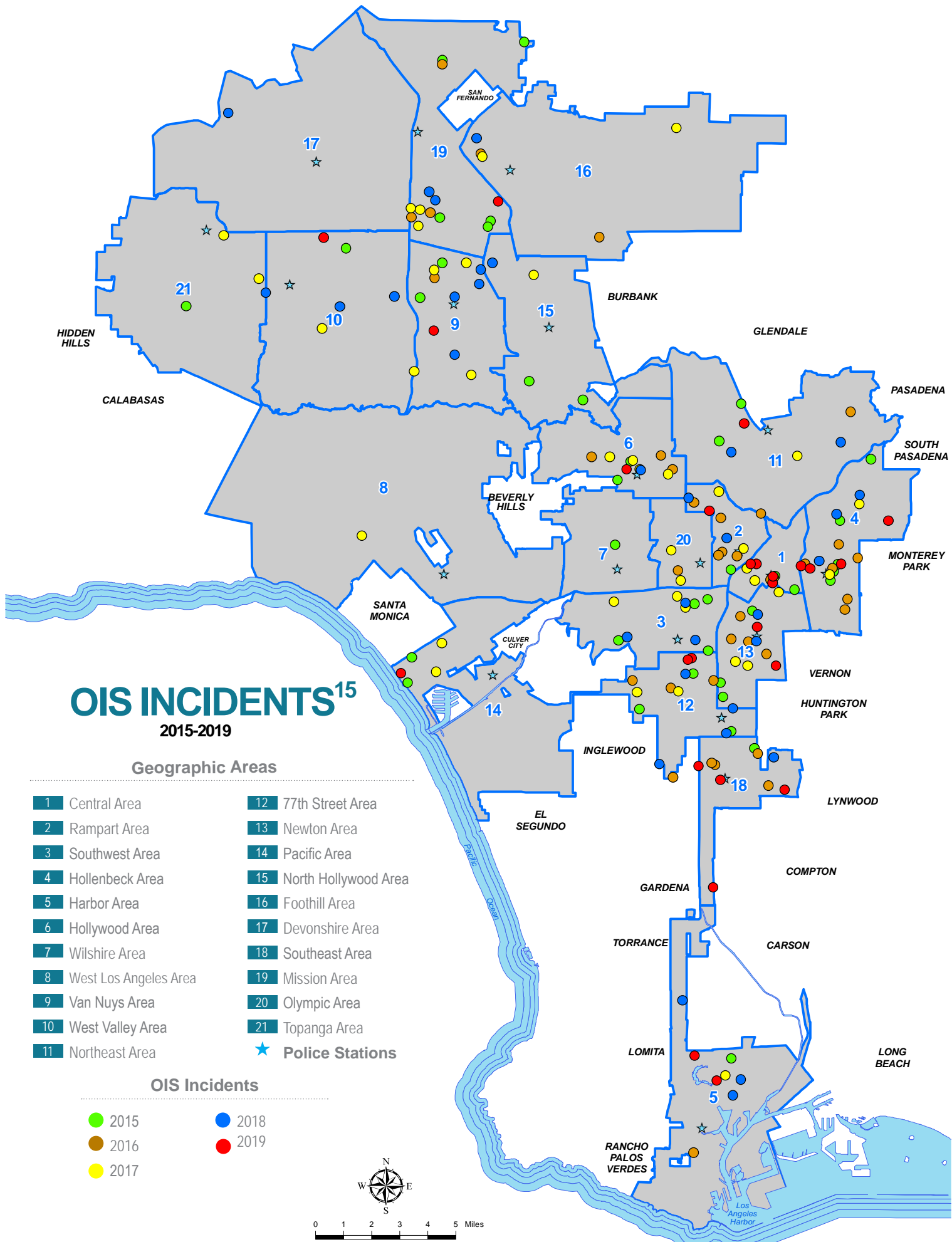


Classification	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
I	10	7	10	12	8
II	16	20	16	10	10
III	0	1	0	0	1
IV	4	4	3	2	1
V	12	7	15	8	6
VI	5	1	0	0	0
VII	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0
Total	48	40	44	33	26

Classification	Description
I	Suspect verified with firearm - fired at officer or 3 rd party
II	Suspect verified with firearm - firearm in hand or position to fire (but did not fire)
III	Perception shooting - firearm present but not drawn
IV	Perception shooting - no firearm found
V	Suspect armed with weapon other than firearm
VI	Suspect not armed, but threat of/causing serious bodily injury or death to others
VII	Other

In 2019, ten of the 26 total OIS incidents, or 38 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 30 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 38 percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically from 2015 through 2019, Classification II shooting incidents were the highest compared to other categories accounting for 72 of the 191 total OIS incidents, or 38 percent.

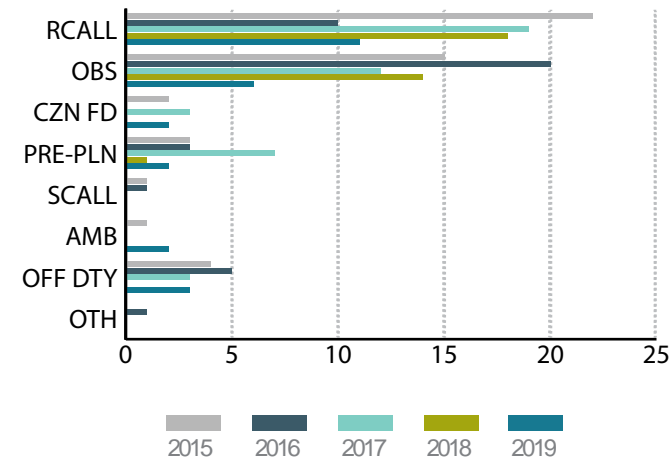
Continues on page 149



Classification of OIS Incidents continued

In 2019, eight of the 26 total OIS incidents, or 31 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 36 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 24 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically from 2015 through 2019, Classification I shooting incidents were the third highest category accounting for 47 of the 191 total OIS incidents, or 25 percent.

In 2019, six of the 26 total OIS incidents, or 23 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 24 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 25 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2015 through 2019, Classification V shooting incidents were the second highest category accounting for 48 of the 191 total OIS incidents, or 25 percent.



Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Radio Call	22	10	19	18	11
Observation	15	20	12	14	6
Citizen Flag Down	2	0	3	0	2
Pre-Planned	3	3	7	1	2
Station Call	1	1	0	0	0
Ambush	1	0	0	0	2
Off-Duty	4	5	3	0	3
Other	0	1	0	0	0
Total	48	40	44	33	26

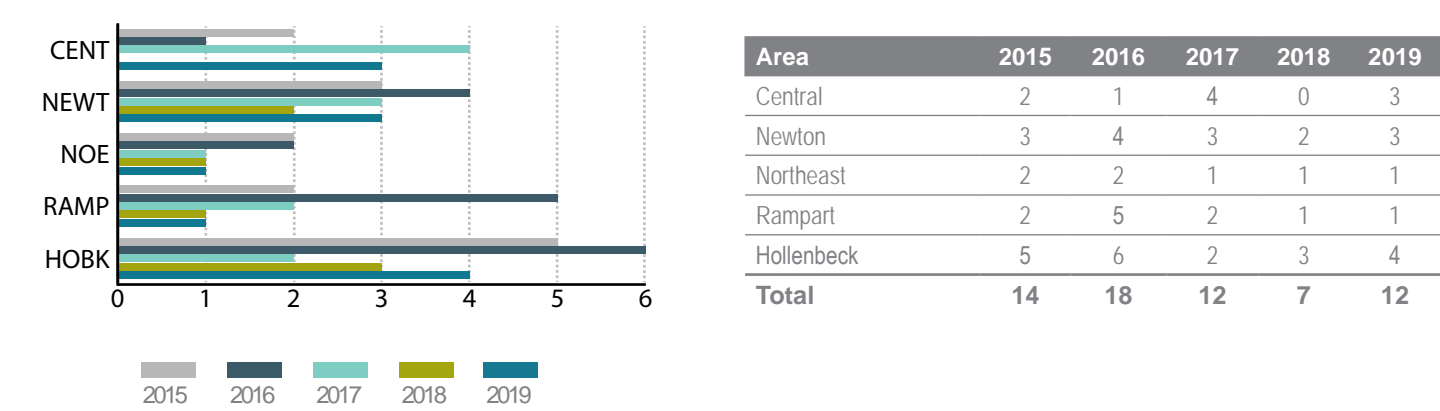
In 2019, 11 of the Department's 26 OIS incidents, or 42 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 55 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from radio calls from 2015 through 2018 of 42 percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 80 of the 191 total incidents, or 42 percent.

In 2019, three of the Department's 26 OIS incidents, or 12 percent, originated from off-duty incidents. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from off-duty incidents from 2015 through 2018 of seven percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically from 2015 through 2019, off-duty incidents represented the fourth largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 15 of the 191 total incidents, or eight percent.

In 2019, six of the Department's 26 OIS incidents, or 23 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a 19-percentage point decrease compared to 42 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2015 through 2018 of 37 percent, 2019 experienced a 14-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2015 through 2019, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 67 of the 191 total incidents, or 35 percent.

The remaining six incidents in 2019 occurred during pre-planned, citizen flag down and ambush incidents with two incidents occurring in each category.

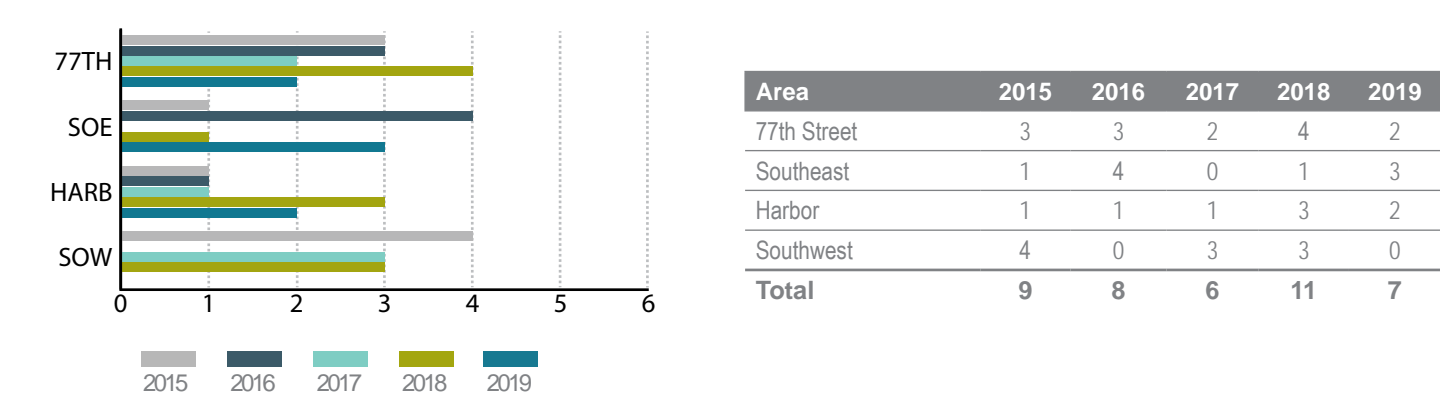
BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU



In 2019, 12 of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of five incidents, or 71 percent, compared to 2018. Forty-six percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 26; Central Bureau - 12).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 51 OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 12.8 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 0.8 incidents, or six percent.

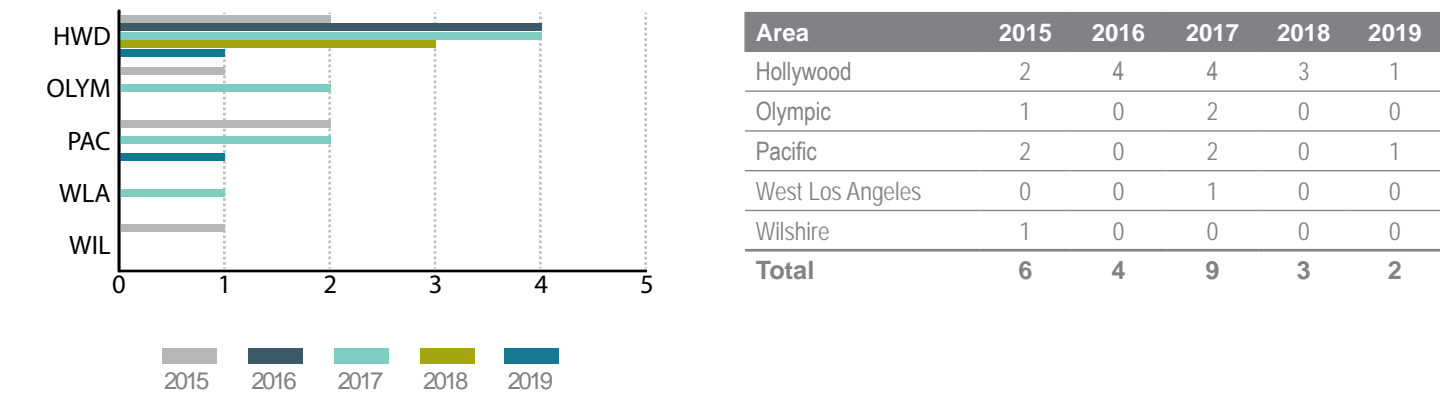
OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU



In 2019, seven of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of four incidents, or 36 percent, compared to 2018. Twenty-seven percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 26; South Bureau - seven).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 34 OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 8.5 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 1.5 incidents, or 18 percent.

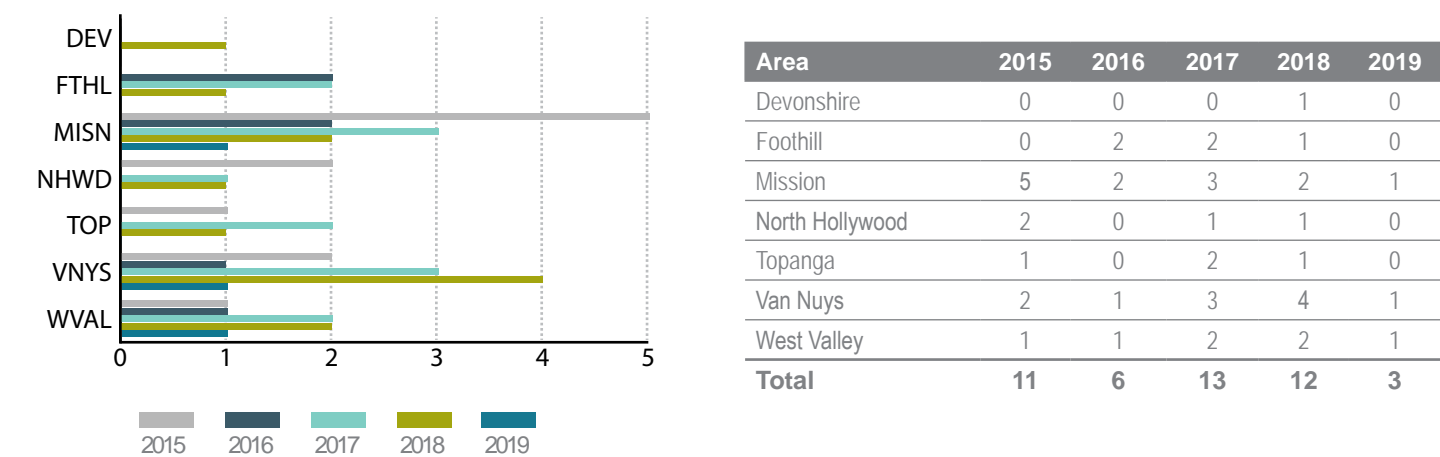
OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU



In 2019, two of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 33 percent, compared to 2018. Eight percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 26; West Bureau - two).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 22 OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 5.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 3.5 incidents, or 64 percent.

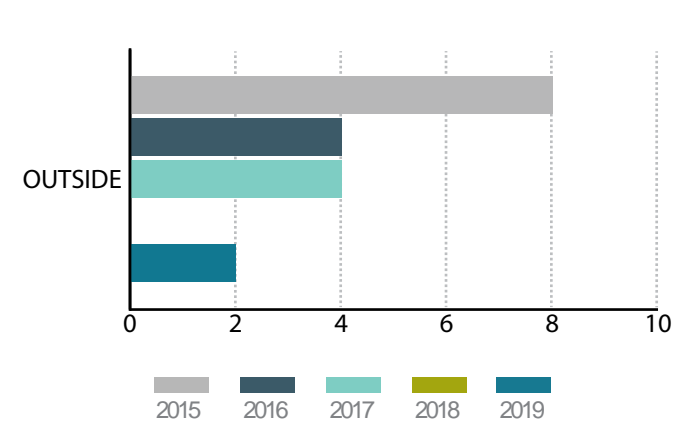
OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU



In 2019, three of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of nine incidents, or 75 percent, compared to 2018. Twelve percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 26; Valley Bureau - three).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 42 OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 10.5 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 7.5 incidents, or 71 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

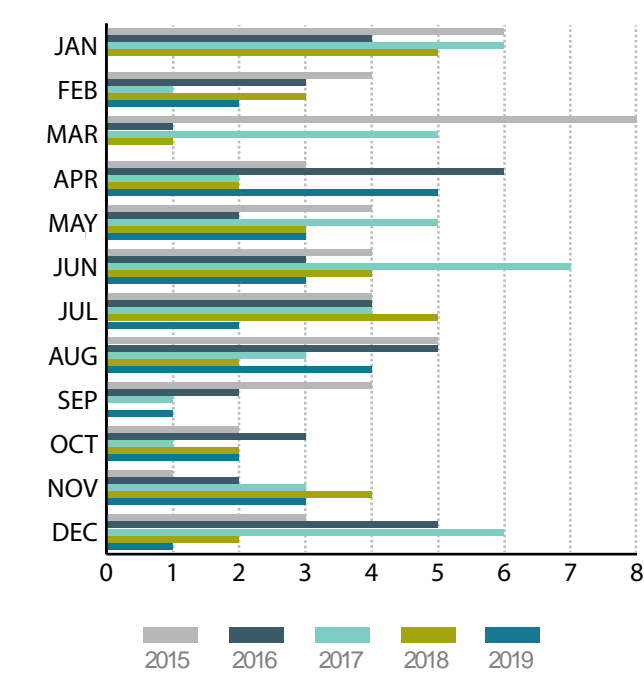


OIS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Outside Jurisdiction	8	4	4	0	2

In 2019, two of the Department's OIS incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which was an increase of two incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2018. Eight percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred outside the geographic jurisdiction (Department - 26; Outside Jurisdiction - two).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 16 OIS incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of four incidents. The Outside Jurisdiction count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by two incidents, or 50 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	6	4	6	5	0
February	4	3	1	3	2
March	8	1	5	1	0
April	3	6	2	2	5
May	4	2	5	3	3
June	4	3	7	4	3
July	4	4	4	5	2
August	5	5	3	2	4
September	4	2	1	0	1
October	2	3	1	2	2
November	1	2	3	4	3
December	3	5	6	2	1
Total	48	40	44	33	26

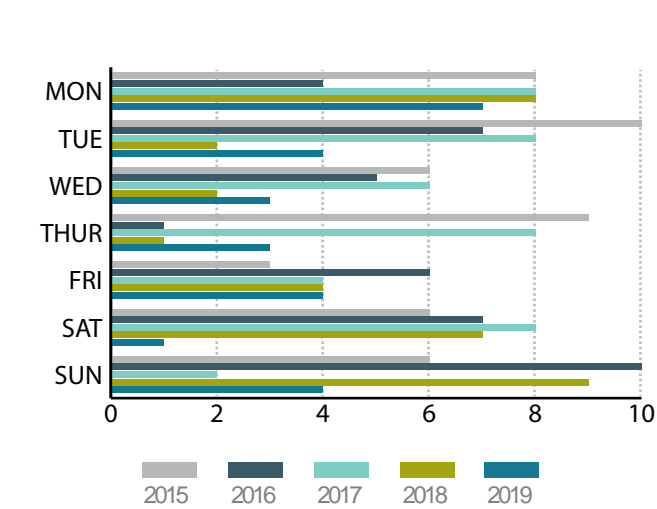
In 2019, April represented the month with the most OIS incidents with five occurrences, or 19 percent, of the 26 total incidents for the year. August had the second most incidents with four occurrences, or 15 percent. May, June, and November each had the third most incidents with three incidents each, or 12 percent respectively. February, July, and October had the fourth highest counts with two incidents each, or eight percent respectively. The remaining two incidents occurred in the months of September and December with one occurrence each, or four percent respectively.

From 2015 through 2019, January and June represented the months with the most OIS incidents with 21 of the 191 total incidents, or 11 percent each. September represented the month with the least, accounting for eight incidents, or four percent. October had the second fewest with ten incidents,

or five percent. The remaining 131 incidents, or 69 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year. The OIS percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2015 through 2018 was as follows:

- January – March: 49 incidents, or 26 percent;
- April – June: 56 incidents, or 29 percent;
- July – September: 46 incidents, or 24 percent; and,
- October through December: 40 incidents, or 21 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

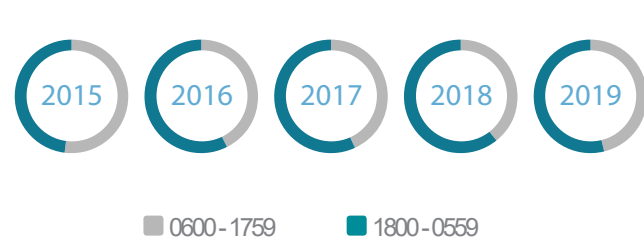


Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Monday	8	4	8	8	7
Tuesday	10	7	8	2	4
Wednesday	6	5	6	2	3
Thursday	9	1	8	1	3
Friday	3	6	4	4	4
Saturday	6	7	8	7	1
Sunday	6	10	2	9	4
Total	48	40	44	33	26

In 2019, Monday represented the day of the week with the most OIS incidents, accounting for seven occurrences, or 27 percent. Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday represented the second most frequent days of the week with four incidents each, or 15 percent respectively. Wednesday and Thursday represented the third most frequent days of the week with three incidents each, or 12 percent respectively. The remaining one incident, or four percent, occurred on a Saturday.

From 2015 through 2019, Monday represented the day with the most OIS incidents with 35 of the 191 total, or 18 percent, occurring on that day. The remaining 156 incidents, or 82 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time of Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0600 - 1759	25	17	19	13	12
1800 - 0559	23	23	25	20	14
Total	48	40	44	33	26

In 2019, 12 OIS incidents, or 46 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 14 incidents, or 54 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution varied from 2015 through 2018, where 74 OIS incidents, or 45 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 91 incidents, or 55 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2015 through 2019 was 17.2 OIS incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 21 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

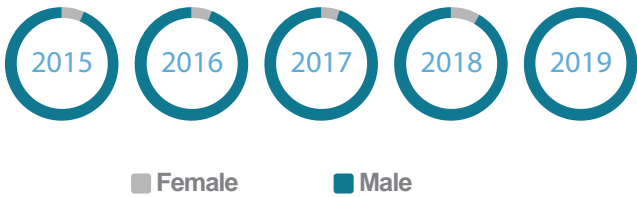
OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, BOPC “lethal force” adjudicative findings for their involvement in OIS incidents.

In 2019, 47 Department personnel were involved in the 26 OIS incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.8 officers per incident. This accounted for a 20 percent increase compared to an average of 1.5 officers

per incident in 2018. The 2019 officer to incident average exceeded the 2015 through 2018 aggregate annual average of 0.1 officers per incident by six percent.

OFFICER - GENDER

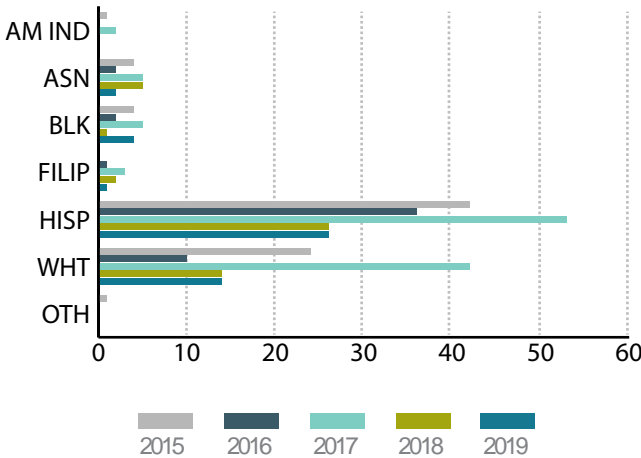


Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	5	3	6	4	0
Male	71	48	104	44	47
Total	76	51	110	48	47

In 2019, 47 male officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 47 total employees. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 92 percent in 2018. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS incidents in 2019 was 18 percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 94 percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, most officers involved in OIS incidents were male, accounting for 314 of the 332 total employees, or 95 percent.

In 2019, no female officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented zero percent of the 47 total employees. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2018. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS incidents in 2019 was 18 percentage points below the Department’s overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2015 through 2018 of six percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, females accounted for 18 of the 332 total involved employees, or five percent.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	1	0	2	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	2	5	5	2
Black	4	2	5	1	4
Filipino	0	1	3	2	1
Hispanic	42	36	53	26	26
White	24	10	42	14	14
Other	1	0	0	0	0
Total	76	51	110	48	47

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	6%
Black	9%	10%	9%
Hispanic	49%	49%	55%
White	28%	30%	30%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

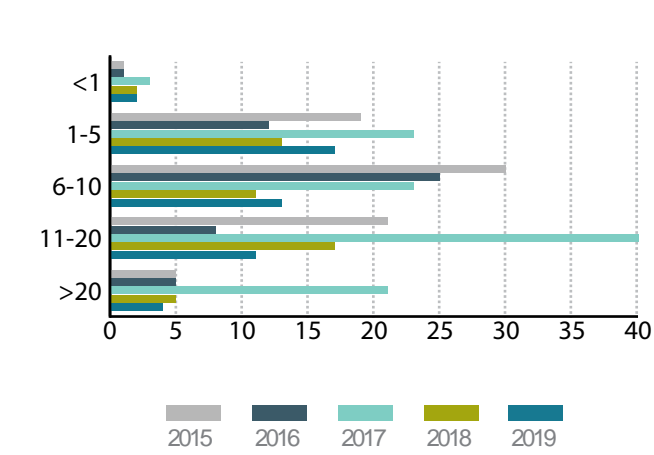
In 2019, 26 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 55 percent of the 47 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 54 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS incidents in 2019 was six-percentage points above the Department’s overall Hispanic officer total of 49 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 55 percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 183 of the 332 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2019, 14 White officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 30 percent of the 47 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2018. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS incidents in 2019 was equal to the Department’s overall White officer percentage total of 30 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 32 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 104 of the 332 total employees, or 31 percent.

In 2019, four Black officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented nine percent of the 47 total employees. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2018. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS incidents in 2019 was one-percentage point below the Department’s overall Black officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2015 through 2018 of four percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Black officers represented the fourth largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 16 of the 332 total employees, or five percent.

The remaining three employees, or six percent, involved in 2019 OIS incidents included two Asian Pacific Islander officers and one Filipino officer.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2019 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – four percent (two out of 47 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 36 percent (17 out of 47 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 28 percent (13 out of 47 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 23 percent (11 out of 47 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – nine percent (four out of 47 total officers).

In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the five categories and decreases in two, when compared to 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no percentage point change (four percent in 2018, four percent in 2019);
- 1-5 years of service – nine-percentage point increase (27 percent in 2018, 36 percent in 2019);
- 6-10 years of service – five-percentage point increase (23 percent in 2018, 28 percent in 2019);
- 11-20 years of service – 12-percentage point decrease (35 percent in 2018, 23 percent in 2019); and,
- More than 20 years of service – one-percentage point decrease (ten percent in 2018, nine percent in 2019).

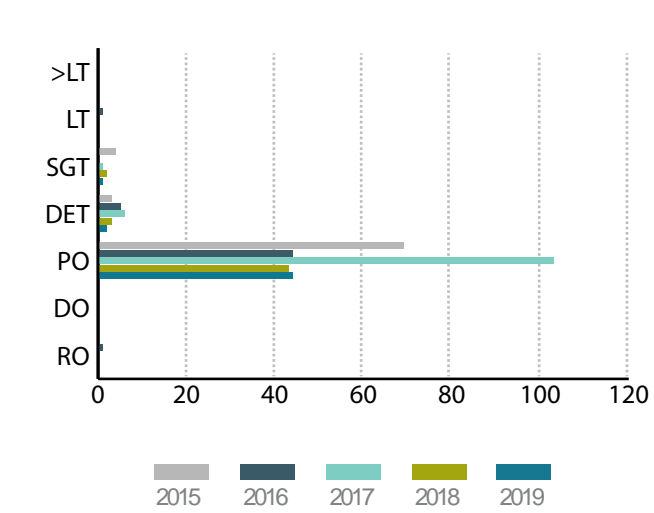
Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Less than 1	1	1	3	2	2
1 - 5	19	12	23	13	17
6 - 10	30	25	23	11	13
11 - 20	21	8	40	17	11
More than 20	5	5	21	5	4
Total	76	51	110	48	47

In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the five years of service categories and decreases in three when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents during the four-year period from 2015 through 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – two-percentage point increase (two percent during four-year period, four percent in 2019);
- 1-5 years of service – 12-percentage point increase (24 percent during four-year period, 36 percent in 2019);
- 6-10 years of service – three-percentage point decrease (31 percent during four-year period, 28 percent in 2019);
- 11-20 years of service – seven-percentage point decrease (30 percent during four-year period, 23 percent in 2019); and,
- More than 20 years of service – four-percentage point decrease (13 percent during four-year period, nine percent in 2019).

Historically from 2015 through 2019, most officers involved in OIS incidents had 6-10 years of service, accounting for 102 of the 332 total employees, or 31 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 97 employees, or 29 percent. Officers with 1-5 years of service were the third largest group, with 84 employees, or 25 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had 40 employees, or 12 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for nine employees, represented only three percent of the total.

OFFICER – RANK



In 2019, 44 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 94 percent of the 47 total employees. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 90 percent in 2018. The percentage of Police Officers involved in OIS incidents in 2019 was 25-percentage points above the Department's overall Police Officer total of 69 percent.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2015 through 2018 of 91 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, most of the personnel involved in OIS incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 303 of the 332 total employees, or 91 percent.

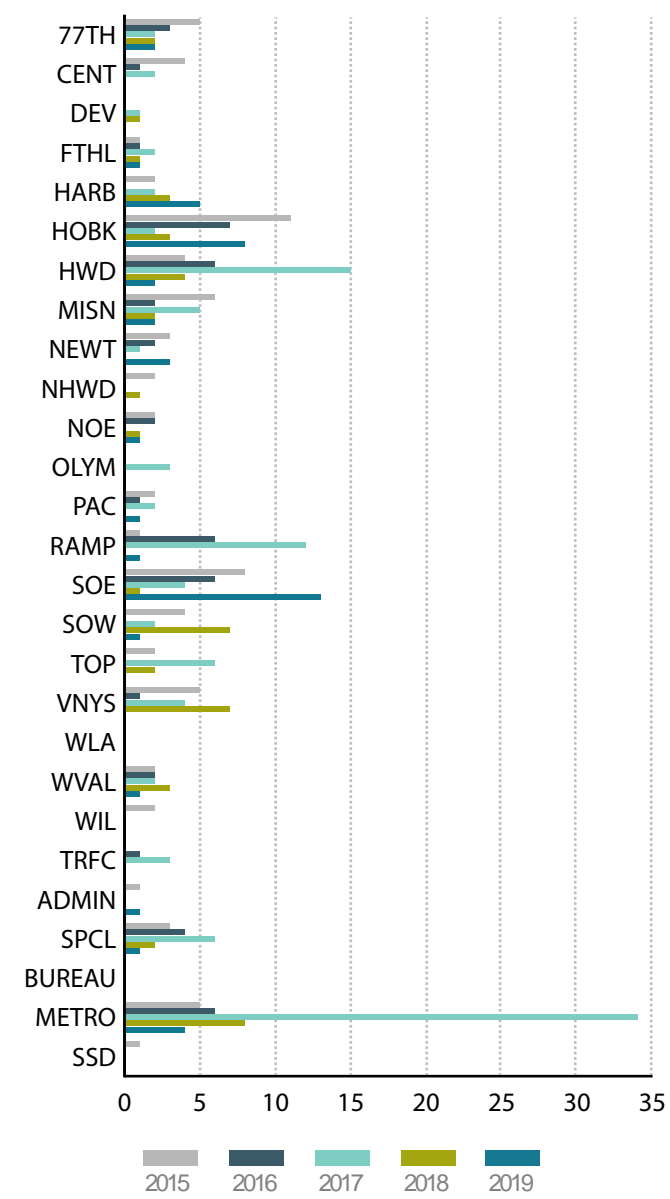
Rank	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	1	0	0	0
Sergeant	4	0	1	2	1
Detective	3	5	6	3	2
Police Officer	69	44	103	43	44
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	1	0	0	0
Total	76	51	110	48	47

In 2019, two employees at the rank of Detective were involved in OIS incidents, which represented four percent of the 47 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2018. The percentage of Detectives involved in OIS incidents in 2019 was 11 percentage points below the Department's overall Detective total of 15 percent.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Detective from 2015 through 2018 of six percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Detectives represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 19 of the 332 total employees, or six percent.

The remaining one employee involved in OIS incidents in 2019, representing two percent of the 47 total personnel, was at the rank of Sergeant.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2019, 13 personnel assigned to Southeast Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 28 percent of the 47 total employees. This represented a 26-percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2015 through 2018 of seven percent, 2019 experienced a 21-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Southeast Division personnel were the second most involved in OIS incidents than any other division, accounting for 32 of the 332 total employees, or ten percent.

In 2019, eight personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 17 percent of the 47 total employees. This represented an 11-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel

assigned to Hollenbeck Division from 2015 through 2018 of eight percent, 2019 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division accounted for 31 of the 332 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or nine percent.

In 2019, five personnel assigned to Harbor Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 11 percent of the 47 total employees. This represented a five-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Harbor Division from 2015 through 2018 of two percent, 2019 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to Harbor Division accounted for 12 of the 332 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or four percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	5	3	2	2	2
Central	4	1	2	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	1	1	0
Foothill	1	1	2	1	1
Harbor	2	0	2	3	5
Hollenbeck	11	7	2	3	8
Hollywood	4	6	15	4	2
Mission	6	2	5	2	2
Newton	3	2	1	0	3
North Hollywood	2	0	0	1	0
Northeast	2	2	0	1	1
Olympic	0	0	3	0	0
Pacific	2	1	2	0	1
Rampart	1	6	12	0	1
Southeast	8	6	4	1	13
Southwest	4	0	2	7	1
Topanga	2	0	6	2	0
Van Nuys	5	1	4	7	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	2	2	2	3	1
Wilshire	2	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	1	3	0	0
Administrative Units	1	0	0	0	1
Specialized Units	3	4	6	2	1
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	5	6	34	8	4
Security Services	1	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	76	51	110	48	47

In 2019, four personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented nine percent of the 47 total employees. This represented an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2015 through 2018 of 19 percent, 2019 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Metropolitan Division personnel were the most involved in OIS incidents than any other division, accounting for 57 of the 332 total employees, or 17 percent.

The remaining 17 Department personnel, or 36 percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/Divisions.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the 47 total personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2019:

- Central Bureau: 13 personnel, or 28 percent;
- West Bureau: three personnel, or six percent;
- South Bureau: 21 personnel, or 45 percent;
- Valley Bureau: four personnel, or nine percent;
- CTSOB: four personnel, or nine percent; and,
- Other: two personnel, or four percent.

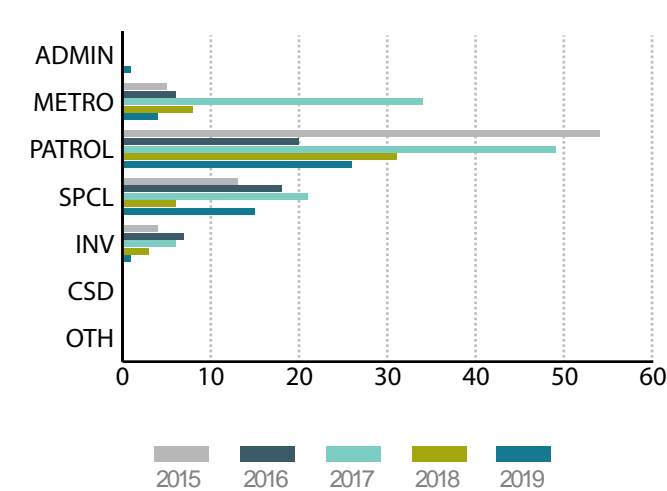
In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories and decreases in three, when compared to 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 20-percentage point increase (eight percent in 2018, 28 percent in 2019);
- West Bureau: two-percentage point decrease (eight percent in 2018, six percent in 2019);
- South Bureau: 18-percentage point increase (27 percent in 2018, 45 percent in 2019);
- Valley Bureau: 26-percentage point decrease (35 percent in 2018, nine percent in 2019);
- CTSOB: eight-percentage point decrease (17 percent in 2018, nine percent in 2019); and,
- Other: no change (four percent in 2018, four percent in 2019).

In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories and decreases in four, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2015 through 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: seven-percentage point increase (21 percent during four-year period, 28 percent in 2019);
- West Bureau: eight-percentage point decrease (14 percent during four-year period, six percent in 2019);
- South Bureau: 27-percentage point increase (18 percent during four-year period, 45 percent in 2019);
- Valley Bureau: 12-percentage point decrease (21 percent during four-year period, nine percent in 2019);
- CTSOB: ten-percentage point decrease (19 percent during four-year period, nine percent in 2019); and,
- Other: three-percentage point decrease (seven percent during four-year period, four percent in 2019).

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2019, 26 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 55 percent of the 47 total personnel. This accounted for a ten-percentage point decrease compared to 65 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2015 through 2018 of 54 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 180 of the 332 total employees, or 54 percent.

In 2019, 15 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 32 percent of the 47 total personnel. This accounted for a 19-percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2015 through 2018 of 20 percent, 2019 experienced a 12-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 73 of the 332 total employees, or 22 percent.

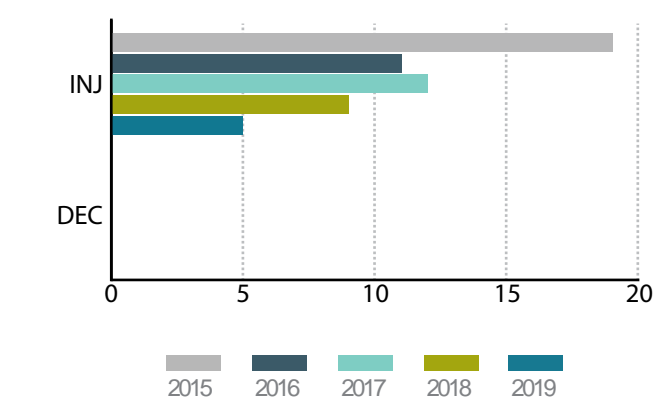
Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Administrative	0	0	0	0	1
Metropolitan	5	6	34	8	4
Patrol	54	20	49	31	26
Specialized	13	18	21	6	15
Investigative	4	7	6	3	1
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	76	51	110	48	47

In 2019, four personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented nine percent of the 47 total personnel. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2015 through 2018 of 19 percent, 2019 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 57 of the 332 total employees, or 17 percent.

In 2019, one personnel assigned to investigative assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented two percent of the 47 total personnel. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to investigative assignments from 2015 through 2018 of seven percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to investigative assignments represented the fourth largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 21 of the 332 total employees, or six percent.

The remaining one employee involved in an OIS was assigned to an administrative assignment. 2019 was the only year in which personnel assigned to an administrative assignment was involved in an OIS incident.

OFFICER – INJURIES

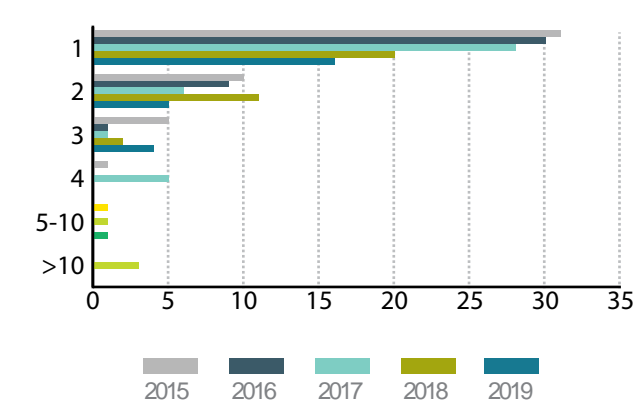


No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS incidents during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019. However, 56 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	19	11	12	9	5
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19	11	12	9	5

In 2019, five officers sustained injuries during the 26 OIS incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 44 percent decrease compared to nine injured officers in 2018. Additionally, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 12.8 injured officers, 2019 was 7.8 injured officers, or 61 percent, below the four-year annual average.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT



No. of Shooters	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	31	30	28	20	16
2	10	9	6	11	5
3	5	1	1	2	4
4	1	0	5	0	0
5 - 10	1	0	1	0	1
11 or more	0	0	3	0	0
Total	48	40	44	33	26

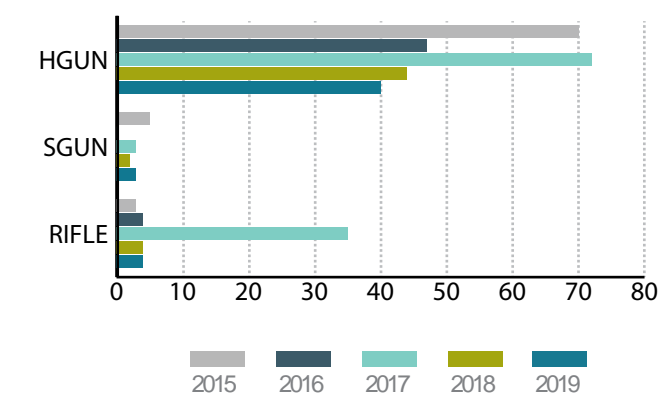
In 2019, there were 16 single shooter OIS incidents, which represented 62 percent of the 26 total incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 61 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 66 percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point decrease.

In 2019, there were four triple shooter OIS incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 26 total incidents. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of triple shooter OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of five percent, 2019 experienced a ten-percentage point increase.

In 2019, there were five double shooter OIS incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 26 total incidents. This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 22 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease.

The one remaining OIS incidents, or four percent, involved five to ten shooters. This was one of just three of the total 191 incidents during the five-year period that had five to ten shooters.

OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Handgun	70	47	72	44	40
Shotgun	5	0	3	2	3
Rifle	3	4	35	4	4
Total	78	51	110	50	47

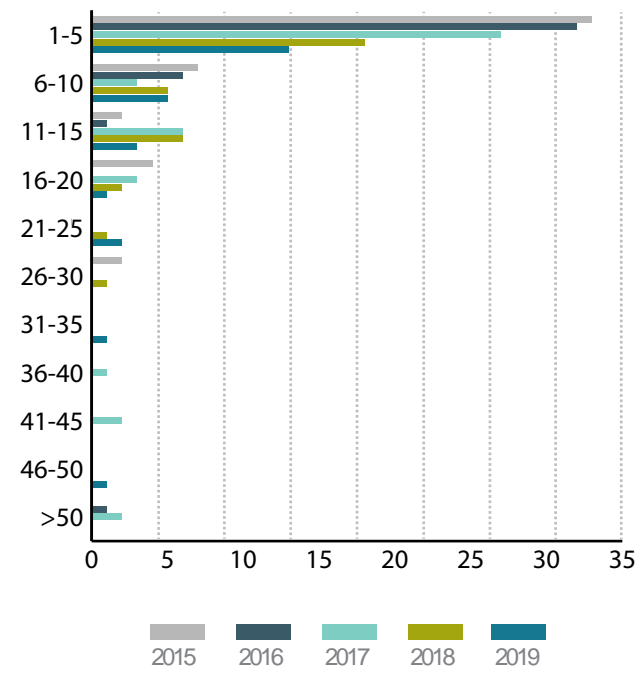
In 2019, 40 handguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented 85 percent of the 47 total weapon types. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 88 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 81 percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 273 of the 336 total weapons, or 81 percent.

In 2019, four rifles were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented nine percent of the 47 total weapon types. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS incidents from 2015

through 2018 of 16 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 50 of the 336 total weapons, or 15 percent.

In 2019, three shotguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 47 total weapon types. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of three percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, shotguns accounted for 13 of the 336 total weapons utilized in OIS incidents, representing four percent.

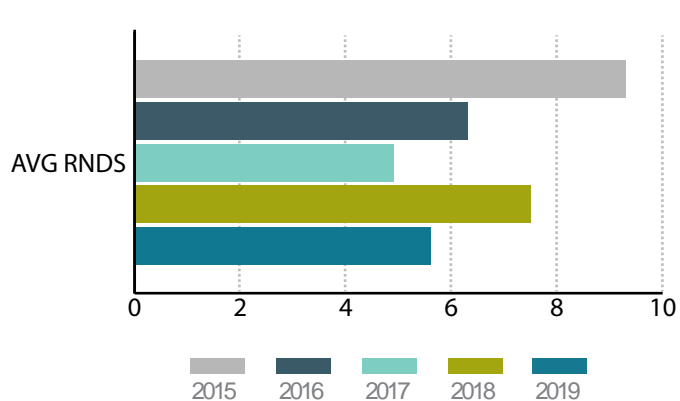
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR



OIS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Rounds	304	194	491	248	263

In 2019, 263 rounds were fired during all 26 OIS incidents. When compared to the 2018 total of 248 rounds fired, 2019 experienced an increase of 15 rounds, or six percent. This was the third lowest number of rounds fired in the last five years. Additionally, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 309.3 rounds fired, 2019 was 46.3 rounds, or 15 percent, below the four-year annual average.

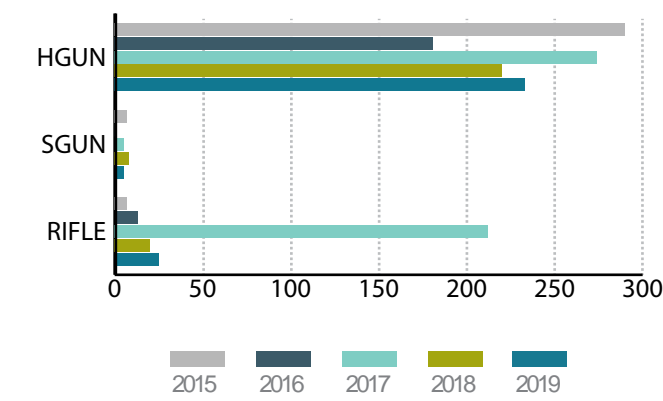
ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



OIS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average Rounds	6.3	4.9	11.2	7.5	10.1

In 2019, an average of 10.1 rounds were fired during OIS incidents. When compared to the 2018 average of 7.5 rounds fired, 2019 experienced an increase of 2.6 rounds, or 35 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 7.5 rounds fired per incident, 2019 was 2.6 rounds, or 35 percent, above the four-year annual average.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Handgun	290	181	274	220	233
Shotgun	7	0	5	8	5
Rifle	7	13	212	20	25
Total	304	194	491	248	263

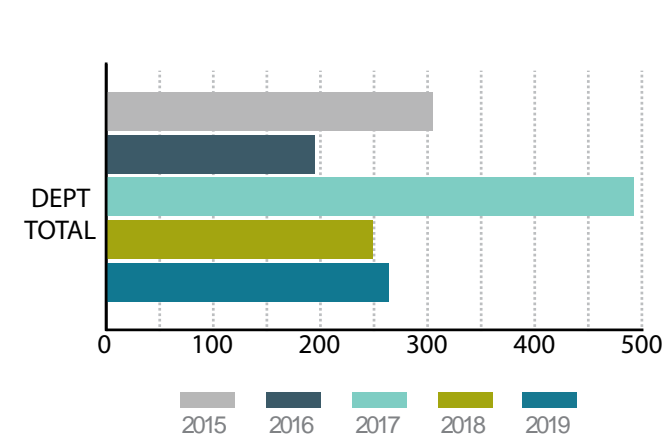
In 2019, 233 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS incidents, which represented 89 percent of the 263 total rounds fired. This accounted for no change compared to 89 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 78 percent, 2019 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 1,198 of the 1,500 total rounds, or 80 percent.

In 2019, 25 rounds were fired from rifles during OIS incidents, which represented ten percent of the 263 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 20 percent, 2019 experienced

a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 277 of the 1,500 total rounds, or 18 percent.

In 2019, five rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS incidents, which represented two percent of the 263 total rounds fired. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to three percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of two percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rounds fired from shotguns were the least frequent round type during OIS incidents, accounting for 25 of the 1,500 total rounds, or two percent.

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS



In 2019, there were 13 OIS incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 50 percent of the 26 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 54 percent in 2018. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 67 percent, 2019 experienced a 17-percentage point decrease.

In 2019, there were five OIS incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 19 percent of the 26 total incidents. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 15 percent in 2018. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 13 percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point increase.

In 2019, there were three OIS incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired, which represented 12 percent of the 26 total incidents. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 18 percent in 2018. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of nine percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point increase.

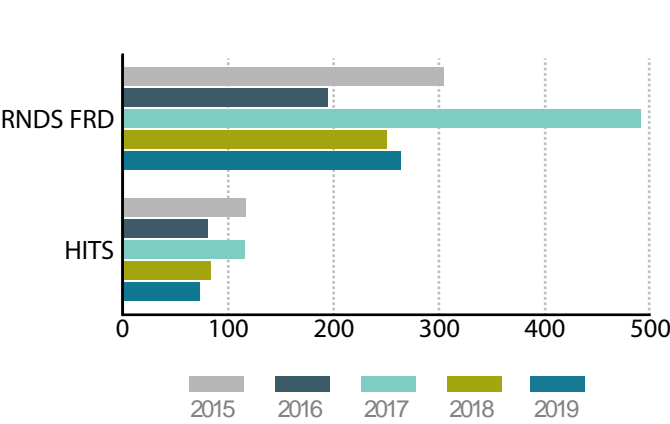
No. of Rounds	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1 - 5	33	32	27	18	13
6 - 10	7	6	3	5	5
11 - 15	2	1	6	6	3
16 - 20	4	0	3	2	1
21 - 25	0	0	0	1	2
26 - 30	2	0	0	1	0
31 - 35	0	0	0	0	1
36 - 40	0	0	1	0	0
41 - 45	0	0	2	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	0	1
51 or more	0	1	2	0	0
Total	48	40	44	33	26

In 2019, there was one OIS incident in which 16-20 rounds were fired, which represented four percent of the 26 total incidents. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of five percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease.

In 2019, there were two OIS incidents in which 21-25 rounds were fired, which represented eight percent of the 26 total incidents. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of one percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase.

The remaining two occurrences, or eight percent, were shootings in which 31-35 and 46-50 rounds were fired per incident. Both categories increased by one occurrence when compared to zero occurrences in 2018.

OFFICER – HIT RATIO

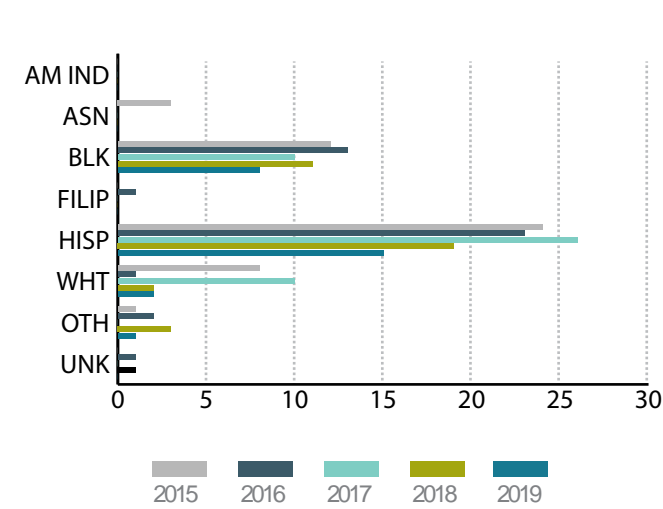


The 2019 total number of rounds fired compared to the total number of rounds which struck their intended targets resulted in a hit ratio of 28 percent. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2018. In addition, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 aggregate hit ratio of 32 percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the hit ratio of all OIS incidents, accounting for 470 of the 1,500 total rounds fired, was 31 percent.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during OIS incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



In 2019, 15 Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 58 percent of the 26 total suspects. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 53 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2019 was nine-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2019 was 19-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 54 percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 107 of the 197 total suspects, or 54 percent.

In 2019, eight Black suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 31 percent of the 26 total suspects. This accounted for no change compared to 31 percent in 2018. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2019 was 22-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2019 was 13-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 27 percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 54 of the 197 total suspects, or 27 percent.

In 2019, two White suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 26 total suspects. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2018. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2019 was 20-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White

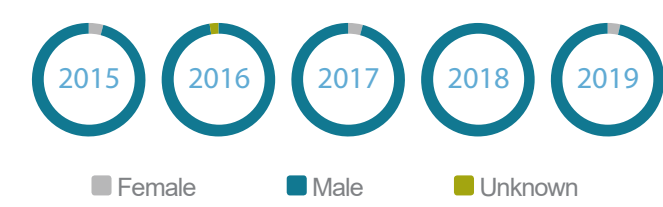
Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0	0	0	0
Black	12	13	10	11	8
Filipino	0	1	0	0	0
Hispanic	24	23	26	19	15
White	8	1	10	2	2
Other	1	2	0	3	1
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0
Total	48	41	46	36	26

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	43%	31%
Hispanic	49%	40%	58%
White	28%	8%	8%
Other	2%	3%	4%
Unknown	N/A	6%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2019 was one-percentage point above the city's overall white violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 12 percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 23 of the 197 total suspects, or 12 percent.

In 2019, one suspect, or four percent, involved in OIS incidents was classified in the "Other" ethnicity category. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the "Other" category represented seven of the 197 total suspects, or four percent, involved in OIS incidents.

SUSPECT – GENDER

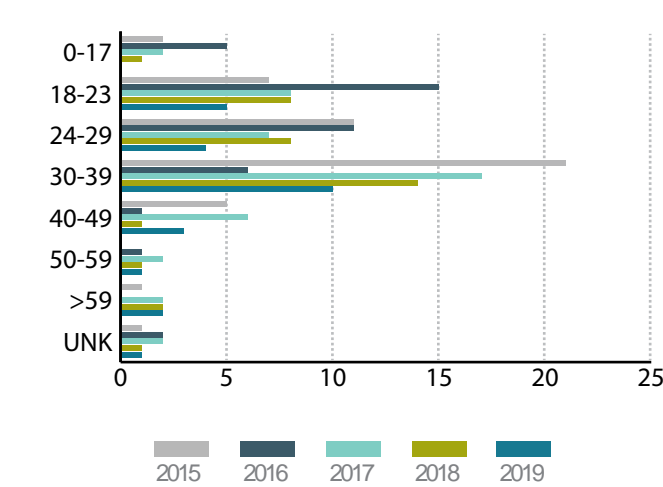


In 2019, 25 male suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 96 percent of the 26 total suspects. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 97 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were male, representing 191 of the 197 total suspects, or 97 percent.

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	2	0	2	0	1
Male	46	40	44	36	25
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0
Total	48	41	46	36	26

In 2019, one female suspect was involved in an OIS incident, which represented four percent of the 26 total suspects. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2015 through 2018 of two percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a minority of suspects involved in OIS incidents were female, representing five of the 197 total suspects, or three percent.

SUSPECT – AGE



In 2019, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were in the 30-39 age group. Specifically, ten of the 26 total suspects, or 38 percent, were included in this age group. The 30-39 age category accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 39 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2015 through 2018 of 34 percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 68 of the 197 total suspects, or 35 percent.

Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0-17	2	5	2	1	0
18-23	7	15	8	8	5
24-29	11	11	7	8	4
30-39	21	6	17	14	10
40-49	5	1	6	1	3
50-59	0	1	2	1	1
60 and Above	1	0	2	2	2
Unknown	1	2	2	1	1
Total	48	41	46	36	26

In 2019, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category, with five of the 26 total suspects, or 19 percent. The 18-23 age category accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 22 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2015 through 2018 of 22 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 43 of the 197 total suspects, or 22 percent.

Continues on page 168

Suspect-Age continued

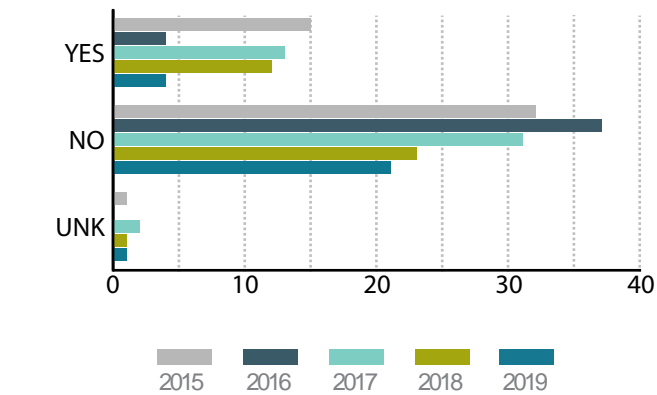
In 2019, the 24-29 age group represented the third largest age category with four of the 26 total suspects, or 15 percent. The 24-29 age category accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 22 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2015 through 2018 of 22 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 24-29 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 41 of the 197 total suspects, or 21 percent.

In 2019, the 40-49 age group represented the fourth largest age category with three of the 26 total suspects, or 12 percent. The 40-49 age category accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 40-49 age range from 2015 through 2018 of eight percent, 2019

experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 40-49 age group represented the fourth largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 16 of the 197 total suspects, or eight percent.

The four remaining suspects, or 15 percent, in 2019 were in the age ranges of 50-59, 60 and above, and “unknown” age designation with one suspect in the 50-59 and unknown categories and two suspects in the 60 and above category.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

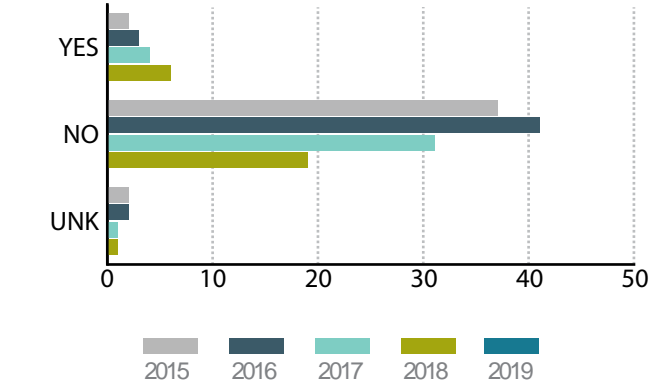


Per. Mental Illness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	15	4	13	13	4
No	32	37	31	22	21
Unknown	1	0	2	1	1
Total	48	41	46	36	26

In 2019, four of the 26 total suspects, or 15 percent, involved in OIS incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 21-percentage point decrease compared to 36 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental

health crisis from 2015 through 2018 of 26 percent, 2019 experienced a 11-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2015 through 2019, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 49 of the 197 total suspects, or 25 percent.

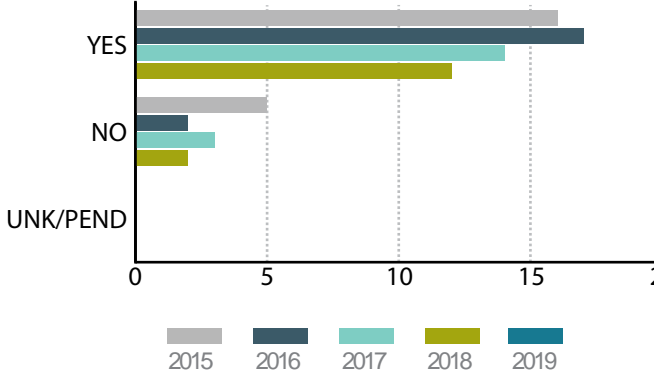
SUSPECT – HOMELESS²⁰



Homeless	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	N/A	2	3	4	6
No	N/A	37	41	31	19
Unknown	N/A	2	2	1	1
Total	N/A	41	46	36	26

In 2019, six of the 26 total suspects, or 23 percent, involved in OIS incidents were homeless. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2018. From 2016 through 2019, homeless suspects involved in OIS incidents accounted for 15 of the 149 total suspects, or ten percent.

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS



Substance Present	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	16	17	14	12	N/A
No	5	2	3	2	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	21	19	17	14	N/A

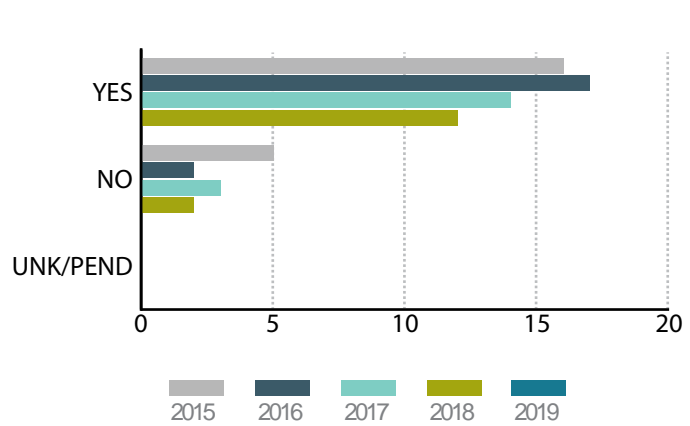
Toxicology reports for decedents in 2019 are pending and were not completed at the publication of this report from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office. Complete toxicology for 2019 decedents will be available in the 2020 Year End Use of Force Report.

Of the 14 decedents involved in 2018 OIS incidents, all of whom have completed toxicology examinations by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, 12 individuals, representing 86 percent, had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s).

The 2018 percentage of cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance results, representing 86 percent, accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 82 percent of positive cases in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) in OIS incidents from 2015 through 2017 of 82 percent, 2018 experienced a four-percentage point increase.

²⁰ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS



Substance	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alcohol	24%	5%	41%	21%	N/A
Cocaine	5%	0%	6%	7%	N/A
Marijuana	43%	53%	24%	50%	N/A
Methamphetamine	52%	53%	35%	50%	N/A
Opiates	0%	0%	6%	7%	N/A
PCP	5%	0%	0%	7%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	5%	0%	12%	0%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	24%	11%	18%	0%	N/A

Toxicology reports for decedents in 2019 are pending and were not completed at the publication of this report from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office. Complete toxicology for 2019 decedents will be available in the 2020 Year End Use of Force Report.

In 2018, seven of the 14 OIS decedents, or 50 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine. The 2018 percentage accounted for a 15-percentage point increase compared to 35 percent of decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2017 OIS incidents. Historically, 34 of the 71 decedents involved in 2015 through 2018 OIS incidents, representing 48 percent, had positive toxicology results for methamphetamine.

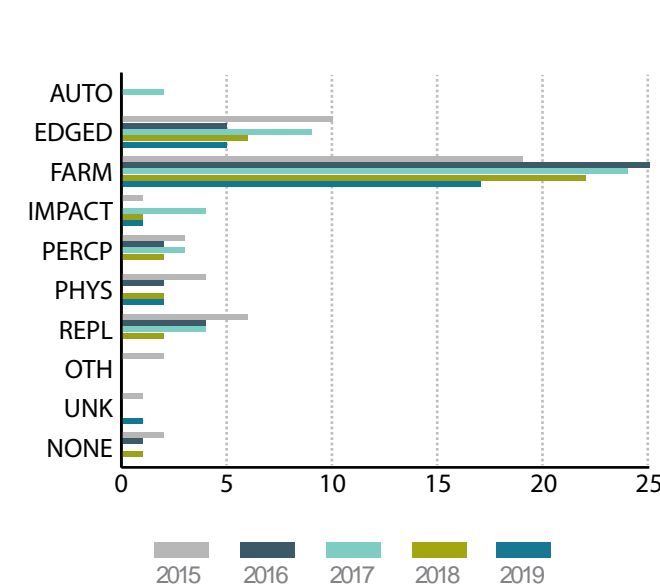
In 2018, seven of the 14 OIS decedents, or 50 percent, had positive results for marijuana. The 2018 percentage accounted for a 26-percentage point increase compared to 24 percent of decedents with positive marijuana results in 2017 OIS incidents. Historically, 30 of the 71 decedents involved in 2015 through 2018 OIS incidents, representing 42 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

In 2018, three of the 14 OIS decedents, or 21 percent, had positive results for alcohol. The 2018 percentage accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 41 percent of decedents with positive alcohol results in 2017 OIS incidents. Historically, 16 of the 71 decedents involved in 2015 through 2018 OIS incidents, representing 23 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol.

Substance	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alcohol	5	1	7	3	N/A
Cocaine	1	0	1	1	N/A
Marijuana	9	10	4	7	N/A
Methamphetamine	11	10	6	7	N/A
Opiates	0	0	1	1	N/A
PCP	1	0	0	1	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	1	0	2	0	N/A
Other	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unknown	0	0	0	0	N/A
None	5	2	3	0	N/A
Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A

In 2018, one decedent, representing seven percent of the 14 OIS decedents had positive results for opiates. Additionally, one decedent, or seven percent, had positive results for cocaine and another decedent, also representing seven percent, had positive results for PCP. Two decedents, or 14 percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Automobile	0	2	2	0	0
Edged Weapon	10	5	9	6	5
Firearm	19	25	24	22	17
Impact Device	1	0	4	1	1
Perception	3	2	3	2	0
Physical Force	4	2	0	2	2
Replica/Pellet	6	4	4	2	0
Other	2	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1
None	2	1	0	1	0
Total	48	41	46	36	26

In 2019, 17 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 65 percent of the 26 total weapon types. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 61 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 53 percent, 2019 experienced a 12-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 107 of the 197 total weapons, or 54 percent.

In 2019, five edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 26 total weapon types. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 18 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 35 of the 197 total weapons, or 18 percent.

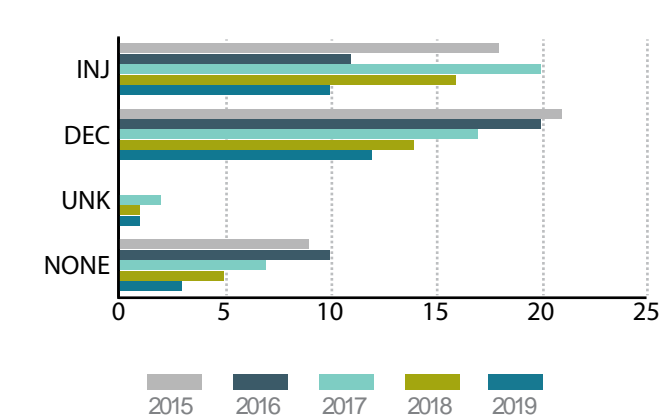
In 2019, no replica/pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented zero percent of the 26 total weapon types. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of replica/pellet guns utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of ten percent, 2019 experienced a nine-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, replica/pellet guns were the third most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 16 of the 197 total weapons, or eight percent.

In 2019, two suspects utilized physical force during OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 26 total weapon types. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of impact physical force utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of five percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, physical force represented ten of the 197 total weapons, or five percent, utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

In 2019, one impact device was utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented four percent of the 26 total weapon types. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of impact devices utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of four percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, impact devices represented seven of the 197 total weapons, or four percent, utilized by suspects during OIS incidents.

In 2019, there were no perception-based shooting incidents, which represented zero percent of the 26 total weapon types. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perception-based OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of six percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, perception-based OIS incidents represented ten of the 197 total incidents, or five-percent.

SUSPECT – INJURIES



Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	18	11	20	16	10
Deceased	21	20	17	14	12
Unknown	0	0	2	1	1
None	9	10	7	5	3
Total	48	41	46	36	26

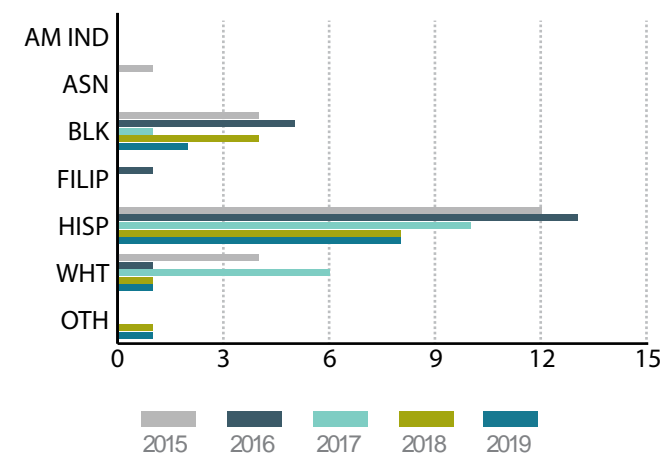
In 2019, 12 suspects died from police gunfire, resulting in a death in 46 percent of the 26 total OIS incidents. When compared to the 2018 total of 12* deaths, the number of deceased suspects did not change in 2019. Additionally, the 2019 percentage of deaths relative to the number of incidents accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2018. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 17.5 deceased suspects, 2019 was 5.5 decedents, or 31 percent, below the four-year annual average. Additionally, when compared to the aggregate percentage of suspect deaths from police gunfire during OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 41 percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, an average of 16.4 suspects died from police gunfire each year.

In 2019, ten suspects sustained non-fatal injuries in 38 percent of the 26 total OIS incidents. When compared to the 2018 total of 16 suspects injured during OIS incidents, the number of injured suspects decreased by six individuals, or 38 percent, in 2019. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual

average of 16.3 injured suspects, 2019 experienced a 39-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, an average of 15 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries during OIS incidents each year. Eighty-five percent of the Department's 26 OIS incidents in 2019 included a suspect struck by police gunfire (either suffering a fatal or non-fatal injury).

In 2019, three suspects were uninjured during OIS incidents. Additionally, one suspect's injury status remained unknown as of year-end 2019.

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS



Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	0	0
Black	4	5	1	4	2
Filipino	0	1	0	0	0
Hispanic	12	13	10	8	8
White	4	1	6	1	1
Other	0	0	0	1	1
Total	21	20	17	14	12

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2019, eight individuals, or 67 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to 57 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Hispanic suspects from OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 60 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 51 of the 84 total decedents, or 61 percent.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2019, two individuals, or 17 percent, were Black. This accounted for a 12-percentage point decrease compared to 29 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Black suspects from OIS incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 19 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Black suspects represented the second highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 16 of the 84 total decedents, or 19 percent.

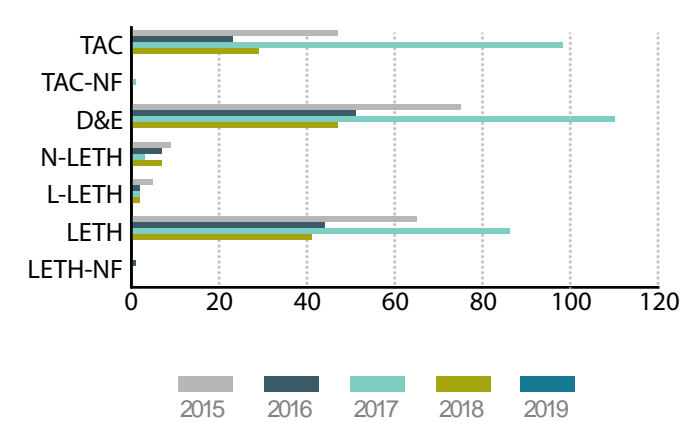
Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2019, one individual, or eight percent, was White. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased White suspects from OIS incidents from

2015 through 2018 of 17 percent, 2019 experienced a nine-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, White suspects represented the third highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 13 of the 84 total decedents, or 15 percent.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2019, one individual, or eight percent was of an "other" ethnicity. 2019 was the only year where a decedent was of an "other" ethnicity during the five-year period.

Note: Two suspects died from self-inflicted gunshot wounds in two OIS-No Hit incidents in 2018 and were not counted in the comparison with 2019.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION²¹
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



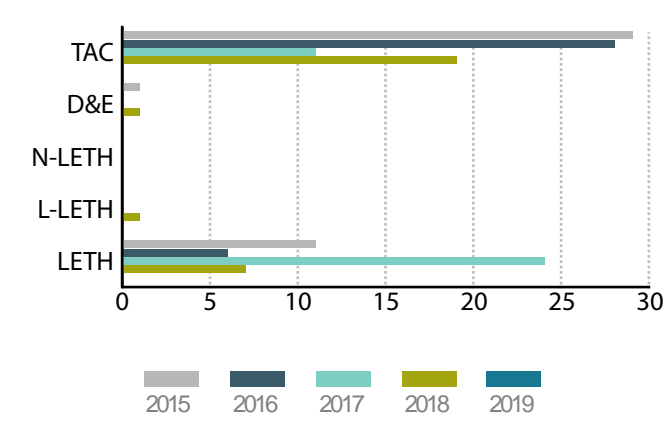
In 2018, 29 of the 48 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 60 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 30-percentage point decrease compared to 90 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2015 through 2017 of 71 percent, 2018 experienced an 11-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 197 of the 285 total Tactics findings, or 69 percent.

In 2018, 47 of the 48 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 98 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for two-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2015 through 2017 of 99.5 percent, 2018 experienced a 1.5-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, a majority of adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 283 of the 285 total Drawing/ Exhibiting findings, or 99 percent.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	47	23	98	29	N/A
Tactics-No Findings	0	0	1	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	75	51	110	47	N/A
Non-Lethal	9	7	3	7	N/A
Less-Lethal	5	2	2	2	N/A
Lethal	65	44	86	41	N/A
Lethal-No Findings	0	1	0	0	N/A
Total	201	128	300	126	N/A

In 2018, 41 of the 48 total Lethal-force findings, representing 85 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 78 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal-force findings from 2015 through 2017 of 83 percent, 2018 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, most of adjudicated Lethal-force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 236 of the 285 total findings, or 83 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



In 2018, 19 of the 48 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 40 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 30-percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2015 through 2017 of 29 percent, 2018 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, 87 of the 285 total Tactics findings, accounting for 31 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2018, one of the 48 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing two percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2015 through 2017 of 0.4 percent, 2018 experienced a 1.6-percentage point increase. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, two of the 285 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing one percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	29	28	11	19	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	1	0	0	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	1	N/A
Lethal	11	6	24	7	N/A
Total	41	34	35	28	N/A

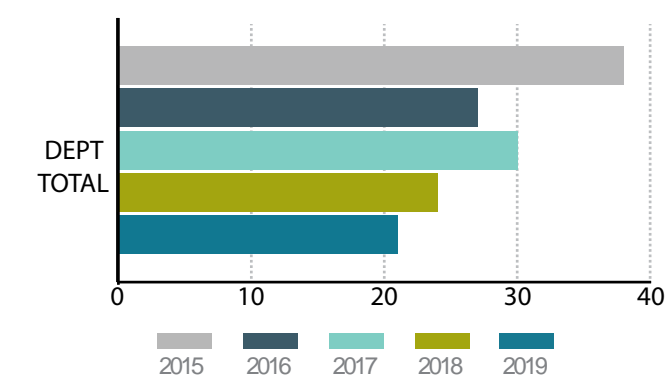
In 2018, seven of the 48 total Lethal-force findings, representing 15 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 22 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Lethal-force findings from 2015 through 2017 of 17 percent, 2018 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, 48 of the 285 total Lethal-force findings, representing 17 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

²¹ Adjudication data for 2018 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2019.

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING-HIT INCIDENTS

An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm (excluding Warning Shot, Animal Shooting, and/or Tactical Intentional Discharge incidents). Officer Involved Shooting incidents are categorized into Hit or No Hit occurrences.

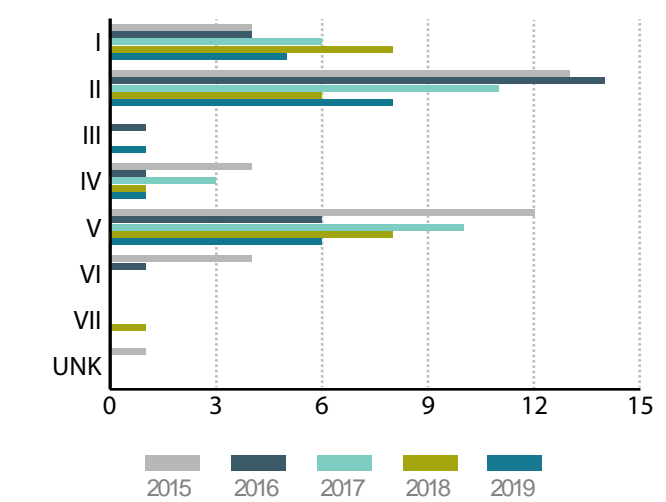
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



OIS - Hit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Department Total	38	27	30	24	21

In 2019, Department personnel were involved in 21 OIS-Hit incidents, a decrease of three incidents, or 13 percent, compared to 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, there were a total of 119 OIS-Hit incidents, resulting in an annual average of 29.8 incidents. The 2019 count fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 8.8 incidents, or 30 percent.

CLASSIFICATION OF OIS-HIT INCIDENTS

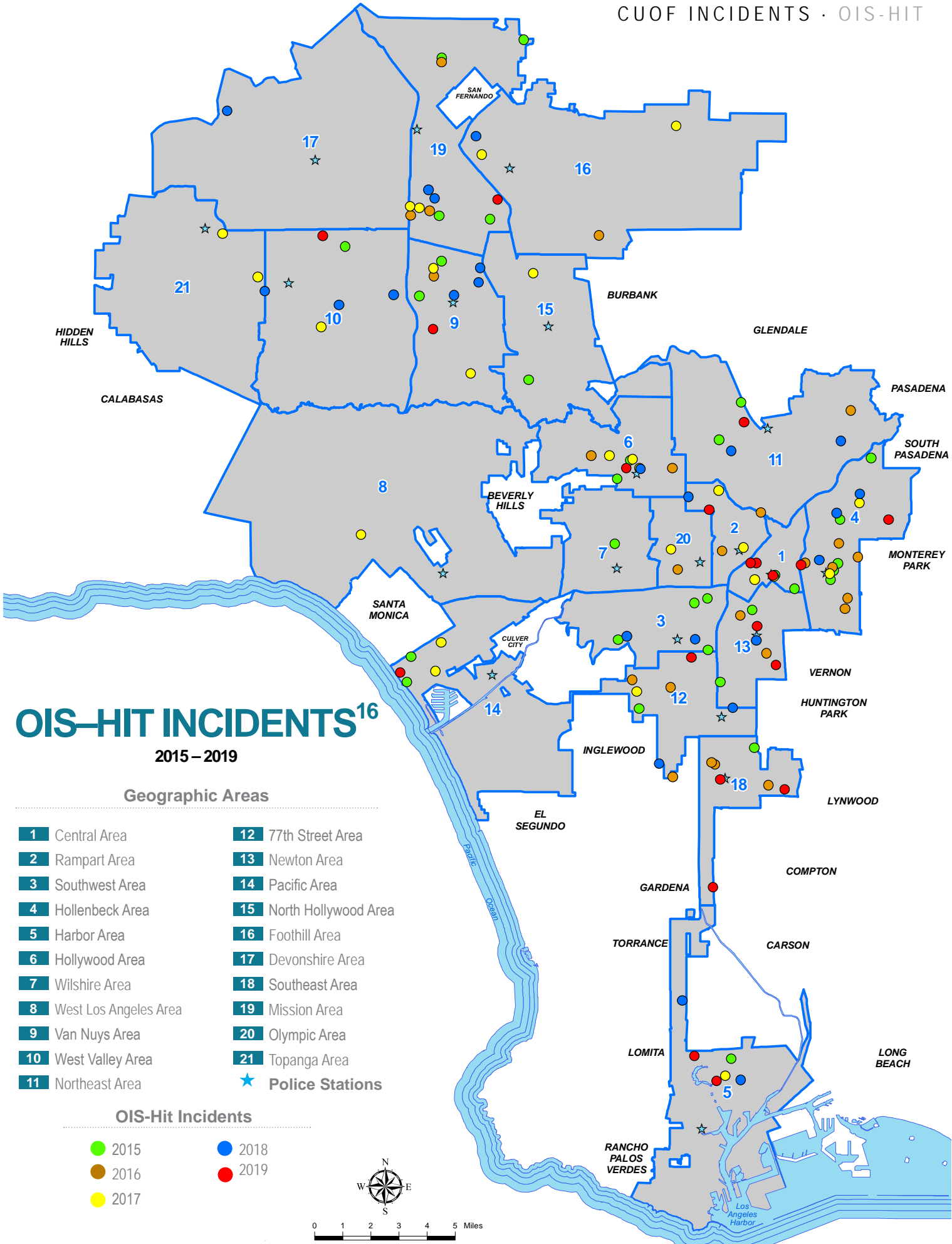


Classification	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
I	4	4	6	8	5
II	13	14	11	6	8
III	0	1	0	0	1
IV	4	1	3	1	1
V	12	6	10	8	6
VI	4	1	0	0	0
VII	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	27	30	24	21

Classification	Description
I	Suspect verified with firearm - fired at officer or 3 rd party
II	Suspect verified with firearm - firearm in hand or position to fire (but did not fire)
III	Perception shooting - firearm present but not drawn
IV	Perception shooting - no firearm found
V	Suspect armed with weapon other than firearm
VI	Suspect not armed, but threat of/causing serious bodily injury or death to others
VII	Other

In 2019, eight of the 21 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 38 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 37 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically from 2015 through 2019, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 52 of the 140 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 37 percent.

Continues on page 178



¹⁶ Map excludes UOF incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits. Prepared by LAPD/ADSD/GIS Mapping 01.23.20

Classification of OIS-Hit Incidents continued

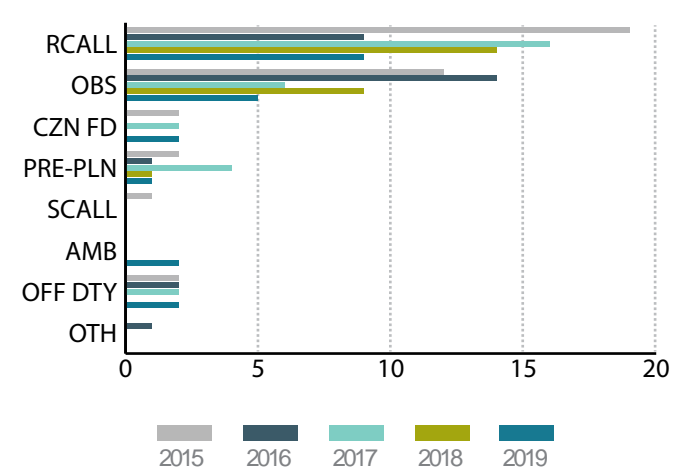
In 2019, six of the 21 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 29 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 30 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2015 through 2019, Classification V shooting incidents accounted for 42 of the 140 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 30 percent.

In 2019, five of the 21 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 24 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2018. When compared to the

aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 18 percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically from 2015 through 2019, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 27 of the 140 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 19 percent.

The remaining two incidents, or ten percent, were categorized as Classification III and IV shootings respectively.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Radio Call	19	9	16	14	9
Observation	12	14	6	9	5
Citizen Flag Down	2	0	2	0	2
Pre-Planned	2	1	4	1	1
Station Call	1	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	2
Off-Duty	2	2	2	0	2
Other	0	1	0	0	0
Total	38	27	30	24	21

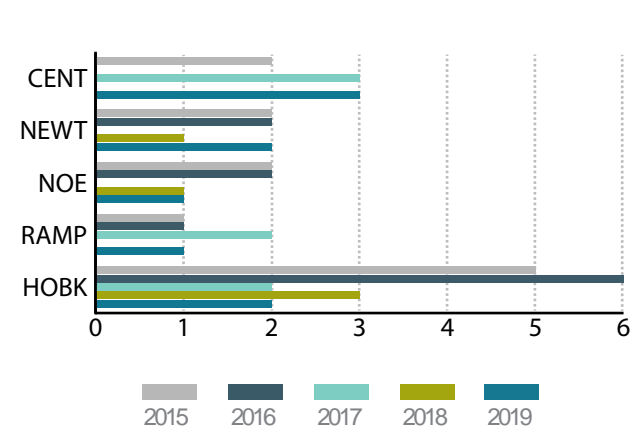
In 2019, nine of the Department's 21 OIS-Hit incidents, or 43 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 15-percentage point decrease compared to 58 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents resulting from radio calls from 2015 through 2018 of 49 percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 67 of the 140 total incidents, or 48 percent.

In 2019, five of the Department's 21 OIS-Hit incidents, or 24 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 38 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2015 through 2018 of 34 percent, 2019 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2015 through 2019, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 46 of the 140 total incidents, or 33 percent.

In 2019, two of the Department's 21 OIS-Hit incidents, or ten percent, originated from ambushes against officers. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents resulting from ambushes against officers from 2015 through 2018 of zero percent, 2019 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically from 2015 through 2019, 2019 had the highest number of ambushes against Police Officers in the five-year period.

The remaining five incidents in 2019, or 24 percent, occurred during citizen flag downs, pre-planned, and off-duty incidents. Historically from 2015 through 2019, pre-planned incidents represented the third largest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for nine of the 140 total incidents or six percent.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

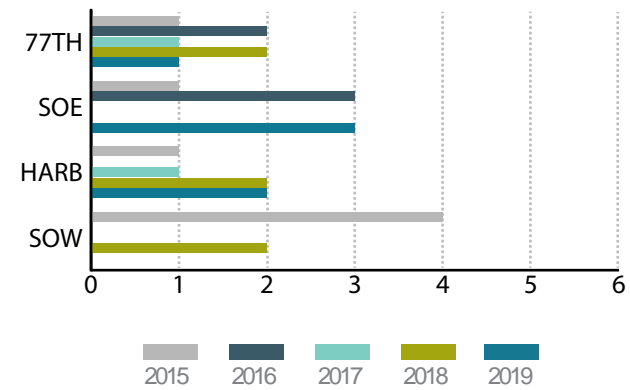


Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Central	2	0	3	0	3
Newton	2	2	0	1	2
Northeast	2	2	0	1	1
Rampart	1	1	2	0	1
Hollenbeck	5	6	2	3	2
Total	12	11	7	5	9

In 2019, nine of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of four incidents, or 80 percent, compared to 2018. Forty-three percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 21; Central Bureau - nine).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 35 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 8.8 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 0.2 incidents, or two percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

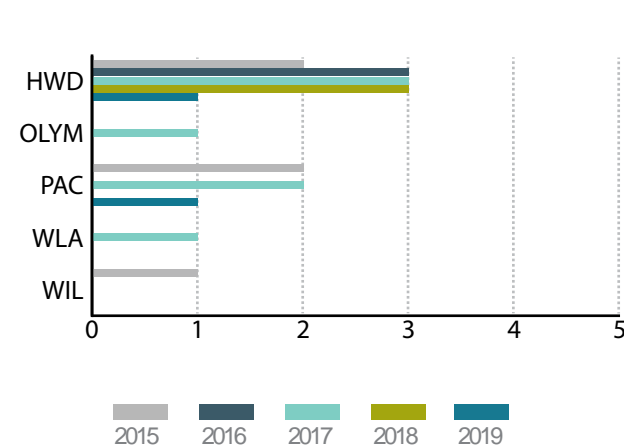


Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	1	2	1	2	1
Southeast	1	3	0	0	3
Harbor	1	0	1	2	2
Southwest	4	0	0	2	0
Total	7	5	2	6	6

In 2019, six of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was equal to the number of incidents compared to 2018. Twenty-nine percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 21; South Bureau - six).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 20 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of five incidents. The South Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2015 through 2018 annual average by one incident, or 20 percent.

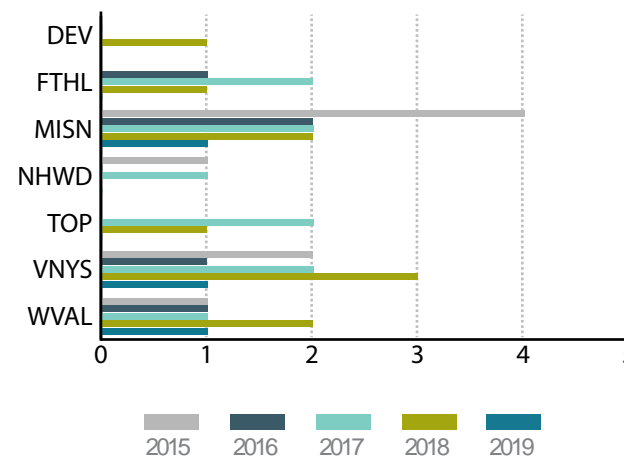
OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU



In 2019, two of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 33 percent, compared to 2018. Ten percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 21; West Bureau - two).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 18 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 4.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 2.5 incidents, or 56 percent.

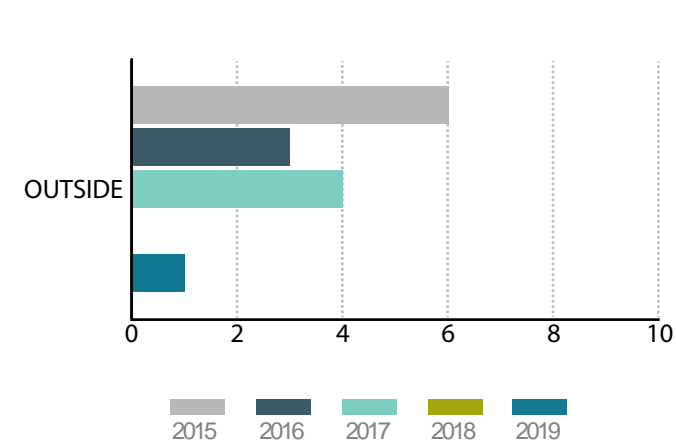
OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU



In 2019, three of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of seven incidents, or 70 percent, compared to 2018. Fourteen percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 21; Valley Bureau - three).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 33 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 8.3 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 5.3 incidents, or 64 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

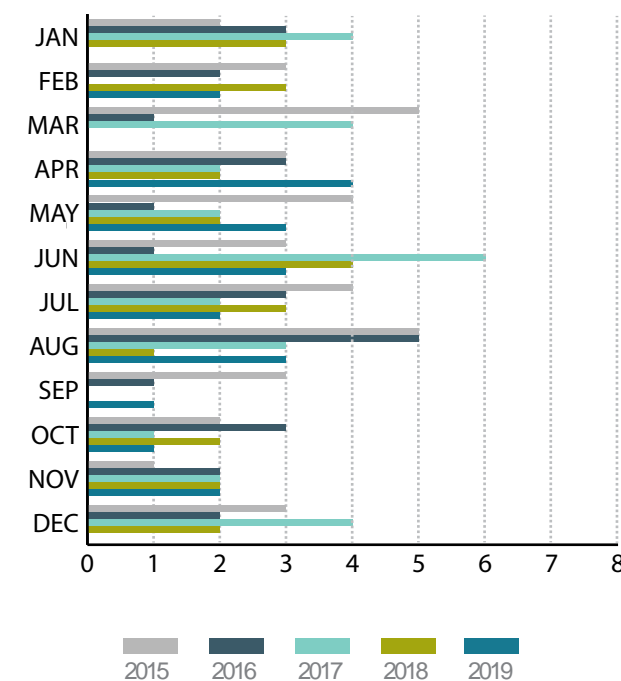


Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Outside Jurisdiction	6	3	4	0	1

In 2019, one of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2018. Five percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred outside the geographic jurisdiction (Department - 21; Outside Jurisdiction - one).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 13 OIS-Hit incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 3.3 incidents. The Outside Jurisdiction count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 2.3 incidents, or 70 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	2	3	4	3	0
February	3	2	0	3	2
March	5	1	4	0	0
April	3	3	2	2	4
May	4	1	2	2	3
June	3	1	6	4	3
July	4	3	2	3	2
August	5	5	3	1	3
September	3	1	0	0	1
October	2	3	1	2	1
November	1	2	2	2	2
December	3	2	4	2	0
Total	38	27	30	24	21

In 2019, April represented the month with the most OIS-Hit incidents with four occurrences, or 19 percent, of the 21 total incidents for the year. May, June, and August each had the second most incidents with three incidents each, or 14 percent respectively. February, July, and November, had the third highest counts with two incidents each, or ten percent respectively. The remaining two incidents, or ten percent, occurred in the month of September and October respectively.

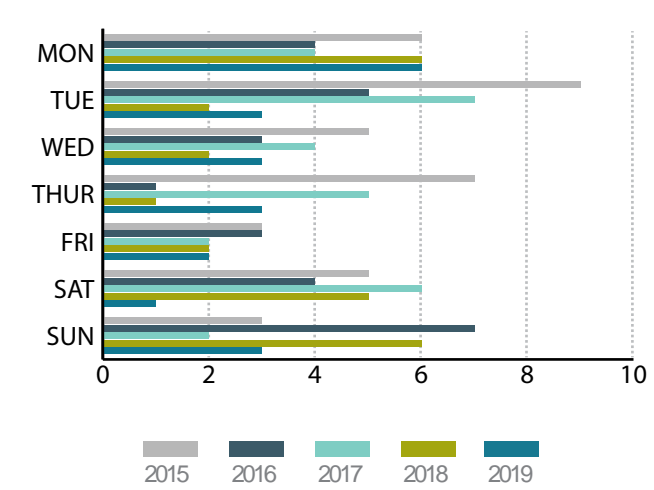
From 2015 through 2019, June and August represented the months with the most OIS-Hit incidents with 17 of the 140 total incidents each, or 12 percent. September represented the month with the least, accounting for five incidents, or four percent. October and November had the second

fewest with nine incidents each, or six percent. The remaining 83 incidents, or 60 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

The OIS-Hit percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2015 through 2019 was as follows:

- January – March: 32 incidents, or 23 percent;
- April – June: 43 incidents, or 31 percent;
- July – September: 36 incidents; or 26 percent; and,
- October – December: 29 incidents, or 21 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

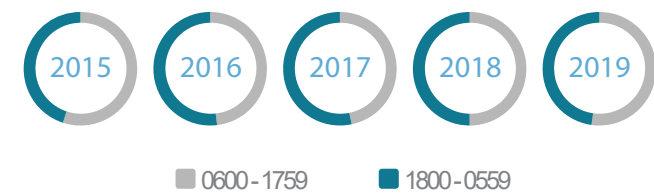


In 2019, Monday represented the day of the week with the most OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for six occurrences, or 29 percent. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Sunday represented the second most frequent days of the week with three incidents each, or 14 percent. Friday represented the third most frequent day of the week with two incidents, or ten percent. Saturday represented the least frequent day of the week with one incident, or five percent.

Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Monday	6	4	4	6	6
Tuesday	9	5	7	2	3
Wednesday	5	3	4	2	3
Thursday	7	1	5	1	3
Friday	3	3	2	2	2
Saturday	5	4	6	5	1
Sunday	3	7	2	6	3
Total	38	27	30	24	21

From 2015 through 2019, Monday and Tuesday represented the days with the most OIS-Hit incidents with 26 of the 140 total, or 19 percent, each. Friday represented the day with the least OIS-Hit incidents with 12 of the 140 total, or nine percent during the five year period. The remaining 76 incidents, or 54 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2019, 11 OIS-Hit incidents, or 52 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while ten incidents, or 48 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution varied from 2015 through 2018, where 60 OIS-Hit incidents, or 50 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 59 incidents, or 50 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0600 - 1759	21	13	14	12	11
1800 - 0559	17	14	16	12	10
Total	38	27	30	24	21

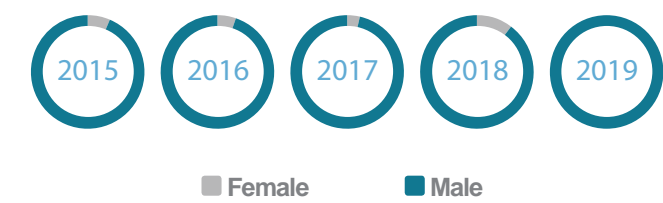
The five-year annual average for 2015 through 2019 was 14.2 OIS-Hit incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 13.8 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC lethal force adjudicative findings for their involvement in OIS-Hit incidents.

In 2019, 40 Department personnel were involved in the 21 OIS-Hit incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.9 officers per incident. This accounted for a 19 percent increase compared to an average of 1.6 officers per incident in 2018. The 2019 officer to incident average exceeded the 2015 through 2018 aggregate annual average of 1.8 officers per incident by six percent.

OFFICER - GENDER

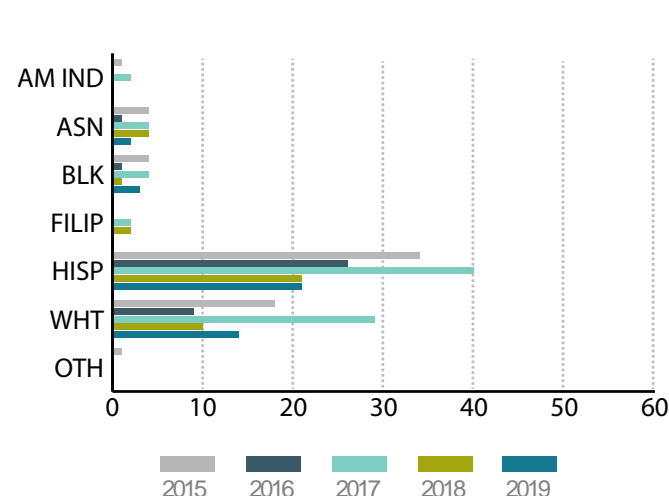


In 2019, 40 male officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 40 total employees. This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to 89 percent in 2018. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was 18-percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 94 percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were male, accounting for 245 of the 258 total employees, or 95 percent.

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	4	2	3	4	0
Male	58	35	78	34	40
Total	62	37	81	38	40

In 2019, no female officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 40 total employees. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 11 percent in 2018. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was 18-percentage points below the Department's overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2015 through 2018 of six percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, females accounted for 13 of the 258 total involved employees, or five percent.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



In 2019, 21 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 53 percent of the 40 total employees. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 55 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was four-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 56 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 142 of the 258 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2019, 14 White officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 35 percent of the 40 total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 26 percent in 2018. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was five-percentage points above the Department's overall White personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 30 percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 80 of the 258 total employees, or 31 percent.

In 2019, two Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 40 total employees. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to 11 percent in 2018. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was three-percentage points below the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage

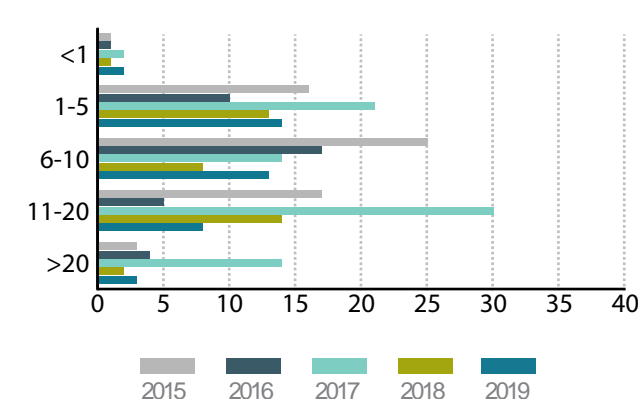
Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	1	0	2	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1	4	4	2
Black	4	1	4	1	3
Filipino	0	0	2	2	0
Hispanic	34	26	40	21	21
White	18	9	29	10	14
Other	1	0	0	0	0
Total	62	37	81	38	40

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-Hit Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	5%
Black	9%	10%	8%
Hispanic	49%	49%	53%
White	28%	30%	35%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2015 through 2018 of six percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Asian/Pacific Islander officers represented the third largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 15 of the 258 total employees, or six percent.

In 2019, three Black officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented eight percent of the 40 total employees. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2018. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was two-percentage points below the Department's overall Black personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2015 through 2018 of five percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Black officers represented the fourth largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 13 of the 258 total employees, or five percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – five percent (two out of 40 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 35 percent (14 out of 40 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 33 percent (13 out of 40 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 20 percent (eight out of 40 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – eight percent (three out of 40 total officers).

In 2019, there were percentage point increases in four of the five categories and decreases in one, when compared to 2018. The following depicts these changes:

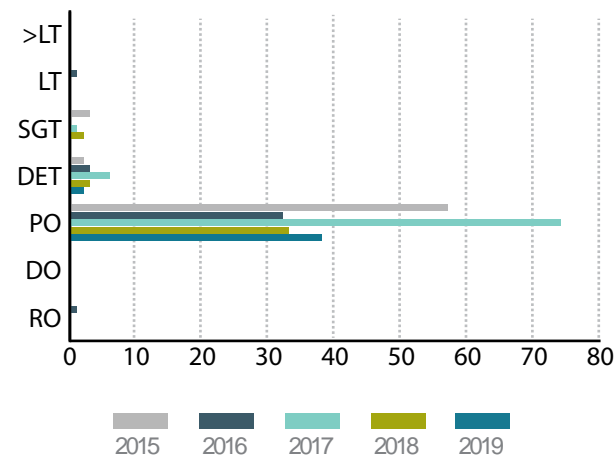
- Less than one year of service – two-percentage point increase (three percent in 2018, five percent in 2019);
- 1-5 years of service – one-percentage point increase (34 percent in 2018, 35 percent in 2019);
- 6-10 years of service – 12-percentage point increase (21 percent in 2018, 33 percent in 2019);
- 11-20 years of service – 17-percentage point decrease (37 percent in 2018, 20 percent in 2019); and,
- More than 20 years of service – three-percentage point increase (five percent in 2018, eight percent in 2019).

In 2019, there were percentage point increases in three of the five years of service categories and decreases in two when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents during the four-year period from 2015 through 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – three-percentage point increase (two percent during four-year period, five percent in 2019);
- 1-5 years of service – seven-percentage point increase (28 percent during four-year period, 35 percent in 2019);
- 6-10 years of service – four-percentage point increase (29 percent during four-year period, 33 percent in 2019);
- 11-20 years of service – ten-percentage point decrease (30 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2019); and,
- More than 20 years of service – three-percentage point decrease (11 percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2019).

Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents had 6-10 years of service, accounting for 77 of the 258 total employees, or 30 percent. Officers with 1-5, and 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 74 employees each, or 29 percent respectively. Officers with more than 20 years of service were the third largest group, with 26 employees, or ten percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for seven employees, represented only three percent of the total.

OFFICER – RANK



In 2019, 38 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 95 percent of the 40 total employees. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 87 percent in 2018. The percentage of Police Officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was 27-percentage points above the Department's overall Police Officer total.

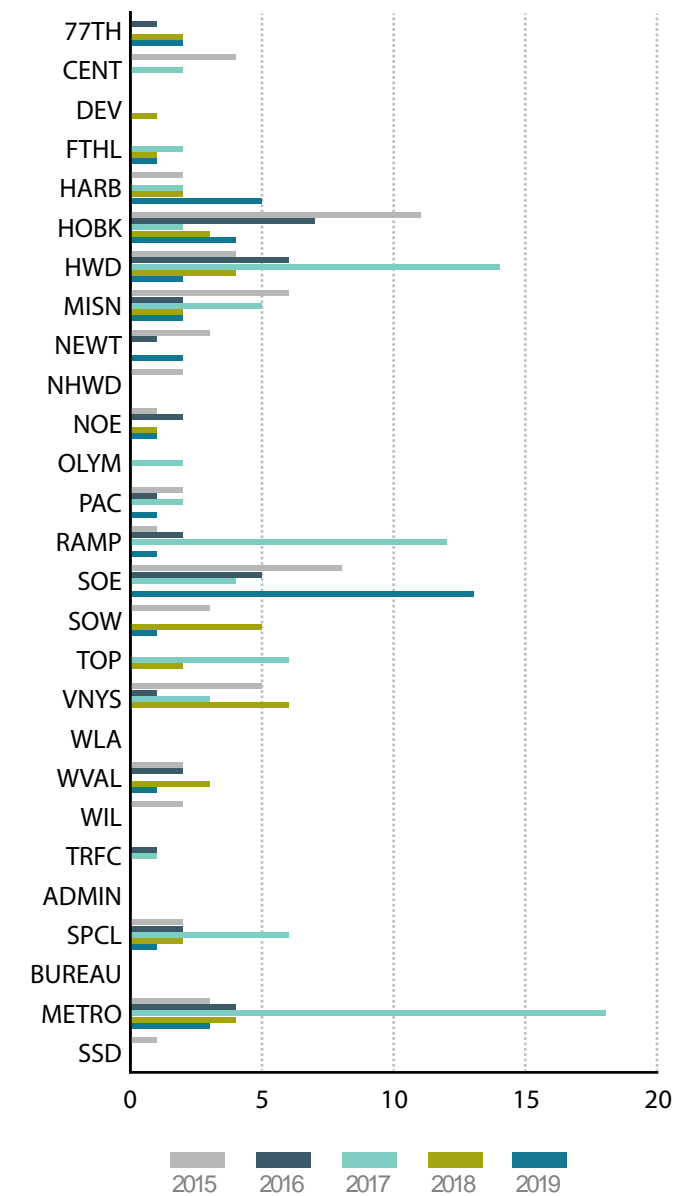
When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2015 through 2018 of 90 percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 234 of the 258 total employees, or 91 percent.

Rank	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	1	0	0	0
Sergeant	3	0	1	2	0
Detective	2	3	6	3	2
Police Officer	57	32	74	33	38
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	1	0	0	0
Total	62	37	81	38	40

In 2019, two employees at the rank of Detective were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 40 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2018. The percentage of Detectives involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was ten-percentage points below the Department's overall Detective total.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Detective from 2015 through 2018 of six percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Detectives represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 16 of the 258 total employees, or six percent.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2019, 13 personnel assigned to Southeast Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 33 percent of the 40 total employees. This represented a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2015 through 2018 of eight percent, 2019 experienced a 25-percentage point increase. Historically, from

Division/Area/Bureau	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	0	1	0	2	2
Central	4	0	2	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	1	0
Foothill	0	0	2	1	1
Harbor	2	0	2	2	5
Hollenbeck	11	7	2	3	4
Hollywood	4	6	14	4	2
Mission	6	2	5	2	2
Newton	3	1	0	0	2
North Hollywood	2	0	0	0	0
Northeast	1	2	0	1	1
Olympic	0	0	2	0	0
Pacific	2	1	2	0	1
Rampart	1	2	12	0	1
Southeast	8	5	4	0	13
Southwest	3	0	0	5	1
Topanga	0	0	6	2	0
Van Nuys	5	1	3	6	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	2	2	0	3	1
Wilshire	2	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	1	1	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	2	2	6	2	1
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	3	4	18	4	3
Security Services	1	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	62	37	81	38	40

2015 through 2019, Southeast Division and Hollywood Division personnel represented the second highest involved in OIS-Hit incidents than any other division, accounting for 30 of the 258 total employees each, or 12 percent.

Continues on page 188

Officer – Area/Division of Assignment continued

In 2019, five personnel assigned to Harbor Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 40 total employees. This represented an eight-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Harbor Division from 2015 through 2018 of three percent, 2019 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to Harbor Division accounted for 11 of the 258 total employees involved in OIS-Hit incidents, or four percent.

In 2019, four personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented ten percent of the 40 total employees. This represented a two-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division from 2015 through 2018 of 11 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division were the third highest involved in OIS-Hit incidents than any other division, accounting for 27 of the 258 total employees, or ten percent.

Similarly in 2019, three personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented eight percent of the 40 total employees. This represented a three-percentage point decrease compared to 11 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2015 through 2018 of 13 percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were the most involved in OIS-Hit incidents accounting for 32 of the 258 total employees, or 12 percent.

The remaining 15 Department personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019, or 38 percent, were fairly evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/Divisions.

The following are the employee Bureau assignments for the 40 total personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019:

- Central Bureau: eight personnel, or 20 percent;
- West Bureau: three personnel, or eight percent;
- South Bureau: 21 personnel, or 53 percent;
- Valley Bureau: four personnel, or ten percent;
- CTSOB: three personnel, or eight percent; and,
- Other: one personnel, or three percent.

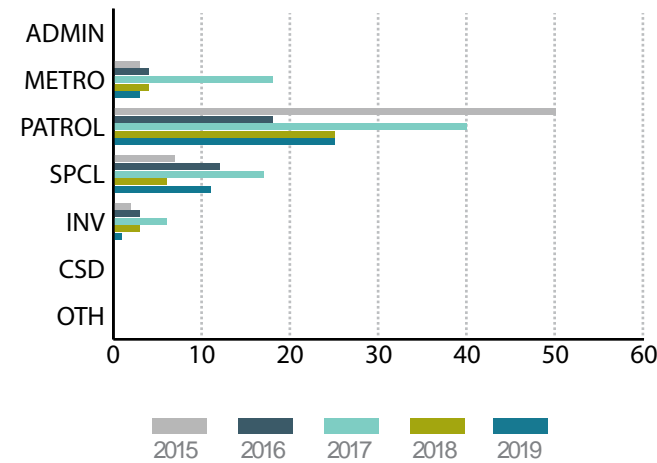
In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories and decreases in four, when compared to 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: nine-percentage point increase (11 percent in 2018, 20 percent in 2019);
- West Bureau: two-percentage point decrease (ten percent in 2018, eight percent in 2019);
- South Bureau: 29-percentage point increase (24 percent in 2018, 53 percent in 2019);
- Valley Bureau: 29-percentage point decrease (39 percent in 2018, ten percent in 2019);
- CTSOB: three-percentage point decrease (11 percent in 2018, eight percent in 2019); and,
- Other: two-percentage point decrease (five percent in 2018, three percent in 2019).

In 2019, there was a percentage point increase in one of the six Bureau categories and decreases in five, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2015 through 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: four-percentage point decrease (24 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2019);
- West Bureau: nine-percentage point decrease (17 percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2019);
- South Bureau: 37-percentage point increase (16 percent during four-year period, 53 percent in 2019);
- Valley Bureau: 13-percentage point decrease (23 percent during four-year period, ten percent in 2019);
- CTSOB: five-percentage point decrease (13 percent during four-year period, eight percent in 2019); and,
- Other: four-percentage point decrease (seven percent during four-year period, three percent in 2019).

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2019, 25 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 63 percent of the 40 total personnel. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 66 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2015 through 2018 of 61 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 158 of the 258 total employees, or 61 percent.

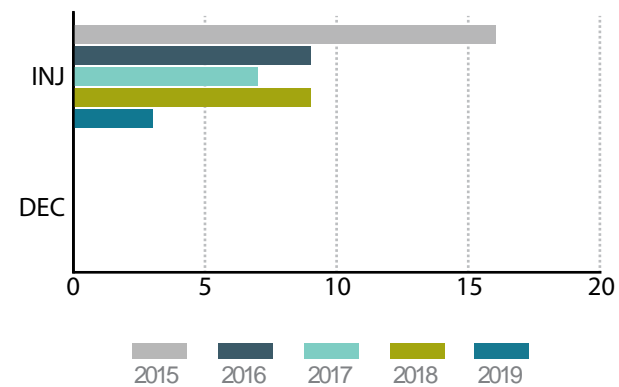
In 2019, 11 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 28 percent of the 40 total personnel. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to 16 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2015 through 2018 of 19 percent, 2019 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 53 of the 258 total employees, or 21 percent.

Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	3	4	18	4	3
Patrol	50	18	40	25	25
Specialized	7	12	17	6	11
Investigative	2	3	6	3	1
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	62	37	81	38	40

In 2019, three personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented eight percent of the 40 total personnel. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 11 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2015 through 2018 of 13 percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 32 of the 258 total employees, or 12 percent.

In 2019, one personnel assigned to investigative assignments was involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented three percent of the 40 total personnel. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to investigative assignments from 2015 through 2018 of six percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to investigative assignments represented the fourth largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 15 of the 258 total employees, or six percent.

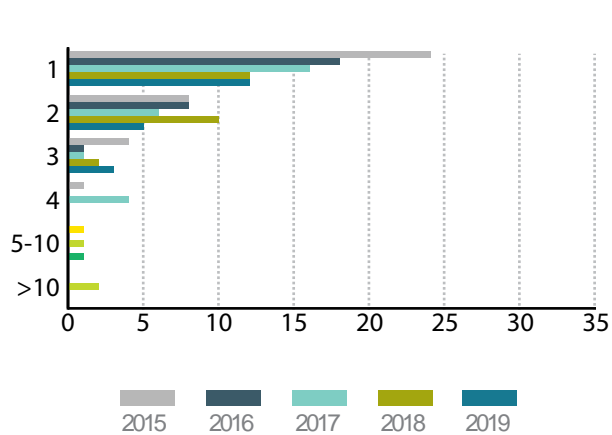
OFFICER – INJURIES



No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS-Hit incidents during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019. However, 44 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2019, three officers sustained injuries during the 21 OIS-Hit incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 67 percent decrease compared to nine injured officers in 2018. Additionally, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 10.3 injured officers, 2019 was 7.3 injured officers, or 71 percent, below the four-year annual average.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT



In 2019, there were 12 single shooter OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 57 percent of the 21 total incidents. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 59 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease.

In 2019, there were five double shooter OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 24 percent of the 21 total incidents. This accounted for an 18-percentage point decrease compared to 42 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 27 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease.

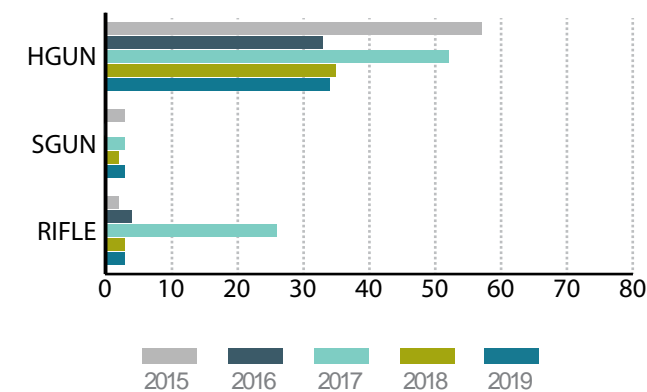
Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	16	9	7	9	3
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	9	7	9	3

No. of Shooters	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	24	18	16	12	12
2	8	8	6	10	5
3	4	1	1	2	3
4	1	0	4	0	0
5 - 10	1	0	1	0	1
11 or more	0	0	2	0	0
Total	38	27	30	24	21

In 2019, there were three triple shooter OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 21 total incidents. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of triple shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of seven percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase.

The one remaining 2019 OIS-Hit incidents, or five percent, involved five to ten officers shooting during the incident. This was one of only three incidents in the five year period that had five to ten shooters during one incident.

OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE



In 2019, 34 handguns were utilized during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 85 percent of the 40 total weapon types. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 88 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 80 percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 211 of the 260 total weapons, or 81 percent.

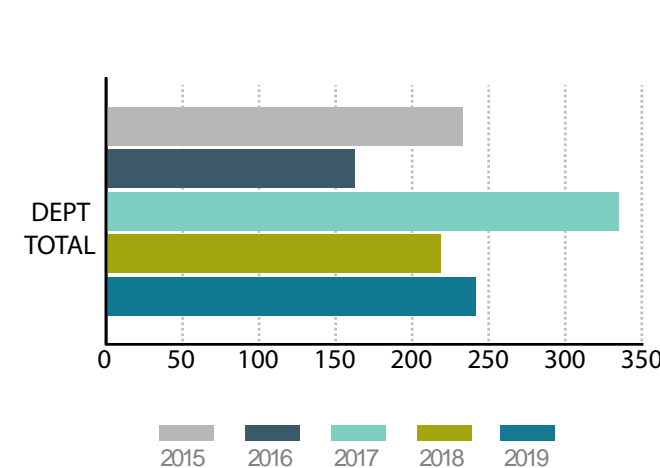
In 2019, three rifles were utilized during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented eight percent of the 40 total weapon types. This accounted for no change compared to eight percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through

Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Handgun	57	33	52	35	34
Shotgun	3	0	3	2	3
Rifle	2	4	26	3	3
Total	62	37	81	40	40

2018 of 16 percent, 2019 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 38 of the 260 total weapons, or 15 percent.

In 2019, three shotguns were utilized during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented eight percent of the 40 total weapon types. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of three percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, shotguns accounted for 11 of the 260 total weapons utilized in OIS-Hit incidents, representing four percent.

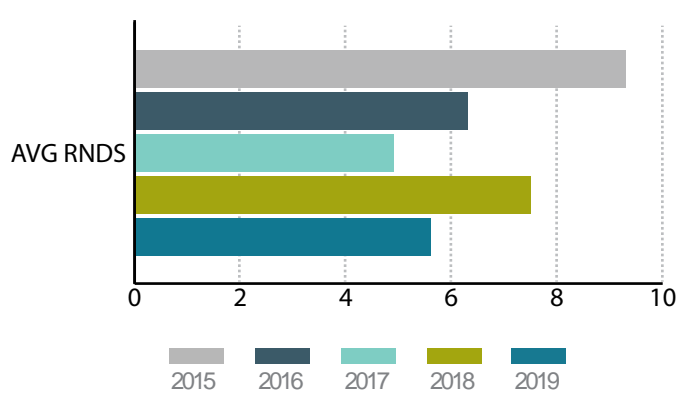
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR



OIS - Hit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Rounds	232	162	334	218	241

In 2019, 241 rounds were fired during all 21 OIS-Hit incidents. When compared to the 2018 total of 218 rounds fired, 2019 experienced an increase of 23 rounds, or 11 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 236.5 rounds fired, 2019 was 4.5 rounds, or two percent, above the four-year annual average.

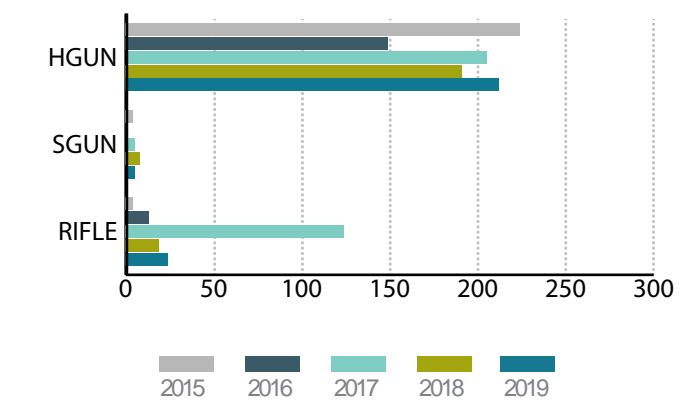
ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



OIS - Hit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average Rounds	6.1	6	11.1	9.1	11.5

In 2019, an average of 11.5 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents. When compared to the 2018 average of 9.1 rounds fired, 2019 experienced an increase of 2.4 rounds, or 26 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 8.1 rounds fired per incident, 2019 was 3.4 rounds, or 42 percent, above the four-year annual average.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Handgun	224	149	205	191	212
Shotgun	4	0	5	8	5
Rifle	4	13	124	19	24
Total	232	162	334	218	241

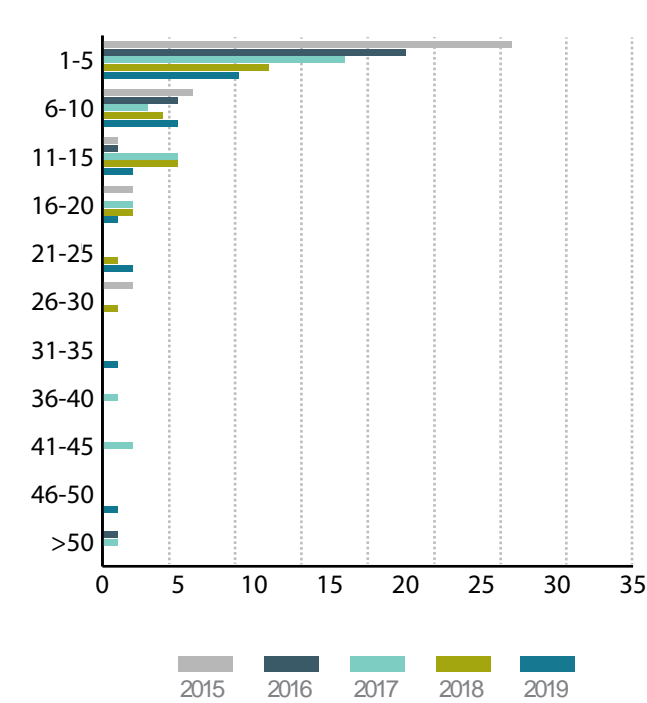
In 2019, 212 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 241 total rounds fired. This accounted for no change compared to 88 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 81 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 981 of the 1,187 total rounds, or 83 percent.

In 2019, 24 rounds were fired from rifles during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented ten percent of the 241 total rounds fired. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to nine percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during

OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 17 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 184 of the 1,187 total rounds, or 16 percent.

In 2019, five rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented two percent of the 241 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to four percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of two percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 22 of the 1,187 total rounds fired, or two percent.

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS



No. of Rounds	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1 - 5	27	20	16	11	9
6 - 10	6	5	3	4	5
11 - 15	1	1	5	5	2
16 - 20	2	0	2	2	1
21 - 25	0	0	0	1	2
26 - 30	2	0	0	1	0
31 - 35	0	0	0	0	1
36 - 40	0	0	1	0	0
41 - 45	0	0	2	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	0	1
51 or more	0	1	1	0	0
Total	38	27	30	24	21

In 2019, there were nine OIS-Hit incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 43 percent of the 21 total incidents. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 46 percent in 2018. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 62 percent, 2019 experienced a 19-percentage point decrease.

In 2019, there were five OIS-Hit incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 24 percent of the 21 total incidents. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2018. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 15 percent, 2019 experienced a nine-percentage point increase.

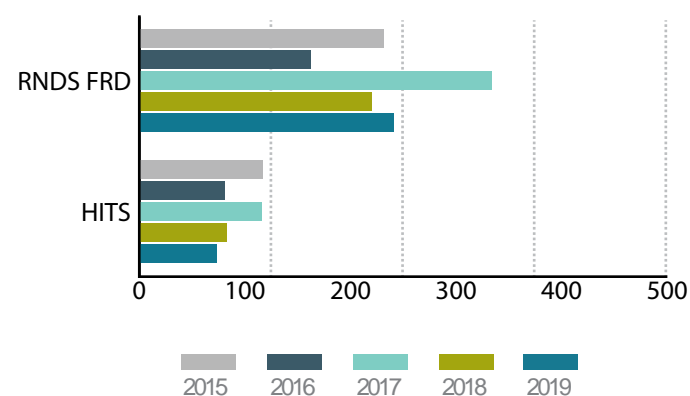
In 2019, there were two OIS-Hit incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired, which represented 10 percent of the 21 total incidents. This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 21 percent in 2018. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of ten percent, 2019 experienced no change.

In 2019, there was one OIS-Hit incident in which 16-20 rounds were fired, which represented five percent of the 21 total incidents. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to eight percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of five percent, 2019 experienced no change.

In 2019, there were two OIS-Hit incidents in which 21-25 rounds were fired, which represented ten percent of the 21 total incidents. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 21-25 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of one percent, 2019 experienced a nine-percentage point increase.

The remaining two occurrences, or ten percent, were shootings in which 31-35 and 46-50 rounds were fired per incident. Both of these categories increased by one occurrence each when compared to zero occurrences in 2018.

OFFICER – HIT RATIO



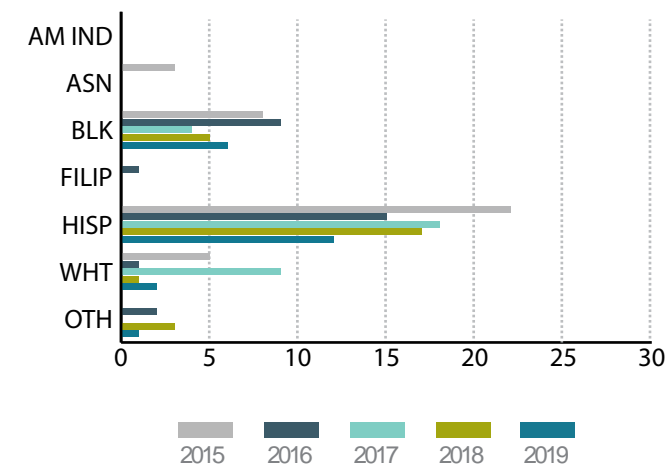
The 2019 total number of rounds fired compared to the total number of rounds which struck their intended targets resulted in a hit ratio of 30 percent. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 38 percent in 2018. In addition, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 aggregate hit ratio of 43.3 percent, 2019 experienced a 13.3-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the hit ratio of all OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 470 of the 1,187 total rounds fired, was 40 percent.

OIS-Hit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rounds Fired	232	162	334	218	241
Hits	117	81	116	83	73
Hit Ratio (%)	50%	50%	35%	38%	30%

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during OIS-Hit incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



In 2019, there were 21 suspects involved in the 21 OIS-Hit incidents. Twelve Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 57 percent of the 21 total suspects. This accounted for an eight-percentage point decrease compared to 65 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was eight-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was 17-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 59 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 84 of the 144 total suspects, or 58 percent.

In 2019, six Black suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 29 percent of the 21 total suspects. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2018. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was 20-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. Additionally, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was 14-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 21 percent, 2019 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 32 of the 144 total suspects, or 22 percent.

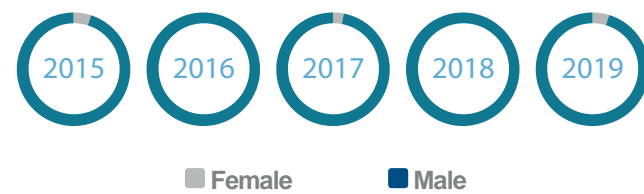
Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0	0	0	0
Black	8	9	4	5	6
Filipino	0	1	0	0	0
Hispanic	22	15	18	17	12
White	5	1	9	1	2
Other	0	2	0	3	1
Total	38	28	31	26	21

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS-Hit Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	43%	29%
Hispanic	49%	40%	57%
White	28%	8%	10%
Other	2%	3%	5%
Unknown	N/A	6%	N/A
Total	100%	100%	100%

In 2019, two White suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented ten percent of the 21 total suspects. This accounted for a six-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2018. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was 18-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 was two-percentage points above the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 13 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 18 of the 144 total suspects, or 13 percent.

In 2019, one suspect, or five percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents were classified in the "Other" ethnicity category. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the "Other" category represented six of the 144 total suspects, or four percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents.

SUSPECT – GENDER

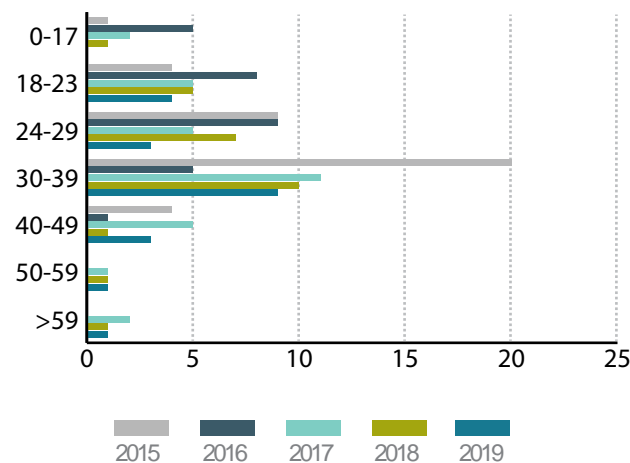


In 2019, 20 male suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 95 percent of the 21 total suspects. This accounted for a five-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 98 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were male, representing 140 of the 144 total suspects, or 97 percent.

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	2	0	1	0	1
Male	36	28	30	26	20
Total	38	28	31	26	21

In 2019, one female suspect was involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 21 total suspects. This accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2015 through 2018 of two percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, female suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents represented four of the 144 total suspects, or three percent.

SUSPECT – AGE



In 2019, most suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were in the 30-39 age group, representing nine of the 21 total suspects, or 43 percent. The 30-39 age category accounted for a five-percentage point increase compared to 38 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2015 through 2018 of 37 percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 55 of the 144 total suspects, or 38 percent.

In 2019, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category, with four of the 21 total suspects, or 19 percent. The 18-23 age category accounted for no change compared to 19 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2015 through 2018 of 18 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 18-23 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 26 of the 144 total suspects, or 18 percent.

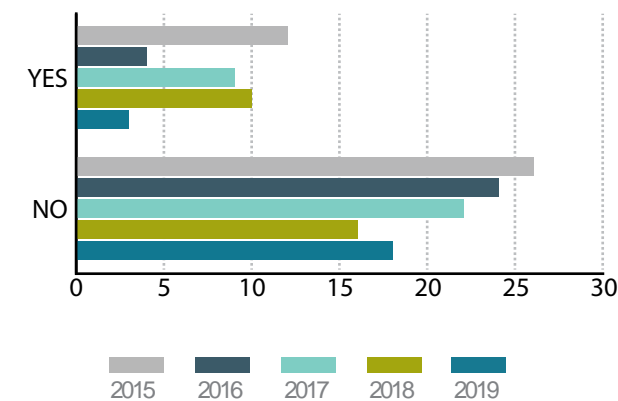
Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0-17	1	5	2	1	0
18-23	4	8	5	5	4
24-29	9	9	5	7	3
30-39	20	5	11	10	9
40-49	4	1	5	1	3
50-59	0	0	1	1	1
60 and Above	0	0	2	1	1
Total	38	28	31	26	21

In 2019, the 24-29 age group represented the third largest age category with three of the 21 total suspects, or 14 percent. The 24-29 age category accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2015 through 2018 of 24 percent, 2019 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 33 of the 144 total suspects, or 23 percent.

In 2019, the 40-49 age group also represented the third largest age category with three of the 21 total suspects, or 14 percent. The 40-49 age category accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 40-49 age range from 2015 through 2018 of nine percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 40-49 age group represented the fourth largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 14 of the 144 total suspects, or ten percent.

The two remaining suspects, or ten percent, in 2019 were in the age ranges of 50-59, and 60 and above, each accounting for one suspect each.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

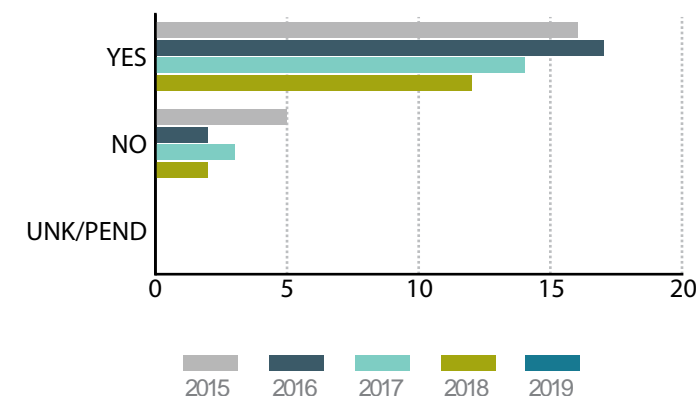


Per. Mental Illness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	12	4	9	11	3
No	26	24	22	15	18
Total	38	28	31	26	21

In 2019, three of the 21 total suspects, or 14 percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 28-percentage point decrease compared to 42 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2015 through 2018 of 29 percent, 2019

experienced a 15-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2015 through 2019, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 39 of the 144 total suspects, or 27 percent.

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS



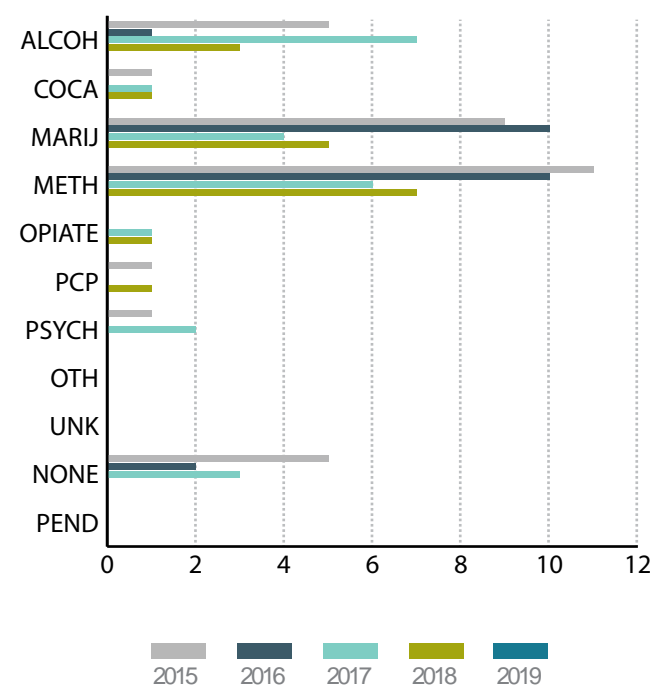
Substance Present	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	16	17	14	10	N/A
No	5	2	3	2	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	21	19	17	12	0

Toxicology reports for decedents in 2019 are pending and were not completed at the publication of this report from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner's Office. Complete toxicology for 2019 decedents will be available in the 2020 Year End Use of Force Report.

Of the 12 decedents involved in 2018 OIS-Hit incidents, all of whom had completed toxicology examinations by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, ten individuals, representing 83 percent, had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s).

The 2018 percentage of cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance results, representing 83 percent, accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 82 percent of positive cases in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) in OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2017 of 82 percent, 2018 experienced a one-percentage point increase.

SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS



In 2018, seven of the 12 OIS-Hit decedents, or 58 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine. The 2018 percentage accounted for a 23-percentage point increase compared to 35 percent of decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2017 OIS-Hit incidents. Historically, 34 of the 69 decedents involved in 2015 through 2018 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 49 percent, had positive toxicology results for methamphetamine.

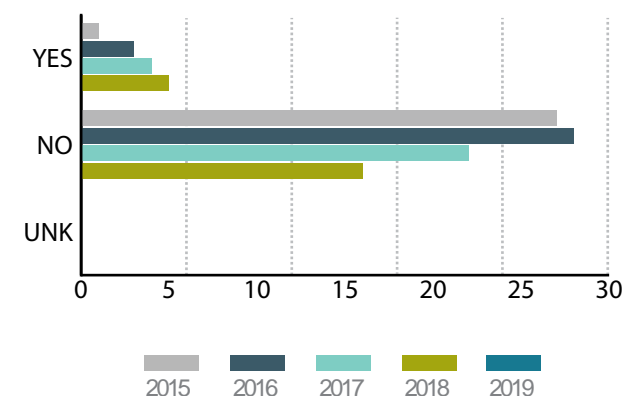
In 2018, five of the 12 OIS-Hit decedents, or 42 percent, had positive results for marijuana. The 2018 percentage accounted for an 18-percentage point increase compared to 24 percent of decedents with positive marijuana results in 2017 OIS-Hit incidents. Historically, 28 of the 69 decedents involved in 2015 through 2018 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 41 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

In 2018, three of the 12 OIS-Hit decedents, or 25 percent, had positive results for alcohol. The 2018 percentage accounted for a 16-percentage point decrease compared to 41 percent of decedents with positive alcohol results in 2017 OIS-Hit incidents. Historically, 16 of the 69 decedents involved in 2015 through 2018 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 23 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol.

In 2018, one decedent, representing eight percent of the 12 OIS-Hit decedents had positive results for opiates. Additionally, one decedent, or eight percent, had positive results for cocaine and another decedent, also representing eight percent, had positive results for PCP. Two decedent, or 17 percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances.

Substance	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alcohol	5	1	7	3	N/A
Cocaine	1	0	1	1	N/A
Marijuana	9	10	4	5	N/A
Methamphetamine	11	10	6	7	N/A
Opiates	0	0	1	1	N/A
PCP	1	0	0	1	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	1	0	2	0	N/A
Other	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unknown	0	0	0	0	N/A
None	5	2	3	0	N/A

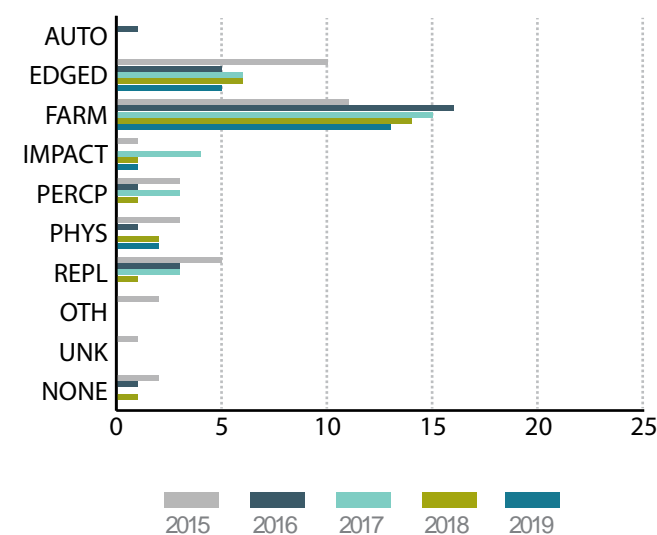
Substance	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alcohol	24%	5%	41%	25%	N/A
Cocaine	5%	0%	6%	8%	N/A
Marijuana	43%	53%	24%	42%	N/A
Methamphetamine	52%	53%	35%	58%	N/A
Opiates	0%	0%	6%	8%	N/A
PCP	5%	0%	0%	8%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	5%	0%	12%	0%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	24%	11%	18%	0%	N/A

SUSPECT – HOMELESS²⁴

Homeless	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	N/A	1	3	4	5
No	N/A	27	28	22	16
Unknown	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Total	0	28	31	26	21

In 2019, five of the 21 total suspects, or 24 percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents were homeless. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 15 percent in 2018. From 2016 through 2019, homeless suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents accounted for 13 of the 106 total suspects, or 12 percent.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Automobile	0	1	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	10	5	6	6	5
Firearm	11	16	15	14	13
Impact Device	1	0	4	1	1
Perception	3	1	3	1	0
Physical Force	3	1	0	2	2
Replica/Pellet	5	3	3	1	0
Other	2	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0
None	2	1	0	1	0
Total	38	28	31	26	21

In 2019, 13 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 62 percent of the 21 total weapon types. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 54 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 46 percent, 2019 experienced a 16-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 69 of the 144 total weapons, or 48 percent.

In 2019, five edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 24 percent of the 21 total weapon types. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 22

percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 32 of the 144 total weapons, or 22 percent.

In 2019, no replica/pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 21 total weapon types. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to four percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of replica/pellet guns utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of ten percent, 2019 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, replica/pellet guns were the third most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 12 of the 144 total weapons, or eight percent.

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²⁴ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

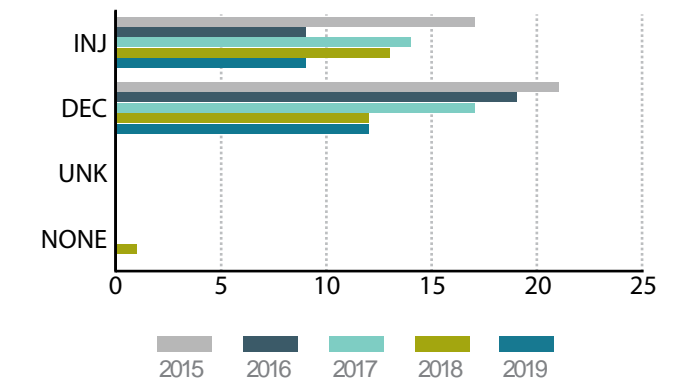
Suspect - Weapon/Forced continued

In 2019, two suspects utilized physical force during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented ten percent of the 21 total weapon types. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of impact physical force utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of five percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, physical force represented eight of the 144 total weapons, or six percent, utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents.

In 2019, one impact device was utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 21 total weapon types. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of impact devices utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of five percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, impact devices represented seven of the 144 total weapons, or five percent, utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents.

In 2019, there were no perception-based shooting incidents, which represented zero percent of the 21 total weapon types. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to four percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perception-based OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of seven percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, perception-based OIS-Hit incidents represented eight of the 144 total incidents, or six percent.

SUSPECT – INJURIES

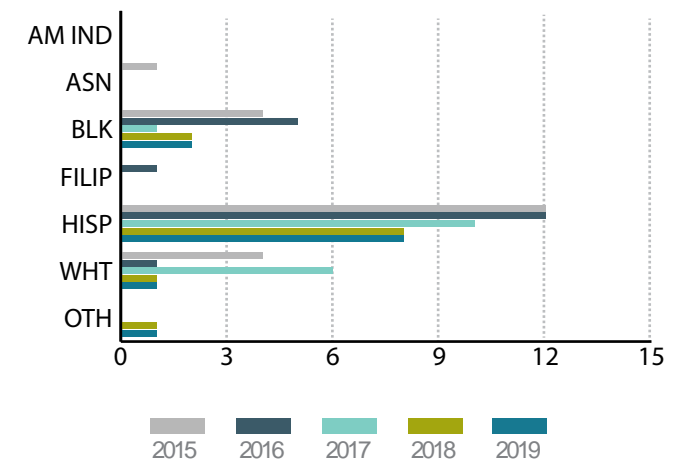


In 2019, 12 suspects died from police gunfire, resulting in a death in 57 percent of the 21 total OIS-Hit incidents. When compared to the 2018, the total number of deceased suspects was equal to the total number of deceased suspects in 2019. However, the 2019 percentage of deaths relative to the number of incidents accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to 46 percent in 2018. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 17.3 deceased suspects, 2019 was 5.3 decedents, or 31 percent, below the four-year annual average. Additionally, when compared to the aggregate percentage of suspect deaths from police gunfire during OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 58 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, an average of 16.2 suspects died from police gunfire each year.

In 2019, nine suspects sustained non-fatal injuries in 43 percent of the 21 total OIS-Hit incidents. When compared to the 2018 total of 13 suspects injured during OIS-Hit incidents, the number of injured suspects decreased by four individuals, or 31 percent, in 2019. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 13.3 injured suspects, 2019 experienced a 4.3-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, an average of 12.4 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries during OIS-Hit incidents each year. One-hundred percent of the Department's 21 OIS-Hit incidents in 2019 included a suspect struck by police gunfire (either suffering a fatal or non-fatal injury).

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	17	9	14	13	9
Deceased	21	19	17	12	12
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	1	0
Total	38	28	31	26	21

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS



Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	0	0
Black	4	5	1	2	2
Filipino	0	1	0	0	0
Hispanic	12	12	10	8	8
White	4	1	6	1	1
Other	0	0	0	1	1
Total	21	19	17	12	12

Note: This analysis only includes information related to OIS-Hit incidents.

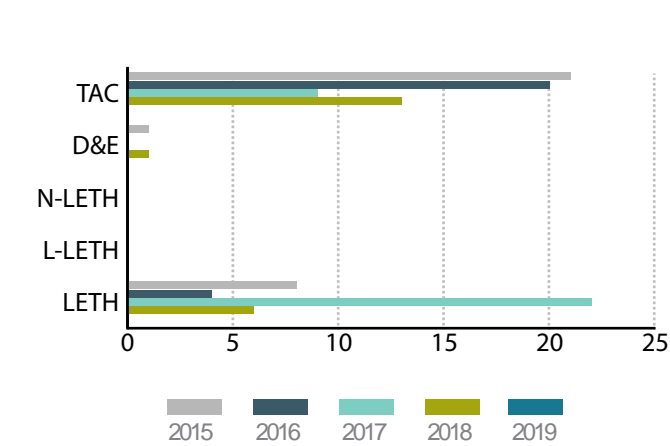
Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019, eight individuals, or 67 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for no change compared to 67 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Hispanic suspects from OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 61 percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 50 of the 81 total decedents, or 62 percent.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019, two individuals, or 17 percent, were Black. This accounted for no change compared to 17 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Black suspects from OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 17 percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Black suspects represented the second highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 14 of the 81 total decedents, or 17 percent.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019, one individual, or eight percent, was White. This accounted for no change compared to eight percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased White suspects from OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 17 percent, 2019 experienced a nine-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, White suspects represented the third highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for 13 of the 81 total decedents, or 16 percent.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2019, one individual, or eight percent, was of other ethnicity. This accounted for no change compared to eight percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased other ethnicity suspects from OIS-Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of one percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, other ethnicity suspects represented the fourth highest ethnic decedent count, accounting for two of the 81 total decedents, or two percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION²⁵
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



In 2018, 25 of the 38 total OIS-Hit Tactics findings, representing 66 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 23-percentage point decrease compared to 89 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2015 through 2017 of 72 percent, 2018 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 155 of the 218 total Tactics findings, or 71 percent.

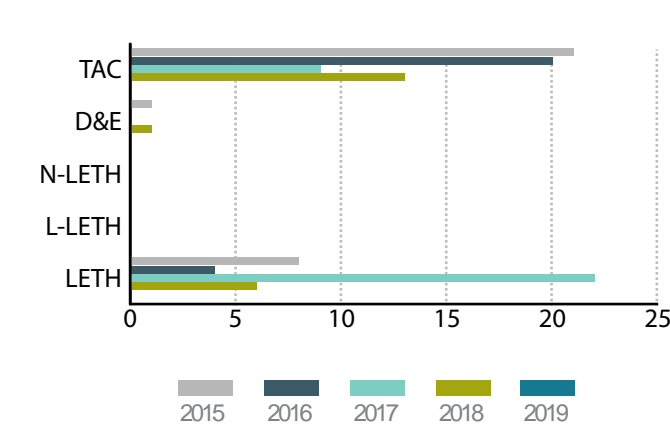
In 2018, 37 of the 38 total OIS-Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 97 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for three-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2015 through 2017 of 99 percent, 2018 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	41	17	72	25	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	61	37	81	37	N/A
Non-Lethal	9	7	3	4	N/A
Less Lethal	5	2	2	2	N/A
Lethal	54	33	59	32	N/A
Total	170	96	217	100	N/A

through 2018, a majority of adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 216 of the 218 total Drawing/ Exhibiting findings, or 99 percent.

In 2018, 32 of the 38 total lethal force findings, representing 84 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to 73 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal force findings from 2015 through 2017 of 81 percent, 2018 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, a majority of adjudicated lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 178 of the 218 total findings, or 82 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



In 2018, 13 of the 38 total OIS-Hit Tactics findings, representing 34 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 23-percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2015 through 2017 of 28 percent, 2018 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, 63 of the 218 total Tactics findings, accounting for 29 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2018, one of the 38 total OIS-Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing three percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2015 through 2017 of one percent, 2018 experienced a two-percentage point increase. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, two of the 218 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing one percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	21	20	9	13	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	1	0	0	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	8	4	22	6	N/A
Total	30	24	31	20	N/A

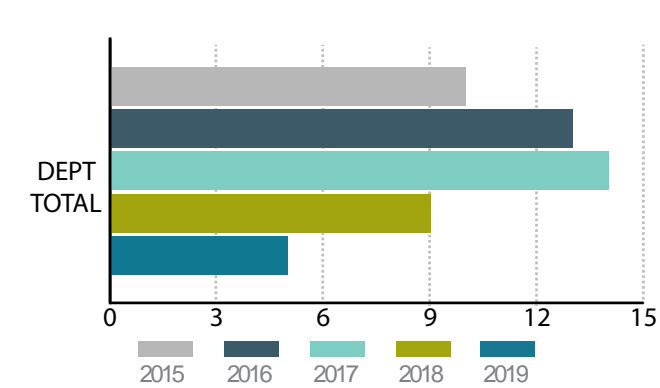
In 2018, six of the 38 total lethal force findings, representing 16 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for an 11-percentage point decrease compared to 27 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Lethal force findings from 2015 through 2017 of 19 percent, 2018 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, 40 of the 218 total Lethal force findings, representing 18 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

²⁵ Adjudication data for 2018 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2019.

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING - NO HIT INCIDENTS

An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm (excluding Warning Shot, Animal Shooting, and/or Tactical Intentional Discharge incidents). Officer Involved Shooting incidents are categorized into Hit or No Hit occurrences.

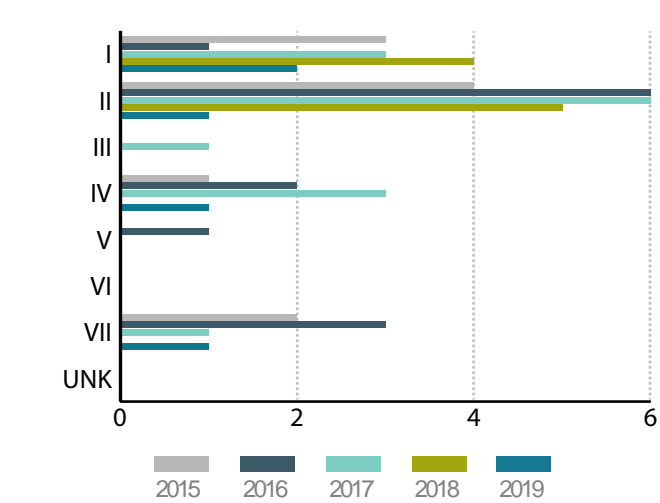
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



OIS - No Hit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Department Total	10	13	14	9	5

In 2019, Department personnel were involved in five OIS-No Hit incidents, a decrease of four incidents, or 44 percent, compared to 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, there were a total of 46 OIS-No Hit incidents, resulting in an annual average of 11.5 incidents. The 2019 count fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 6.5 incidents, or 57 percent.

CLASSIFICATION OF OIS-NO HIT INCIDENTS

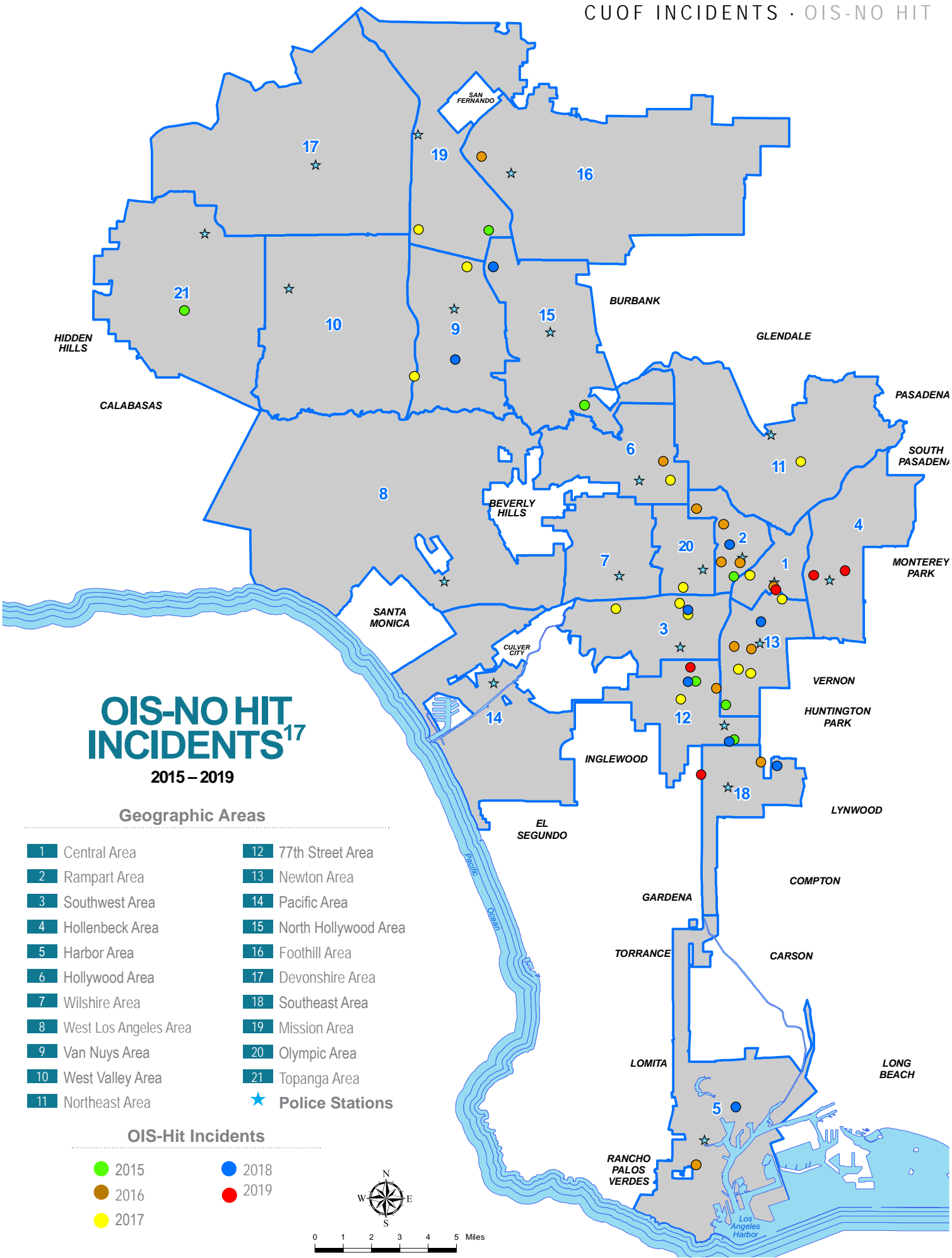


Classification	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
I	6	3	4	4	3
II	3	6	5	4	2
III	0	0	0	0	0
IV	0	3	0	1	0
V	0	1	5	0	0
VI	1	0	0	0	0
VII	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	13	14	9	5

In 2019, three of the five total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 60 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a 16-percentage point increase compared to 44 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 37 percent, 2019 experienced a 23-percentage point increase. Historically from 2015 through 2019, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 20 of the 51 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 39 percent.

Classification	Description
I	Suspect verified with firearm - fired at officer or 3 rd party
II	Suspect verified with firearm - firearm in hand or position to fire (but did not fire)
III	Perception shooting - firearm present but not drawn
IV	Perception shooting - no firearm found
V	Suspect armed with weapon other than firearm
VI	Suspect not armed, but threat of/causing serious bodily injury or death to others
VII	Other

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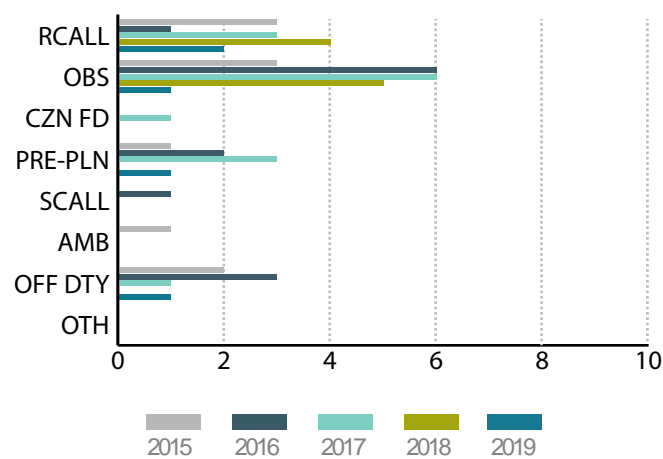


¹⁷ Map excludes UOF incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits.

Classification of OIS-No Hit Incidents continued

In 2019, two of the five total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 40 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 44 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 39 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically from 2015 through 2019, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 20 of the 51 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 39 percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



In 2019, two of the Department's five OIS-No Hit incidents, or 40 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 44 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from radio calls from 2015 through 2018 of 24 percent, 2019 experienced a 16-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, radio calls represented the second largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 13 of the 51 total incidents, or 25 percent.

In 2019, one of the Department's five OIS-No Hit incidents, or 20 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a 36-percentage point decrease compared to 56 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2015 through 2018 of 43 percent, 2019 experienced a 23-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2015 through 2019, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 21 of the 51 total incidents, or 41 percent.

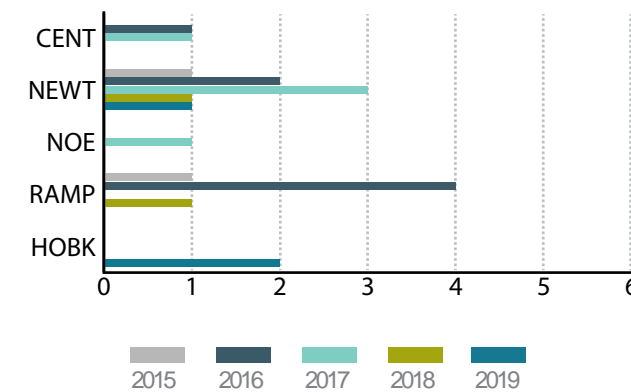
Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Radio Call	3	1	3	4	2
Observation	3	6	6	5	1
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	1	0	0
Pre-Planned	1	2	3	0	1
Station Call	0	1	0	0	0
Ambush	1	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	2	3	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	13	14	9	5

In 2019, one of the Department's five OIS-No Hit incidents, or 20 percent, originated from pre-planned activities. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from pre-planned activities from 2015 through 2018 of 13 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, pre-planned activities represented the third largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for seven of the 51 total incidents, or 14 percent.

In 2019, one of the Department's five OIS-No Hit incidents, or 20 percent, originated from off-duty incidents. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from off-duty incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 13 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the number of off-duty incidents was equal to the number of pre-planned activities, which represented the third largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for seven of the 51 total incidents, or 14 percent.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

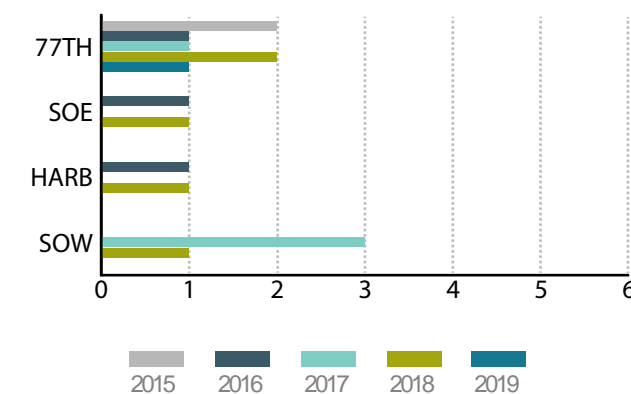


In 2019, three of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2018. Sixty percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - five; Central Bureau - three).

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Central	0	1	1	0	0
Newton	1	2	3	1	1
Northeast	0	0	1	0	0
Rampart	1	4	0	1	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2	7	5	2	3

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 16 OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of four incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by one incident, or 25 percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

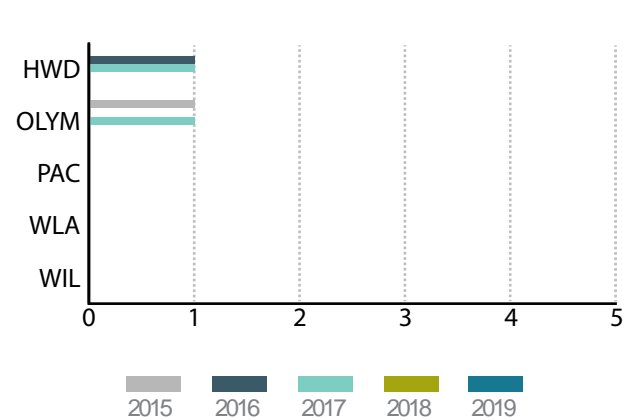


In 2019, one of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of four incidents, or 80 percent, compared to 2018. Twenty percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - five; South Bureau - one).

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	2	1	1	2	1
Southeast	0	1	0	1	0
Harbor	0	1	0	1	0
Southwest	0	0	3	1	0
Total	2	3	4	5	1

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 14 OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 3.5 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 2.5 incidents, or 71 percent.

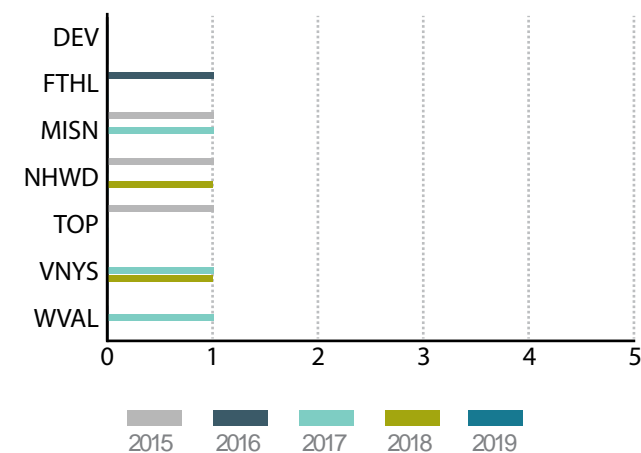
OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU



In 2019, none of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was equal to zero incidents compared to 2018.

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, four OIS No-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of one incident. The West Bureau count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by one incident, or 100 percent.

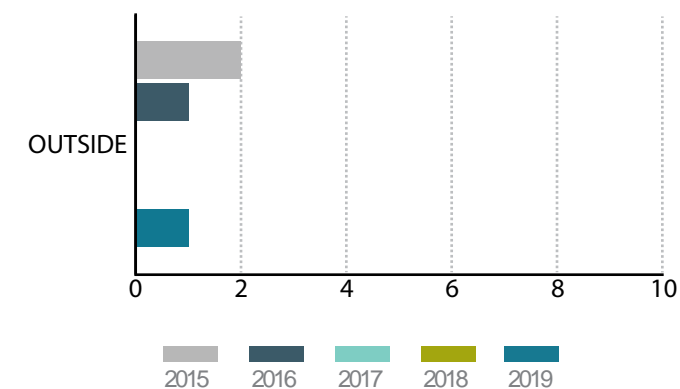
OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU



In 2019, none of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2018.

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, nine OIS No-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 2.3 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 2.3 incidents, or 100 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

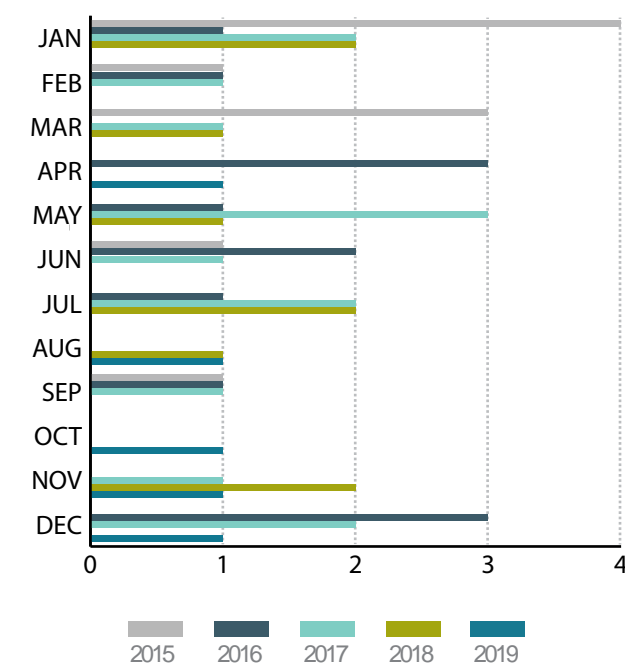


Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Outside Jurisdiction	2	1	0	0	1

In 2019, one of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to zero incidents in 2018. Twenty percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred outside the geographic jurisdiction (Department - five; Outside Jurisdiction - one).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, three OIS-No Hit incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of .75 incidents. The Outside Jurisdiction count for 2019 exceeded the 2015 through 2018 annual average by .25 incidents, or 33 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

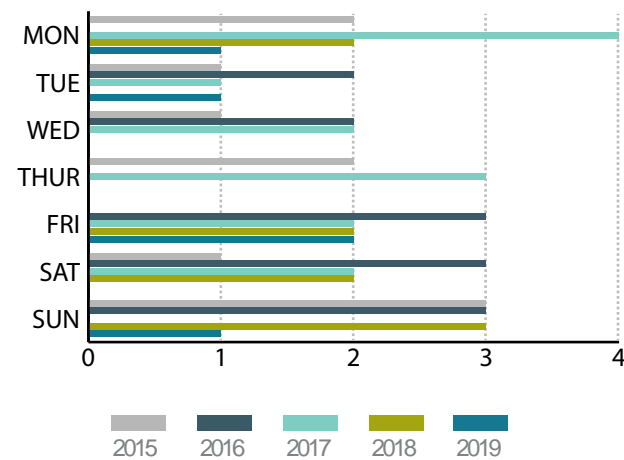


In 2019, April, August, October, November, and December represented the months with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with one occurrence each, or 20 percent, of the five total incidents for the year. From 2015 through 2019, January represented the month with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with nine of the 51 total incidents, or 18 percent. October represented the month with the least, accounting for one incident, or two percent. August had the second fewest with two incidents, or four percent. The remaining 39 incidents, or 76 percent, were distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

The OIS-No Hit percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2015 through 2019 was as follows:

- January – March: 17 incidents, or 33 percent;
- April – June: 13 incidents, or 25 percent;
- July – September: ten incidents; or 20 percent; and,
- October - December: 11 incidents, or 22 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

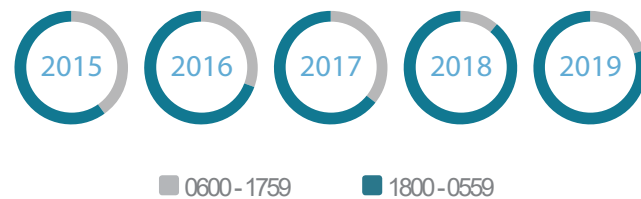


In 2019, Friday represented the day of the week with the most OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for two occurrences, or 40 percent. The rest of the incidents were equally distributed on Monday, Tuesday, and Sunday with one incident each, or 20 percent respectively. From 2015 through 2019, Sunday represented the day with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with ten of the 51

Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Monday	2	0	4	2	1
Tuesday	1	2	1	0	1
Wednesday	1	2	2	0	0
Thursday	2	0	3	0	0
Friday	0	3	2	2	2
Saturday	1	3	2	2	0
Sunday	3	3	0	3	1
Total	10	13	14	9	5

total incidents, or 20 percent. Monday and Friday represented the days with the second most OIS-No Hit incidents with nine of the 51 total incidents each, or 18 percent. Saturday represented the day with the third most OIS-No Hit incidents with eight of the 51 total incidents, or 16 percent. The remaining 15 incidents, or 29 percent, were distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2019, one OIS-No Hit incidents, or 20 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while four incidents, or 80 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution varied from 2015 through 2018, where 14 OIS-No Hit incidents, or 30 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 32 incidents, or 70 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2015 through 2019 was three OIS-No Hit incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 7.2 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

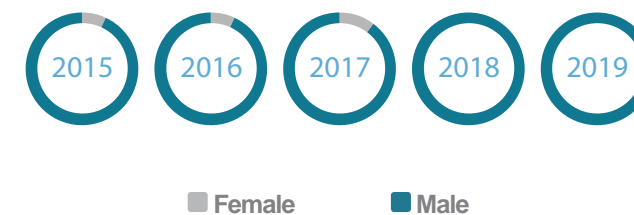
OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, BOPC lethal force adjudicative findings for their involvement in OIS-No Hit incidents.

In 2019, seven Department personnel were involved in the five OIS-No Hit incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.4 officers per

incident. This accounted for a 27 percent increase compared to an average of 1.1 officers per incident in 2018. The 2019 officer to incident average fell below the 2015 through 2018 aggregate annual average of 1.5 officers per incident by seven percent.

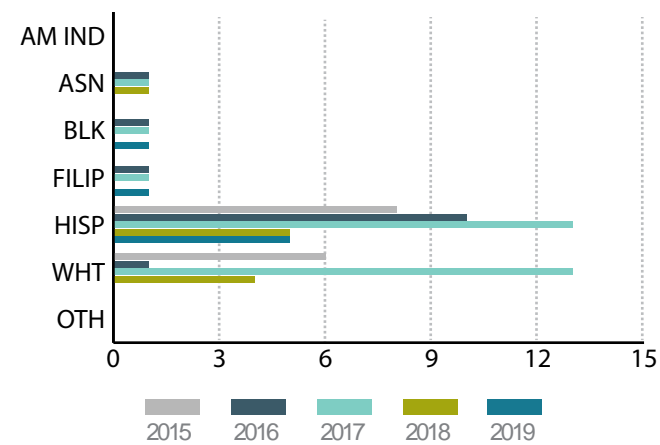
OFFICER - GENDER



In 2019, seven male officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for change compared to 100 percent in 2018. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2019 was 18-percentage points above the Department's overall male officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 93 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, most officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were male, accounting for 69 of the 74 total employees, or 93 percent.

In 2019, no female officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for no change compared to zero percent in 2018. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2019 was 18-percentage points below the Department's overall female officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2015 through 2018 of seven percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, females accounted for five of the 74 total involved employees, or seven percent.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



In 2019, five Hispanic officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 71 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 21-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2019 was 22-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 54 percent, 2019 experienced a 17-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 41 of the 74 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2019, one Black officer was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 14 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2019 was four-percentage points above the Department's overall Black officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2015 through 2018 of three percent, 2019 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Black officers represented the third largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for three of the 74 total employees, or four percent.

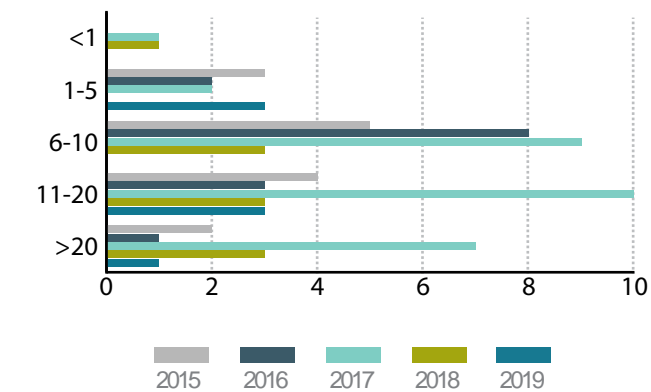
In 2019, one Filipino officer was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 14 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. The percentage of Filipino officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2019 was 12-percentage points above the Department's overall Filipino officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Filipino personnel

Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	1	1	0
Black	0	1	1	0	1
Filipino	0	1	1	0	1
Hispanic	8	10	13	5	5
White	6	1	13	4	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	14	29	10	7

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-No Hit Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	14%
Black	9%	10%	14%
Hispanic	49%	49%	71%
White	28%	30%	0%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

from 2015 through 2018 of three percent, 2019 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Filipino officers equaled the number of Black officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented the third largest ethnic category and accounted for three of the 74 total employees, or four percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Less than 1	0	0	1	1	0
1 - 5	3	2	2	0	3
6 - 10	5	8	9	3	0
11 - 20	4	3	10	3	3
More than 20	2	1	7	3	1
Total	14	14	29	10	7

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2019 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of seven total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 43 percent (three out of seven total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – zero percent (zero out of seven total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 43 percent (three out of seven total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 14 percent (one out of seven total officers).

In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the five categories and decreases in three, when compared to 2018. The following depicts these changes:

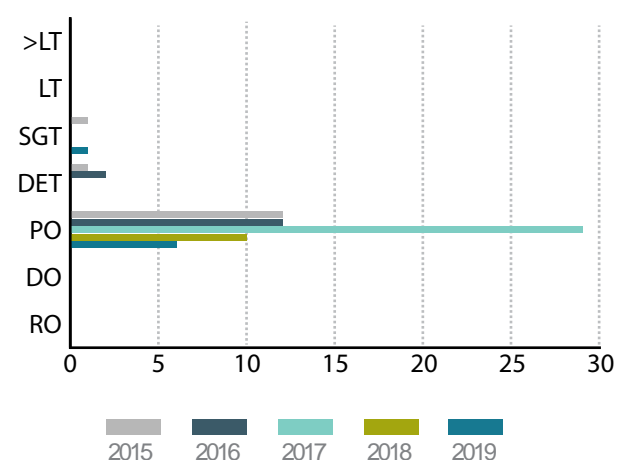
- Less than one year of service – ten-percentage point decrease (ten percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019);
- 1-5 years of service – 43-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2018, 43 percent in 2019);
- 6-10 years of service – 30-percentage point decrease (30 percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019);
- 11-20 years of service – 13-percentage point increase (30 percent in 2018, 43 percent in 2019); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 16-percentage point decrease (30 percent in 2018, 14 percent in 2019).

In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the five years of service categories and decreases in three when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents during the four-year period from 2015 through 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – three-percentage point decrease (three percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019);
- 1-5 years of service – 33-percentage point increase (ten percent during four-year period, 43 percent in 2019);
- 6-10 years of service – 37-percentage point decrease (37 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019)
- 11-20 years of service – 13-percentage point increase (30 percent during four-year period, 43 percent in 2019)
- More than 20 years of service – five-percentage point decrease (19 percent during four-year period, 14 percent in 2019).

Historically, from 2015 through 2019, most of the officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents had 6-10 years of service, accounting for 25 of the 74 total employees, or 34 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 23 employees, or 31 percent. Officers with more than 20 years of service were the third largest category, with 14 employees, or 19 percent, followed by officers with 1-5 years of service, which had ten employees, or 14 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for two employees, represented only three percent of the total.

OFFICER – RANK



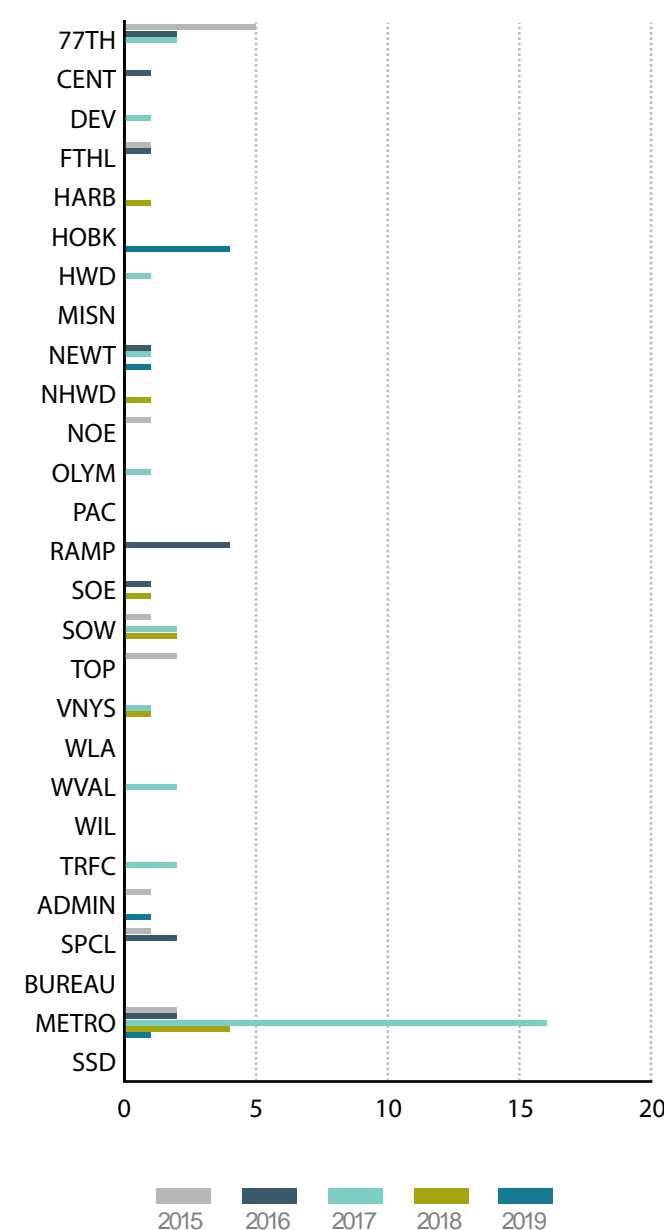
In 2019, six employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 86 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2018. The percentage of Police Officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2019 was 18-percentage points above the Department's overall Police Officer total.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2015 through 2018 of 94 percent, 2019 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, most of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 69 of the 74 total employees, or 93 percent.

Rank	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	1	0	0	0	1
Detective	1	2	0	0	0
Police Officer	12	12	29	10	6
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	14	29	10	7

In 2019, one employee at the rank of Sergeant was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 14 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. The percentage of sergeants involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2019 was two-percentage points above the Department's overall sergeants total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Sergeant from 2015 through 2018 of one percent, 2019 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019 sergeants represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for two of the 74 total employees, or three percent.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2019, four personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 57 percent of the seven total employees. This represented a 57-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division from 2015 through 2018 of zero percent, 2019 experienced a 57-percentage point increase.

In 2019, one personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division was involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 14 percent of the seven total employees. This represented a 26-percentage point decrease compared to 40 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2015 through 2018 of 36 percent, 2019 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically,

Division/Area/Bureau	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	5	2	2	0	0
Central	0	1	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	1	0	0
Foothill	1	1	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	1	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	4
Hollywood	0	0	1	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	1	1	0	1
North Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Northeast	1	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	1	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	4	0	0	0
Southeast	0	1	0	1	0
Southwest	1	0	2	2	0
Topanga	2	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	1	1	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	2	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	2	0	0
Administrative Units	1	0	0	0	1
Specialized Units	1	2	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	2	2	16	4	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	14	29	10	7

from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division accounted for 25 of the 74 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or 34 percent.

Similarly, in 2019, one personnel assigned to Newton Division was involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 14 percent of the seven total employees. This represented a 14-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Newton Division from 2015 through 2018 of three percent, 2019 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to Newton Division accounted for three of the 74 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or four percent.

Continues on page 216

Officer - Area/Division of Assignment continued

Similarly, in 2019, one personnel assigned to an Administrative Unit was involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 14 percent of the seven total employees. This represented a 14-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to an administrative unit from 2015 through 2018 of one percent, 2019 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to and administrative unit accounted for two of the 74 total employees involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or three percent.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the seven total personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2019:

- Central Bureau: five personnel, or 71 percent;
- West Bureau: zero personnel, or zero percent;
- South Bureau: zero personnel, or zero percent;
- Valley Bureau: zero personnel, or zero percent;
- CTSOB: one personnel, or 14 percent; and,
- Other: one personnel, or 14 percent.

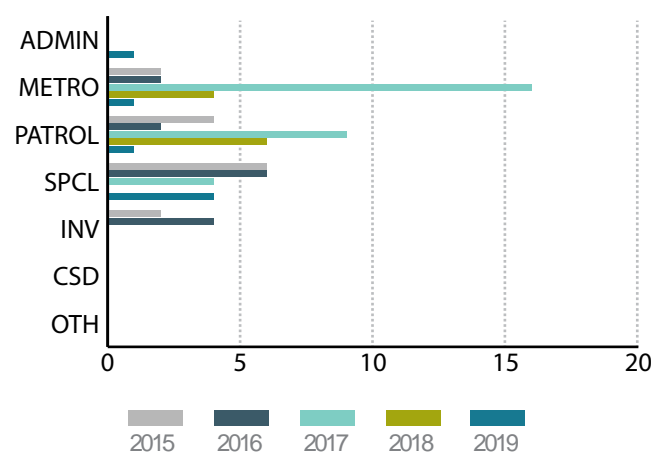
In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories and decreases in three, when compared to 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 71-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2018, 71 percent in 2019);
- West Bureau: no change (zero percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019);

- South Bureau: 40-percentage point decrease (40 percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019);
- Valley Bureau: 20-percentage point decrease (20 percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019);
- CTSOB: 26-percentage point decrease (40 percent in 2018, 14 percent in 2019); and,
- Other: 14-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2018, 14 percent in 2019).

In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories and decreases in four, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2015 through 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 59-percentage point increase (12 percent during four-year period, 71 percent in 2019);
- West Bureau: three-percentage point decrease (three percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019);
- South Bureau: 25-percentage point decrease (25 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019);
- Valley Bureau: 15-percentage point decrease (15 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019);
- CTSOB: 22-percentage point decrease (36 percent during four-year period, 14 percent in 2019); and,
- Other: five-percentage point increase (nine percent during four-year period, fourteen percent in 2019).

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

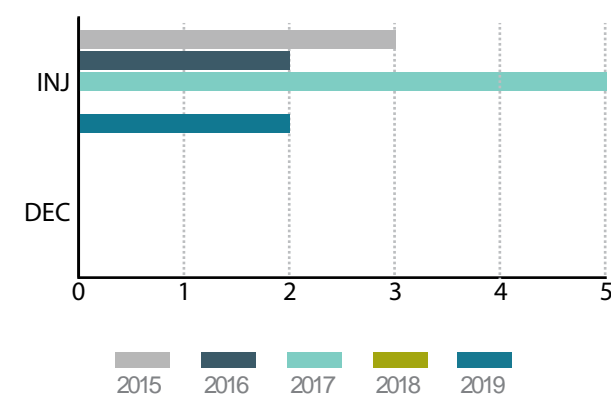
In 2019, four personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 57 percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for a 57-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2015 through 2018 of 24 percent, 2019 experienced a 33-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 20 of the 74 total employees, or 27 percent.

Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Administrative	0	0	0	0	1
Metropolitan	2	2	16	4	1
Patrol	4	2	9	6	1
Specialized	6	6	4	0	4
Investigative	2	4	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	14	29	10	7

In 2019, one personnel assigned to patrol was involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 14 percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for a 46-percentage point decrease compared to 60 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2015 through 2018 of 31 percent, 2019 experienced a 17-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the second largest category of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 22 of the 74 total employees, or 30 percent.

In 2019, one personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 14 percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for a 26-percentage point decrease compared to 40 percent

in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2015 through 2018 of 36 percent, 2019 experienced a 22-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to Metropolitan division represented the largest category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 25 of the 74 total employees, or 34 percent.

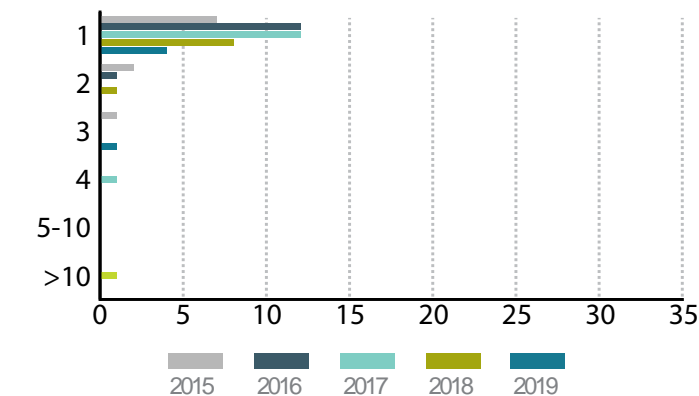
OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS-No Hit incidents during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019. However, 12 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2019, one personnel assigned to an administrative assignment was involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 14 percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to administrative assignments from 2015 through 2018 of zero percent, 2019 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to administrative assignments represented the fifth largest category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for one of the 74 total employees, or one percent.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	3	2	5	0	2
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	5	0	2

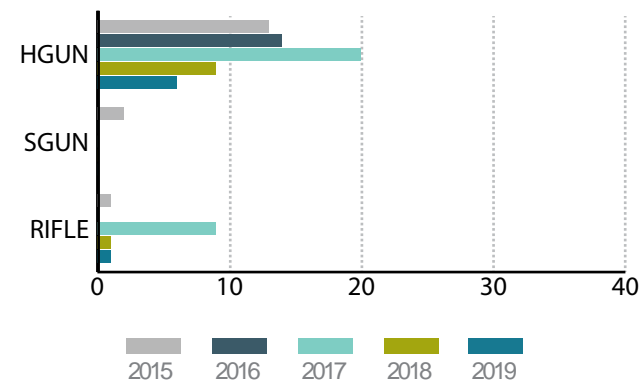
In 2019, two officers sustained injuries during the five OIS-No Hit incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 100 percent increase compared to zero injured officers in 2018. Additionally, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 2.5 injured officers, 2019 was 0.5 injured officers, or 20 percent, below the four-year annual average.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT

In 2019, there were four single shooter OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 80 percent of the five total incidents. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to 89 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS-No Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 85 percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point decrease.

In 2019, there was one triple shooter OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 20 percent of the five total incidents. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of triple shooter OIS-No Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of two percent, 2019 experienced an 18-percentage point increase.

OFFICER- WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Handgun	13	14	20	9	6
Shotgun	2	0	0	0	0
Rifle	1	0	9	1	1
Total	16	14	29	10	7

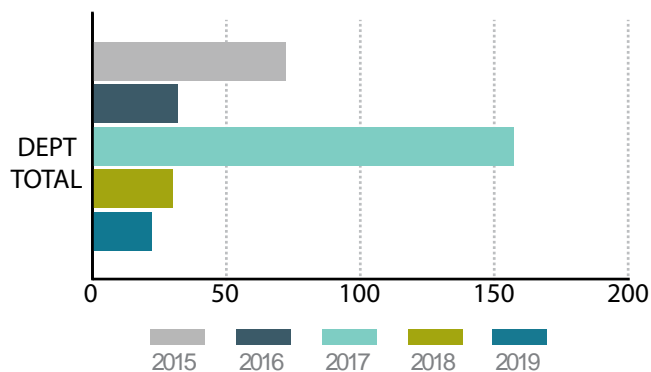
In 2019, six handguns were utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 86 percent of the seven total weapon types. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to 90 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 81 percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 62 of the 76 total weapons, or 82 percent.

In 2019, one rifle was utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 14 percent of the seven total weapon types. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS-

No Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 16 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 12 of the 76 total weapons, or 16 percent.

In 2019, no shotguns were utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the seven total weapon types. This accounted for no change compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of three percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, shotguns accounted for two of the 76 total weapons utilized in OIS-No Hit incidents, representing three percent.

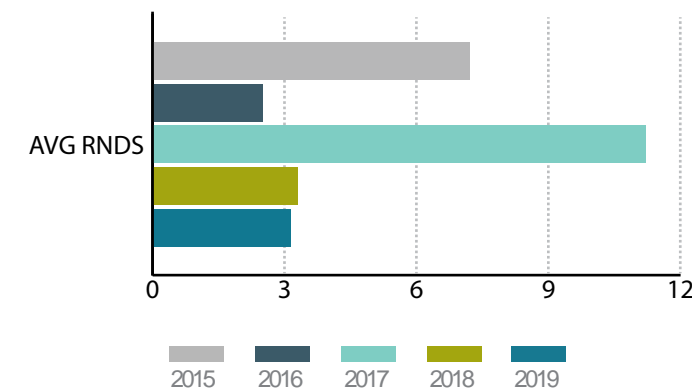
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR



OIS - No Hit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Rounds	72	32	157	30	22

In 2019, 22 rounds were fired during all five OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2018 total of 30 rounds fired, 2019 experienced a decrease of eight rounds, or 27 percent. This was the lowest number of rounds fired in the last five years. Additionally, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 72.8 rounds fired, 2019 was 50.8 rounds, or 70 percent, below the four-year annual average.

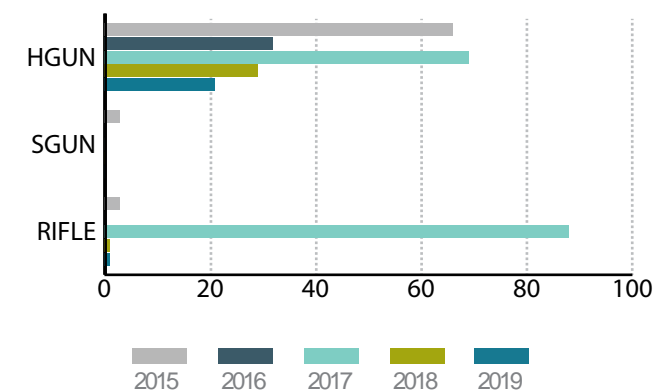
ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



OIS - No Hit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average Rounds	7.2	2.5	11.2	3.3	4.4

In 2019, an average of 4.4 rounds was fired during OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2018 average of 3.3 rounds fired, 2019 experienced an increase of 1.1 rounds, or 33 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 6.1 rounds fired per incident, 2019 was 1.7 rounds, or 28 percent, below the four-year annual average.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Handgun	66	32	69	29	21
Shotgun	3	0	0	0	0
Rifle	3	0	88	1	1
Total	72	32	157	30	22

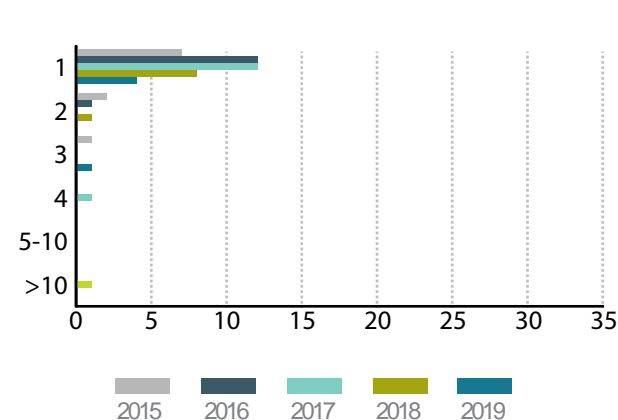
In 2019, 21 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 95 percent of the 22 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 97 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 67 percent, 2019 experienced a 28-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 217 of the 313 total rounds, or 69 percent.

In 2019, one round was fired from a rifle during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 22 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during OIS-

No Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 32 percent, 2019 experienced a 27-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 93 of the 313 total rounds, or 30 percent.

In 2019, no rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented zero percent of the 22 total rounds fired. This accounted for no change compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of one percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for three of the 313 total rounds fired, or one percent.

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS



In 2019, there were five OIS-No Hit incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 100 percent of the five total incidents. This accounted for a 22-percentage point increase compared to 78 percent in 2018. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 78 percent, 2019 experienced a 22-percentage point increase.

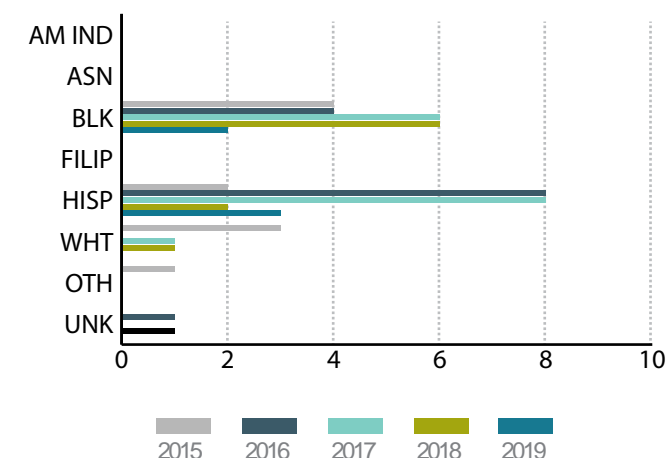
No. of Rounds	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1 - 5	6	12	11	7	5
6 - 10	1	1	0	1	0
11 - 15	1	0	1	1	0
16 - 20	2	0	1	0	0
21 - 25	0	0	0	0	0
26 - 30	0	0	0	0	0
31 - 35	0	0	0	0	0
36 - 40	0	0	0	0	0
41 - 45	0	0	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 or more	0	0	1	0	0
Total	10	13	14	9	5

In 2019, there were no OIS-No Hit incidents in which six or more rounds were fired. This accounted for a 22-percentage point decrease compared to 22 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which six or more rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 22 percent, 2019 experienced a 22-percentage point decrease.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during OIS-No Hit incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



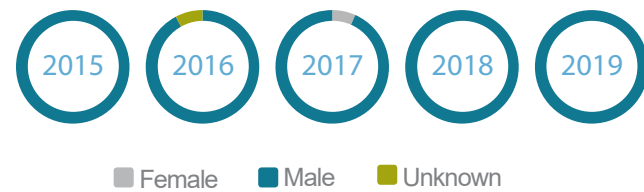
Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	4	4	6	6	2
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	2	8	8	2	3
White	3	0	1	1	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0
Total	10	13	15	10	5

In 2019, three Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 60 percent of the five total suspects. This accounted for a 40-percentage point increase compared to 20 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2019 was 11-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2019 was 20-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 47 percent, 2019 experienced a 13-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 23 of the 53 total suspects, or 43 percent.

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS-No Hit Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	43%	40%
Hispanic	49%	40%	60%
White	28%	8%	0%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Unknown	DNA	6%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In 2019, two Black suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 40 percent of the five total suspects. This accounted for a 20-percentage point decrease compared to 60 percent in 2018. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2019 was 31-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. Additionally, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2019 was three-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 42 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 22 of the 53 total suspects, or 42 percent.

SUSPECT – GENDER

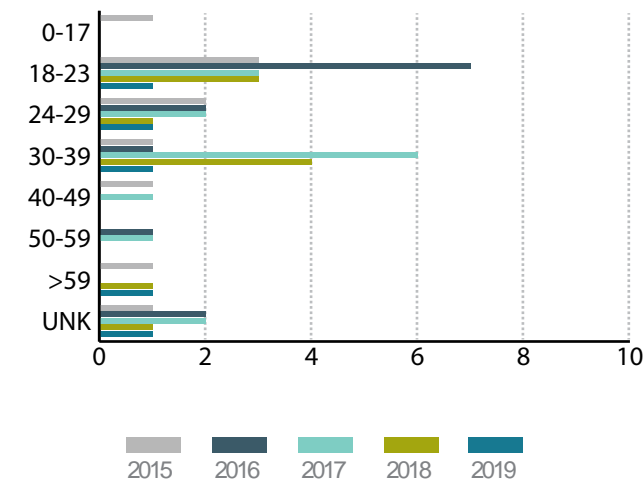


In 2019, five male suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the five total suspects. This accounted for no change when compared to 100 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 96 percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, most suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were male, representing 51 of the 53 total suspects, or 96 percent.

No female suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2018.

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	0	0	1	0	0
Male	10	12	14	10	5
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0
Total	10	13	15	10	5

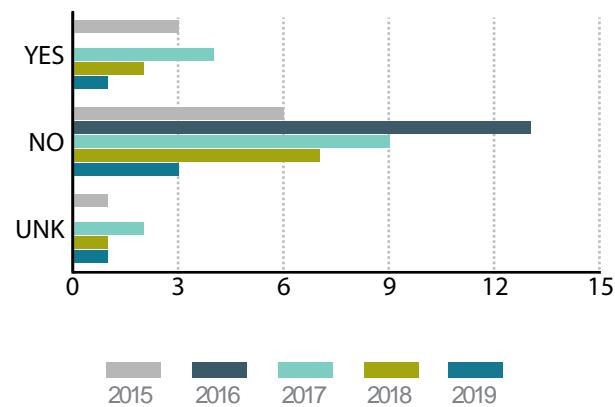
SUSPECT – AGE



Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0-17	1	0	0	0	0
18-23	3	7	3	3	1
24-29	2	2	2	1	1
30-39	1	1	6	4	1
40-49	1	0	1	0	0
50-59	0	1	1	0	0
60 and Above	1	0	0	1	1
Unknown	1	2	2	1	1
Total	10	13	15	10	5

In 2019, the five suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were equally distributed in the five age groups of 18-23, 24-29, 30-39, 60 and above, and unknown. When compared to 2018, the 2019 18-23, and the 30-39 age groups both saw decreases of 67 percent and 75 percent respectively. The 2019 24-29, 60 and above, and unknown age groups saw no change from 2018. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 18-23 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 17 of the 53 total suspects, or 32 percent. The 30-39 age category was the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 13 of the 53 suspects, or 25 percent. The 24-29 age category was the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with eight of the 53 suspects, or 15 percent. And lastly the unknown age category was the fourth highest category in OIS-No Hit incidents with seven of the 53 suspects, or 13 percent.

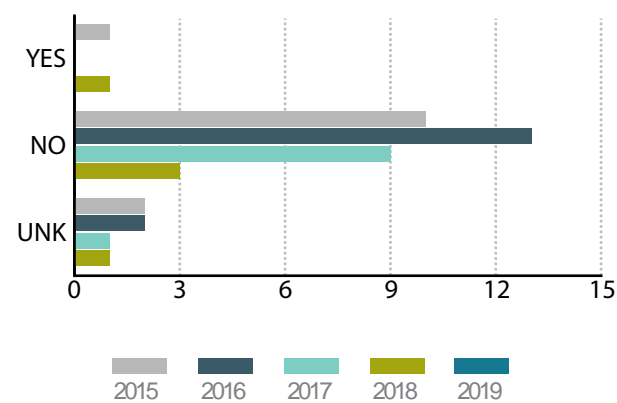
SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS



Per. Mental Illness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	3	0	4	2	1
No	6	13	9	7	3
Unknown	1	0	2	1	1
Total	10	13	15	10	5

In 2019, one of the five total suspects, or 20 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for no change compared to 20 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from

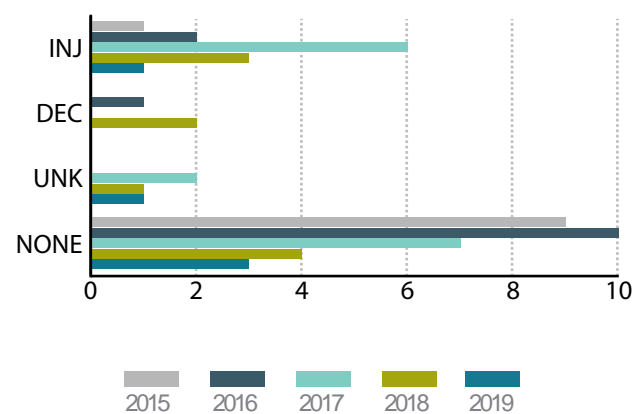
2015 through 2018 of 19 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically from 2015 through 2019, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for ten of the 53 total suspects, or 19 percent.

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ²⁷

Homeless	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	N/A	1	0	0	1
No	N/A	10	13	9	3
Unknown	N/A	2	2	1	1
Total	0	13	15	10	5

In 2019, one of the five total suspects, or 20 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents was homeless. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. From 2016 through 2019, homeless suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents accounted for two of the 43 total suspects, or five percent.

SUSPECT – INJURIES



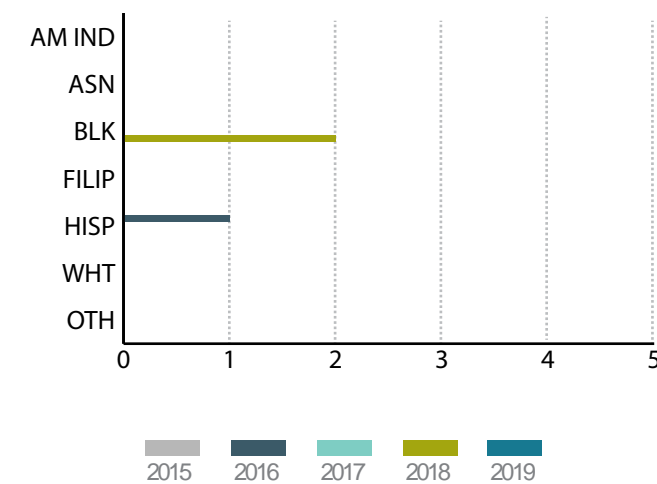
Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	1	2	6	3	1
Deceased	0	1	0	2	0
Unknown	0	0	2	1	1
None	9	10	7	4	3
Total	10	13	15	10	5

In 2019, one suspect sustained non-fatal injuries during the five OIS-No Hit incidents which was a decrease of two suspects compared to three in 2018, or 67 percent. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of three injured suspects, 2019 experienced a 67 percent decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, an average of 2.6 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries during OIS-No Hit incidents each year. The 2019 number of suspects injured fell below the five-year average by 1.6 suspects or 62 percent.

In 2019, three suspects were uninjured during OIS-No Hit incidents. Additionally, one suspect's injury status remained unknown as of year-end 2019.

²⁷ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS

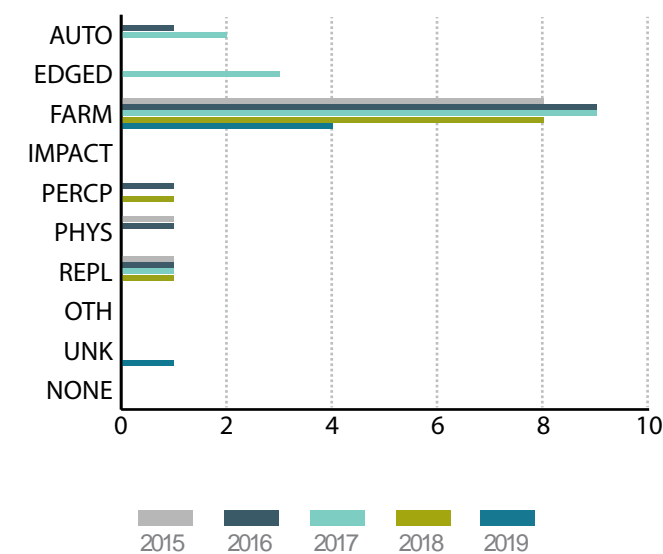


Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	2	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	1	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	2	0

Note: The two suspects that died in 2018 from causes other than police gunfire, died from self-inflicted gunshot wounds.

There were no deaths as a result of an OIS-No Hit incident in 2019. However, in 2016 one Hispanic suspect was deceased from a self-inflicted gunshot wound during an OIS-No Hit incident. Furthermore, in 2018 there were two Black suspects that died from self-inflicted gunshot wounds during OIS-No Hit incidents.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



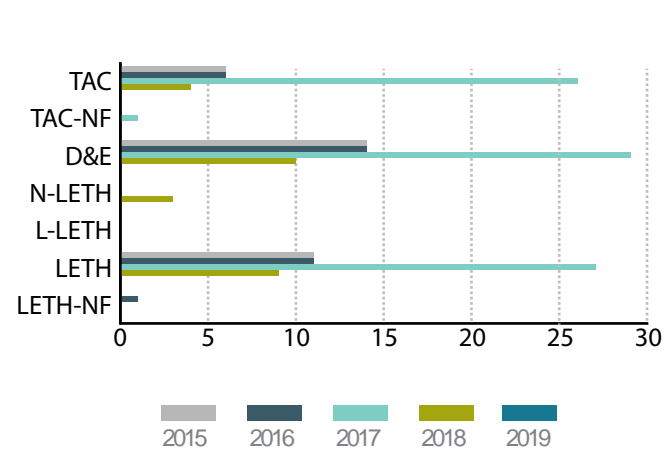
Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Automobile	0	1	2	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	3	0	0
Firearm	8	9	9	8	4
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	1	0	1	0
Physical Force	1	1	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	1	1	1	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	0	1
Total	10	13	15	10	5

In 2019, four firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 80 percent of the five total weapon types. This accounted for no change compared to 80 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 71 percent, 2019 experienced a nine-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents, representing 38 of the 53 total weapons, or 72 percent.

In 2019, one unknown type weapon was utilized by a suspect during an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented 20 percent of the five total weapon types. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of unknown type weapons utilized by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2015 through 2018 of zero percent, 2019 experienced a 20-percentage point increase. Historically, 2019 was the first year that a suspect used an unknown type weapon against officers.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ²⁸

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



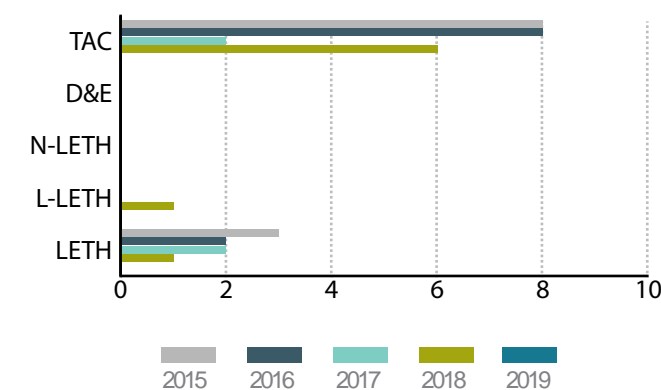
In 2018, four of the ten total OIS-No Hit Tactics findings, representing 40 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 50-percentage point decrease compared to 90 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2015 through 2017 of 67 percent, 2018 experienced a 27-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 42 of the 67 total Tactics findings, or 63 percent.

In 2018, ten of the ten total OIS-No Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for no change compared to 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Drawing/Exhibiting findings from 2015 through 2017 of 100 percent, 2018 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, all adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 67 of the 67 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 100 percent.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	6	6	26	4	N/A
Tactics - No Findings ²⁹	0	0	1	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	14	14	29	10	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	3	N/A
Less-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	11	11	27	9	N/A
Lethal-No Findings ²⁹	0	1	0	0	N/A
Total	31	32	83	26	N/A

In 2018, nine of the ten total Lethal Force findings, representing 90 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 93 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal force findings from 2015 through 2017 of 86 percent, 2018 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, a majority of adjudicated Lethal-Force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 58 of the 67 total findings, or 87 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



In 2018, six of the ten total OIS-No Hit Tactics findings, representing 60 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 53-percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2015 through 2017 of 32 percent, 2018 experienced a 28-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, 24 of the 67 total Tactics findings, accounting for 36 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2018, none of the ten total OIS-No Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, none of the 67 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).”

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	8	8	2	6	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	1	N/A
Lethal	3	2	2	1	N/A
Total	11	10	4	8	N/A

In 2018, one Less-lethal force finding was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This was the only Out of Policy Administrative Disapproval for a Less-Lethal force finding in the four-year period.

In 2018, one of the ten total Lethal-force findings, representing ten percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Lethal-force findings from 2015 through 2017 of 12 percent, 2018 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, eight of the 67 total Lethal-force findings, representing 12 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

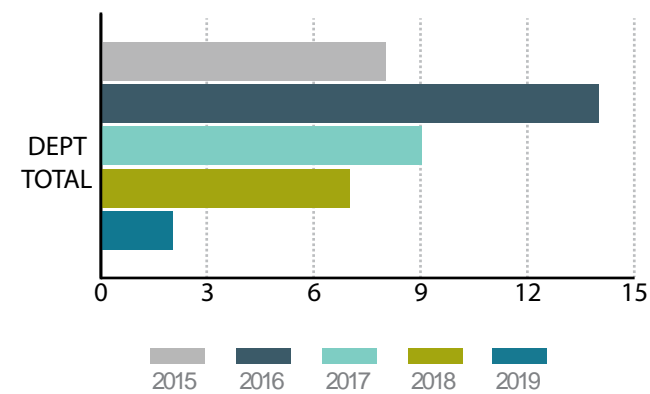
²⁸ Adjudication data for 2019 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2020.

²⁹ The Department’s statute of limitations for adjudication of a CUOF incident is one year from the date of incident. When the case is heard by the BOPC for adjudication, a quorum of three of the five BOPC members is required for a majority decision of an adjudicative finding. In these instance, the case was heard by the BOPC during closed session meetings. However, no majority decision was reached, and thus, no adjudicative tactics and lethal force findings were rendered.

ANIMAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS

An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm at an animal.

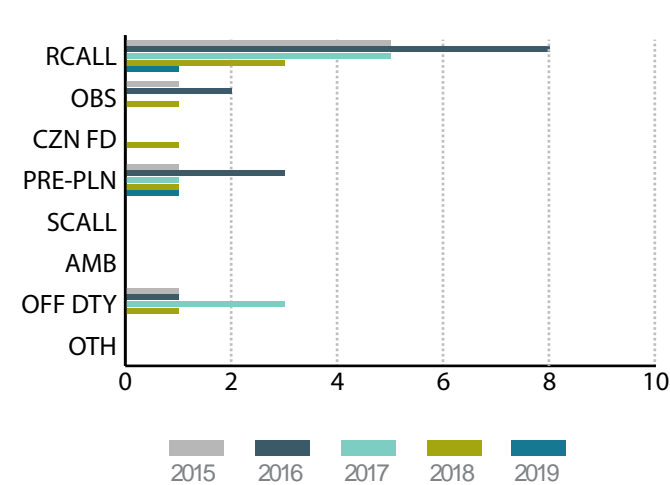
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS ³⁰



OIS - Animal	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Department Total	8	14	9	7	2

In 2019, Department personnel were involved in two Animal Shooting incidents, a decrease of five incidents, or 71 percent, compared to 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, there were a total of 38 Animal Shooting incidents, resulting in an annual average of 9.5 incidents per year. The 2019 count fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 7.5 incidents, or 79 percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

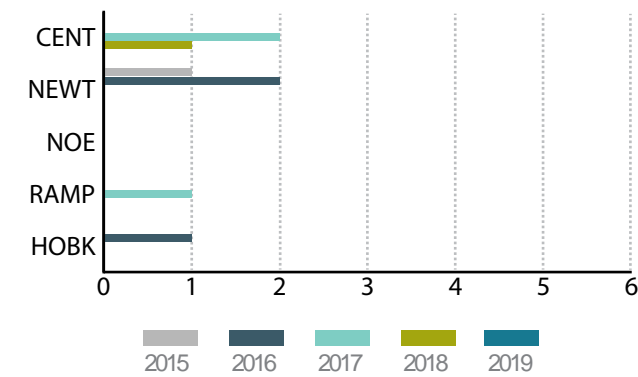


Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Radio Call	5	8	5	3	1
Observation	1	2	0	1	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	1	0
Pre-Planned	1	3	1	1	1
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	1	1	3	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	14	9	7	2

In 2019, one of the Department's two Animal Shooting incidents, or 50 percent, originated from a radio call. This accounted for a seven-percentage point increase compared to 43 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Animal Shooting incidents resulting from radio calls from 2015 through 2018 of 55 percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, radio calls represented the largest source category of Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 22 of the 40 total incidents, or 55 percent.

In 2019, one of the Department's two Animal Shooting incidents, or 50 percent, originated from a pre-planned incident. This accounted for a 36-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Animal Shooting incidents resulting from a pre-planned incident from 2015 through 2018 of 16 percent, 2019 experienced a 34-percentage point increase. Historically from 2015 through 2019, pre-planned incidents represented the second largest source category of Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for seven of the 40 total incidents, or 18 percent.

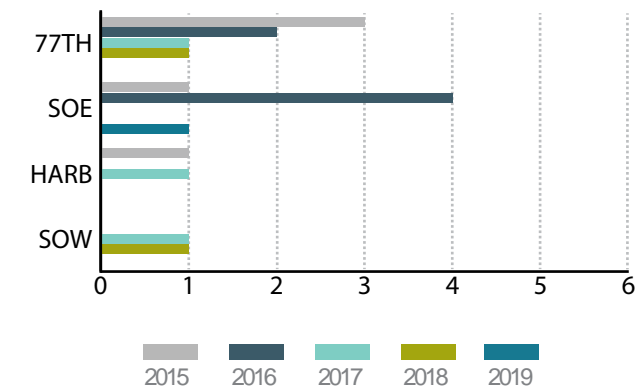
BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU



Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Central	0	0	2	1	0
Newton	1	2	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	1	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	3	3	1	0

In 2019, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident compared to 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, eight Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of two incidents.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU



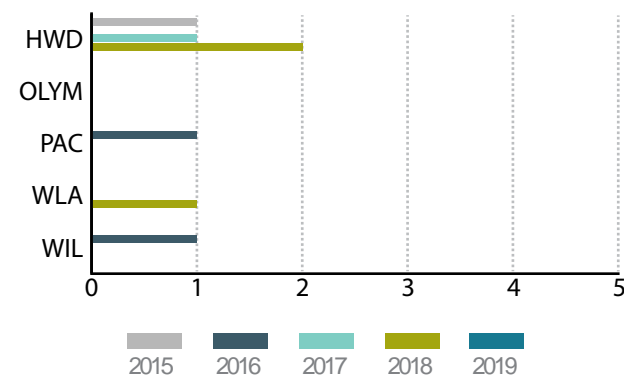
Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	3	2	1	1	0
Southeast	1	4	0	0	1
Harbor	1	0	1	0	0
Southwest	0	0	1	1	0
Total	5	6	3	2	1

In 2019, one of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2018. Fifty percent of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - two; South Bureau - one).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 16 Animal Shooting incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of four incidents. The South Bureau count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by three incidents, or 75 percent.

³⁰ A bystander was struck by a round fired by a Department employee during an Animal Shooting in 2016. This incident was classified as an Animal Shooting since the round struck the animal as intended, but travelled through it and struck the bystander who had no role in the incident.

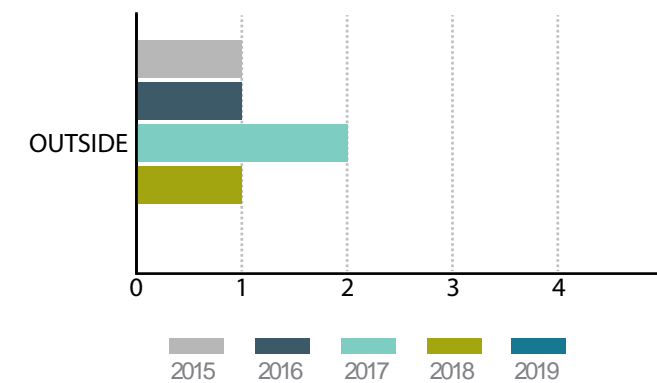
OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU



Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hollywood	1	0	1	2	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	1	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	1	0
Wilshire	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	3	0

In 2019, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of three incidents compared to 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, seven Animal Shooting incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.75 incidents.

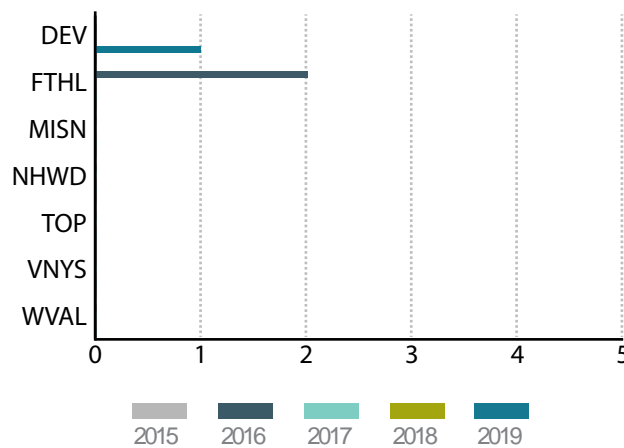
OUTSIDE JURISDICTION



Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Outside Jurisdiction	1	1	2	1	0

In 2019, none of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, which was a decrease of one incident compared to 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, five Animal Shooting incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 1.25 incidents.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

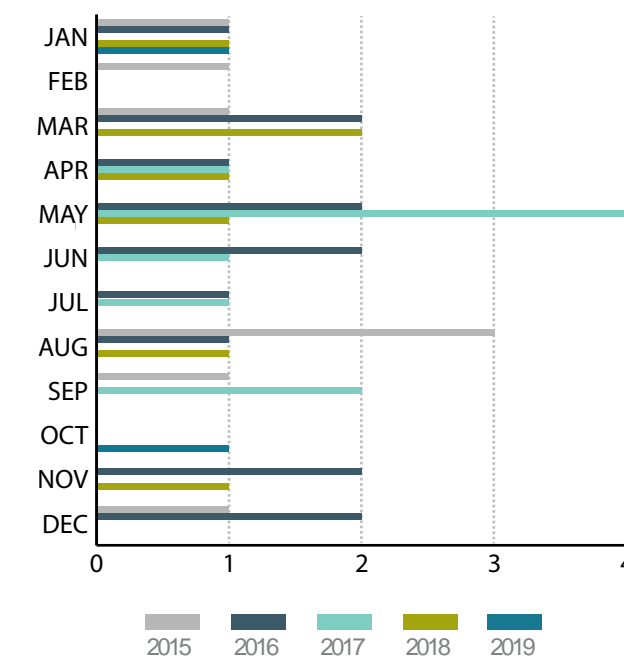


Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	1
Foothill	0	2	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	0	0	1

In 2019, one of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2018. Fifty percent of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - two; Valley Bureau - one).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, two Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 100 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



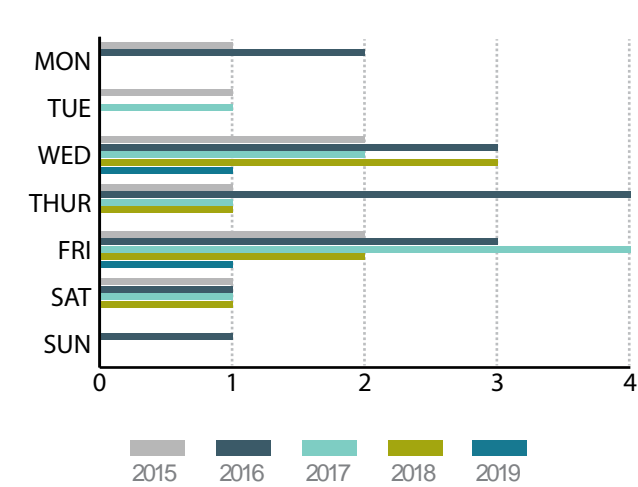
Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	1	1	0	1	1
February	1	0	0	0	0
March	1	2	0	2	0
April	0	1	1	1	0
May	0	2	4	1	0
June	0	2	1	0	0
July	0	1	1	0	0
August	3	1	0	1	0
September	1	0	2	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	1
November	0	2	0	1	0
December	1	2	0	0	0
Total	8	14	9	7	2

In 2019, January and October represented the months with the Animal Shooting incidents with one occurrence each. From 2015 through 2019, May represented the month with the most Animal Shooting incidents with seven of the 40 total incidents, or 18 percent. August and March had the second highest counts with five incidents each, or 13 percent. February and October had the least with one incident each, or three percent, during the same five-year period.

The Animal Shooting percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2015 through 2019 was as follows:

- January – March: ten incidents, or 25 percent;
- April – June: 13 incidents, or 33 percent;
- July – September: ten incidents, or 25 percent; and,
- October – December: seven incidents, or 18 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

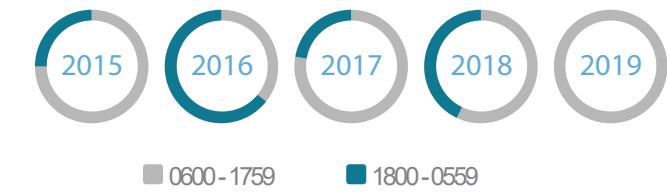


In 2019, Wednesday and Friday represented the days of the week with Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for one occurrence for each day. From 2015 through 2019, Friday represented the day with the most Animal Shooting incidents with 12 of the 40 total, or 30 percent. From 2015 through 2019, Wednesday represented the day with the second most Animal Shooting incidents with 11 of the 40 total, or 28 percent. Thursday represented the day

Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Monday	1	2	0	0	0
Tuesday	1	0	1	0	0
Wednesday	2	3	2	3	1
Thursday	1	4	1	1	0
Friday	2	3	4	2	1
Saturday	1	1	1	1	0
Sunday	0	1	0	0	0
Total	8	14	9	7	2

with the third most Animal Shooting incidents with seven of the 40 total, or 18 percent. The remaining 10 incidents, or 25 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2019, two Animal Shooting incidents occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m. The five-year annual average for 2015 through 2019 was 4.8 Animal Shooting incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 3.2 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0600 - 1759	6	5	7	4	2
1800 - 0559	2	9	2	3	0
Total	8	14	9	7	2

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC "lethal force" adjudicative findings for their involvement in Animal Shooting incidents.

In 2019, two Department personnel were involved in the two Animal Shooting incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per

incident. This accounted for no change compared to an average of one officer per incident in 2018. The 2019 officer to incident average remained unchanged compared to the 2015 through 2018 aggregate annual average of one officer per incident.

OFFICER – GENDER



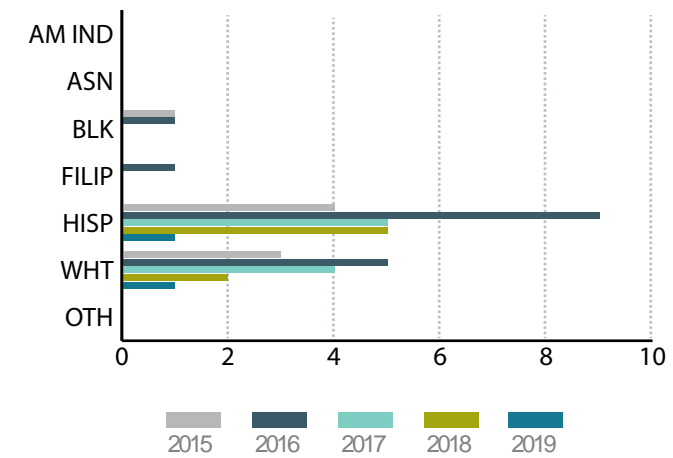
In 2019, two male officers were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the total employees. This represented no change compared to 2018. The percentage of male officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2019 was 18-percentage points above the Department's overall male personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2015 through

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	1	2	0	0	0
Male	7	14	9	7	2
Total	8	16	9	7	2

2018 of 93 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were male, accounting for 39 of the 42 total employees, or 93 percent.

No female officers were involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2019.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY



In 2019, one Hispanic officer was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total employees. This accounted for a 21-percentage point decrease compared to 71 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2019 was one-percentage point above the Department's overall Hispanic total of 49 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 58 percent, 2019 experienced a eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 24 of the 42 total employees, or 57 percent.

Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	1	1	0	0	0
Filipino	0	1	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	9	5	5	1
White	3	5	4	2	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	16	9	7	2

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-Animal Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	49%	49%	50%
White	28%	30%	50%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

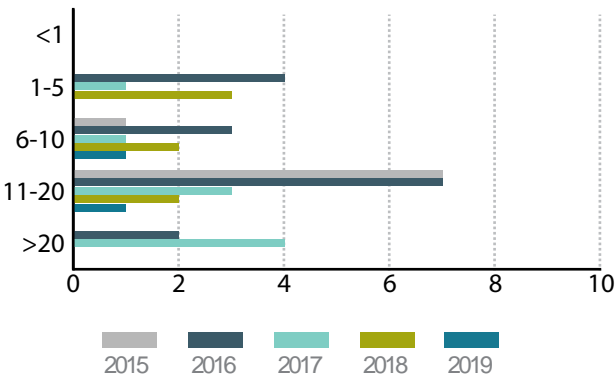
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Officer-Ethnicity continued

In 2019, one White officer was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total employees. This accounted for a 21-percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2018. The percentage of White officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2019 was 20-percentage points below the Department's overall White officer total of 30 percent. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 35 percent, 2019 experienced a

15-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 15 of the 42 total employees, or 36 percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2019 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of two total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – zero percent (zero out of two total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 50 percent (one out of two total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 50 percent (one out of two total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – zero percent (zero out of two total officers).

In 2019, there were no changes in two of the categories and decreases in three, when compared to 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no percentage point change (zero percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019);
- 1-5 years of service – 43-percentage point decrease (43 percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019);
- 6-10 years of service – 21-percentage point decrease (29 percent in 2018, 50 percent in 2019);
- 11-20 years of service – 21-percentage point decrease (29 percent in 2018, 50 percent in 2019); and,
- More than 20 years of service – no percentage point change (zero percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019).

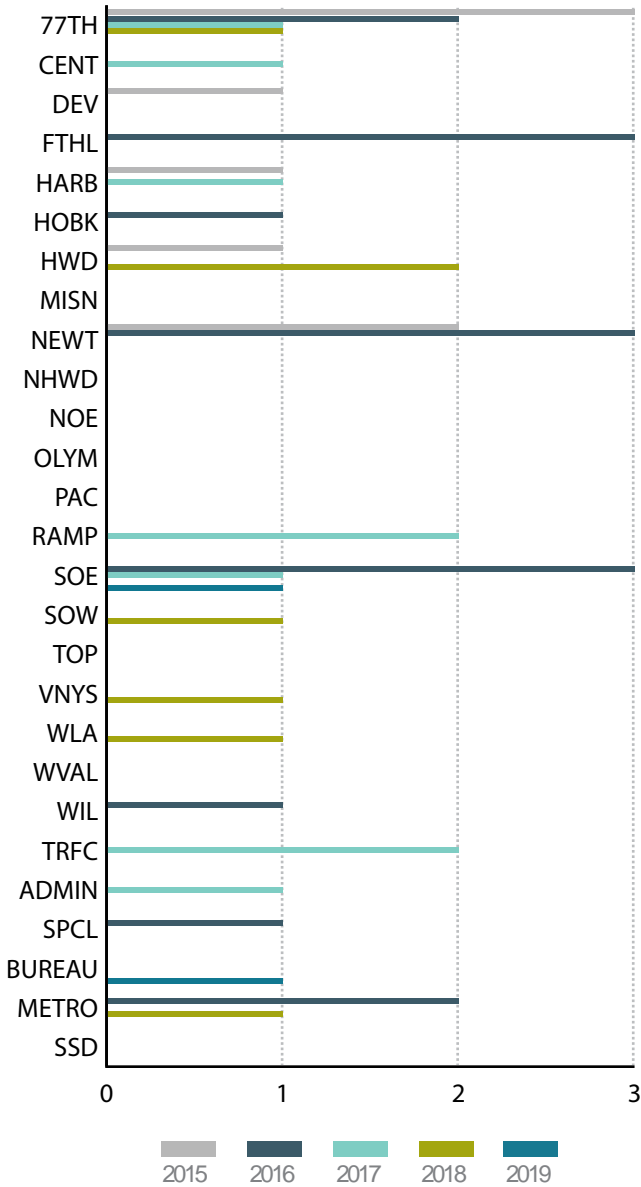
In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the five years of service categories and decreases in two when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents during the

four-year period from 2015 through 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no change (zero percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019);
- 1-5 years of service – 20-percentage point decrease (20 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019);
- 6-10 years of service – 32-percentage point increase (18 percent during four-year period, 50 percent in 2019);
- 11-20 years of service – two-percentage point increase (48 percent during four-year period, 50 percent in 2019); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 15-percentage point decrease (15 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019).

Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents had 11-20 years of service, accounting for 20 of the 42 total employees, or 48 percent. Officers with 1-5 years of service and 6-10 years of service accounted for the second largest categories with a total of eight employees, or 19 percent each. Officers with more than 20 years of service were the fourth largest group, with six employees, or 14 percent. Officers with less than one year of service were not involved in an Animal Shooting incident.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2019, one personnel assigned to Southeast Division was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total employees. This represented a 50-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2015 through 2018 of ten percent, 2019 experienced a 40-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Southeast Division personnel accounted for five of the 42 Animal Shooting incidents, or 12 percent.

In 2019, one personnel assigned to a Bureau-Level position was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total employees. This represented a 50-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to a Bureau Level position from 2015 through 2018 of zero percent, 2019 experienced a 50-percentage point increase.

Division/Area/Bureau	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	3	2	1	1	0
Central	0	0	1	0	0
Devonshire	1	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	3	0	0	0
Harbor	1	0	1	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	1	0	0	0
Hollywood	1	0	0	2	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	2	3	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	2	0	0
Southeast	0	3	1	0	1
Southwest	0	0	0	1	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	1	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	1	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	1	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	2	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	1	0	0
Specialized Units	0	1	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	1
Metropolitan	0	2	0	1	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	16	9	7	2

Historically, from 2015 through 2019, one personnel assigned to a Bureau Level position have been involved in an Animal Shooting incident.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the two total personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2019:

- Central Bureau: no personnel, or zero percent;
- West Bureau: no personnel, or zero percent;
- South Bureau: one personnel, or 50 percent;
- Valley Bureau: one personnel, or 50 percent;
- CTSOB: no personnel, or zero percent; and,
- Other: no personnel, or zero percent.

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Officer – Area/Division of Assignment continued

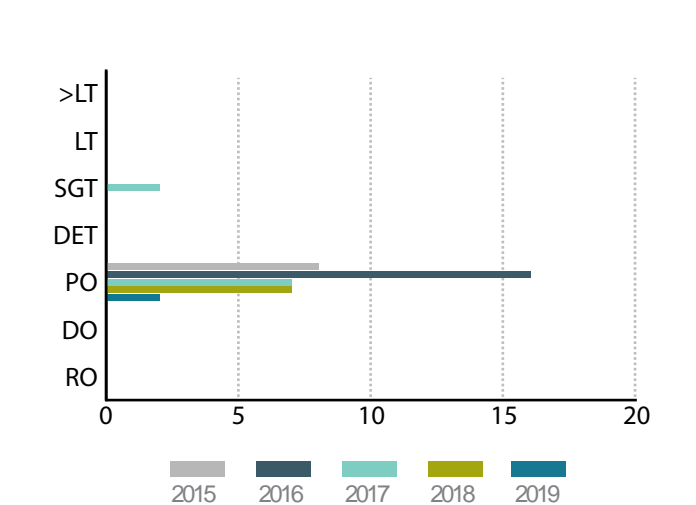
In 2019, there were percentage point increases in one of the six Bureau categories and decreases in three when compared to 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: no change (zero percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019);
- West Bureau: 43-percentage point decrease (43 percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019);
- South Bureau: four-percentage point decrease (33 percent in 2018, 29 percent in 2019);
- Valley Bureau: 36 percentage-point increase (14 percent in 2018, 50 percent in 2019);
- CTSOB: 14-percentage point decrease (14 percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019); and,
- Other: no change (zero percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019).

In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories and decreases in four, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2015 through 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 23-percentage point decrease (23 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019);
- West Bureau: 13-percentage point decrease (13 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019);
- South Bureau: 15-percentage point increase (35 percent during four-year period, 50 percent in 2019);
- Valley Bureau: 37-percentage point increase (13 percent during four-year period, 50 percent in 2019);
- CTSOB: eight-percentage point decrease (eight percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019); and,
- Other: ten-percentage point decrease (ten percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019).

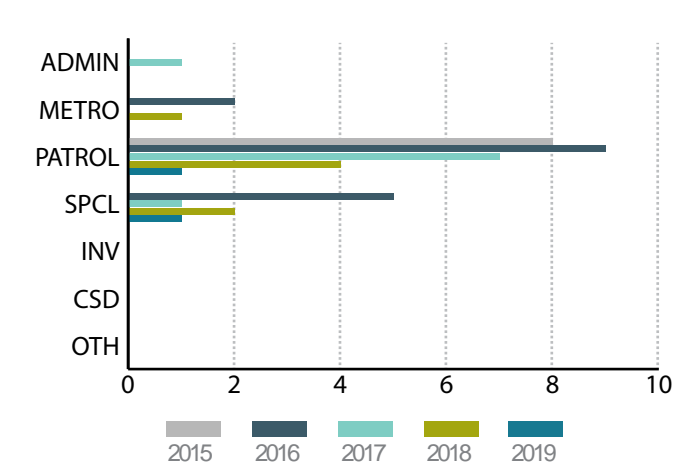
OFFICER – RANK



In 2019, two employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the two total employees. This accounted for no change compared to 100 percent in 2018. The percentage of Police Officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2019 was 31-percentage points above the Department's overall Police Officer total.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2015 through 2018 of 95 percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 40 of the 42 total employees, or 95 percent.

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

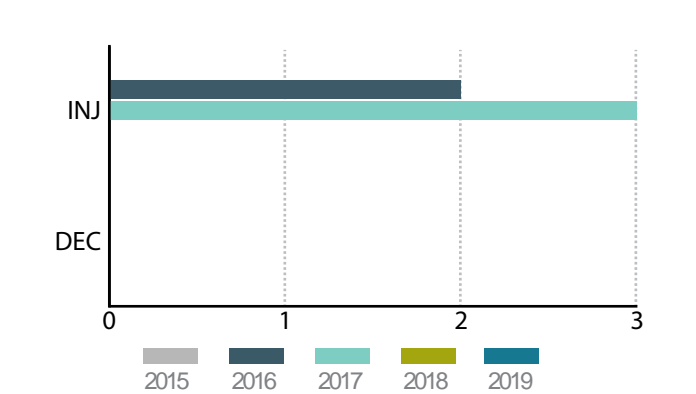


In 2019, one personnel assigned to patrol was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total personnel. This accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 57 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2015 through 2018 of 70 percent, 2019 experienced a 20-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 29 of the 42 total employees, or 69 percent.

Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Administrative	0	0	1	0	0
Metropolitan	0	2	0	1	0
Patrol	8	9	7	4	1
Specialized	0	5	1	2	1
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	16	9	7	2

In 2019, one personnel assigned to a specialized unit was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total personnel. This accounted for a 21-percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2015 through 2018 of 20 percent, 2019 experienced a 30-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, officers assigned to a specialized unit who were involved in Animal Shooting incidents accounted for nine of the 42 total employees, or 21 percent.

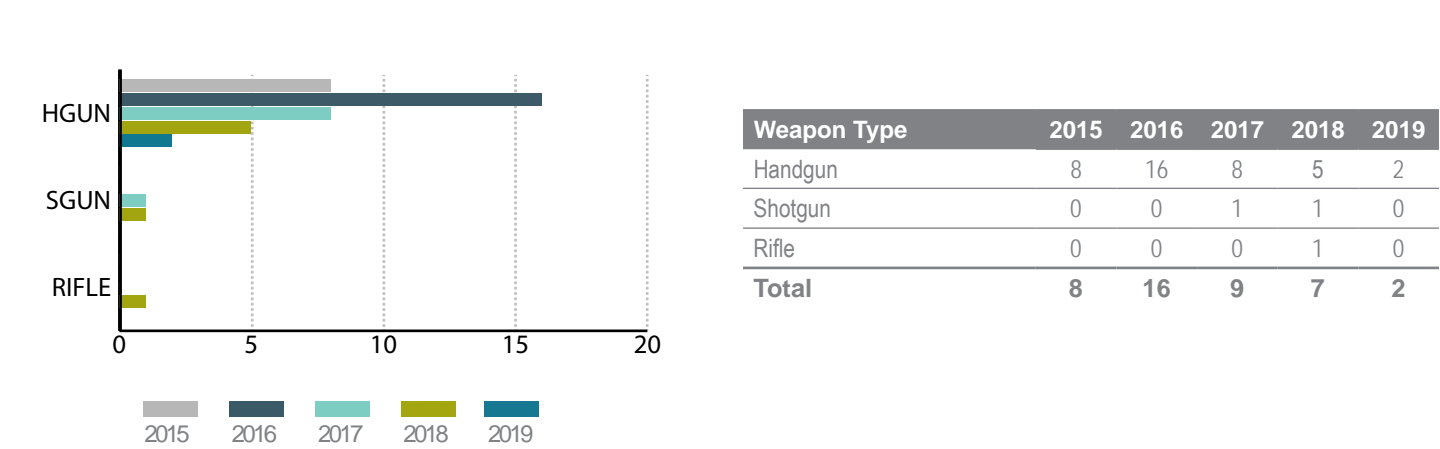
OFFICER – INJURIES



Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	0	2	3	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	3	0	0

No Department personnel were killed or injured during, or resulting from, Animal Shooting incidents in 2019. However, during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, five officers sustained injuries. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 1.25 injured officers, 2019 was 1.25 injured officers below the four-year annual average.

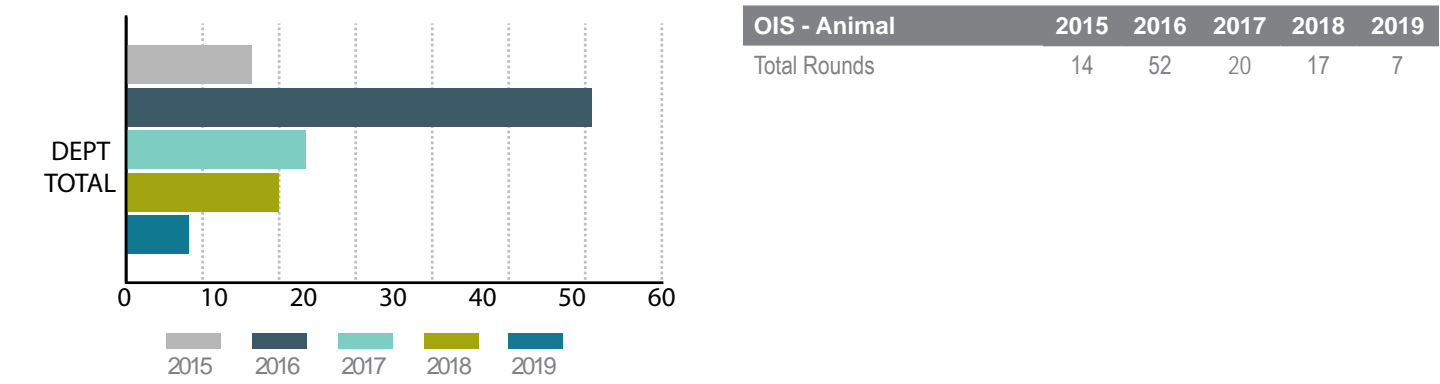
OFFICER – WEAPON TYPE



In 2019, two handguns were utilized during Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the two total weapon types. This accounted for a 29-percentage point increase compared to 71 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during Animal Shooting incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 93 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 39 of the 42 total weapons, or 93 percent.

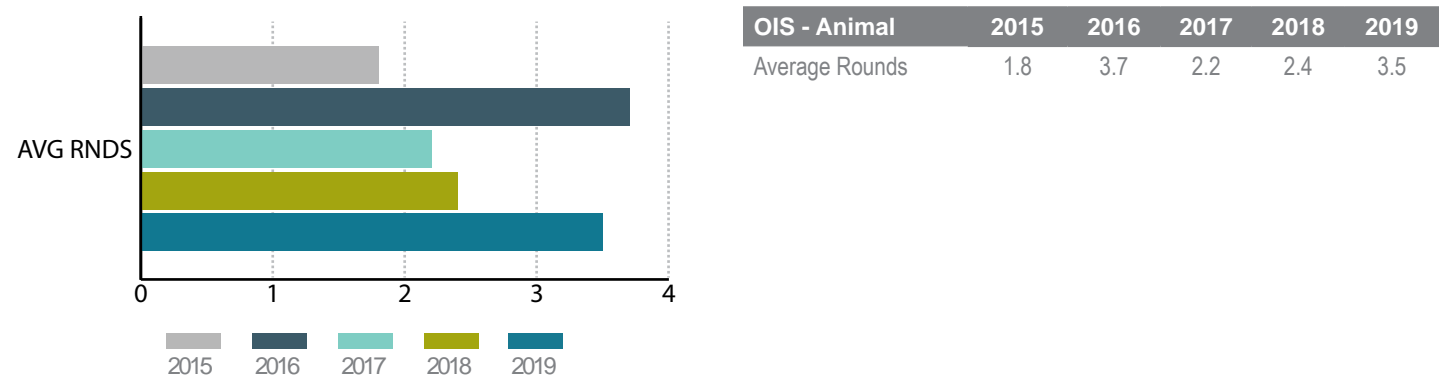
In 2019, no shotguns were utilized during Animal Shooting incidents. This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during Animal Shooting incidents from 2015 through 2018 of five percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, shotguns accounted for two of the 42 total weapons utilized in Animal Shooting incidents, representing five percent.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR



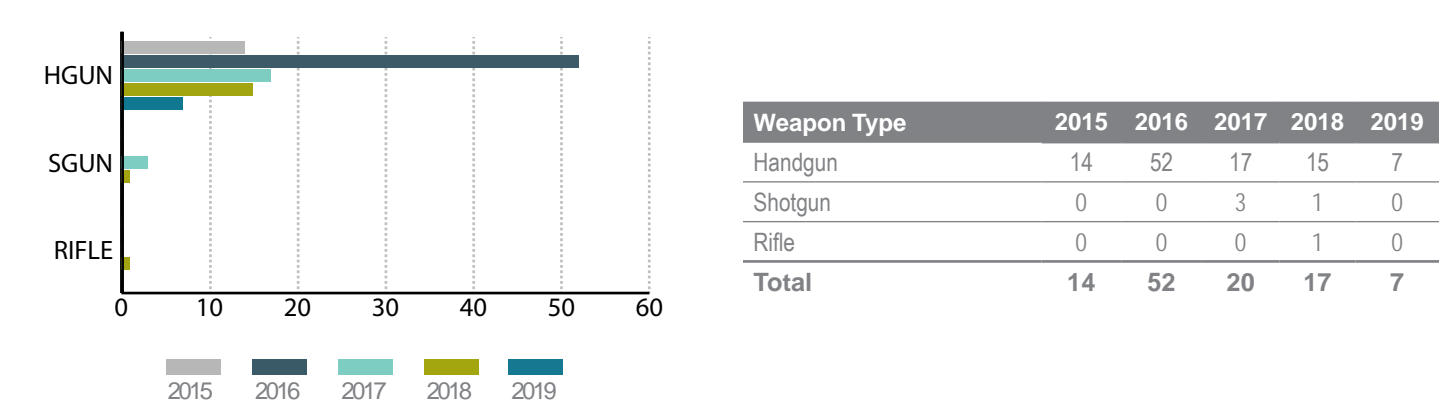
In 2019, seven rounds were fired during the two Animal Shooting incidents. When compared to the 2018 total of 17 rounds fired, 2019 experienced a decrease of ten rounds, or 59 percent. This was the lowest number of rounds fired in the last five years. Additionally, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 25.8 rounds fired, 2019 was 18.8 rounds, or 73 percent, below the four-year annual average.

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



In 2019, an average of 3.5 rounds were fired during Animal Shooting incidents. When compared to the 2018 average of 2.4 rounds fired, 2019 experienced an increase of 1.1 rounds, or 46 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 2.5 rounds fired per incident, 2019 was one round, or 40 percent, above the four-year annual average.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE



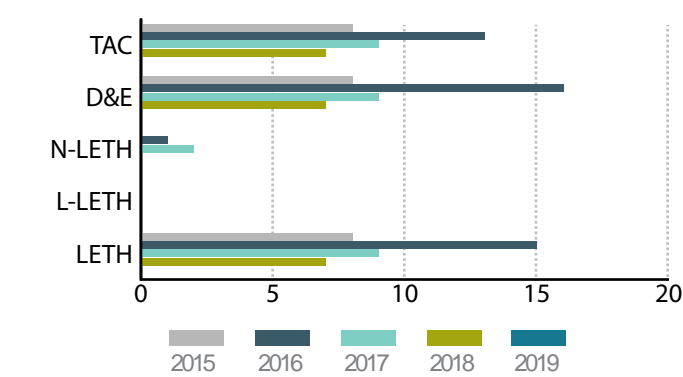
In 2019, seven rounds were fired from handguns during Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the seven total rounds fired. This accounted for a 12-percentage point increase compared to 88 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during Animal Shooting incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 95 percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 105 of the 110 total rounds, or 95 percent.

In 2019, no rounds were fired from shotguns during Animal Shooting incidents. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during Animal Shooting incidents from 2015 through 2018 of four percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rounds fired from shotguns

were the second most frequent round type fired during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for four of the 110 total rounds fired, or four percent.

In 2019, no rounds were fired from rifles during Animal Shooting incidents. This accounted for a six-percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during Animal Shooting incidents from 2015 through 2018 of one percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rounds fired from rifles accounted for one of the 110 total rounds, or one percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³²
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

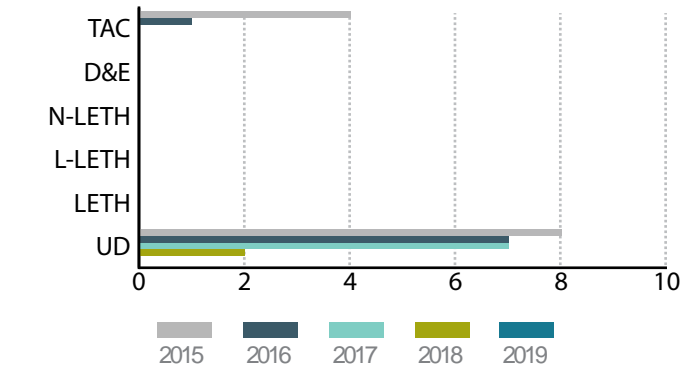


In 2018, seven of the seven total Animal Shooting Tactics findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for no change compared to 100 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2015 through 2017 of 90 percent, 2018 experienced a ten-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 37 of the 40 total Tactics findings, or 93 percent. In 2018, seven of the seven total Animal Shooting Drawing/ Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, all Animal Shooting Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	8	13	9	7	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	8	16	9	7	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	1	2	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	8	15	9	7	N/A
Total	24	45	29	21	N/A

In 2018, seven of the seven total Animal Shooting Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for no change compared to 100 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Lethal force findings from 2015 through 2017 of 97 percent, 2018 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, a majority of adjudicated Lethal Force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 39 of the 40 total findings, or 98 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



In 2018, none of the Animal Shooting Tactics findings were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for no change compared to 100 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2015 through 2017 of nine percent, 2018 experienced a 91-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, three of the 40 total Tactics findings, accounting for eight percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, none of the Animal Shooting Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

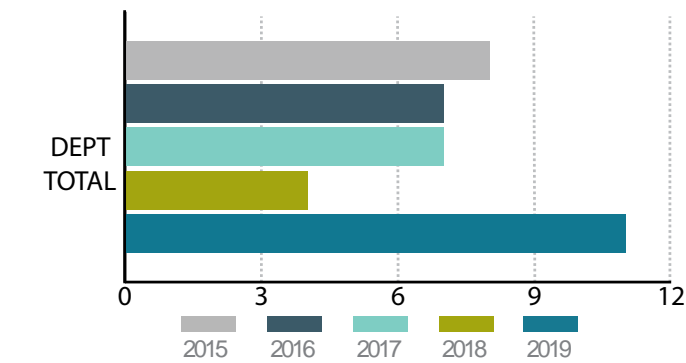
Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	0	3	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	1	0	0	N/A
Total	0	4	0	0	N/A

In 2018, none of the Animal Shooting Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” Historically, from 2015 through 2018, only one of the 40 Lethal force findings, or three percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE INCIDENTS

The unintentional discharge of a firearm by a Department employee regardless of cause. Unintentional discharges are evaluated and categorized as “Tactical Discharges” or “Non-Tactical Discharges” (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

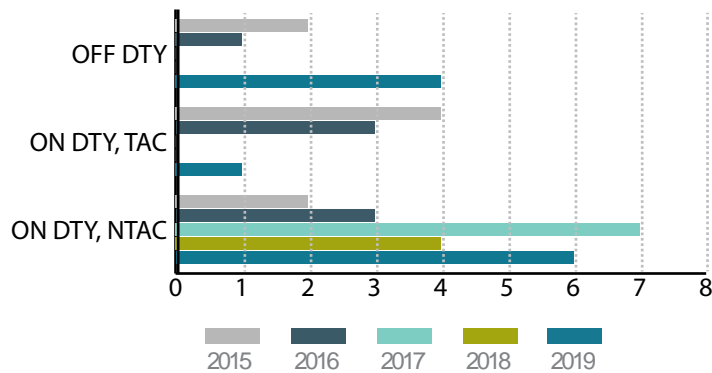


Unintentional Discharge	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Department Total	8	7	7	4	11

In 2019, Department personnel were involved in 11 Unintentional Discharge incidents, an increase of seven incidents, or 175 percent, compared to 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, there were a total of 26 Unintentional Discharge incidents, resulting in an annual average of 6.5

incidents. The 2019 count exceeded the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 4.5 incidents, or 69 percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



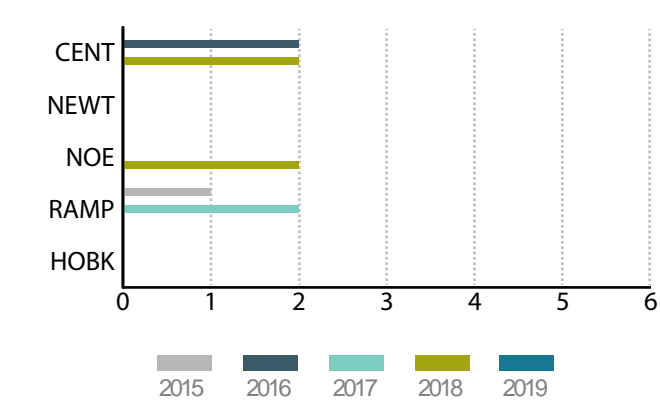
Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Off-Duty	2	1	0	0	4
On-Duty, Tactical	4	3	0	0	1
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	2	3	7	4	6
Total	8	7	7	4	11

In 2019, six of the Department’s 11 Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 55 percent, occurred during on-duty non-tactical situations (e.g. weapon inspections, weapon cleaning, etc.). One, or nine percent, occurred during an on-duty tactical situations (field operation circumstances wherein deployment of the weapon system was warranted). Lastly, four incidents, or 36 percent, occurred during an officer’s off-duty status.

From 2015 through 2019, on-duty non-tactical situations were the most frequent source of Unintentional Discharge incidents, accounting for 22 of the 37 total incidents, or 59 percent. On-Duty tactical situations were the second most common, accounting for eight incidents, or 22 percent, followed by off-duty situations, accounting for seven incidents, or 19 percent.

³² Adjudication data for 2018 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2019.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU



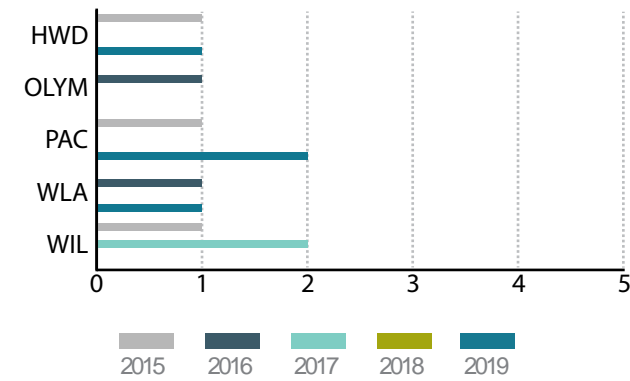
In 2019, there were no Department Unintentional Discharge incidents within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of four incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2018.

In the four-year period from 2015-2018, nine Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 2.3

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Central	0	2	0	2	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	2	0
Rampart	1	0	2	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	4	0

incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2019 fell below the annual average by 2.3 incidents or approximately 100 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

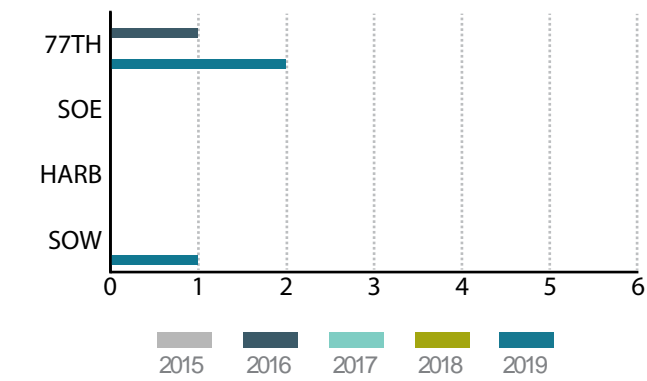


In 2019, four of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was an increase of four incidents, or 100 percent, compared to no incidents in 2018.

In the four-year period from 2015-2018, seven Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.8 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2015-2018 annual average by 2.2 incidents, or 122 percent.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hollywood	1	0	0	0	1
Olympic	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific	1	0	0	0	2
West Los Angeles	0	1	0	0	1
Wilshire	1	0	2	0	0
Total	3	2	2	0	4

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

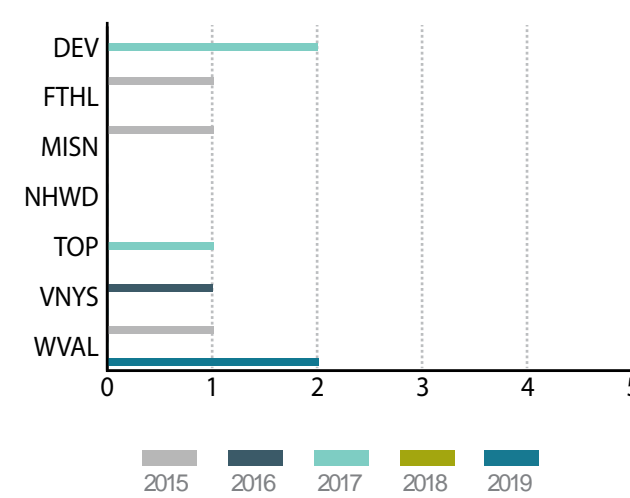


In 2019, three of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was an increase of three incidents, or 100 percent, compared to no incidents in 2018.

In the four-year period from 2015-2018, one Unintentional Discharge incident occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.3 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2015-2018 annual average by 2.7 incidents, or 900 percent.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	0	1	0	0	2
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	1	0	0	3

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU



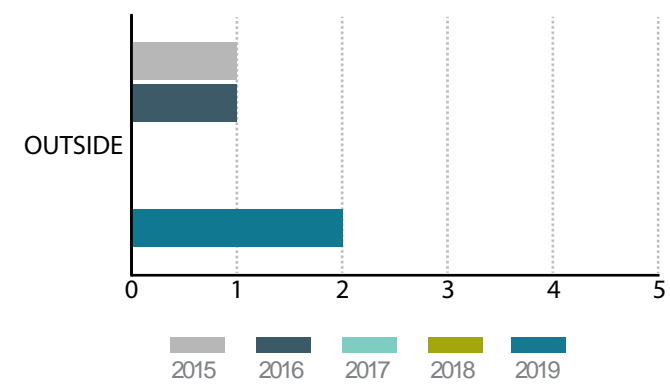
In 2019, two of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents, or 100 percent, compared to no incidents in 2018.

In the four-year period from 2015-2018, seven Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Devonshire	0	0	2	0	0
Foothill	1	0	0	0	0
Mission	1	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	1	0	0
Van Nuys	0	1	0	0	0
West Valley	1	0	0	0	2
Total	3	1	3	0	2

1.8 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2015-2018 annual average by 0.2 incidents, or 11 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION



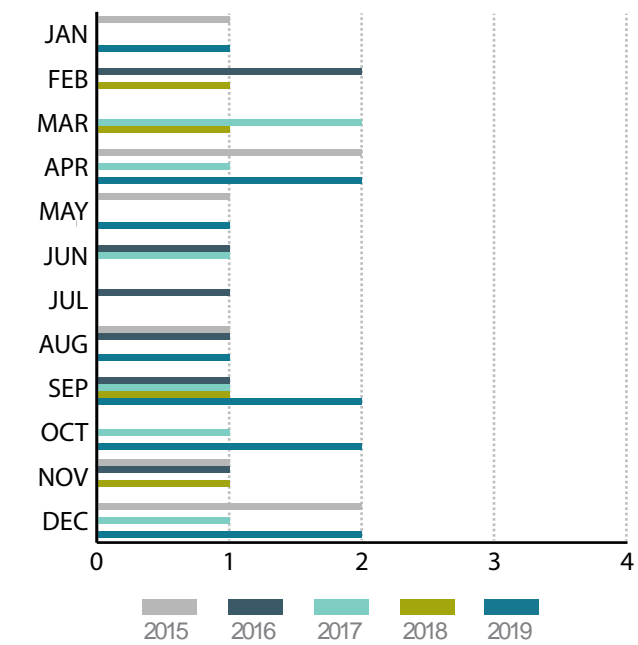
In 2019, there were two Unintentional Discharge incidents outside the Department’s jurisdiction, which was an increase of two incidents, or 100 percent, compared to no incidents in 2018.

In the four-year period from 2015-2018, two Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred outside the Department’s jurisdiction, resulting in an

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Outside Jurisdiction	1	1	0	0	2

annual average of 0.5 incidents. The outside jurisdiction count for 2019 exceeded the 2015-2018 annual average by 1.5 incidents, or 300 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



In 2019, the months of April, September, October, and December represented the months with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with two occurrences each month, or 18 percent, of the 11 total incidents for the year.

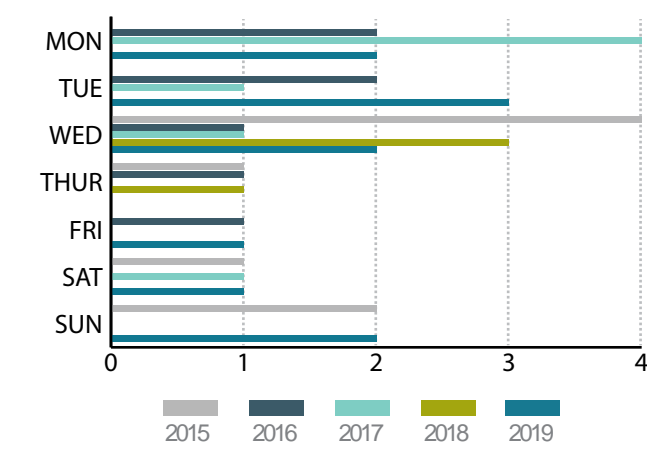
From 2015 through 2019, April, September, and December represented the months with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with five occurrences each of the total 37, or 14 percent. The remaining 22 incidents were distributed throughout the remaining months of the year without any apparent pattern.

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	1	0	0	0	1
February	0	2	0	1	0
March	0	0	2	1	0
April	2	0	1	0	2
May	1	0	0	0	1
June	0	1	1	0	0
July	0	1	0	0	0
August	1	1	0	0	1
September	0	1	1	1	2
October	0	0	1	0	2
November	1	1	0	1	0
December	2	0	1	0	2
Total	8	7	7	4	11

The Unintentional Discharge incident percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2015 through 2019 was as follows:

- January through March: Eight incidents, or 22 percent;
- April through June: Nine incidents, or 24 percent;
- July through September: Nine incidents; or 24 percent; and,
- October through December: 11 incidents, or 30 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE



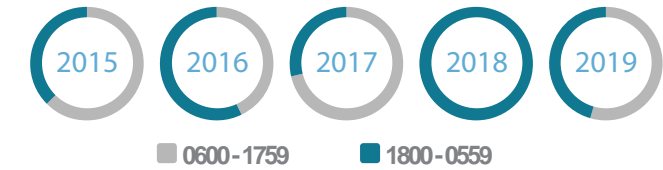
In 2019, Tuesday represented the day of the week with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents, with three of the 11 occurrences, or 27 percent. Monday, Wednesday, and Sunday, represented the second most frequent days of the week with two incidents each, or 18 percent. Friday and Saturday represented the third most frequent days of the week with one incident each, or nine percent.

From 2015 through 2019, Wednesday represented the day with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with 11 of the 37 total, or 30 percent. Monday accounted for the second highest count with eight incidents, or 22 percent.

Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Monday	0	2	4	0	2
Tuesday	0	2	1	0	3
Wednesday	4	1	1	3	2
Thursday	1	1	0	1	0
Friday	0	1	0	0	1
Saturday	1	0	1	0	1
Sunday	2	0	0	0	2
Total	8	7	7	4	11

Tuesday accounted for the third highest count with six incidents or 16 percent. The remaining 12 incidents, or 32 percent, were distributed throughout the remaining days of the week without any apparent pattern.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time of Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0600 - 1759	5	3	5	0	6
1800 - 0559	3	4	2	4	5
Total	8	7	7	4	11

In 2019, six Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 55 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while five incidents, or 45 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution was equal from 2015 through 2018, where 13 Unintentional Discharges, or 50 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 13 incidents, or 50 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2015 through 2019 was 3.8 Unintentional Discharges occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 3.6 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC “Unintentional Discharge” adjudicative findings for their involvement in Unintentional Discharge incidents.

In 2019, 11 Department personnel were involved in the 11 Unintentional Discharge incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per incident. This represented no change when compared to the same

officer per incident average in 2018. Similarly, the 2019 officer to incident average represented no change when compared to the same officer to incident aggregate annual average from 2015 through 2018.

OFFICER – GENDER

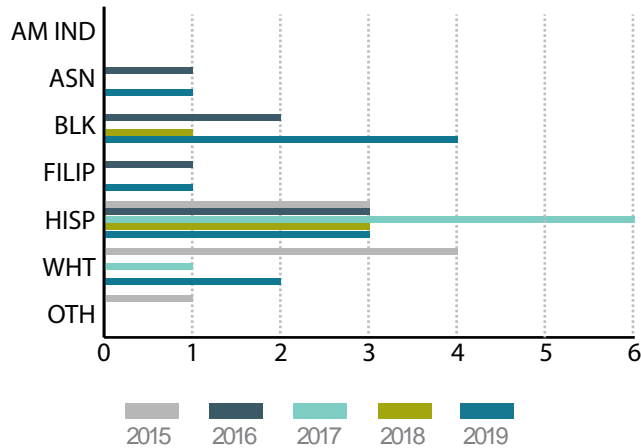


In 2019, 10 male officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 91 percent of the 11 total employees. This accounted for a 16-percentage point increase compared to 75 percent in 2018. In 2019, one female officer was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, compared to one in 2018. The percentage of male officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2019 was nine-percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	3	1	0	1	1
Male	5	6	7	3	10
Total	8	7	7	4	11

percentage of involved male personnel from 2015 through 2019 of 83 percent, 2019 experienced an eight-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were male, representing 31 of the 37 total employees, or 84 percent.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY



In 2019, four Black officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 36 percent of the 11 total employees. This accounted for an 11-percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2018. The percentage of Black officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2019 was 26-percentage points above the Department’s overall Black officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 11 percent, 2019 experienced an 11-percentage point increase.

In 2019, three Hispanic officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 27 percent of the 11 total employees. This

Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	1
Black	0	2	0	1	4
Filipino	0	1	0	0	1
Hispanic	3	3	6	3	3
White	4	0	1	0	2
Other	1	0	0	0	0
Total	8	7	7	4	11

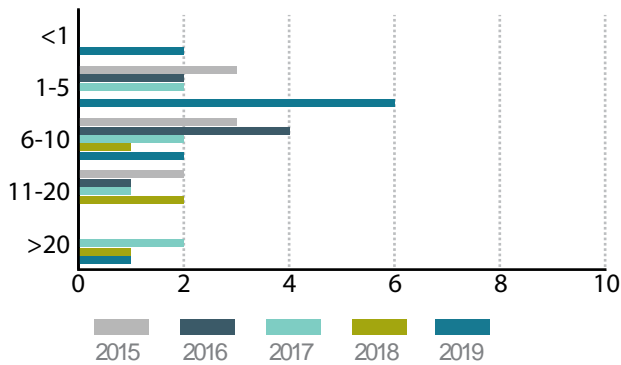
Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	UD Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	9%
Black	9%	10%	36%
Hispanic	49%	49%	27%
White	28%	30%	18%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

accounted for a 48-percentage point decrease compared to 75 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2019 was 21-percentage points below the Department’s overall Hispanic officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of

involved Hispanic personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 57 percent, 2019 experienced a 30-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, most of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were Hispanic, representing 18 of the 37 total employees, or 49 percent.

In 2019, two White officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 11 total employees. This accounted for an 18-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. The percentage of White officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2019 was 13-percentage points below the Department’s overall White officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 19 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2019 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – 18 percent (two out of 11 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 55 percent (six out of 11 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 18 percent (two out of 11 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – zero percent (zero out of 11 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – nine percent (one out of 11 total officers).

In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the five categories, and a decrease in three, when compared to 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – 18-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2018, 18 percent in 2019);
- 1-5 years of service – 54-percentage point increase (zero percent in 2018, 54 percent in 2019);
- 6-10 years of service – seven-percentage point decrease (25 percent in 2018, 18 percent in 2019);

In 2019, one Asian/Pacific Islander officer was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented nine percent of the 11 total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2019 was one-percentage point above the Department’s overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2015 through 2018 of four percent, 2019 experienced five-percentage point increase.

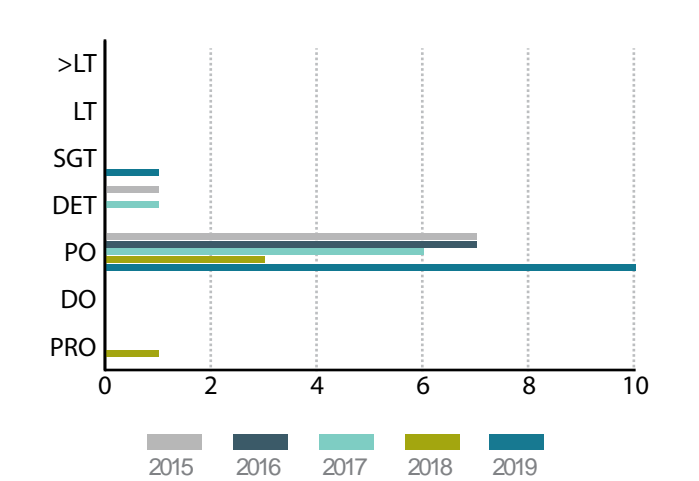
Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	2
1 - 5	3	2	2	0	6
6 - 10	3	4	2	1	2
11 - 20	2	1	1	2	0
More than 20	0	0	2	1	1
Total	8	7	7	4	11

- 11-20 years of service – 50-percentage point decrease (50 percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019); and,
- More than 20 years of service – (16-percentage point decrease (25 percent in 2018, nine percent in 2019).

In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the five years of service categories, and decreases in three, when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents during the four-year period from 2015 through 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – 18-percentage point increase (zero percent during four-year period, 18 percent in 2019);
- 1-5 years of service – 28-percentage point increase (26 percent during four-year period, 54 percent in 2019);
- 6-10 years of service – 20-percentage point decrease (38 percent during four-year period, 18 percent in 2019);
- 11-20 years of service – 23-percentage point decrease (23 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019)
- More than 20 years of service – two-percentage point decrease (11 percent during four-year period, nine percent in 2019).

OFFICER – RANK



In 2019, two personnel assigned to 77th Division were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 11 total employees. In the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, 77th Division accounted for three of the 37 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or eight percent.

In 2019, two personnel assigned to West Valley Division were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 11 total employees. In the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, West Valley Division accounted for two of the 37 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or five percent.

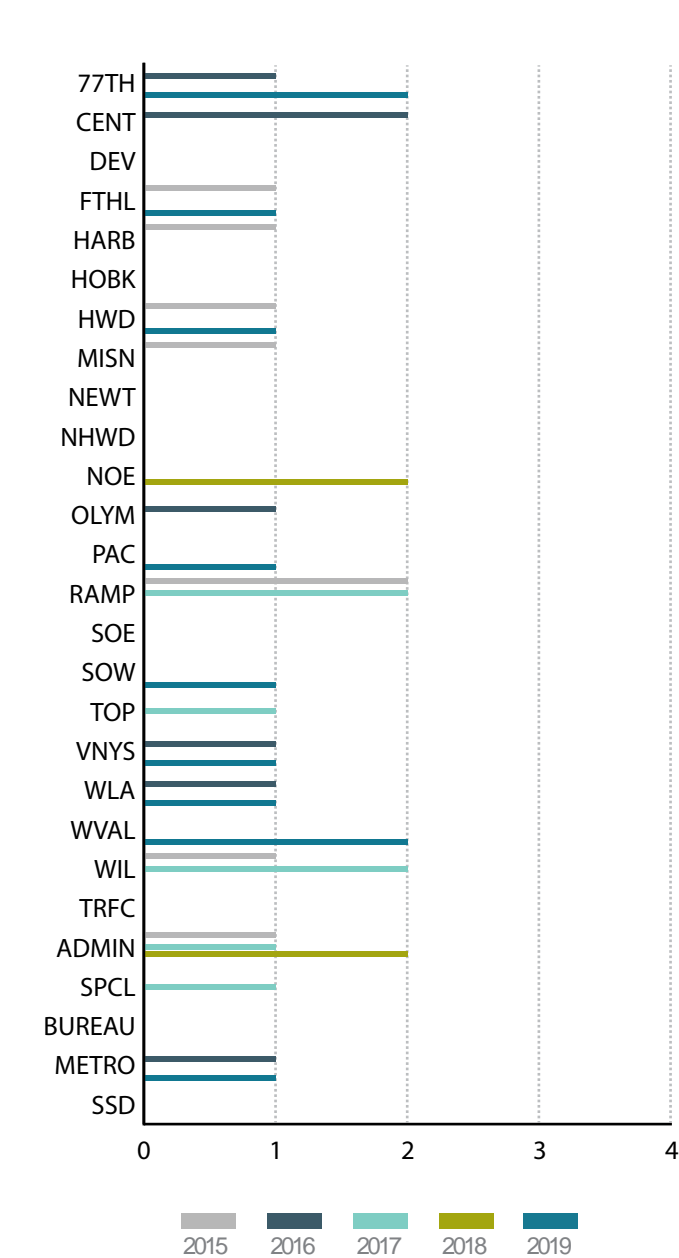
In 2019, no personnel assigned to administrative units were involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident. In the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to an administrative unit accounted for the most Unintentional Discharge incidents (along with Rampart Division) with four of the 37 total, or 11 percent.

Rank	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	1
Detective	1	0	1	0	0
Police Officer	7	7	6	3	10
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Property Officer	0	0	0	1	0
Total	8	7	7	4	11

In 2019, ten employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 91 percent of the 11 total employees. This accounted for a 16-percentage point increase compared to 75 percent in 2018. The percentage of Police Officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2019 was 21-percentage points above the Department's overall Police Officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2015 through 2018 of 88 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 33 of the 37 total employees, or 89 percent.

In 2019, one employee at the rank of sergeant was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented nine percent of the 11 total employees. There were no sergeants involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2015 through 2018.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



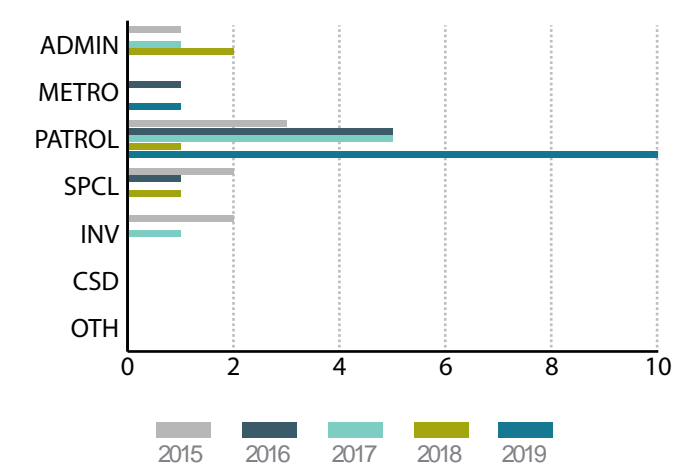
In 2019, two personnel assigned to 77th Division were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 11 total employees. In the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, 77th Division accounted for three of the 37 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or eight percent.

In 2019, two personnel assigned to West Valley Division were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 11 total employees. In the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, West Valley Division accounted for two of the 37 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or five percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	0	1	0	0	2
Central	0	2	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	0	0	0	1
Harbor	1	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	1	0	0	0	1
Mission	1	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	2	0
Olympic	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	1
Rampart	2	0	2	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	1
Topanga	0	0	1	0	0
Van Nuys	0	1	0	0	1
West Los Angeles	0	1	0	0	1
West Valley	0	0	0	0	2
Wilshire	1	0	2	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	1	0	1	2	0
Specialized Units	0	0	1	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	1	0	0	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	7	7	4	11

In 2019, no personnel assigned to administrative units were involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident. In the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to an administrative unit accounted for the most Unintentional Discharge incidents (along with Rampart Division) with four of the 37 total, or 11 percent.

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

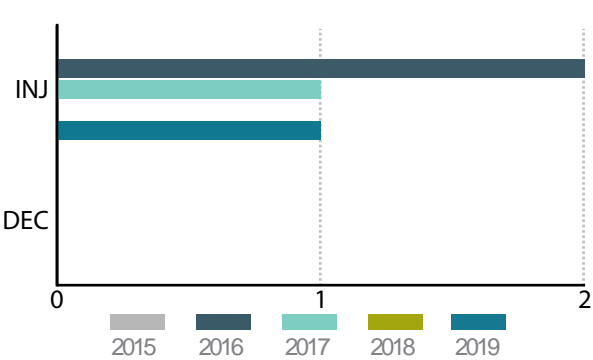


In 2019, ten personnel assigned to patrol were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 91 percent of the 11 total personnel. This accounted for a 66-percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2015 through 2018 of 53 percent, 2019 experienced a 38-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were assigned to patrol representing 24 of 37 total employees, or 65 percent.

In 2019, one employee assigned to metro was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented nine percent of the 11 total personnel. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to metro from 2015 through 2018 of four percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase.

Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Administrative	1	0	1	2	0
Metropolitan	0	1	0	0	1
Patrol	3	5	5	1	10
Specialized	2	1	0	1	0
Investigative	2	0	1	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	7	7	4	11

OFFICER – INJURIES



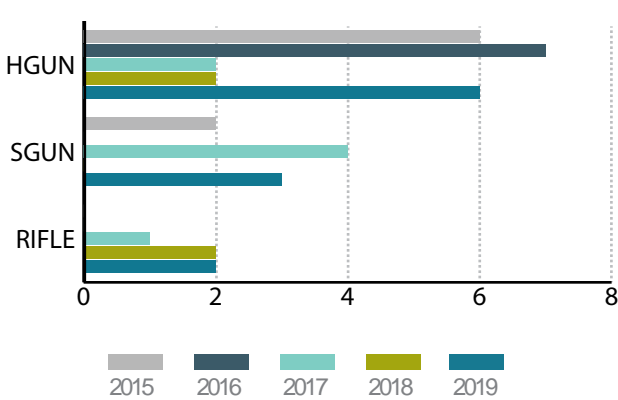
No Department personnel were killed as a result of Unintentional Discharge incidents during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019. However, four officers sustained injuries as a result of Unintentional Discharge incidents during the same five-year period.

In 2019, one officer sustained an injury as a result of an Unintentional Discharge incident. This accounted for a 100-percentage point increase

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	0	2	1	0	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	1	0	1

compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 12 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease.

OFFICER – WEAPON SYSTEM



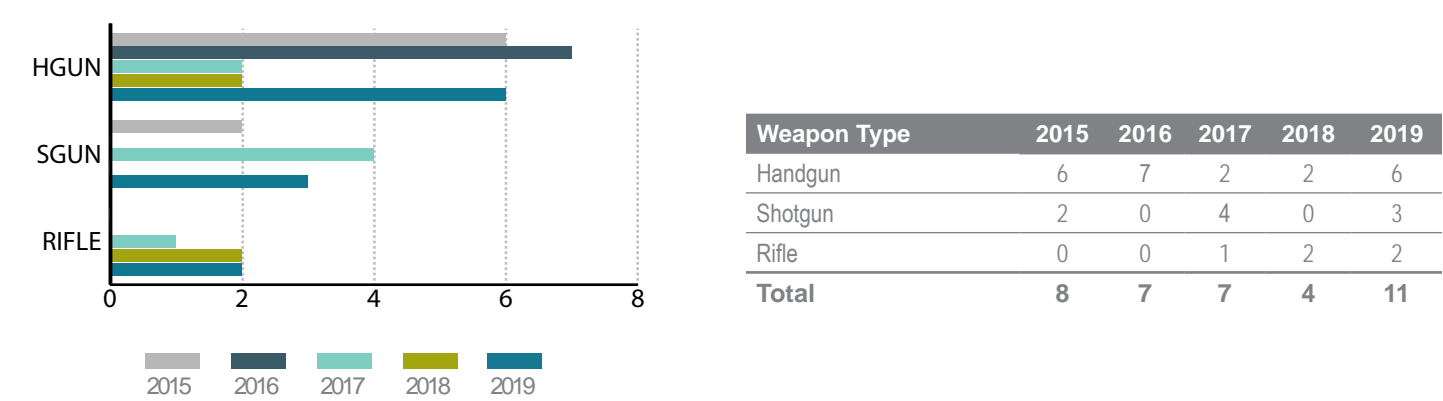
In 2019, six handguns were utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 54 percent of the 11 total weapons. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 65 percent, 2019 experienced an 11-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, handguns represented the highest weapon type count in Unintentional Discharge incidents with 23 of the 37 total firearms, or 62 percent.

In 2019, three shotguns were utilized during an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 27 percent of the 11 total weapons. This accounted for a 27-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 23 percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, shotguns accounted for nine of the 37 total firearms, or 24 percent.

Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Handgun	6	7	2	2	6
Shotgun	2	0	4	0	3
Rifle	0	0	1	2	2
Total	8	7	7	4	11

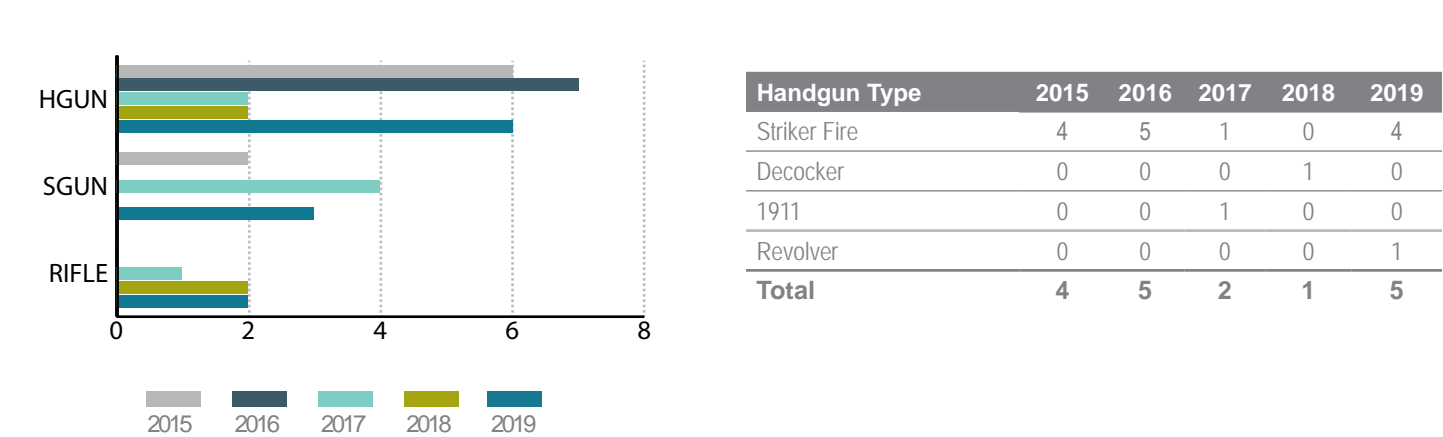
In 2019, two rifles were utilized during an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 18 percent of the 11 total weapons. This accounted for a 32-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 11 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, rifles accounted for the fewest weapon types involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents with five of the 37 total firearms, or 14 percent.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON SYSTEM



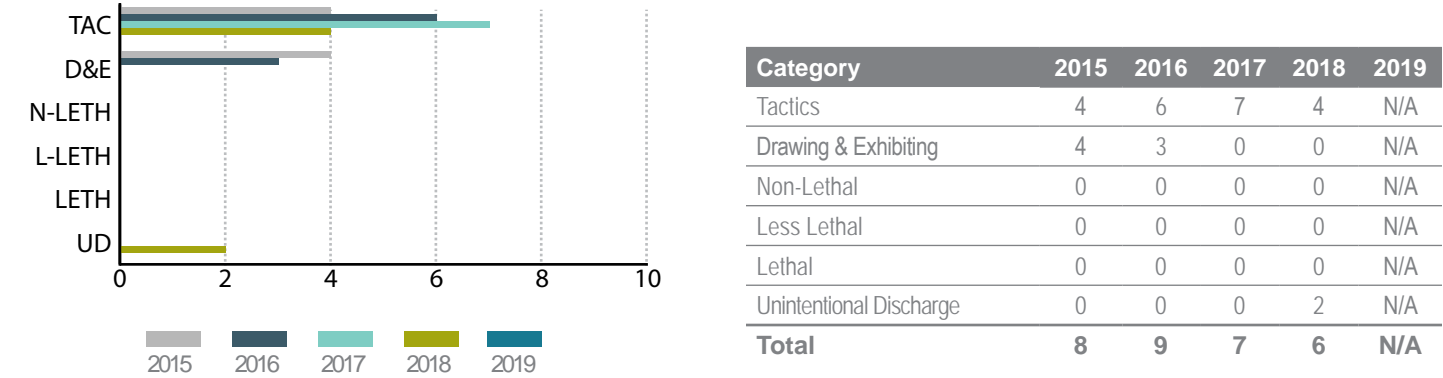
During all Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2015 through 2019, only one round was fired per incident.

OFFICER – HANDGUN TYPE

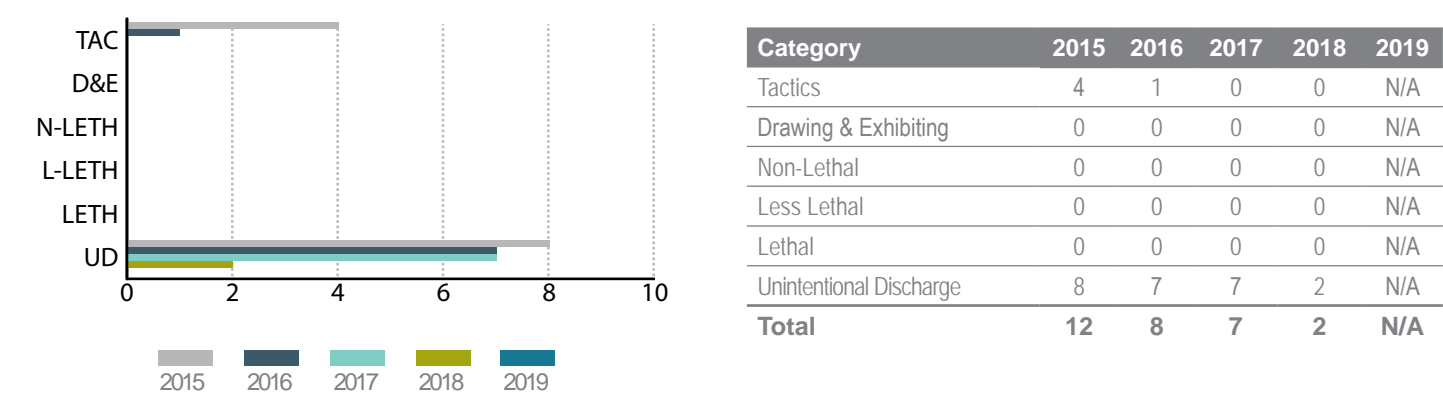


In 2019, four of the six handgun incidents, representing 67 percent, involved a striker fire pistol. During the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, striker fire pistols were the most frequent handgun types involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents accounting for 14 out of 23 total handgun incidents, or 61 percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³³
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



In 2018, four of the four total Unintentional Discharge Tactics findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This represented no change compared to 100 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” findings from 2015 through 2017 of 77 percent, 2018 experienced a 23-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, the majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 21 of the 26 total Tactics findings, or 81 percent.

In 2018, zero of the four Unintentional Discharge Tactics findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented no change when compared to 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2015 through 2017 of 22 percent, 2018 experienced a 22-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, five of the 26 total Tactics findings, or 19 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

During the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, all adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for seven of the seven total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 100 percent.

In 2018, two Unintentional Discharge findings were found to be In Policy/Accidental Discharge. Furthermore, 2018 was the only year to have an In Policy/Accidental Discharge for Unintentional Discharge findings throughout the four-year period from 2015 to 2018. All adjudicated Unintentional Discharge findings from 2015 to 2018, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

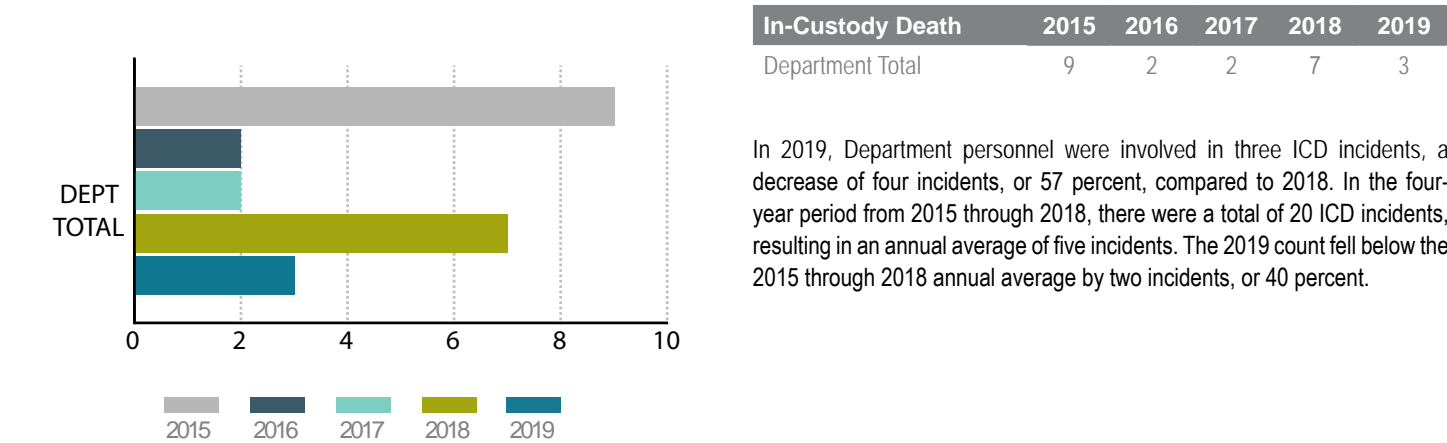
³³ Adjudication data for 2019 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2020.

IN-CUSTODY DEATH INCIDENTS

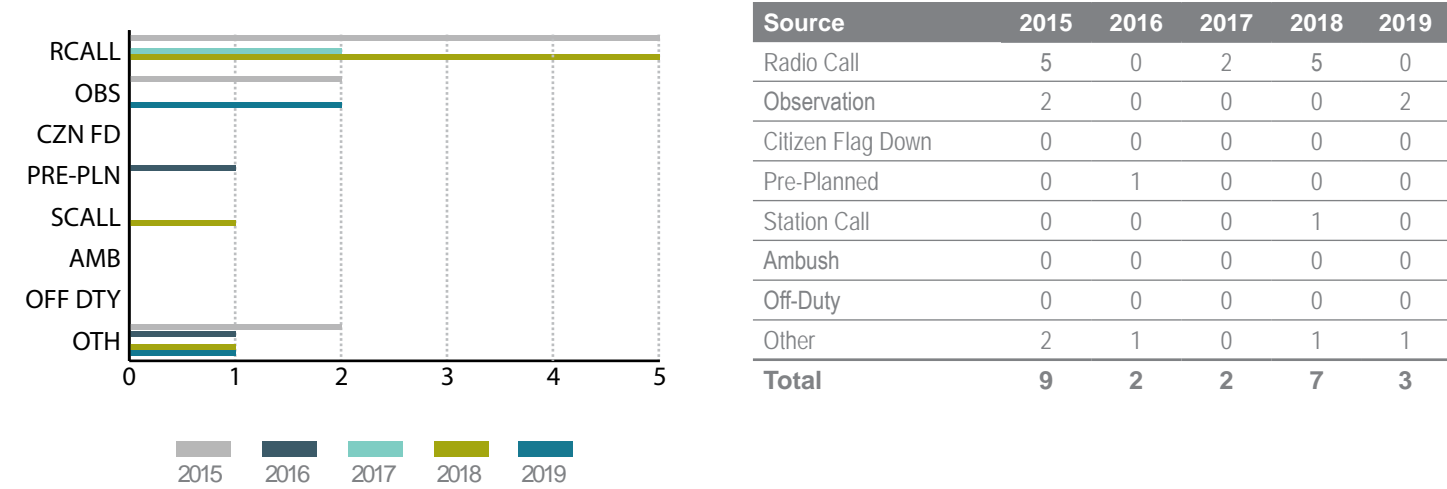
The death of an arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Note: Per Special Order No.10 (dated May 10, 2011), the Department is authorized to reclassify CUOF ICD investigations to death investigations when the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office determines that the concerned subject’s death was caused by natural, accidental, or undetermined means, and when the incident did not involve a UOF or evidence of foul play.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

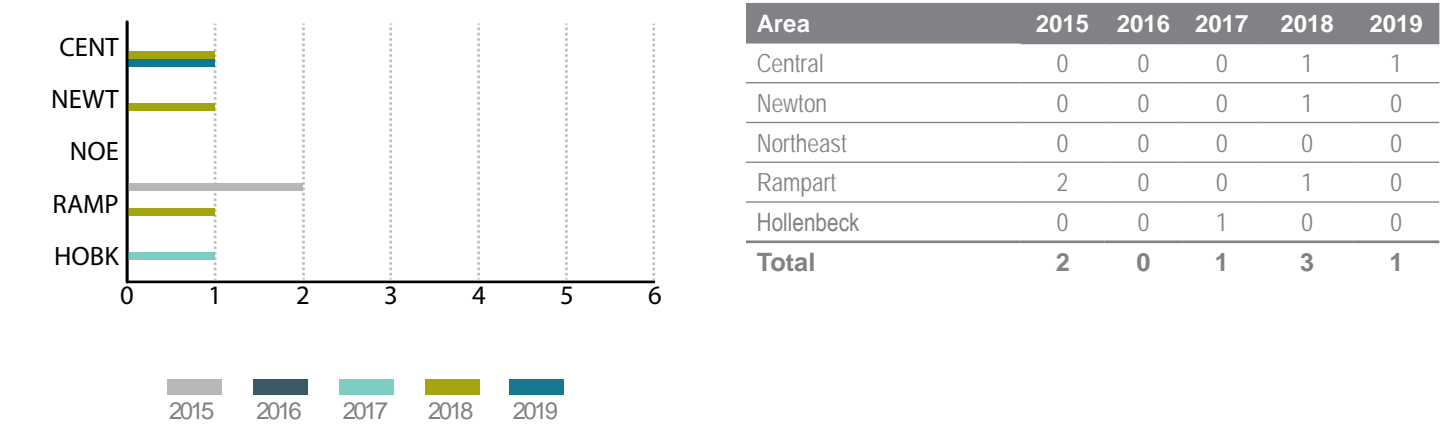


SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



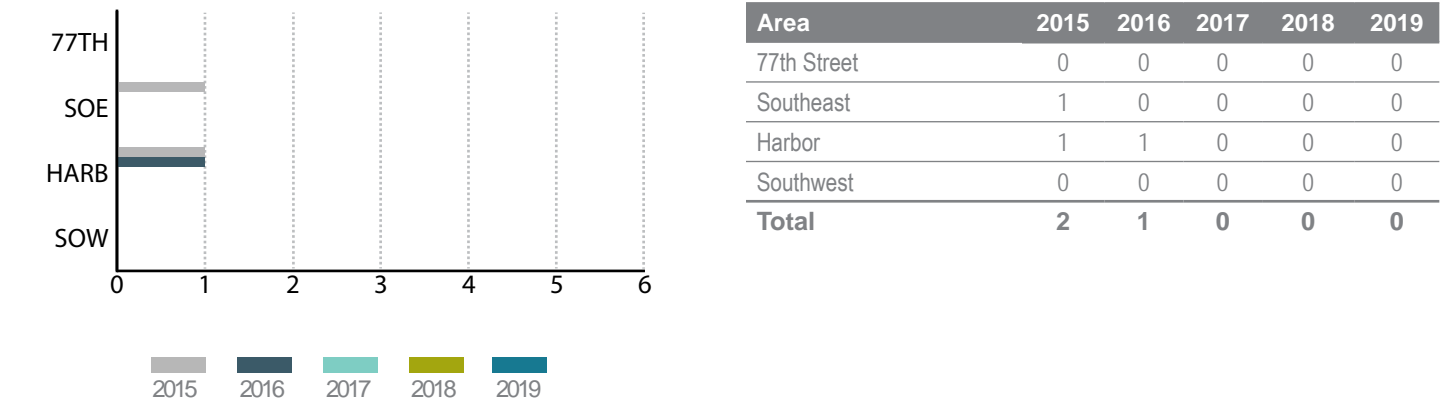
In 2019, two of the Department’s three ICD incidents, or 67 percent, originated from officer’s observation. This accounted for a 67-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD incidents resulting from officer’s observations from 2015 through 2018 of ten percent, 2019 experienced a 57-percentage point increase. Historically from 2015 through 2019, officer’s observations accounted for four of the 23 total incidents, or 17 percent.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU



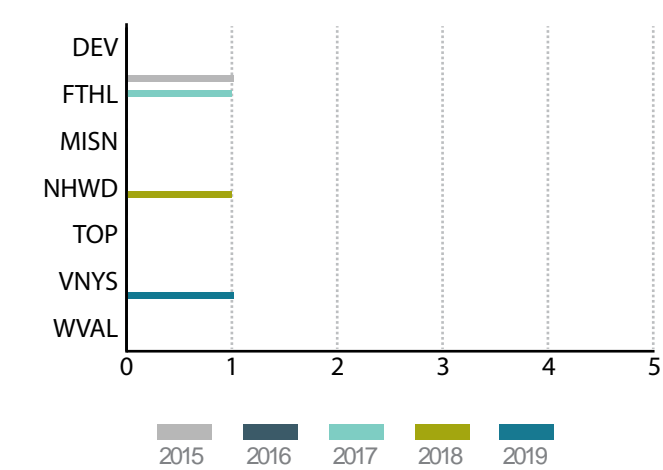
In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, six ICD incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2019 decreased the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 33 percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU



In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, three ICD incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.8 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 0.8 incidents, or 100 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

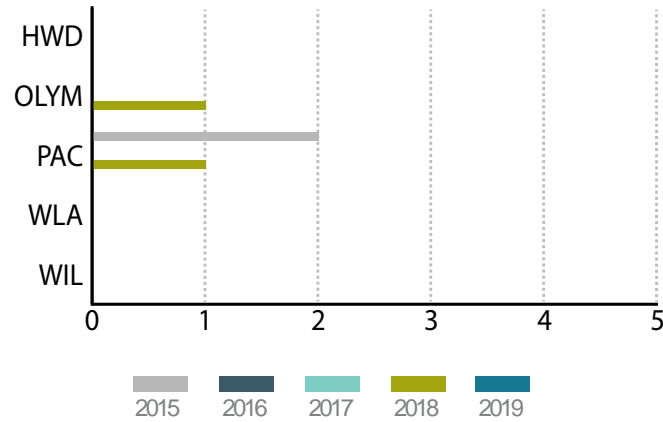


In 2019, one of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was equal to one incident in 2018. Thirty-three percent of the Department's ICD incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - three; Valley Bureau - one).

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	0	1	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	1
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	1	1

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, three ICD incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.8 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 0.2 incidents, or 25 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

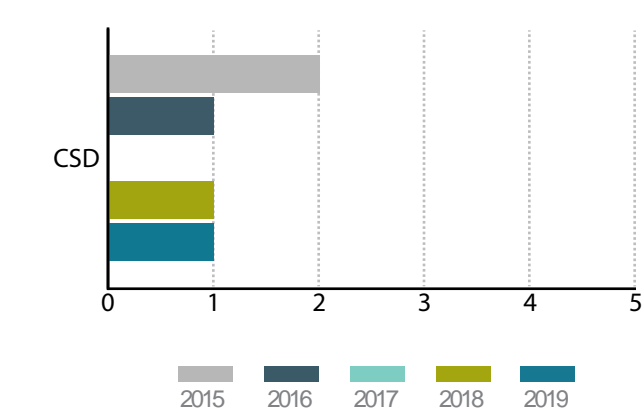


In 2019, none of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2018. (Department - three; West Bureau - zero).

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	1	0
Pacific	2	0	0	1	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	2	0

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, four ICD incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of one incident. The West Bureau count for 2019 fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by one incident, or 100 percent.

CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION



In 2019, one of the Department's ICD incidents occurred under the command of Custody Services Division, which was equal to one incident in 2018. For the year 2019, 33 percent of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within Custody Services Division (Department - three; Custody Services Division - one).

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Custody Services	2	1	0	1	1

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, four ICD incidents occurred within Custody Services Division, resulting in an annual average of one incident. The Custody Services Division count for 2019 equaled the 2015 through 2018 annual average incident.

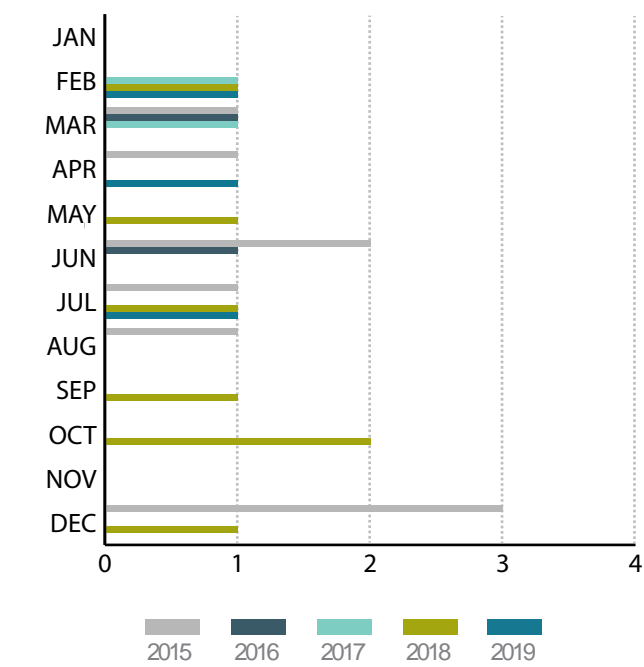
OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No ICD incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction in 2019.

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, no ICD incidents occurred outside the Department's jurisdiction.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0

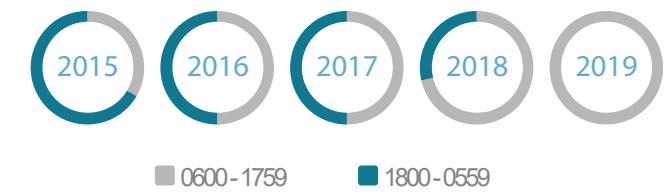
MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for ICD incidents.

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	1	1	1
March	1	1	1	0	0
April	1	0	0	0	1
May	0	0	0	1	0
June	2	1	0	0	0
July	1	0	0	1	1
August	1	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	1	0
October	0	0	0	2	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	3	0	0	1	0
Total	9	2	2	7	3

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2019, three ICD incidents, or 100 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while zero incidents, or zero percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. The time distribution varied from 2015 through 2018, where ten ICD incidents, or 50 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and ten incidents, or 50 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0600 - 1759	3	1	1	5	3
1800 - 0559	6	1	1	2	0
Total	9	2	2	7	3

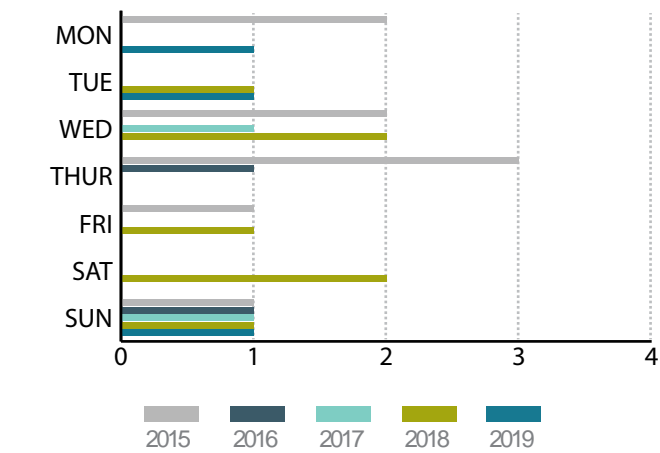
The five-year annual average for 2015 through 2019 was 2.6 ICD incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and two incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC “non-lethal,” “less-lethal,” and/or “lethal” force adjudicative findings for their involvement in ICD incidents.

In 2019, three Department personnel were involved in the three ICD incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officers per incident. This accounted for a 70 percent decrease compared to an average of 3.3 officers per incident in 2018. The 2019 officer to incident average fell below the 2015 through 2018 aggregate annual average of 1.5 by 60 percent.

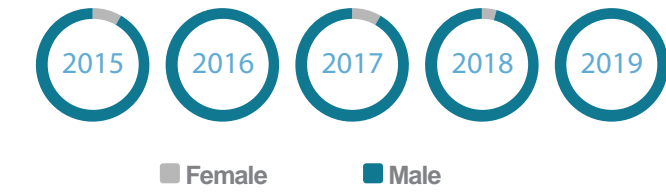
DAY OF OCCURRENCE



Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for ICD incidents.

Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Monday	2	0	0	0	1
Tuesday	0	0	0	1	1
Wednesday	2	0	1	2	0
Thursday	3	1	0	0	0
Friday	1	0	0	1	0
Saturday	0	0	0	2	0
Sunday	1	1	1	1	1
Total	9	2	2	7	3

OFFICER – GENDER

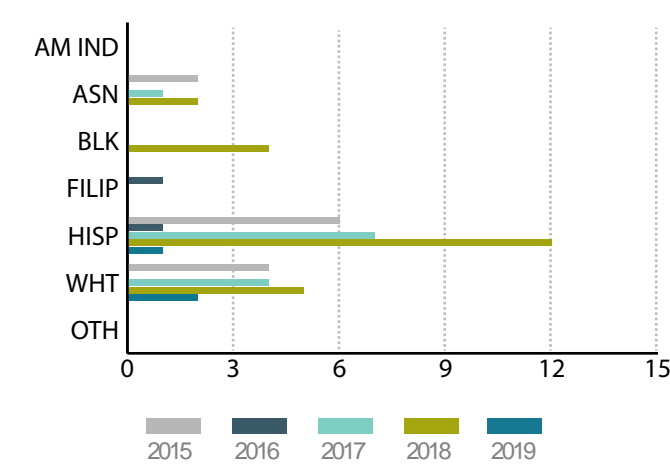


In 2019, three male officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 100 percent of the three total employees. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 96 percent in 2018. The percentage of male officers involved in ICD incidents in 2019 was 18-percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 94 percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of officers involved in ICD incidents were male, accounting for 49 of the 52 total employees, or 94 percent.

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	1	0	1	1	0
Male	11	2	11	22	3
Total	12	2	12	23	3

In 2019, no female officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented zero percent of the three total employees. This accounted for a four-percentage point decrease compared to four percent in 2018. The percentage of female officers involved in ICD incidents in 2019 was 14-percentage points below the Department’s overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2015 through 2018 of six percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, females accounted for three of the 52 total involved employees, or six percent.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY



In 2019, one Hispanic officer was involved in an ICD incident, which represented 33 percent of the three total employees. This accounted for a 19 percent decrease compared to 52 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in ICD incidents in 2019 was 15-percentage points below the Department’s overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 53 percent, 2019 experienced a 20-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of officers involved in ICD incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 27 of the 52 total employees, or 52 percent.

In 2019, two White officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 67 percent of the three total employees. This accounted for a 45-percentage point increase compared to 22 percent in 2018. The percentage of White officers involved in ICD incidents in 2019 was 36-percentage points above the Department’s overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 27 percent, 2019 experienced a 40-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in ICD incidents, accounting for 15 of the 52 total employees, or 29 percent.

In 2019, no Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented zero percent of the three total employees. This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2018. The

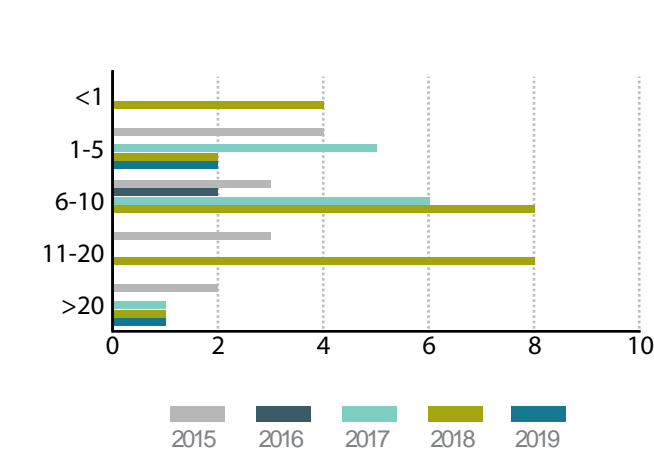
Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	1	2	0
Black	0	0	0	4	0
Filipino	0	1	0	0	0
Hispanic	6	1	7	12	1
White	4	0	4	5	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	2	12	23	3

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	ICD Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	49%	49%	33%
White	28%	30%	67%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in ICD incidents in 2019 was eight-percentage points below the Department’s overall Asian/Pacific Islander total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2015 through 2018 of ten percent, 2019 experienced a ten-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2015 through 2019, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for five of the 52 total employees involved in ICD incidents, or ten percent.

In 2019, no Black officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented zero percent of the three total employees. This accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2018. The percentage of Black officers involved in ICD incidents in 2019 was ten-percentage points below the Department’s overall Black personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2015 through 2018 of eight percent, 2019 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2015 through 2019, Black officers accounted for four of the 52 total employees involved in ICD incidents, or eight percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents in 2019 based on their respective years of service classifications

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of three total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 67 percent (two out of three total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – zero percent (zero out of three total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – zero percent (zero out of three total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 33 percent (one out of three total officers).

In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the years of service categories and decreases in three of the years of service categories when compared to the percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents in 2018. The following depicts these change:

- Less than one year of service – 17-percentage point decrease (17 percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019);
- 1-5 years of service – 58-percentage point increase (nine percent in 2018, 67 percent in 2019);
- 6-10 years of service – 35-percentage point decrease (35 percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019);
- 11-20 years of service – 35-percentage point decrease (35 percent in 2018, zero percent in 2019); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 29-percentage point increase (four percent in 2018, 33 percent in 2019).

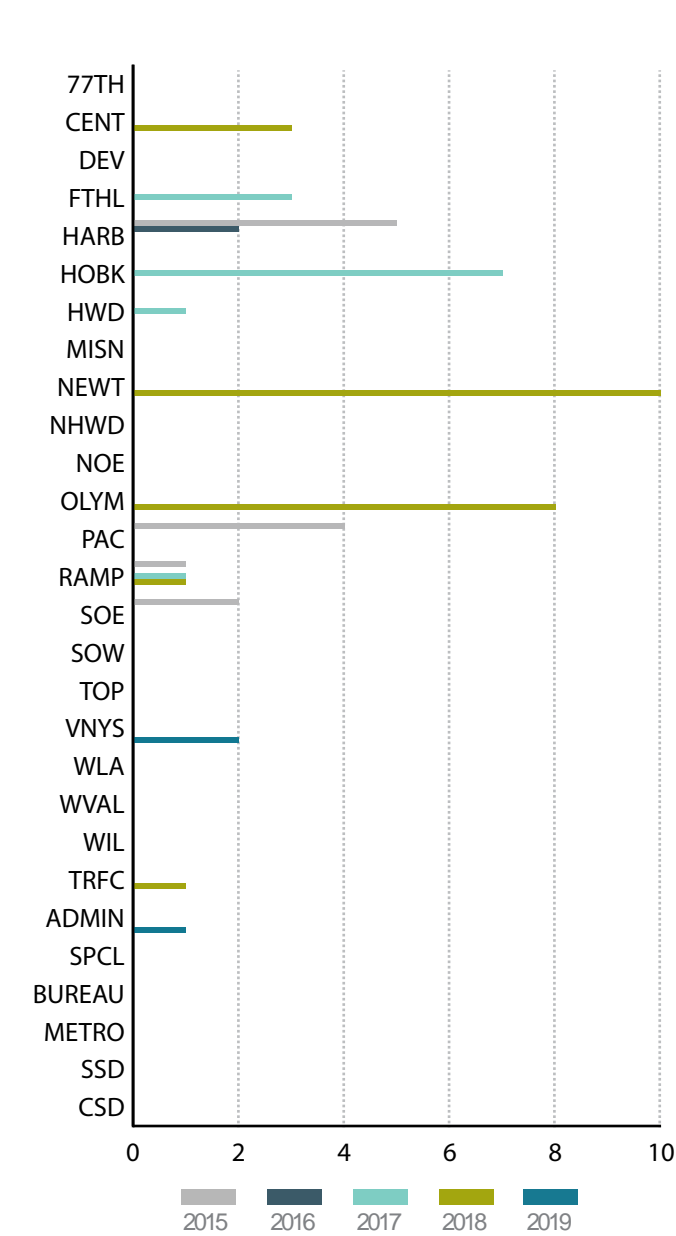
Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Less than 1	0	0	0	4	0
1 - 5	4	0	5	2	2
6 - 10	3	2	6	8	0
11 - 20	3	0	0	8	0
More than 20	2	0	1	1	1
Total	12	2	12	23	3

In 2019, there were percentage point increases in two of the years of service categories and decreases in three of the years of service categories when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents during the four-year period from 2015 through 2018. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – eight-percentage point decrease (eight percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019);
- 1-5 years of service – 45-percentage point increase (22 percent during four-year period, 67 percent in 2019);
- 6-10 years of service – 39-percentage point decrease (39 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019);
- 11-20 years of service – 22-percentage point decrease (22 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2019)
- More than 20 years of service – 25-percentage point increase (eight percent during four-year period, 33 percent in 2019).

Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of the officers involved in ICD incidents had 6-10 years of service, accounting for 19 of the 52 total employees, or 37 percent. Officers with 1-5 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 13 employees, or 25 percent, during the same five-year period. Officers with 11-20 years of service were the third largest group, with 11 personnel, or 21 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had five officers, or ten percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for four officers, represented eight percent of the total.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



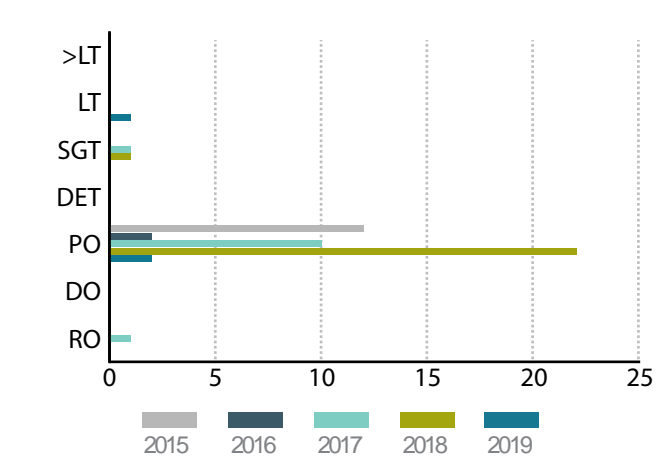
In 2019, two officers assigned to Van Nuys Division were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 67 percent of the three total employees. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, Van Nuys Division personnel accounted for none of the 49 total employees involved in ICD incidents, representing zero percent.

In 2019, one officer assigned to an administrative assignment was involved in an ICD incident, which represented 33 percent of the three total employees. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, administrative personnel accounted for none of the 49 total employees involved in ICD incidents, representing zero percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	3	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	3	0	0
Harbor	5	2	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	7	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	1	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	10	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	8	0
Pacific	4	0	0	0	0
Rampart	1	0	1	1	0
Southeast	2	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	2
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	1	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	1
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Custody Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas					
Total	12	2	12	23	3

Based on data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the area of assignment for personnel involved in ICD incidents.

OFFICER – RANK



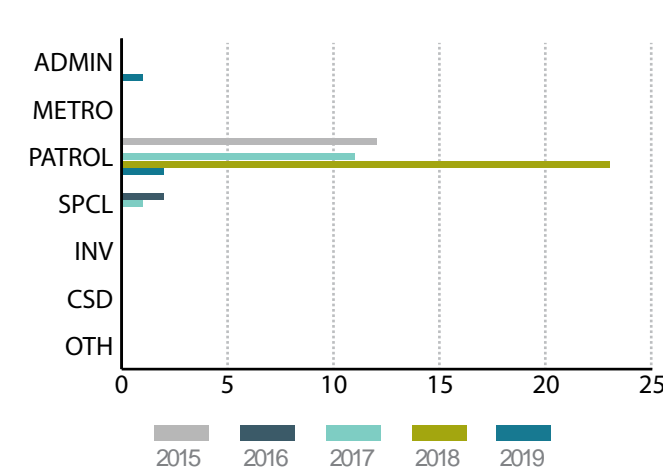
In 2019, two employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 67 percent of the three total employees. This accounted for a 29-percentage point decrease compared to 96 percent in 2018. The percentage of Police Officers involved in ICD incidents in 2019 was one-percentage point below the Department's overall Police Officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2015 through 2018 of 94 percent, 2019

Rank	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	1
Sergeant	0	0	1	1	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	12	2	10	22	2
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	1	0	0
Total	12	2	12	23	3

experienced a 27-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of personnel involved in ICD incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 48 of the 52 total employees, or 92 percent.

The one remaining employee involved in 2019 ICD incidents, representing 33 percent, was at the rank of lieutenant.

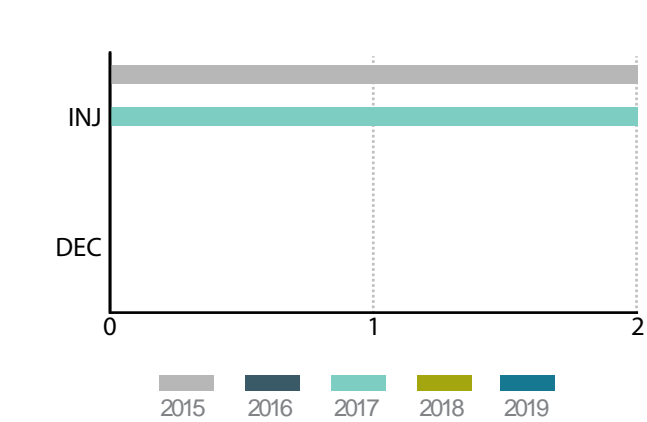
OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2019, two personnel assigned to patrol were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 67 percent of the three total personnel. This accounted for a 33-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2015 through 2018 of 94 percent, 2019 experienced a 27-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of officers involved in ICD incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 48 of the 52 total employees, or 92 percent.

Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Administrative	0	0	0	0	1
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Patrol	12	0	11	23	2
Specialized	0	2	1	0	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	2	12	23	3

OFFICER – INJURIES



No Department personnel were killed as a result of ICD incidents during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019. However, four officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period. No officers were injured during the three ICD incidents in 2019.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during occurrences investigated and/or later classified as ICD incidents.

SUSPECT – GENDER



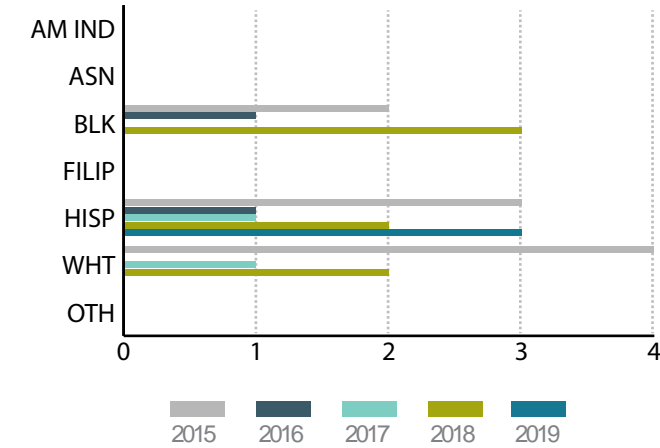
In 2019, all the suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 100 percent, were male. This accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to 86 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 85 percent, 2019 experienced a 15-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of suspects involved in ICD incidents were male, accounting for 20 of the 23 total suspects, or 87 percent.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	2	0	2	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	2	0	0

In 2019, no suspects involved in ICD incidents, or zero percent, were female. This accounted for a 14-percentage point decrease compared to 14 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 15 percent, 2019 experienced a 15-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, only three female suspects were involved in ICD incidents, accounting for three of the 23 total suspects, or 13 percent.

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	1	1	0	1	0
Male	8	1	2	6	3
Total	9	2	2	7	3

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



In 2019, no Black suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented zero percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for a 43-percentage point decrease compared to 43 percent in 2018. The percentage of Black suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2019 was nine-percentage points below the City's overall Black population total. Additionally, the percentage of Black suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2019 was 43-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 30 percent, 2019 experienced a 30-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the Black category represented six of the 23 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 26 percent.

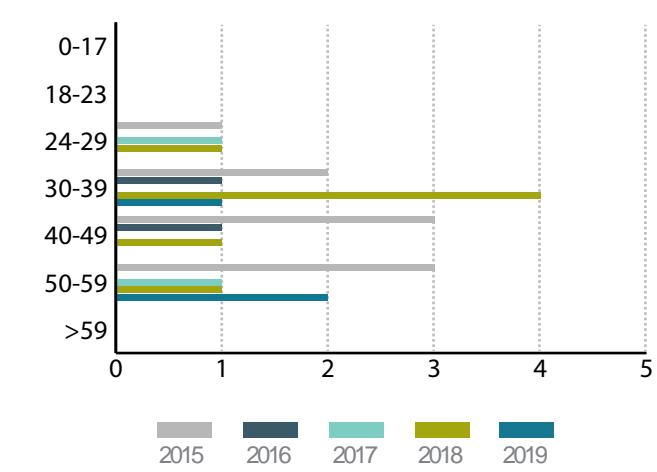
In 2019, three Hispanic suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 100 percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for a 71-percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2019 was 51-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2019 was 60-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 35 percent, 2019 experienced a 65-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in ICD incidents with ten of the 23 total suspects, or 43 percent.

Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	2	1	0	3	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	3	1	1	2	3
White	4	0	1	2	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	2	2	7	3

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	ICD Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	43%	0%
Hispanic	49%	40%	100%
White	28%	8%	0%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Unknown	DNA	6%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In 2019, no White suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented zero percent of the three total suspects. This accounted for a 29-percentage point decrease compared to 29 percent in 2018. The percentage of White suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2019 was 28-percentage point below the City's overall White population total. Additionally, the percentage of White suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2019 was eight-percentage points below the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 35 percent, 2019 experienced a 35-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the White category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in ICD incidents with seven of the 23 total suspects, or 30 percent.

SUSPECT – AGE

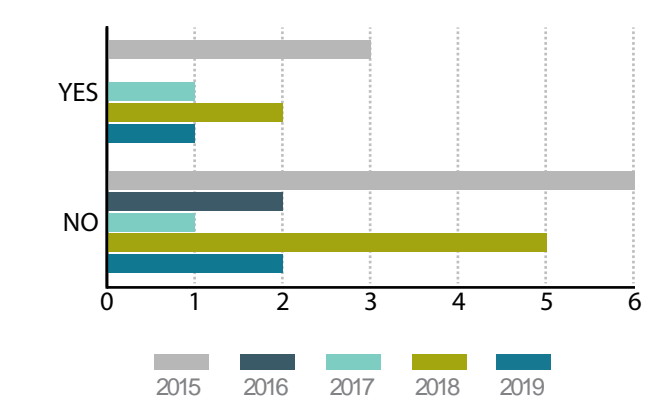


In 2019, one of the three suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 33 percent, were in the 30-39 age range. This particular age category accounted for a 24-percentage point decrease compared to 57 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30–39 age range from 2015 through 2018 of 35 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 30- 39 age group accounted for eight of the 23 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, representing 35 percent.

Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	0	0
24-29	1	0	1	1	0
30-39	2	1	0	4	1
40-49	3	1	0	1	0
50-59	3	0	1	1	2
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	2	2	7	3

In 2019, the two remaining suspects involved in ICD incidents were in the 50-59 age range. This particular age range accounted for two of the three total ICD incidents, or 67 percent respectively. The majority of suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2019 were in the 50-59 age range.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

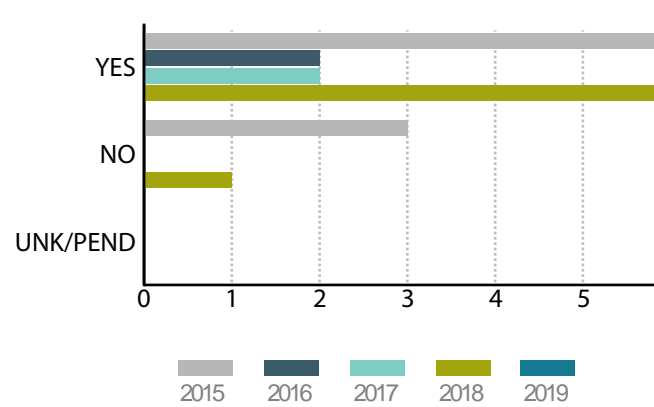


Per. Mental Illness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	3	0	1	2	1
No	6	2	1	5	2
Total	9	2	2	7	3

In 2019, one of the three total suspects, representing 33 percent, involved in an ICD incident was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental

illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2015 through 2018 of 30 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point increase. Historically from 2015 through 2019, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for seven of the 23 total suspects, or 30 percent.

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS



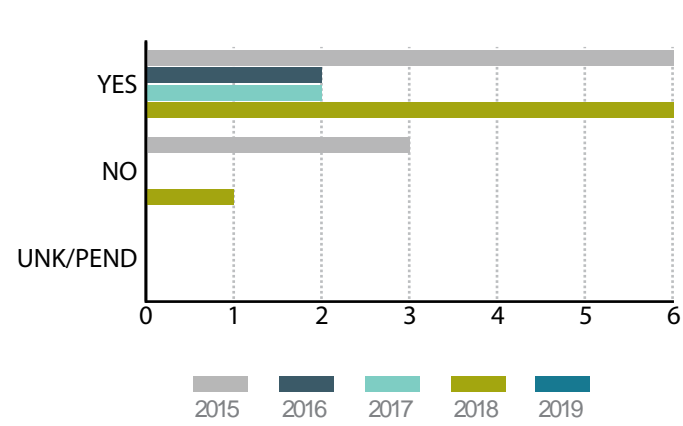
Substance Present	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	6	2	2	6	N/A
No	3	0	0	1	N/A
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	9	2	2	7	N/A

Toxicology reports for decedents in 2019 are pending and were not completed at the publication of this report from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner’s Office. Complete toxicology for 2019 decedents will be available in the 2020 Year End Use of Force Report.

Of the seven decedents involved in 2018 ICD incidents, six individuals, representing 86 percent had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substances. One decedent, or 14 percent of the seven total decedents, had negative results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance.

In 2018, percentage of cases with positive alcohol and/or a controlled substance results, representing 86 percent, was 14-percentage points lower when compared to 100 percent of positive cases in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) during ICD incidents from 2015 through 2017 of 77 percent, 2018 experienced a nine-percentage point increase.

SUSPECT – TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS



Substance	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alcohol	22%	50%	0%	0%	N/A
Cocaine	11%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Marijuana	22%	0%	50%	43%	N/A
Methamphetamine	44%	50%	100%	29%	N/A
Opiates	22%	50%	0%	14%	N/A
PCP	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	11%	50%	0%	14%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	33%	0%	0%	0%	N/A

In 2018, two of the seven ICD decedents, or 29 percent, had positive results for methamphetamine. This 2018 percentage accounted for a 71-percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent of decedents with positive methamphetamine results in 2017 ICD incidents. Historically, nine of the 20 decedents involved in 2015 through 2018 ICD incidents, representing 46 percent, had positive toxicology results for methamphetamine.

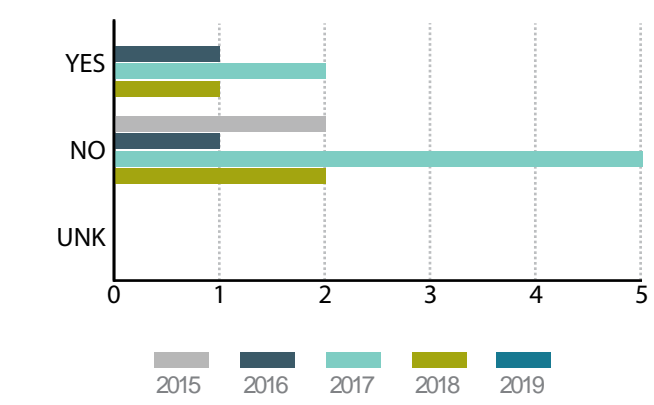
In 2018, three of the seven ICD decedents, or 43 percent, had positive results for marijuana. This 2018 percentage accounted for a seven-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent of decedents with positive marijuana results in 2017 ICD incidents. Historically, six of the 20 decedents involved in 2015 through 2018 ICD incidents, representing 30 percent, had positive toxicology results for marijuana.

In 2018, one of the seven ICD decedents, or 14 percent, had a positive result for opiates. The 2018 percentage accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to zero percent of decedents with positive opiate results in 2017 ICD incidents. Historically, four of the 20 decedents involved in 2015 through 2018 ICD incidents, representing 20 percent, had positive toxicology results for opiates.

In 2018, one of the seven ICD decedents, or 14 percent, had a positive result for psychiatric medication. The 2018 percentage accounted for a 14-percentage point increase compared to zero percent of decedents with positive psychiatric medication results in 2017 ICD incidents. Historically, three of the 20 decedents involved in 2015 through 2018 ICD incidents, representing 15 percent, had positive toxicology results for psychiatric medication.

Substance	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alcohol	2	1	0	0	N/A
Cocaine	1	0	0	0	N/A
Marijuana	2	0	1	3	N/A
Methamphetamine	4	1	2	2	N/A
Opiates	2	1	0	1	N/A
PCP	0	0	0	0	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	1	1	0	1	N/A
Other	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unknown	0	0	0	0	N/A
None	3	0	0	0	N/A

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ³⁵

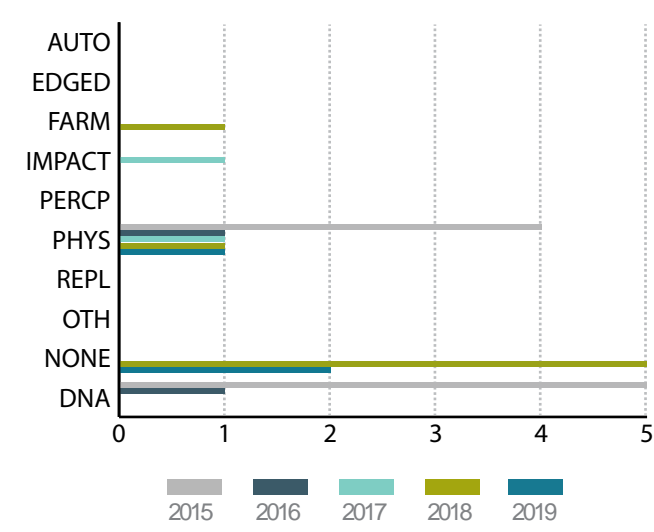


Homeless	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	N/A	0	1	2	1
No	N/A	2	1	5	2
Unknown	N/A	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	2	7	3

In 2019, one of the three total suspects, or 33 percent, involved in ICD incidents was homeless. This accounted for a four-percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2018. From 2016 through 2019,

homeless suspects involved in ICD incidents accounted for four of the 14 total suspects, representing 29 percent.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



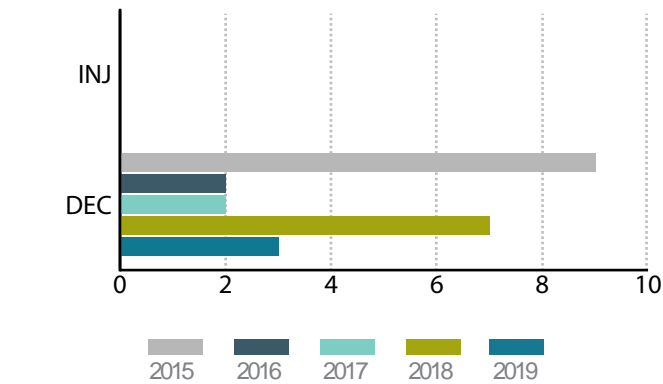
Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	0	0	0	1	0
Impact Device	0	0	1	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	4	1	1	1	1
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	5	2
DNA	5	1	0	0	0
Total	9	2	2	7	3

Of the three 2019 ICD incidents in which suspects were armed with a weapon or used some type of force, one suspect, representing 33 percent of the three total ICD suspects, utilized physical force. This accounted for a 19-percentage point increase compared to 14 percent of ICD suspects who used physical force in 2017 ICD incidents. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD suspects who used physical force during the four-year period from 2015 through 2018 of 35 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, physical force was the most utilized suspect weapon/force type in ICD incidents, used by eight of the 23 total ICD suspects, or 35 percent.

No weapons and/or force were utilized by two of the three total ICD suspects in 2018, or 67 percent.

³⁵ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT – INJURIES

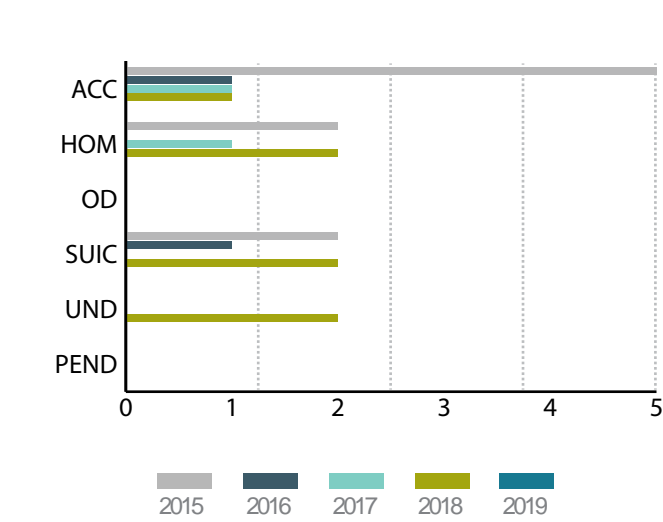


Because ICD incidents only involve suspects who are deceased, this section does not include those who only sustained injuries (those who sustained injuries that required hospitalization, but are not deceased, are included in the LERI section).

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased	9	2	2	7	3
Total	9	2	2	7	3

In 2019, three individuals died while in the Department’s custody. When compared to the 2018 total of seven decedents, 2019 accounted for four less decedents, representing a 57 percent decrease. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of five decedents from ICD incidents, 2019 was two decedents, or 40 percent, below the four-year annual average.

SUSPECT – MANNER OF DEATH ³⁶



In 2018, two of the seven decedents, representing 29 percent, died from a manner of death indicative of suicide. Two of the seven decedents, representing 29 percent, died from a manner of death indicative of homicide. Two of the seven decedents, representing 29 percent, died from undetermined causes. An additional decedent, representing 14 percent, had a manner of death classified as “Accidental.”

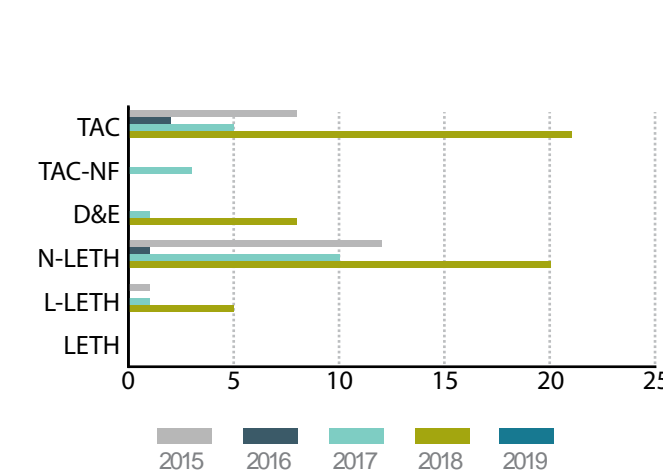
In 2018, one of the seven decedents, representing 14 percent, died from accidental causes. This represented a 36-percent point decrease of decedent deaths attributed to accidental causes compared to 50 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD decedents who died from accidental causes during the three-year period from 2015 through 2017 of 54 percent, 2018 experienced a 40-percent point decrease.

Manner	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Accidental	5	1	1	1	N/A
Homicide	2	0	1	2	N/A
Overdose	0	0	0	0	N/A
Suicide	2	1	0	2	N/A
Undetermined	0	0	0	2	N/A
Pending	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	9	2	2	7	0

Historically, during the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, ICD deaths attributed to accidental causes accounted for eight of the 20 total ICD deaths, or 40 percent.

In 2018, two of the seven decedents, representing 29 percent, died from a manner of death indicative of homicide. This accounted for a 21-percent point decrease of decedent deaths attributed to homicide compared to 50 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD decedents who died from homicide during the three-year period from 2015 through 2017 of 23 percent, 2018 experienced a six-percent point increase. Historically, during the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, ICD deaths attributed to homicide accounted for five of the 20 total ICD deaths, or 25 percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³⁷
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



In 2018, 21 of the 23 total ICD Tactics findings, representing 91 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 35-percent point increase compared to 56 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” from 2015 through 2017 of 63 percent, 2018 experienced a 28-percent point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, the majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 36 of the 47 total Tactics findings, or 77 percent.

In 2018, eight of the eight total ICD Drawing and Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for no change when compared to 100 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of in policy Drawing & Exhibiting findings from 2015 through 2017 of 100 percent, 2018 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, all of the adjudicated Drawing & Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for nine of the nine total Drawing & Exhibiting findings, or 100 percent.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	8	2	5	21	N/A
Tactics - No Findings	0	0	3	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	1	8	N/A
Non-Lethal	12	1	10	20	N/A
Less Lethal	1	0	1	5	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	21	3	20	54	N/A

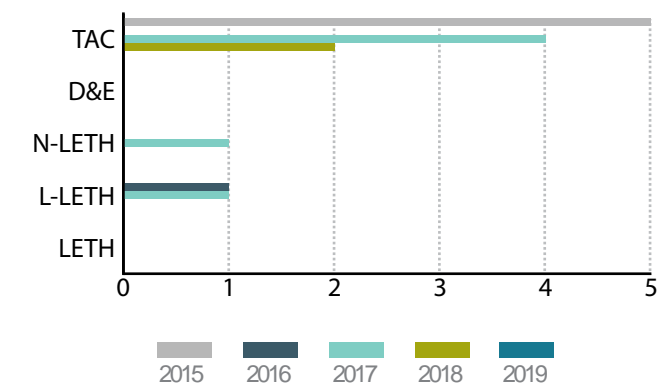
In 2018, 20 of the 20 total ICD Non-Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a nine-percent point increase compared to 91 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Non-Lethal force findings from 2015 through 2017 of 96 percent, 2018 experienced a four-percent point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, a majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 43 of the 44 total Non-Lethal force findings, or 98 percent.

In 2018, five of the five total ICD Less-Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 50-percent point increase compared to 50 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Less-Lethal force findings from 2015 through 2017 of 50 percent, 2018 experienced a 50-percent point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, a majority of adjudicated Less-Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for seven of the nine total Less-Lethal force findings, or 78 percent.

³⁶ The Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner determines the manner of death. As of year-end 2019, the Department was awaiting the completion of three autopsy reports from the Coroner’s office, which include manner of death determinations.

³⁷ Adjudication data for 2019 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2020.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	5	0	4	2	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	1	1	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	5	1	6	2	N/A

In 2018, two of the 23 total ICD Tactics findings, representing nine percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 35-percentage point decrease compared to 44 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2015 through 2017 of 33 percent, 2018 experienced a 24-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, Tactics findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome accounted for 11 of the 50 total Tactics findings, or 22 percent.

In 2018, none of the 20 total ICD Non-Lethal force findings, representing zero percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a nine-percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Non-Lethal force findings from 2015 through 2017 of four percent, 2018 experienced a four-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, Non-Lethal force findings resulting in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome accounted for one of the 44 total Non-Lethal force findings, or two percent.

In 2018, none of the five total ICD Less-Lethal force findings, representing zero percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a 50-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Less-Lethal force findings from 2015 through 2017 of 50 percent, 2018 experienced a 50-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, Less-Lethal force findings resulting in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome accounted for two of the nine total Less-Lethal force findings, or 22 percent.





CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD INCIDENTS

An upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the modified carotid, full carotid, and locked carotid hold (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2019, Department personnel were involved in one Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH) incident, which remained an unchanged total when compared to 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, there were a total of six CRCH incidents, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents. The 2019 count fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 33 percent.

CRCH	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Department Total	1	2	2	1	1

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

The single 2019 CRCH incident resulted from a radio call. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, two of the seven total CRCH incidents, or 29 percent, resulted from radio calls.

Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Radio Call	1	0	0	0	1
Observation	0	1	1	1	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	1	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	0	1	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	1	1

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

No CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau in 2019.

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, two CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic area of Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Central	0	1	1	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	1	2	0	0

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2019, the single CRCH incident occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which remained an unchanged total when compared to 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, two CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 1 incident, or 100 percent.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	0	0	0	1	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	1	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1	0	0	1	1

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

No CRCH incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

No CRCH incidents occurred within the geographal areas of Valley Bureau in 2019.

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, one CRCH incident occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.25 incidents.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	1	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	0	0

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No CRCH incidents occurred outside the Department’s geographic jurisdiction during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2019, the single CRCH incident occurred in June.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	0	1	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	1	1	0
June	0	0	0	0	1
July	0	0	1	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	1	0	0	0
December	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	1	1

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2019, the single CRCH incident occurred on a Tuesday.

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, one CRCH incident occurred on Tuesday, resulting in an annual average of 0.25 incidents.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Monday	0	0	1	0	0
Tuesday	0	0	1	0	1
Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0
Thursday	0	1	0	0	0
Friday	0	0	0	0	0
Saturday	1	0	0	0	0
Sunday	0	1	0	1	0
Total	1	2	2	1	1

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2019, the single CRCH incident occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the time of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Time of Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0600-1759	1	0	1	0	0
1800–0559	0	2	1	1	1
Total	1	2	2	1	1

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC “lethal force” adjudicative findings for their involvement in CRCH incidents.

In 2019, one Department personnel was involved in the single CRCH incident throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per incident. This

represented no change when compared to the same officer per incident average in 2018. Similarly, the 2019 officer to incident average represented no change when compared to the same officer to incident aggregate annual average from 2015 through 2018.

OFFICER – GENDER

The single employee involved in the 2019 CRCH incident was male.

In the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, all seven involved personnel in CRCH incidents were male.

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	2	2	1	1
Total	1	2	2	1	1

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

The single employee involved in the 2019 CRCH incident was White. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, three White officers were involved in CRCH incidents, which accounted for 43 percent of the seven total employees.

Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	1	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	1	1	1	0
White	1	1	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	1	1

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	CRCH Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	49%	49%	0%
White	28%	30%	100%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The single employee involved in the 2019 CRCH incident was within the 11-20 years of service category. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, two of the seven personnel involved in CRCH incidents, or 29 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category.

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 – 5	0	0	0	0	0
6 – 10	1	2	1	1	0
11 – 20	0	0	1	0	1
More than 20	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	1	1

OFFICER – RANK

The single employee involved in the 2019 CRCH incident was at the rank of Police Officer. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, all seven employees involved in CRCH incidents were at the rank of Police Officer.

Rank	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	1	2	2	1	1
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	1	1

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

The single officer involved in the 2019 CRCH incident was assigned to patrol. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of officers involved in CRCH incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for five of the seven total employees, or 71 percent.

Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metro	0	0	0	1	0
Patrol	1	1	2	0	1
Specialized	0	1	0	0	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	1	1

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

The single employee involved in the 2019 CRCH incident was assigned to Southeast Division.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with an employee’s Area/Division and/or Bureau of assignment for CRCH incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	0	0	1	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	1	0	0	0
Harbor	1	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	1	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	1
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	1	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	1	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	1	1

OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019. However, 12 officers sustained injuries during CRCH incidents during the same five-year period. In 2019, no officers sustained injuries during the single CRCH incident throughout the year.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	2	5	3	2	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	3	2	0

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied “lethal” force against during CRCH incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

The single suspect involved in the 2019 CRCH incident was Hispanic. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Hispanic suspects accounted for four of the seven total CRCH suspects, or 57 percent.

Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	1	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	1	1	0	1
White	0	1	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	1	1

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	CRCH Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	43%	0%
Hispanic	49%	40%	100%
White	28%	8%	0%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Unknown	DNA	6%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

SUSPECT – GENDER

All suspects involved in CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019 were male.

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	2	2	1	1
Total	1	2	2	1	1

SUSPECT – AGE

The single suspect involved in the 2019 CRCH incident was within the 24-29 age group. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the age of suspects involved in CRCH incidents.

Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	2	0	0	0
24-29	1	0	0	0	1
30-39	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	0	0	2	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	1	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	1	1

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

The single suspect involved in the 2019 CRCH incident was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. Historically from 2015 through 2019, suspects involved in CRCH incidents who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for two of the seven total suspects, or 29 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	1	0	0	0	1
No	0	2	2	1	0
Total	1	2	2	1	1

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ³⁸

The single suspect involved in the 2019 CRCH incident was homeless. Historically from 2016 through 2019, suspects involved in CRCH incidents who were determined to be homeless accounted for three of the six total suspects, or 50 percent.

Homeless	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	N/A	1	1	1	0
No	N/A	1	1	0	1
Unknown	N/A	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	2	1	1

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

The single suspect involved in the 2019 CRCH incident utilized physical force. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of suspects utilized physical force, accounting for five of the seven suspects, or 71 percent.

Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	0	0	0	1	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	1	1	2	0	1
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	1	1

SUSPECT – INJURIES

No suspects were killed during CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019. However, all seven involved suspects during the same five-year period sustained injuries during the respective incidents.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	1	2	2	1	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	1	1

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ³⁹
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2018, the single Non-Lethal force finding in CRCH incidents was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” findings from 2015 through 2017 of 53 percent, 2018 experienced a 47-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, a majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, representing 9 of the 18 total findings, or 50 percent.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	1	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	2	1	1	N/A
Less Lethal	0	1	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	2	1	0	N/A
Total	1	5	2	1	N/A

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2018, the single Tactics finding was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented no change compared to the same percentage in 2017. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing five of the six total findings, or 83 percent.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	0	2	2	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	1	0	1	1	N/A
Total	1	2	4	2	N/A

In 2018, the single CRCH Lethal force finding was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2015 through 2017 of 40 percent, 2018 experienced a 60-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, Lethal force findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing 3 of the 6 total findings, or 50 percent.

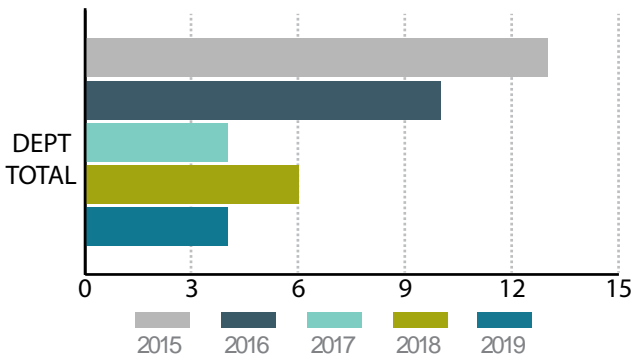
³⁸ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

³⁹ Adjudication data for 2018 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2019.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY INCIDENTS

A use of force incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a law enforcement related injury (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

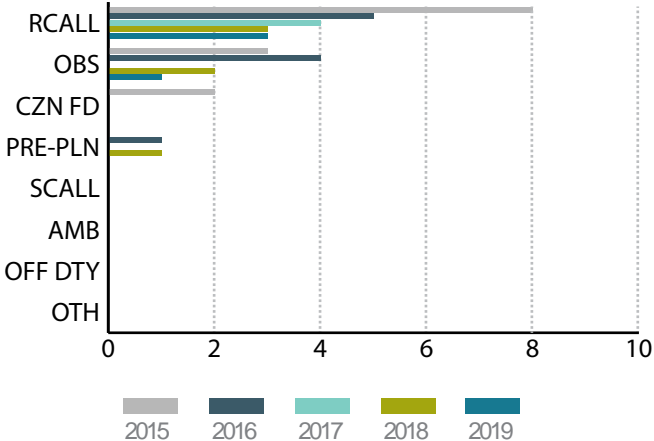
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



LERI	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Department Total	13	10	4	6	4

In 2019, Department personnel were involved in four LERI incidents, a decrease of two incidents, or 33 percent, compared to 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, there were a total of 33 LERI incidents, resulting in an annual average of 8.3 incidents. The 2019 count fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 4.3 incidents, or 52 percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Radio Call	8	5	4	3	3
Observation	3	4	0	2	1
Citizen Flag Down	2	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	1	0	1	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	10	4	6	4

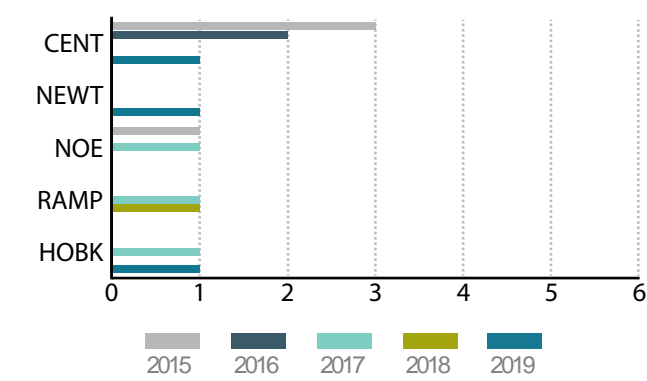
In 2019, three of the four total LERI incidents, representing 75 percent, resulted from radio calls. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent of LERI incidents resulting from radio calls in 2018. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 aggregate percentage of LERI incidents resulting from radio calls of 61 percent, 2019 experienced a 14-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, 23 of the 37 total LERI incidents, or 62 percent, resulted from radio calls.

for an eight-percentage point increase/decrease compared to 33 percent of LERI incidents resulting from an officer's observation in 2018. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 aggregate percentage of LERI incidents resulting from an officer's observation of 27 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, ten of the 37 total LERI incidents, or 27 percent, resulted from enforcement activity based on an officer's observation.

In 2019, one of the four total LERI incidents, representing 25 percent, resulted from enforcement activity based on an officer's observation. This accounted

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

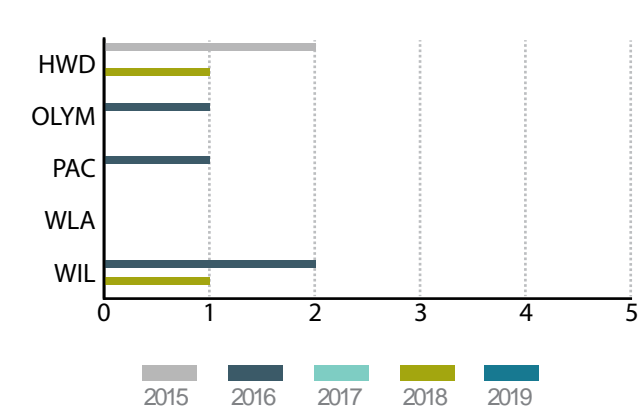


In 2019, three of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents, or 200 percent, compared to 2018. Seventy-five percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department – 4; Central Bureau – 3).

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Central	3	2	0	0	1
Newton	0	0	0	0	1
Northeast	1	0	1	0	0
Rampart	0	0	1	1	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	1	0	1
Total	4	2	3	1	3

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, ten LERI incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 2.5 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 20 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

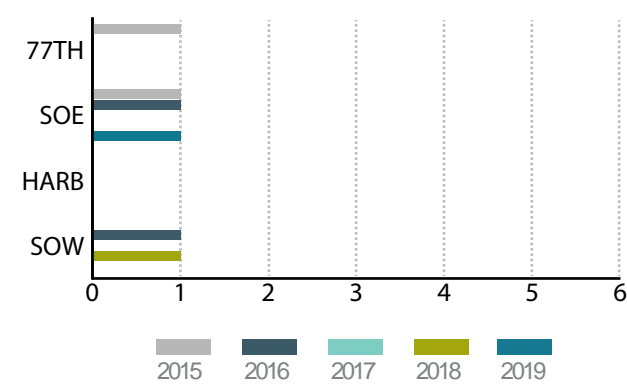


In 2019, none of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau (Department – 4; West Bureau – 0).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, eight LERI incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of two incidents.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hollywood	2	0	0	1	0
Olympic	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific	0	1	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	2	0	1	0
Total	2	4	0	2	0

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

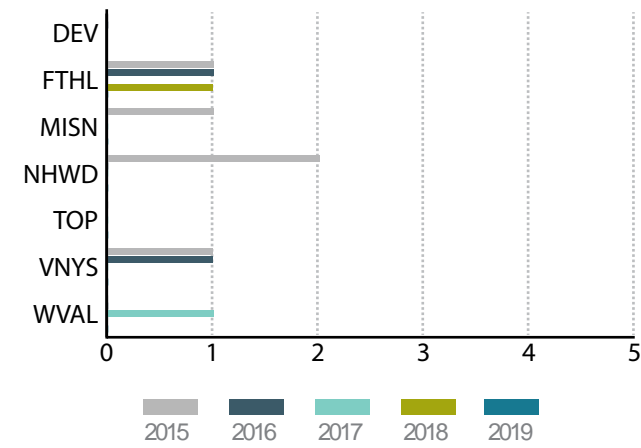


In 2019, one of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau. Twenty-five percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department – 4; South Bureau – 1).

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	1	0	0	0	0
Southeast	1	1	0	0	1
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	1	0	1	0
Total	2	2	0	1	1

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, five LERI incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.3 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2019 was below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 0.3 incidents, or 20 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

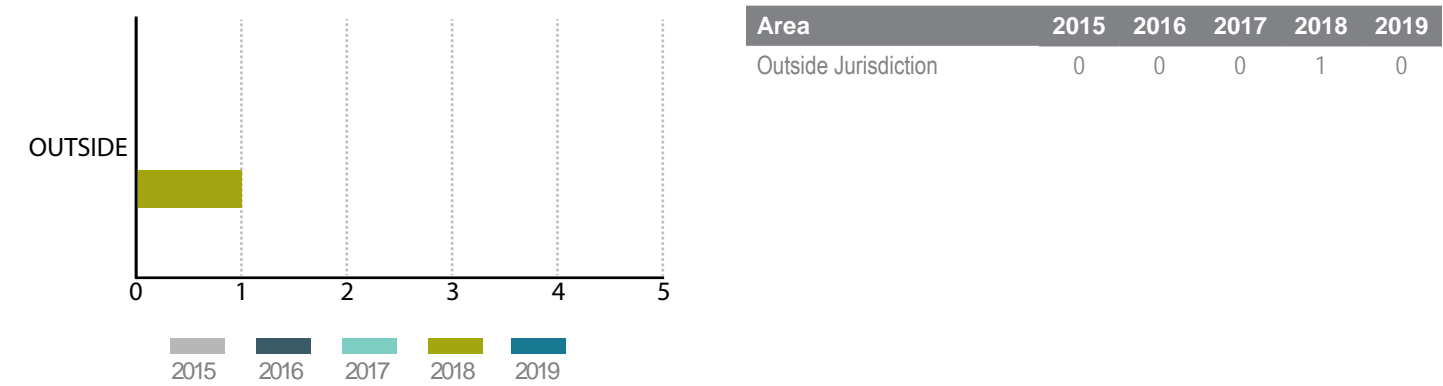


In 2019, none of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau (Department – 4; Valley Bureau – 0).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, nine LERI incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 2.3 incidents.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	1	0	1	0
Mission	1	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	2	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	1	1	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	1	0	0
Total	5	2	1	1	0

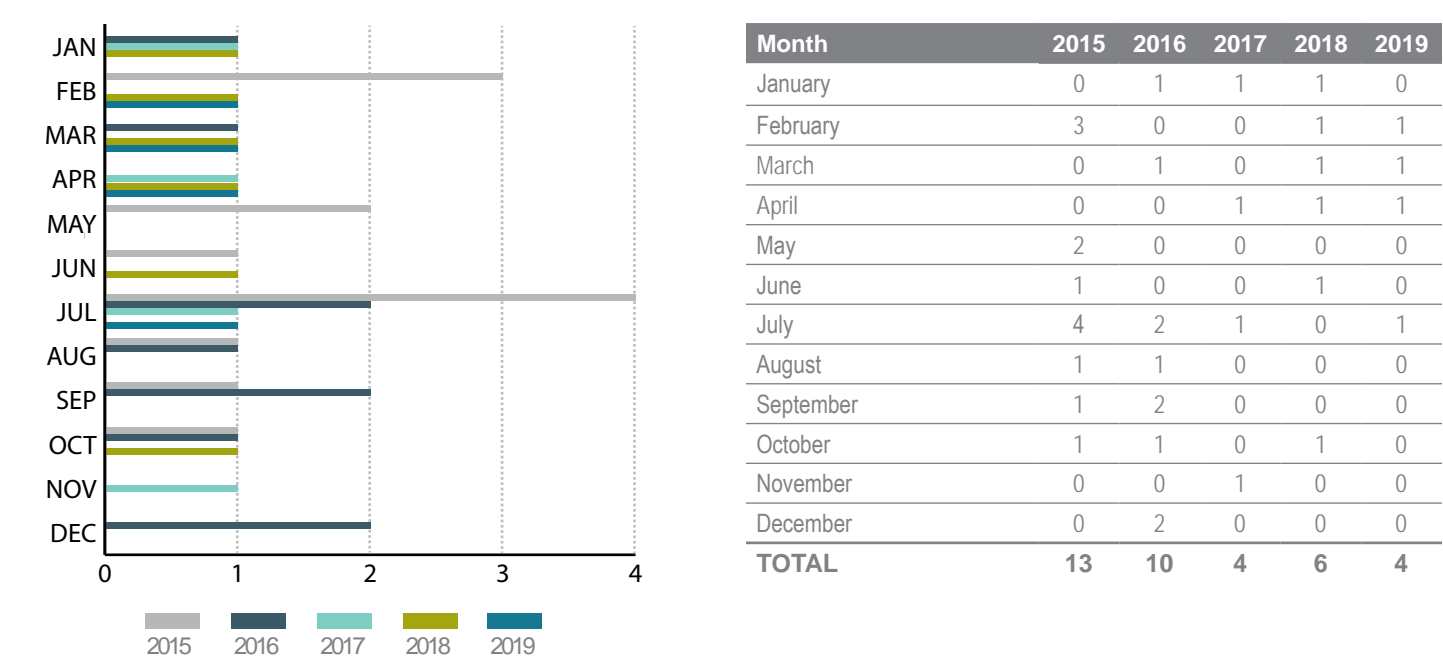
OUTSIDE JURISDICTION



In 2019, none of the Department's LERI incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction (Department – 4; Outside Jurisdiction – 0).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, one LERI incident occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 0.3 incidents.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

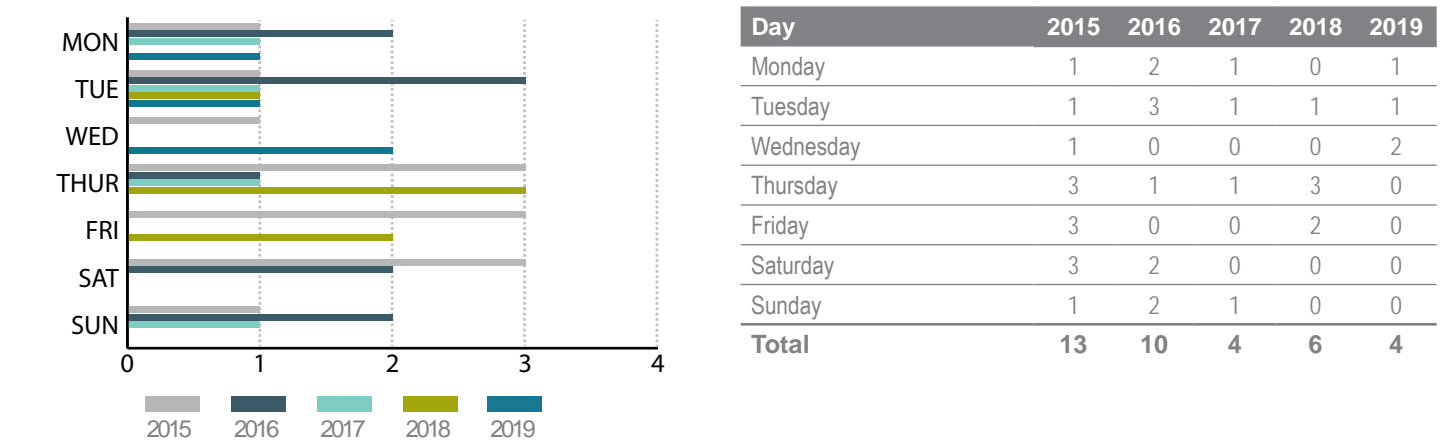


In 2019, each of the four total LERI incidents occurred during the months of February, March, April, and July. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, July represented the month with the most LERI incidents, accounting for eight of the 37 total incidents, or 22 percent. February represented the month with the second most LERI incidents, accounting for five of the 37 total incidents, or 14 percent. November represented the month with the least LERI incidents, accounting for one incident, or three percent.

The LERI incident percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2015 through 2019 was as follows:

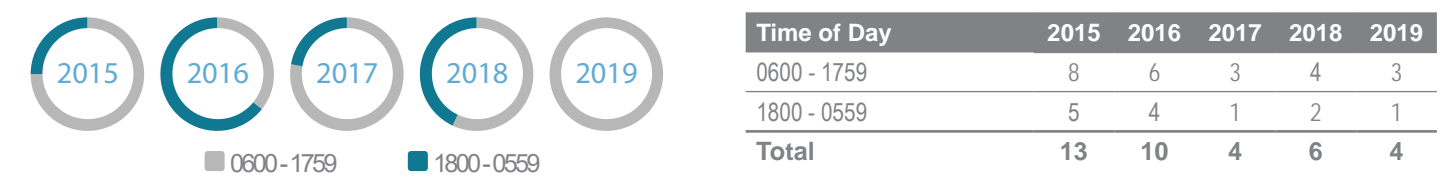
- January – March: 11 incidents, or 30 percent;
- April – June: seven incidents, or 19 percent;
- July – September: 13 incidents, or 35 percent; and,
- October – December: six incidents, or 16 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE



Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no significant statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for LERI incidents

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2019, three of the four LERI incidents occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and one LERI incident occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no significant statistical trend associated with the time of occurrence for LERI incidents.

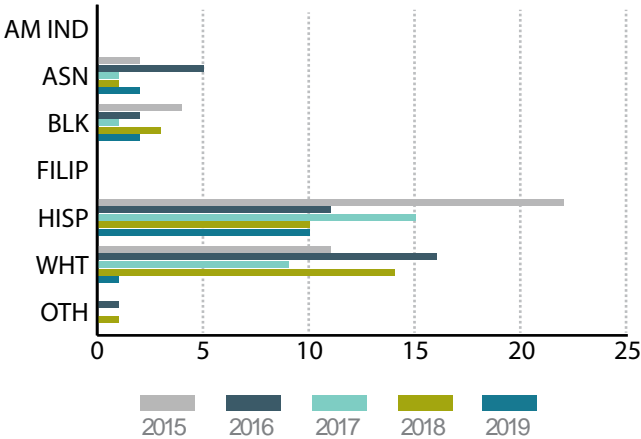
OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC “non-lethal,” “less-lethal,” and “lethal” force adjudicative findings for their involvement in LERI incidents.

In 2019, 15 Department personnel were involved in the four LERI incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 3.8 officers per incident. This accounted for a 21 percent decrease compared to an average of 4.8 officers

per incident in 2018. The 2019 officer to incident average fell below the 2015 through 2018 aggregate annual average of 4.5 by 16 percent.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY



In 2019, ten Hispanic officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 67 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a 32-percentage point increase compared to 34 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in LERI incidents in 2019 was 18-percentage points above the total percentage of Hispanic officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 45 percent, 2019 experienced a 22-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, most of the officers involved in LERI incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 68 of the 144 total employees, or 47 percent.

In 2019, two Black officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a three-percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2018. The percentage of Black officers involved in LERI incidents in 2019 was three-percentage points above total percentage of Black officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2015 through 2018 of eight percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Black officers involved in LERI incidents accounted for 12 of the 144 total employees, or eight percent.

In 2019, two Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a ten-percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2018. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in LERI incidents in 2019 was five-percentage points above the total percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from

Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	5	1	1	2
Black	4	2	1	3	2
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	22	11	15	10	10
White	11	16	9	14	1
Other	0	1	0	1	0
Total	39	35	26	29	15

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	LERI Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	13%
Black	9%	10%	13%
Hispanic	49%	49%	67%
White	28%	30%	7%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

2015 through 2018 of seven percent, 2019 experienced a six-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in LERI incidents accounted for 11 of the 144 total employees, or eight percent.

In 2019, one White officer was involved in a LERI incident, which represented seven percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a 41-percentage point decrease compared to 48 percent in 2018. The percentage of White officers involved in LERI incidents in 2019 was 23-percentage points below the total percentage of White officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 39 percent, 2019 experienced a 32-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, White officers involved in LERI incidents accounted for 51 of the 144 total employees, or 35 percent.

OFFICER – GENDER

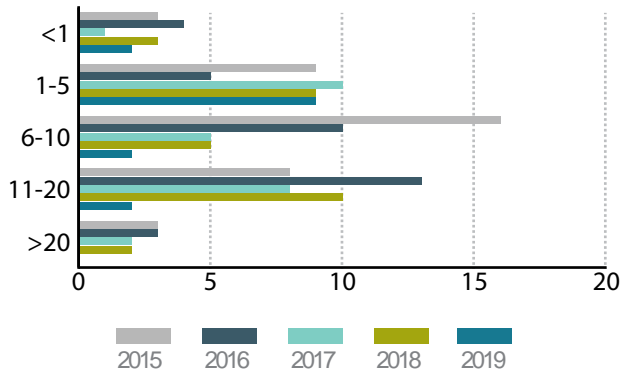


Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	1	2	5	2	1
Male	38	33	21	27	14
Total	39	35	26	29	15

In 2019, 14 male officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 93 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for no change compared to 93 percent in 2018. The percentage of male officers involved in LERI incidents in 2019 was 11-percentage points above the total percentage of male officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 92 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of officers involved in LERI incidents were male, accounting for 133 of the 144 total employees, or 92 percent.

In 2019, one female officer was involved in a LERI incident, which represented seven percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for no change compared to seven percent in 2018. The percentage of female officers involved in LERI incidents in 2019 was 11-percentage points below the total percentage of female officers in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2015 through 2018 of eight percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, females accounted for 11 of the 144 total involved employees, or eight percent.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



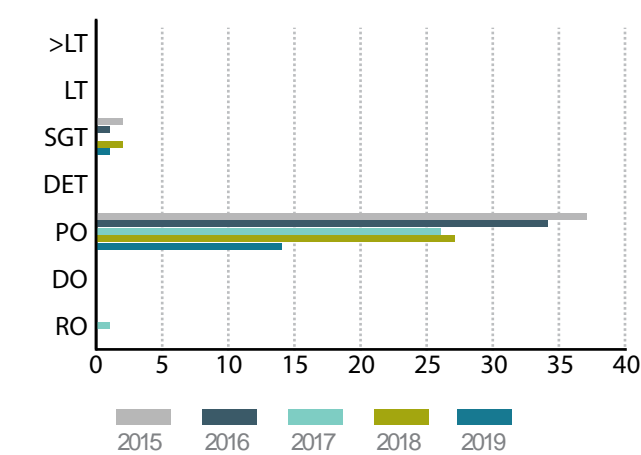
Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Less than 1	3	4	1	3	2
1 - 5	9	5	10	9	9
6 - 10	16	10	5	5	2
11 - 20	8	13	8	10	2
More than 20	3	3	2	2	0
Total	39	35	26	29	15

In 2019, nine of the 15 involved employees in LERI incidents, or 60 percent, were within the 1-5 years of service category. This accounted for a 29-percentage point increase compared to 31 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel within the 1-5 years of service category from 2015 through 2018 of 26 percent, 2019 experienced a 34-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, 42 of the 144 total employees involved in LERI incidents, or 29 percent, were within the 1-5 years of service category.

In 2019, the remaining six employees, or 40 percent, were evenly distributed among the following categories: Less than one year of service, 6-10 years

of service, and 11-20 years of service. The less than one year of service category experienced a three-percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2018. The 6-10 years of service category experienced a four-percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2018. The 11-20 years of service experienced 21-percentage point decrease when compared to 34 percent in 2018.

OFFICER – RANK

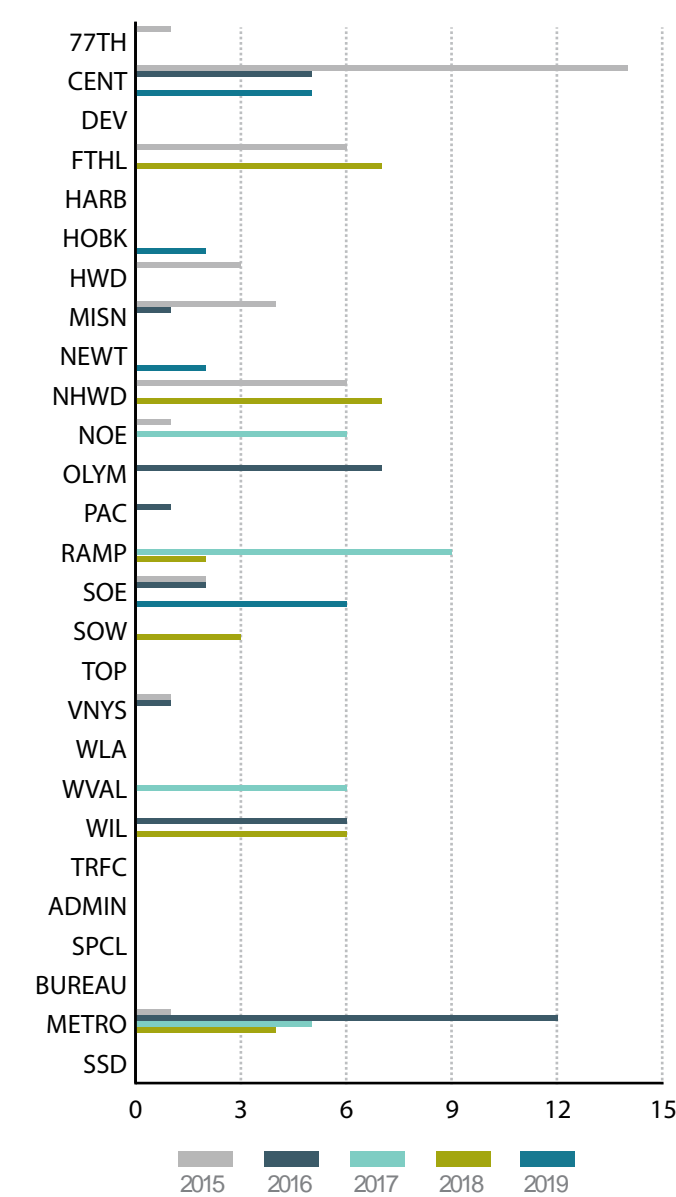


In 2019, 14 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 93 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for no change compared to 93 percent in 2018. The percentage of Police Officers involved in LERI incidents in 2019 was 24-percentage points above the total percentage of personnel with the rank of Police Officer in the Department. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2015 through 2018 of 96 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of personnel involved in LERI incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 138 of the 144 total employees, or 96 percent.

One employee involved in a 2019 LERI incident, representing seven percent of the 15 total involved personnel, was at the rank of Sergeant.

Rank	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	2	1	0	2	1
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	37	34	26	27	14
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	35	26	29	15

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



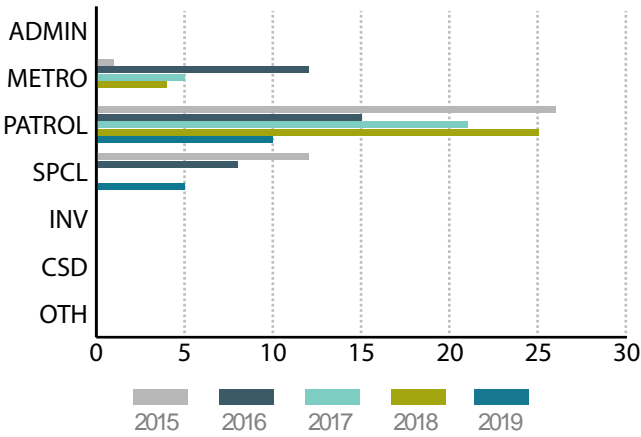
Division/Area/Bureau	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	1	0	0	0	0
Central	14	5	0	0	5
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	6	0	0	7	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	2
Hollywood	3	0	0	0	0
Mission	4	1	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	2
North Hollywood	6	0	0	7	0
Northeast	1	0	6	0	0
Olympic	0	7	0	0	0
Pacific	0	1	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	9	2	0
Southeast	2	2	0	0	6
Southwest	0	0	0	3	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	1	1	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	6	0	0
Wilshire	0	6	0	6	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	12	5	4	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	35	26	29	15

One 2019 LERI incident that occurred in Southeast Division accounted for the involvement of six personnel assigned to Southeast Division. From 2015 through 2018, four personnel assigned to Southeast Division were involved in LERI incidents, which represented three percent of the 129 total involved employees in all LERI incidents during the same four-year period.

One 2019 LERI incident that occurred in Central Division accounted for the involvement of five personnel assigned to Central Division. From 2015 through 2018, 19 personnel assigned to Central Division were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 129 total involved employees in all LERI incidents during the same four-year period.

In 2019, Hollenbeck and Newton Divisions each had two personnel, or 13 percent, that were involved in LERI incidents.

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

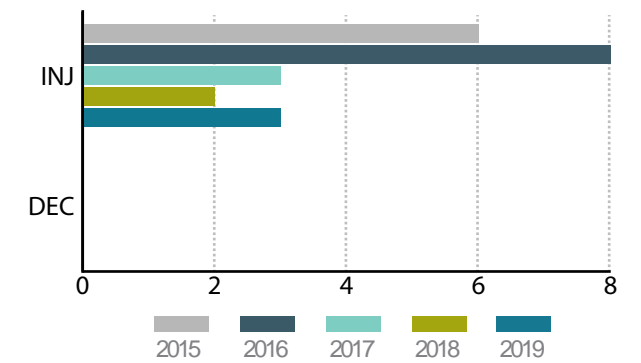


In 2019, ten personnel involved in LERI incidents were assigned to patrol, which represented 67 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a 19-percentage point decrease compared to 86 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2015 through 2018 of 67 percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of officers involved in LERI incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 97 of the 144 total employees, or 67 percent.

Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	12	5	4	0
Patrol	26	15	21	25	10
Specialized	12	8	0	0	5
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	35	26	29	15

In 2019, five personnel involved in LERI incidents were in specialized assignments, which represented 33 percent of the 15 total employees. This accounted for a 33-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel in specialized assignments from 2015 through 2018 of 16 percent, 2019 experienced a 17-percentage point increase.

OFFICER – INJURIES



No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from LERI incidents during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019. However, 22 officers sustained injuries during LERI incidents during the same five-year period.

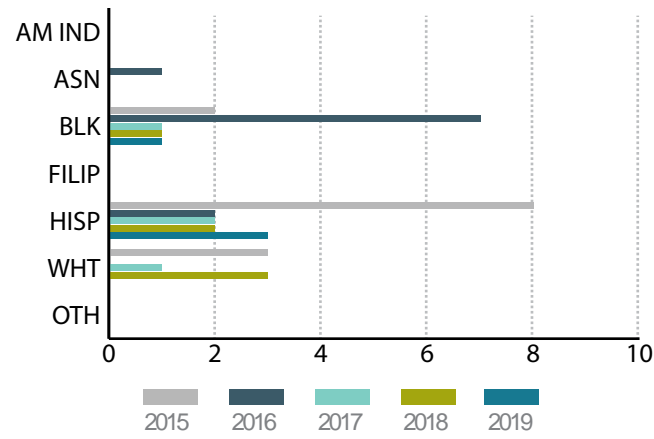
Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	6	8	3	2	3
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	3	2	3

In 2019, three officers sustained injuries during the four LERI incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 50 percent increase compared to two injured officers in 2018. Additionally, when compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 4.8 injured officers, 2019 was 1.8 officers, or 38 percent, below the four-year annual average.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during LERI incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	0
Black	2	7	1	1	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	8	2	2	2	3
White	3	0	1	3	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	10	4	6	4

In 2019, three Hispanic suspects were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 75 percent of the four total suspects. This accounted for a 42-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2019 was 26-percentage points above the total percentage of the City's Hispanic population. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2019 was 35-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 42 percent, 2019 experienced a 33-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in LERI incidents with 17 of the 37 total suspects, or 46 percent.

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	LERII Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	43%	25%
Hispanic	49%	40%	75%
White	28%	8%	0%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Unknown	DNA	6%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In 2019, one Black suspect was involved in a LERI incident, which represented 25 percent of the four total suspects. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2018. The percentage of Black suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2019 was 16-percentage points above the total percentage of the City's Black population. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2019 was 18-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 33 percent, 2019 experienced an eight-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the Black category accounted for 12 of the 37 total suspects involved in LERI incidents, or 32 percent.

White suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 21 percent, 2019 experienced a 21-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the White category accounted for seven of the 37 total suspects involved in LERI incidents, or 19 percent.

In 2019, no White suspects were involved in LERI incidents. This accounted for a 50-percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2018. The percentage of White suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2019 was 28-percentage point below the total percentage of the City's White population. Additionally, the percentage of White suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2019 was eight-percentage points below the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved

SUSPECT – GENDER

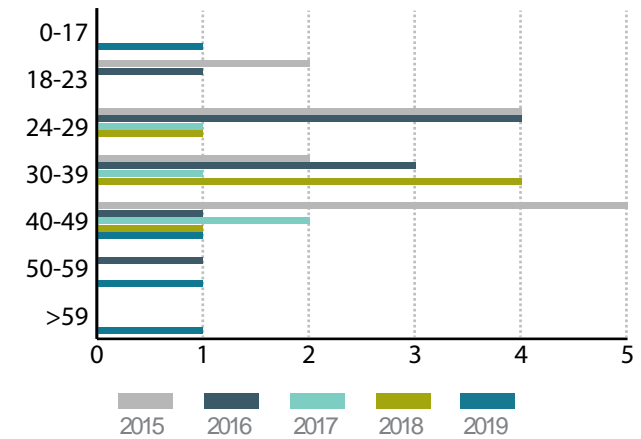


In 2019, all four suspects involved in LERI incidents were male. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 83 percent in 2018. During the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, males accounted for 35 of the 37 total LERI suspects, or 95 percent

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	1	0	0	1	0
Male	12	10	4	5	4
Total	13	10	4	6	4

In 2019, none of the four total suspects involved in LERI incidents were female. This accounted for a 17-percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2018. During the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, females accounted for two of the 37 total LERI suspects, or five percent.

SUSPECT – AGE



In 2019, one suspect involved in LERI incidents, which represented 25 percent of the four total suspects, was in the 0-17 age range. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 0-17 age range from 2015 through 2018 of zero percent, 2019 experienced a 25-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 0-17 age range accounted for one of the 37 total LERI suspects, or three percent.

Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0-17	0	0	0	0	1
18-23	2	1	0	0	0
24-29	4	4	1	1	0
30-39	2	3	1	4	0
40-49	5	1	2	1	1
50-59	0	1	0	0	1
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	1
Total	13	10	4	6	4

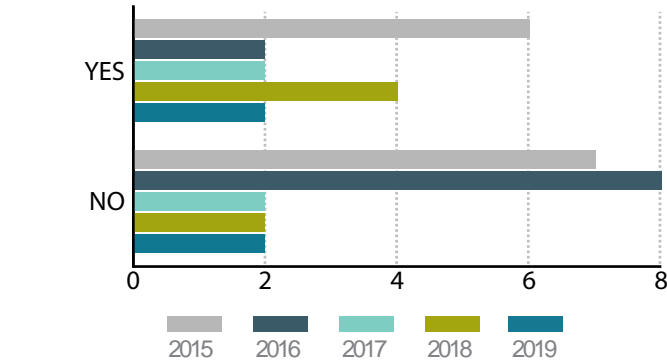
2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 50-59 age range from 2015 through 2018 of three percent, 2019 experienced a 22-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 50-59 age range accounted for two of the 37 total LERI suspects, or five percent.

In 2019, one suspect involved in LERI incidents, which represented 25 percent of the four total suspects, was in the 40-49 age range. This accounted for an eight-percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 40-49 age range from 2015 through 2018 of 27 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 40-49 age range accounted for ten of the 37 total LERI suspects, or 27 percent.

In 2019, one suspect involved in LERI incidents, which represented 25 percent of the four total suspects, was in the 50-59 age range. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in

In 2019, one suspect involved in LERI incidents, which represented 25 percent of the four total suspects, was in the 60 and above age range. This accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 60 and above age range from 2015 through 2018 of zero percent, 2019 experienced a 25-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 60 and above age range accounted for one of the 37 total LERI suspects, or three percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

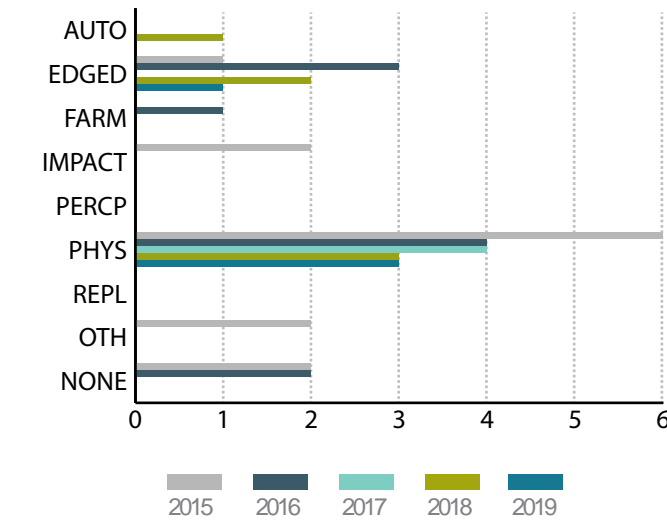


In 2019, two of the four total suspects, or 50 percent, involved in LERI incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 33-percentage point decrease compared to 83 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2015 through 2018 of 45 percent, 2019 experienced an

Per. Mental Illness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	6	2	2	5	2
No	7	8	2	1	2
Total	13	10	4	6	4

five-percentage point increase. Historically from 2015 through 2019, LERI suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 17 of the 37 total suspects, or 46 percent.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

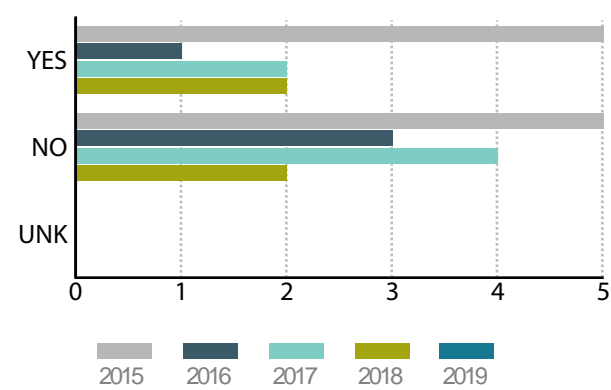


In 2019, three of the four suspects, representing 75 percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized physical force against officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a 25-percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which physical force was utilized during LERI incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 52 percent, 2019 experienced a 23-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the physical force category accounted for 20 of the 37 total suspect weapon/force types utilized during LERI incidents, or 54 percent.

Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Automobile	0	0	0	1	0
Edged Weapon	1	3	0	2	1
Firearm	0	1	0	0	0
Impact Device	2	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	6	4	4	3	3
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	0	0	0	0
None	2	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	13	10	4	6	4

compared to 33 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which edged weapons were utilized during LERI incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 18 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the edged weapon category accounted for seven of the 37 total suspect weapon/force types utilized during LERI incidents, or 19 percent.

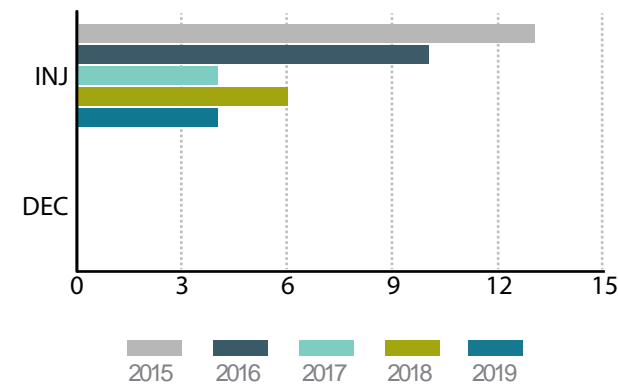
SUSPECT – HOMELESS ⁴⁰



Homeless	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	N/A	5	1	2	2
No	N/A	5	3	4	2
Unknown	N/A	0	0	0	0
Total	0	10	4	6	4

In 2019, two of the four total suspects, or 50 percent, involved in LERI incidents were homeless. This accounted for a 17-percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2018. From 2016 through 2019, homeless suspects involved in LERI incidents accounted for ten of the 24 total suspects, representing 42 percent.

SUSPECT - INJURIES



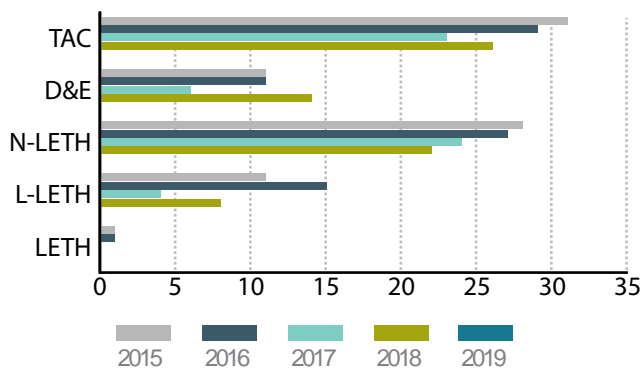
Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	13	10	4	6	4
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	10	4	6	4

As the category indicates, LERI incidents are those wherein suspects sustain injuries as a result of Department action. Thus, suspects who died from injuries sustained by force used by Department personnel are included in the ICD section.

In 2019, four suspects sustained injuries during the four LERI incidents throughout the year. The number of involved suspects in 2019 decreased by two individuals, or 33 percent, when compared to 2018. Additionally, the 2019 count fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 8.3 suspects by 4.3 individuals, or 52 percent.

⁴⁰ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ⁴¹
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	31	29	23	26	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	11	11	6	14	N/A
Non-Lethal	28	27	24	22	N/A
Less Lethal	11	15	4	8	N/A
Lethal	1	1	0	0	N/A
Total	82	83	57	70	N/A

In 2018, 26 of the 29 total LERI incident Tactics findings, representing 90 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 88 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” Tactics findings from 2015 through 2017 of 83 percent, 2018 experienced a seven-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, the majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, accounting for 109 of the 129 total Tactics findings, or 84 percent.

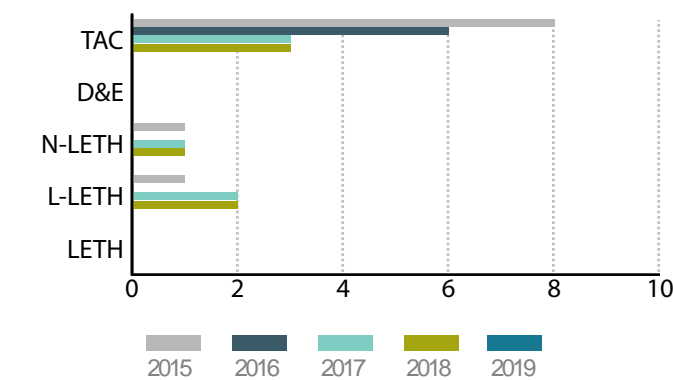
2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Less-Lethal force findings from 2015 through 2017 of 91 percent, 2018 experienced an 11-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, the majority of adjudicated Less-Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 38 of the 43 total findings, or 88 percent.

In 2018, 22 of the 23 total LERI incident Non-Lethal force findings, representing 96 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for no change compared to 96 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” Non-Lethal force findings from 2015 through 2017 of 98 percent, 2018 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, the majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for 101 of the 104 total findings, or 97 percent.

In 2018, eight of the ten total LERI incident Less-Lethal force findings, representing 80 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 13-percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in

⁴¹ Adjudication data for 2019 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2020.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



In 2018, three of the 29 total LERI incident Tactics findings, representing ten percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a two-percentage point decrease compared to 12 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2015 through 2017 of 17 percent, 2018 experienced a seven-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, 20 of the 129 total Tactics findings, accounting for 16 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2018, one of the 23 total LERI incident Non-Lethal force findings, representing four percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for no change compared to four percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Non-Lethal force findings from 2015 through 2017 of two percent, 2018 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	8	6	3	3	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	0	1	1	N/A
Less Lethal	1	0	2	2	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	10	6	6	6	N/A

through 2018, three of the 104 total Non-Lethal force findings, representing three percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

In 2018, two of the ten total LERI incident Less-Lethal force findings, representing 20 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a 13-percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Less-Lethal force findings from 2015 through 2017 of nine percent, 2018 experienced an 11-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, five of the 43 total Less-Lethal force findings, representing 12 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.



HEAD STRIKE INCIDENTS

An intentional head strike with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization, or death (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2019, Department personnel were involved in one Head Strike incident, a decrease of one incident as compared to 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, there were a total of four Head Strike incidents, resulting in an annual average of one incident per year. The 2019 count remained unchanged when compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average.

Head Strike	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Department Total	1	0	1	2	1

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

The single 2019 Head Strike incident resulted from a radio call. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 aggregate percentage of Head Strike incidents resulting from radio calls of 50 percent, 2019 experienced a 50-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, three of the five total Head Strike incidents, or 60 percent, resulted from radio calls.

Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Radio Call	0	0	1	1	1
Observation	1	0	0	0	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	1	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	2	1

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau in 2019. Historically from 2015 through 2019, one of the five total Head Strike incidents, or 20 percent, occurred in Central Bureau.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	1	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau in 2019. Historically from 2015 through 2019, one of the five total Head Strike incidents, or 20 percent, occurred in South Bureau.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	0	0	1	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	0	0

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

The single 2019 Head Strike incident occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau. No Head Strike incidents occurred in West Bureau during the four-year period from 2015 through 2018. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, one of the five total Head Strike incidents, or 20 percent, occurred in West Bureau.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	0	1

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau in 2019. Historically from 2015 through 2019, one of the five total Head Strike incidents, or 20 percent, occurred in Valley Bureau.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	1	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	0

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No Head Strike incidents occurred outside of the Department’s geographic jurisdiction in 2019. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, one of the five total Head Strike incidents, or 20 percent, occurred outside of the Department’s geographic jurisdiction.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	1	0

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2019, the single Head Strike incident occurred during the month of August. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for Head Strike incidents.

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	0	0	1	1	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	1	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	1
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	1	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	2	1

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2019, the single Head Strike incident occurred on a Monday. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for Head Strike incidents.

Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Monday	0	0	0	0	1
Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0
Wednesday	0	0	0	1	0
Thursday	1	0	0	1	0
Friday	0	0	1	0	0
Saturday	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	2	1

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2019, the single Head Strike incident occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.

The time distribution for the five Head Strike incidents from 2015 through 2019 was as follows:

Time of Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0600 - 1759	0	0	0	1	1
1800 - 0559	1	0	1	1	0
Total	1	0	1	2	1

- 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.: two incidents, or 40 percent; and,
- 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.: three incidents, or 60 percent.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC “lethal” force adjudicative findings for their involvement in Head Strike incidents.

In 2019, one Department personnel was involved in the single Head Strike incident. The 2019 officer to incident average represented no change when compared to the same officer to incident aggregate annual average from 2015 through 2018.

OFFICER – GENDER

The single employee involved in the 2019 Head Strike incident was male. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of officers involved in Head Strike incidents were male, accounting for four of the five total employees, or 80 percent.

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	0	0	0	1	0
Male	1	0	1	1	1
Total	1	0	1	2	1

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

The single employee involved in the 2019 Head Strike incident was Black. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, one of the five total employees, or 20 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were Black.

Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	1	0	0
White	1	0	0	2	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	2	1

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	Head Strike Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	100%
Hispanic	49%	49%	0%
White	28%	30%	0%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The single employee involved in the 2019 Head Strike incident was within the 6-10 years of service category. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, three of the five total employees, or 60 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were within the 11 to 20 years of service category.

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	0	0	1	0	0
6 - 10	0	0	0	0	1
11 - 20	1	0	0	2	0
More than 20	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	1	2	1

OFFICER – RANK

The single employee involved in the 2019 Head Strike incident was at the rank of Police Officer. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, all five employees involved in Head Strike incidents were at the rank of Police Officer.

Rank	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	1	0	1	2	1
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	2	1

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2019, the single employee involved in the Head Strike incident was assigned to Wilshire Division. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with an employee's Area/Division and/or Bureau of assignment for Head Strike incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	0	0	1	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	1	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	1	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	1
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	1	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	2	1

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2019, the single employee involved in a Head Strike incident was assigned to patrol. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of officers involved in Head Strike incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for three of the five total employees, or 60 percent.

Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Patrol	0	0	1	1	1
Specialized	1	0	0	0	0
Investigative	0	0	0	1	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	2	1

OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2019, the single employee involved in a Head Strike incident sustained injuries. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, four of the five total employees, representing 80 percent, sustained injuries during Head Strike incidents.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	0	0	1	2	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	2	1

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during Head Strike incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

The single suspect involved in the 2019 Head Strike incident was Black. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Black suspects have not been involved in Head Strike incidents.

Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	0	1	1	0
White	0	0	0	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	2	1

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	Head Strike Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	43%	100%
Hispanic	49%	40%	0%
White	28%	8%	0%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Unknown	DNA	6%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

SUSPECT – GENDER

The single suspect involved in the 2019 Head Strike incident was male. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, all suspects involved in Head Strike incidents were male.

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	0	1	2	1
Total	1	0	1	2	1

SUSPECT – AGE

The single suspect involved in the 2019 Head Strike incident was in the 50-59 age category. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with a suspect's age for Head Strike incidents.

Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	0	0
24-29	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	1	0	0	1	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	1
60 and Above	0	0	1	1	0
Total	1	0	1	2	1

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

The single suspect involved in the 2019 Head Strike incident was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or mental health crisis. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, one of the five total suspects, or 20 percent, was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or mental health crisis.

Per. Mental Illness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	0	0	0	1	0
No	1	0	1	1	1
Total	1	0	1	2	1

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ⁴²

The single suspect involved in the 2019 Head Strike incident was homeless. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, one of the four total suspects, or 25 percent, was homeless.

Homeless	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	N/A	0	0	0	1
No	N/A	0	1	2	0
Unknown	N/A	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	2	1

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

The single suspect involved in the 2019 Head Strike incident utilized an impact device against officers during the incident. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, one suspect involved in Head Strike incidents has utilized an impact device, accounting for one of the five total incidents, or 20 percent.

Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	1	0
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	1
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	0	1	1	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	2	1

SUSPECT - INJURIES

In 2019, the single suspect involved in the 2019 Head Strike incident sustained injuries.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	1	0	1	2	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	2	1

⁴² The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ⁴³
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2018, one Head Strike Tactics finding was adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” Historically, from 2015 through 2018, Tactics findings resulting in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome accounted for two of the four total Tactics findings, or 50 percent.

In 2018, two Head Strike Non-Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” Historically, from 2015 through 2018, all four Non-Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).”

In 2018, the only Head Strike Less-Lethal force finding was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” Historically, from 2015 through 2018, two Less-Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).”

In 2018, two Head Strike Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” Historically, from 2015 through 2018, a majority of the adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, accounting for three of the four total Lethal force findings, or 75 percent.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	0	0	1	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	1	0	1	2	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	0	1	2	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	1	1	N/A
Lethal	0	0	1	2	N/A
Total	2	0	5	8	N/A

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2018, one Head Strike Tactics finding was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy.” Historically, from 2015 through 2018, Tactics findings resulting in an “Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy” outcome accounted for two of the four total Tactics findings, or 50 percent.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	1	0	0	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A
Total	2	0	0	1	N/A

K-9 CONTACT INCIDENTS

An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required. Under Department policy, a canine contact is not a use of force but has been included in this category to satisfy the provisions of the Consent Decree (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05)

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2019, Department personnel were involved in one K-9 Contact incident, which remained unchanged compared to the 2018 total. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, there were a total of 13 K-9 Contact incidents, resulting in an annual average of 3.25 incidents. The 2019 count fell below the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 2.25 incidents, or 69 percent.

K-9 Contact	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Department Total	4	4	4	1	1

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

The single 2019 K-9 Contact incident resulted from a radio call. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, three of the 14 total K-9 Contact incidents, or 21 percent, resulted from radio calls.

Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Radio Call	0	2	0	0	1
Observation	3	2	4	1	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	1	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	4	1	1

⁴³ Adjudication data for 2018 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2019.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

No K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau in 2019.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	1	1	2	0	0
Total	1	1	2	0	0

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

No K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau in 2019.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	0	0	1	1	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	1	0

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2019, the Department's only K-9 Contact incident occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was the first incident since 2016. One hundred percent of the Department's K-9 Contact incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - one; West Bureau - one).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, three K-9 Contact incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.75 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2019 was 0.25 incidents above the 2015 through 2018 annual average.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hollywood	0	1	0	0	0
Olympic	1	1	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	1
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	0	0	1

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

No K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau in 2019.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	0	1	0	0

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No K-9 Contact incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction in 2019.

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Outside Jurisdiction	0	1	0	0	0

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for K-9 Contact incidents.

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	0	0	1	0	0
February	0	0	0	1	0
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	3	0	0	0	0
June	1	0	1	0	0
July	0	0	1	0	0
August	0	1	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	1	0	1
November	0	3	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	4	1	1

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for K-9 Contact incidents.

Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Monday	1	0	0	0	1
Tuesday	0	1	1	0	0
Wednesday	0	2	1	0	0
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	3	0	0	0	0
Saturday	0	1	2	0	0
Sunday	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	4	4	1	1

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2019, the single K-9 Contact incident occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the time of occurrence for K-9 Contact incidents as 50 percent occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m. and 50 percent occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0600 - 1759	1	3	2	0	1
1800 - 0559	3	1	2	1	0
Total	4	4	4	1	1

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending BOPC K-9 Contact deployment and force adjudicative findings for their involvement in K-9 Contact incidents.

In 2019, one Department employee was involved in a K-9 Contact incident throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per incident. This represented no change when compared to the same officer per incident

average in 2018. Similarly, the 2019 officer to incident average represented no change when compared to the same officer to incident aggregate annual average from 2015 through 2018.

OFFICER – GENDER

The officer involved in the 2019 K-9 Contact incident was male. Similarly, from 2015 through 2019, all personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were male.

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	4	4	4	1	1
Total	4	4	4	1	1

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2019, one White officer was involved in a K-9 Contact incident, which represented 100 percent of the total employees. This accounted for no change compared to 100 percent in 2018. The percentage of White officers involved in K-9 incidents in 2019 was 70 percentage points above the Department's overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 69 percent, 2018 experienced a 31 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, White officers involved in K-9 Contact incidents accounted for ten of the 14 total personnel, or 71 percent.

Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	1	0	0
White	1	4	3	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	4	1	1

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	K-9 Contact Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	49%	49%	0%
White	28%	30%	100%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The only officer involved in a 2019 K-9 Contact incident had more than 20 years of service.

Historically, from 2015 through 2019, six of the 14 personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents, or 43 percent, had this same years of service classification. The remaining eight officers, or 57 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category.

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	0	0	0	0	0
6 - 10	0	0	0	0	0
11 - 20	3	2	3	0	0
More than 20	1	2	1	1	1
Total	4	4	4	1	1

OFFICER – RANK

The only officer involved in a 2019 K-9 Contact incident was at the rank of Police Officer. Similarly, from 2015 through 2019, all personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were of this same rank classification.

Rank	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	4	4	4	1	1
Total	4	4	4	1	1

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2019, the only officer involved in a K-9 Contact was assigned to Metropolitan Division. From 2015 through 2019, all of the employees involved in K-9 Contact incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Division/Area/Bureau	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	4	4	1	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	4	1	1

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2019, the only officer involved in a K-9 Contact was assigned to Metropolitan Division. From 2015 through 2019, all of the employees involved in K-9 Contact incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	4	4	4	1	1
Patrol	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized	0	0	0	0	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	4	1	1

OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2019, no officers sustained injuries during the one K-9 Contact incident. No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from K-9 Contact incidents during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019. However, two officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	2	0	0	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	0

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during K-9 Contact incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

In 2019, one Hispanic suspect was involved in a K-9 Contact incident, which represented 100 percent of the total suspects. This accounted for a 100 percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents in 2019 was 51 percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic population total. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents in 2019 was 60 percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 64 percent, 2019 experienced a 36 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in K-9 Contact incidents with ten of the 14 total suspects, or 71 percent.

Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	1	0	1	1	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	2	4	3	0	1
White	1	0	0	0	0
DNA	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	4	1	1

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	K-9 Contact Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	0%
Black	9%	43%	0%
Hispanic	49%	40%	100%
White	28%	8%	0%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Unknown	DNA	6%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

SUSPECT – GENDER

The only suspect involved in a 2019 K-9 Contact incident was male. Similarly, from 2015 through 2019, all 14 suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents were male.

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	4	4	4	1	1
Total	4	4	4	1	1

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2019, the only suspect involved in a K-9 Contact incident was in the 30-39 age group. This specific age group represented no change when compared to 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2015 through 2018 of 23 percent, 2019 experienced a 77 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 30-39 age group accounted for four of the 14 total suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents, or 29 percent.

Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0-17	1	0	0	0	0
18-23	2	0	1	0	0
24-29	0	2	2	0	0
30-39	0	2	0	1	1
40-49	1	0	1	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	4	1	1

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

The only suspect involved in a 2019 K-9 Contact incident was determined not to suffer from perceived mental illnesses and/or mental health crises.

Per. Mental Illness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	0	0	0	0	0
No	4	4	4	1	1
Total	4	4	4	1	1

SUSPECT – HOMELESS ⁴⁴

The only suspect involved in a 2019 K-9 Contact incident was determined not to be homeless. Historically, from 2016 through 2019, four of the ten total suspects, or 40 percent, involved in K-9 Contact incidents were determined to be homeless.

Homeless	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	N/A	2	1	1	0
No	N/A	2	3	0	1
Total	0	4	4	1	1

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

The only suspect involved in a 2019 K-9 Contact incident was unarmed. This specific weapon/force type category remained unchanged when compared to 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of suspects who were unarmed during K-9 Contact incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 54 percent, 2019 experienced a 46 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, suspects who were unarmed during K-9 Contact incidents accounted for eight of the 14 total suspect weapon/force types, or 57 percent.

Weapon Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	1	0	0	0
Firearm	1	0	0	0	0
Impact Device	0	0	1	0	0
Perception	3	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	0	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	3	3	1	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	4	1	1

SUSPECT - INJURIES

The only suspect involved in a 2019 K-9 Contact incident sustained an injury.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Injured	4	4	4	1	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	4	1	1

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ⁴⁵
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

The only K-9 Contact incidents in 2018 received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative K-9 deployment findings.

The only K-9 Contact incidents in 2018 received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative K-9 contact findings.

The only K-9 Contact incidents in 2018 received “consistent with established criteria” adjudicative post contact procedure findings.

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	0	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Deployment	4	4	4	1	N/A
K-9 Contact	4	4	3	1	N/A
K-9 Post Contact Procedures	4	4	4	1	N/A
Total	12	12	11	3	N/A

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2018, there were no K-9 Contact incidents determined not to be “consistent with established criteria.” Historically, from 2015 through 2018, only one K-9 contact finding was determined not to be “consistent with established criteria.”

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	0	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Deployment	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Contact	0	0	1	0	N/A
K-9 Post Contact Procedures	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	0	0	1	0	N/A

⁴⁴ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has since implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

⁴⁵ Adjudication data for 2018 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2019.

CHIEF OF POLICE (COP) DIRECTED

The Chief of Police has the authority to redirect or reclassify a non-categorical use of force investigation to a categorical use of force investigation based on details of the incident and his discretion. The Los Angeles Police Department titles the reclassification of these investigations as a Chief of Police Directed incident.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2019, Department personnel were involved in three incidents directed by the COP to be investigated as a CUOF incident.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2019, two of the three COP Directed incidents were as of a result of a radio call, and the other incident was a result of a citizen flag down.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2019, one of the three COP Directed incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau. (Department – 3; Central Bureau – 1)

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

No COP Directed incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

No COP Directed incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2019, two of the three COP Directed incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau. (Department – 3; Valley Bureau – 2)

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No COP Directed incidents occurred outside the Department’s geographic jurisdiction during the year 2019.

MONTH, DAY, AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2019, the three COP Directed incidents occurred during the months of January, June, and August. Two incidents occurred on a Sunday, while the other occurred on a Friday. Two incidents occurred between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and the other occurred between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

In 2019, eight Department personnel were involved in the three COP Directed incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 2.7 officers per incident.

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2019, eight male officers were involved in the COP Directed incidents, which represented 100 percent of the eight total employees. The percentage of male officers involved in COP Directed incidents in 2019 was 18 percentage points above the Department’s overall male personnel total.

In 2019, no female officers were involved in the COP Directed Incidents, which represented zero percent of the eight total employees. The percentage of female officers involved in COP Directed incidents in 2019 was 18 percentage points below the Department’s overall female personnel total.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2019, four Hispanic officers were involved in the COP Directed Incidents, which represented 50 percent of the eight total employees. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in the COP Directed incidents in 2019 was one-percentage point above the Department’s overall Hispanic officer total.

In 2019, three White officers were involved in the COP Directed Incidents, which represented 38 percent of the eight total employees. The percentage of White officers involved in the COP Directed incidents in 2019 was eight-percentage points above the Department’s overall White officer total.

In 2019, one Asian/Pacific Islander officers was involved in the COP Directed incidents, which represented 13 percent of the eight total employees. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in the COP Directed incidents in 2019 was five-percentage points above the Department’s overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer total.

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in COP Directed incidents in 2019 based on their respective years of service classifications

- Less than one year of service – zero percent (zero out of eight total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 25 percent (two out of eight total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – zero percent (zero out of eight total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 38 percent (three out of eight total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 38 percent (three out of eight total officers).

OFFICER – RANK

In 2019, seven employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in the COP Directed incidents, which represented 88 percent of the eight total employees. A majority of personnel involved in the COP Directed incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for seven of the eight total employees, or 88 percent.

The one remaining employee involved in 2019 COP Directed incidents, representing 13 percent, was at the rank of Sergeant.

OFFICER – AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2019, the personnel involved in a COP Directed incident were assigned as follows:

- Three – Devonshire Division
- Two – Mission Division
- One – Topanga Division
- One – Hollywood Division
- One – Harbor Division

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2019, seven of the eight personnel involved in a COP Directed incident were assigned to patrol. The remaining one employee was assigned to a special detail at the time of the incident.

OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2019, no Department personnel were killed or injured during the three COP Directed incidents.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect information below includes data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force or “lethal” force against during the COP Directed incident.

In 2019, three suspects involved in the COP Directed incidents were male Hispanics between the ages of 23-29. The one remaining suspect was a female white also between the ages of 23-29. None of the four total suspects were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or mental health crisis and one of the four suspects was homeless.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2019, three of the four suspects involved in a COP Directed incident utilized physical force during the incident. The remaining suspect advanced toward an officer while unarmed as the officer was attempting to take another suspect into custody.

SUSPECT - INJURIES

In 2019, two of the four suspects sustained injuries during the three COP Directed Incidents throughout the year.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

No COP Directed incidents occurred prior to 2019. The adjudication of 2019 incidents will occur in 2020.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

No COP Directed incidents occurred prior to 2019. The adjudication of 2019 incidents will occur in 2020.

USE OF DEADLY FORCE (UODF) INCIDENT

Deadly force is defined as the force which creates a substantial risk of causing serious bodily injury or death. The utilization of objects that can cause serious bodily injury or death not specifically designated as a force option can result in the initiation of a Use of Deadly Force (UODF) incident.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2019, Department personnel were involved in one UODF incident, which was the first incident to occur during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

The single 2019 UODF incident resulted from a radio call.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

No UODF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2019, the single UODF incident occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

No UODF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

No UODF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No UODF incidents occurred outside the Department's geographic jurisdiction during the year 2019.

MONTH, DAY, AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2019, the single UODF incident occurred on a Saturday in June between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 5:59 p.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer information below includes data for all employees who received, or are pending BOPC Lethal Force adjudicative findings for their involvement in the UODF incident.

In 2019, one Department personnel was involved in the single UODF incident throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per incident.

The involved officer was a male, Black, with more than 20 years of service. He was at the rank of Police Officer and assigned to 77th patrol at the time of the incident. No officers were injured or killed.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect information below includes data for all individuals that Department personnel applied lethal force against during the UODF incident.

The single suspect involved in the 2019 UODF incident was a male, Hispanic, within the 24-29 age group. He was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. The suspect was homeless. He was armed with a machete at the time of the incident and sustained an injury during the UODF incident.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

No UODF incidents occurred prior to 2019. The adjudication of the 2019 incident will occur in 2020.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

No UODF incidents occurred prior to 2019. The adjudication of the 2019 incident will occur in 2020.

WARNING SHOT INCIDENTS

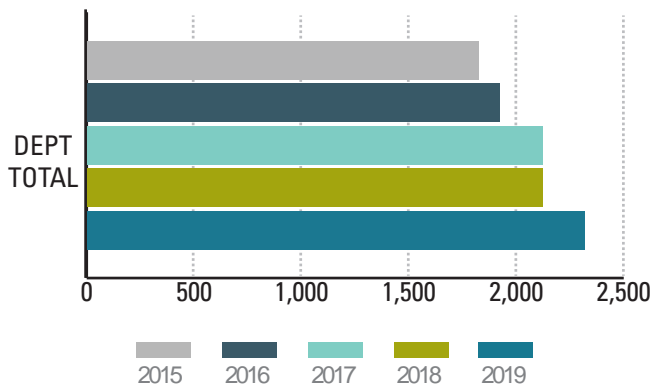
The intentional discharge of a firearm off target not intended to hit a person, to warn others that deadly force is imminent (2019 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

In the five-year period from 2015-2019, the Department had two warning shot incidents, which occurred in 2017. One incident occurred as a result of a radio call and the other was an off-duty occurrence. One of the warning shot incidents occurred within the geographic area of Hollenbeck Division, while the other occurred outside the city limits. The incidents occurred in the months of February and May. One incident occurred on a Tuesday and the other on a Wednesday, and both occurred during the hours of 0600-1759. Both Department employees involved in the two warning shot incidents were male, one of which had 1-5 years of service and the other had more than 20 years of service. Both Department employees involved in the warning shot incidents were at the rank of Police Officer and both were assigned to Patrol. One of the officers was assigned to Hollywood Division and the other was assigned to Hollenbeck Division. Both incidents involved a handgun with each incident resulting in one round fired for a total of two rounds in 2017. One officer was injured as a result of the incident.



NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

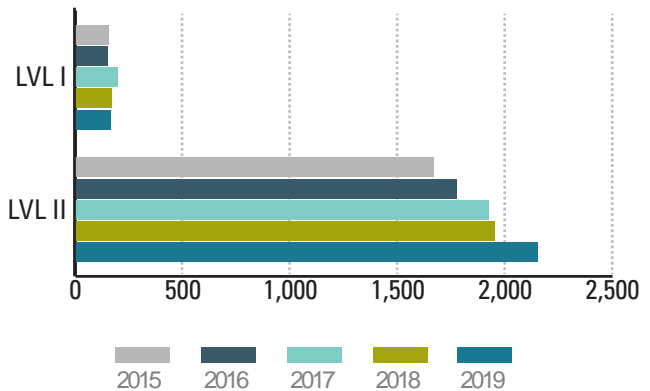
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



Incident Count	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Department Total	1,825	1,925	2,123	2,125	2,320

In 2019, Department personnel were involved in 2,320 NCUOF incidents, an increase of 195 incidents, or nine percent, compared to 2018. In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, there were a total of 7,998 incidents, resulting in an annual average of 1,999.5 incidents. The 2019 incident count exceeded the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 320.5 incidents, or 16 percent.

LEVEL TOTALS



Level	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Level I	156	152	199	171	166
Level II	1,669	1,773	1,924	1,954	2,154
Total	1,825	1,925	2,123	2,125	2,320

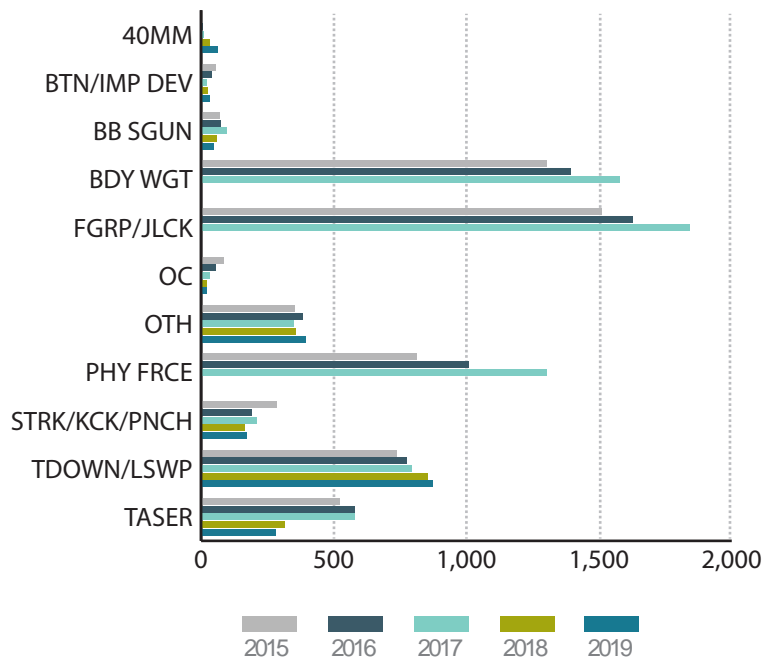
In 2019, a total of 2,154 NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, which represented 93 percent of the 2,320 total incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 92 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Level II NCUOF incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 92 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, accounting for 9,474 of the 10,318 total incidents, or 92 percent.

In 2019, 166 NCUOF incidents were Level I occurrences, which represented seven percent of 2,320 total incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease when compared to eight percent in 2018. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of Level I NCUOF incidents from 2015 through 2018 of eight percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2015 through 2019, Level I NCUOF occurrences accounted for 844 of the 10,318 total incidents, or eight percent.

An incident in which any on-duty or off-duty Department employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses physical force or a control device to: compel a person to comply with the employee's direction; defend themselves; defend others; effect an arrest or detention; prevent escape; or, overcome resistance (2019 LAPD Manual 4/245.05).

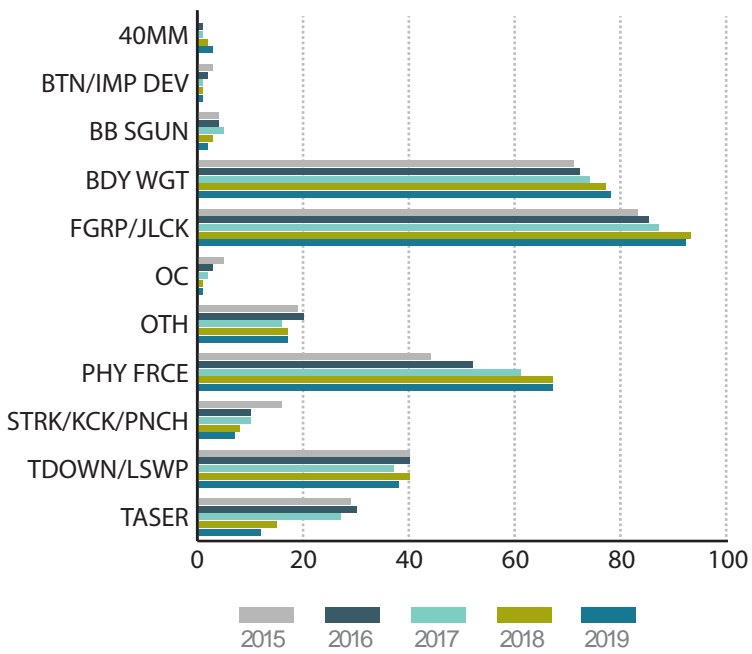


FORCE OPTION



Number of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option Was Applied

Force Option	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
40MM Launcher	0	6	11	33	62
Baton/Impact Device	53	39	22	24	33
Beanbag Shotgun	71	74	97	60	48
Body Weight	1,301	1,394	1,576	1,626	1,798
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	1,511	1,627	1,840	1,973	2,133
OC Spray	85	55	32	20	20
Other	353	383	347	356	395
Physical Force	811	1,009	1,304	1,426	1,553
Strike/Kick/Punch	285	190	208	164	171
Takedown/Leg Sweep	736	775	794	854	871
TASER	522	577	580	314	282



Percentage of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option Was Applied

Force Option	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
40MM Launcher	0%	<1%	<1%	2%	3%
Baton/Impact Device	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Beanbag Shotgun	4%	4%	5%	3%	2%
Body Weight	71%	72%	74%	77%	78%
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	83%	85%	87%	93%	92%
OC Spray	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Other	19%	20%	16%	17%	17%
Physical Force	44%	52%	61%	67%	67%
Strike/Kick/Punch	16%	10%	10%	8%	7%
Takedown/Leg Sweep	40%	40%	37%	40%	38%
TASER	29%	30%	27%	15%	12%

In 2019, TASERs were utilized in 282, or 12 percent, of the 2,320 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of TASER usage during NCUOF incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 25 percent, 2019 experienced a 13-percentage point decrease.

In 2019, beanbag shotguns were utilized in 48, or two percent, of the 2,320 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to three percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of beanbag shotguns utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2015 through 2018 of four percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease.

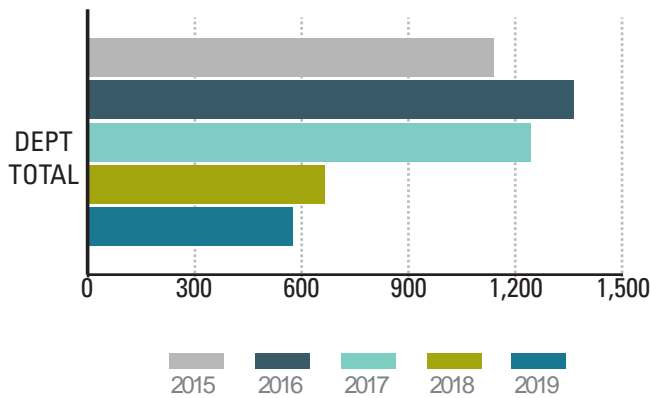
In 2019, 40mm launchers were utilized in 62, or three percent, of the 2,320 incidents. This accounted for an approximate one-percentage point increase, compared to two percent in 2018. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate

percentage of 40mm launcher usage during NCUOF incidents from 2016 through 2018 of one percent, 2019 experienced an approximate two-percentage point increase.

In 2019, strikes/kicks/punches were utilized in 171, or seven percent, of the 2,320 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease when compared to eight percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of strikes/kicks/punches utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 11 percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point decrease.

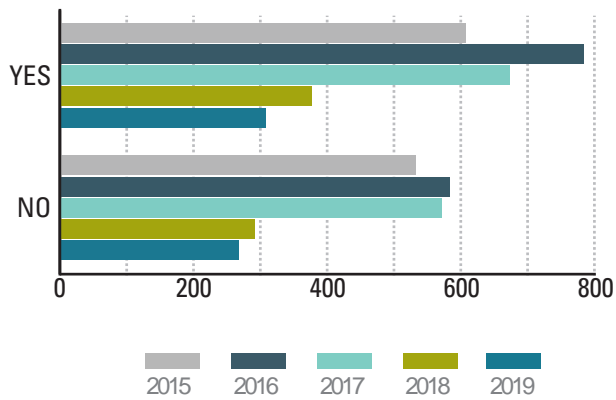
In 2019, batons or other impact devices were utilized in 33, or one percent, of the 2,320 NCUOF incidents. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of batons or other impact devices utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2015 through 2018 of two percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease.

TASER INFORMATION

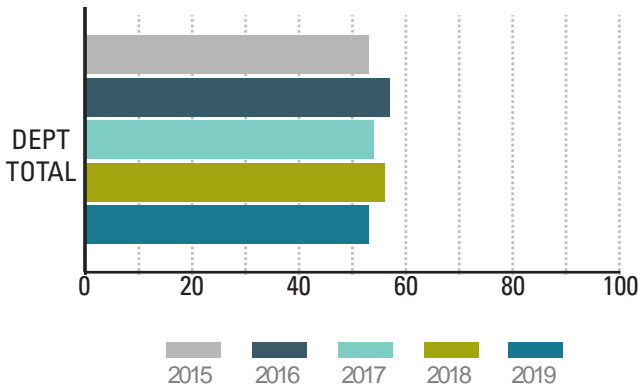


TASER Activations	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Department Total	1,137	1,363	1,242	666	574

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES



TASER Effectiveness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	606	782	672	376	307
No	531	581	570	290	267
Total	1,137	1,363	1,242	666	574

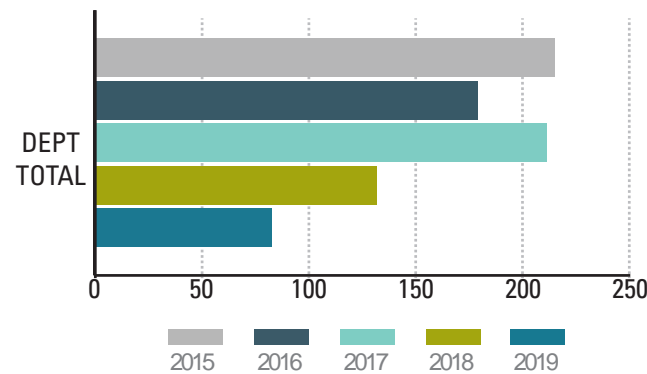


TASER Effectiveness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Effectiveness Percentage	53%	57%	54%	56%	53%

In 2019, Department personnel activated a TASER 574 times during 282 NCUOF incidents in which TASERs were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.03 activations per incident. This accounted for a 0.1-percentage point decrease compared to the 2018 average activations per incident of 2.12. When compared to the aggregate annual average of TASER activations per incident from 2015 through 2018 of 2.21, 2019 fell below the four-year average by 0.18 activations per incident, or eight percent.

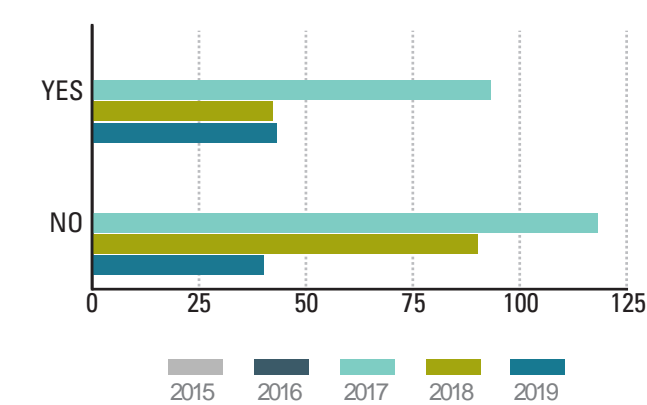
In 2019, TASER activations were effective 307 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 53 percent of the 574 total activations. This accounted for a three-percentage point decrease, compared to 56 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of effective TASER activations from 2015 through 2018 of 55 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, TASER activations were effective 2,743 times of the 4,982 total activations, or 55 percent.

BEANBAG SHOTGUN INFORMATION

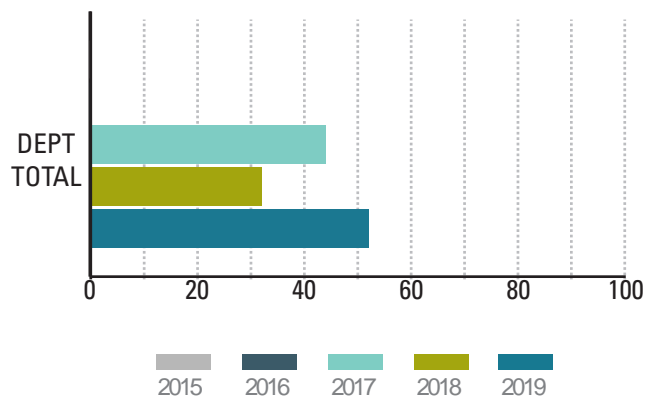


Beanbag Shotgun Discharges	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Department Total	215	179	211	132	83

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES



Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	N/A	N/A	93	42	43
No	N/A	N/A	118	90	40
Total	0	0	211	132	83



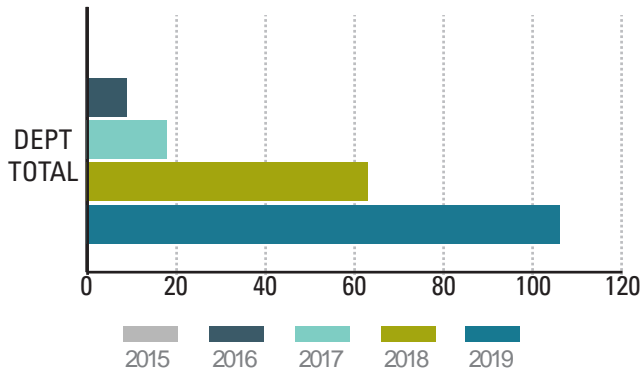
Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Effectiveness Percentage	N/A	N/A	44%	32%	52%

In 2019, Department personnel discharged a Beanbag Shotgun 83 times during 48 NCUOF incidents in which Beanbag Shotguns were utilized, resulting in an average of 1.7 rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for a 23 percent decrease compared to the 2.2 average rounds discharged per incident in 2018. When compared to the aggregate annual average of Beanbag Rounds discharged per incident from 2015 through 2018 of 2.4, 2019 experienced a decrease of 0.7 discharges per incident, or 29 percent.

In 2019, beanbag rounds were effective 43 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 52 percent of the 83 total rounds discharged. This accounted for a 20-percentage point increase compared to 32 percent in 2018.

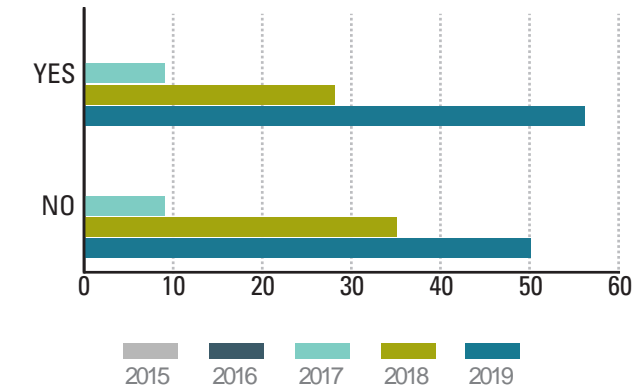
Note: The Department began tracking the effectiveness of the Beanbag Shotgun in late 2016. As such, an aggregate comparison of the Beanbag Shotgun's effectiveness could not be completed at the time of this writing.

40MM LESS LETHAL LAUNCHER INFORMATION

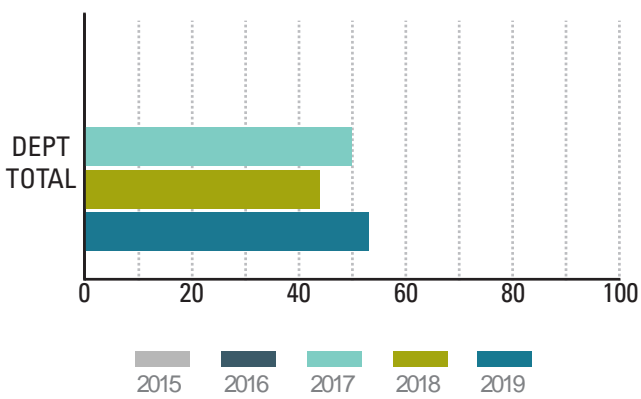


40MM Less Lethal Launcher Discharges	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Department Total	N/A	9	18	63	106

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES



40MM Less Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	N/A	N/A	9	28	56
No	N/A	N/A	9	35	50
Total	N/A	N/A	18	63	106



40MM Less Lethal Launcher Effectiveness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Effectiveness Percentage	N/A	N/A	50%	44%	53%

In 2019, Department personnel discharged a 40mm less lethal launcher 106 times during 62 NCUOF incidents in which 40mm less lethal launchers were utilized, resulting in an average of 1.7 rounds discharged per incident. This accounted for an 11 percent decrease compared to the 1.9 average rounds discharged per incident in 2018. The 40mm less lethal launcher was deployed Department-wide in 2017. As such, an aggregate comparison could not be completed at this time.

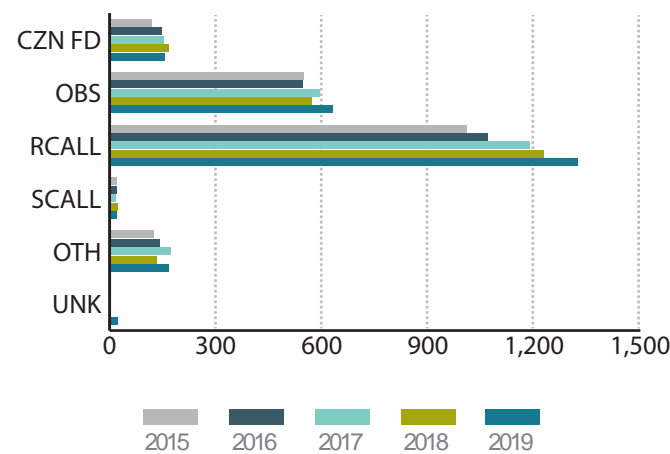
In 2019, 40mm less lethal launcher Rounds were effective 56 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 53 percent of the 106 total rounds discharged. This accounted for a nine-percentage point increase compared to 44 percent in 2018.

Note: The Department began tracking the effectiveness of the 40mm Launcher in late 2016. As such, an aggregate comparison of the 40mm Launcher's effectiveness could not be completed at the time of this writing.

LESS-LETHAL FORCE OPTION MISSES - NO CONTACT

In 2019, there were six separate incidents in which less-lethal force options were intentionally deployed but did not contact the involved suspects. Four incidents involved the use of the TASER, and two involved use of the 40mm less lethal launcher; all of which were deployed to stop the suspects' actions. None of the munitions in each of the six incidents contacted the suspects, and therefore were not reportable as Non-Categorical uses of force. Each of the suspects were taken into custody without further incident.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



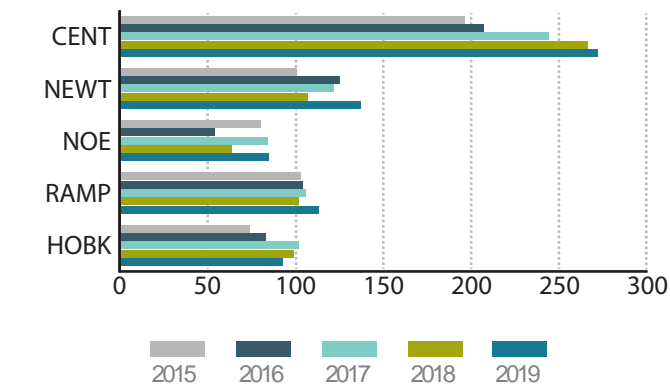
In 2019, a total of 1,324 of the Department's 2,320 NCUOF incidents, or 57 percent, originated from radio calls. This represented a one-percentage point decrease when compared to 58 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from radio calls from 2015 through 2018 of 56 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically from 2015 through 2018, radio calls represented the largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 5,820 of the 10,318 total incidents, or 56 percent.

In 2019, 632 of the Department's 2,320 NCUOF incidents, or 27 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This represented no change when compared to

27 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2015 through 2018 of 28 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically from 2015 through 2019, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 2,894 of the 10,318 total incidents, or 28 percent.

The remaining 364 NCUOF incidents, or 16 percent, in 2019 occurred during citizen flag downs, station calls, occurrences with "other" designations, and those with "unknown" classifications.

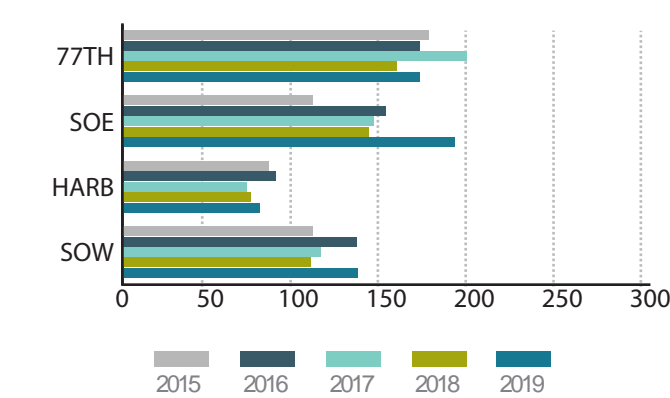
BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU



In 2019, 700 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Central Bureau, which was an increase of 62 incidents, or ten percent, compared to 2018. Approximately 30 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 2,320; Central Bureau - 700).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 2,423 NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 605.8 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 94.2 incidents, or approximately 16 percent.

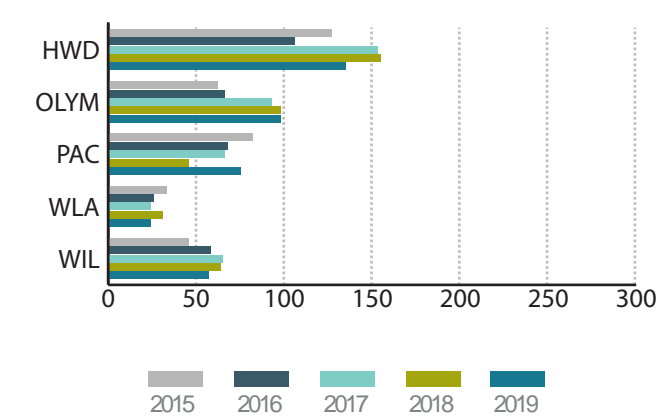
OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU



In 2019, 570 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of South Bureau, which was an increase of 94 incidents, or 20 percent, compared to 2018. Approximately 25 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 2,320; South Bureau - 570).

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 2,011 NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 502.8 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2019 was above the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 67.2 incidents, or approximately 13 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

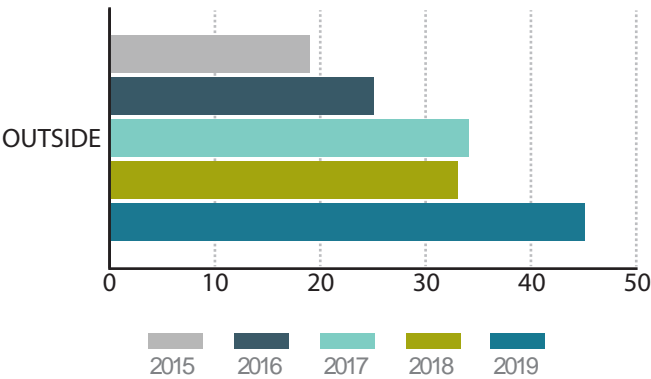


In 2019, 389 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of five incidents, or one percent, compared to 2018. Approximately 17 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 2,320; West Bureau - 389).

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hollywood	127	106	153	155	135
Olympic	62	66	93	98	98
Pacific	82	68	66	46	75
West Los Angeles	33	26	24	31	24
Wilshire	46	58	65	64	57
Total	350	324	401	394	389

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 1,469 NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 367.3 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 21.7 incidents, or approximately six percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

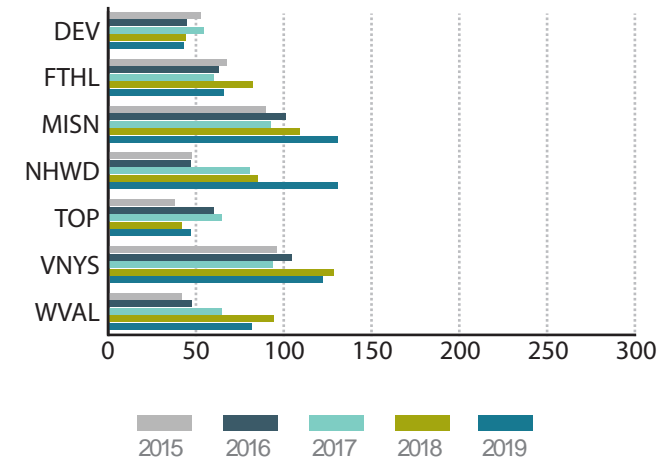


In 2019, 45 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred outside of the Department's jurisdiction, which was an increase of 12 incidents, or 36 percent, compared to 2018. Approximately two percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the Department's jurisdiction (Department - 2,320; Outside Areas - 45). In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 111 NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside of the

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Outside Jurisdiction	19	25	34	33	45

Department's jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 27.8 incidents. The total incident count for outside areas in 2019 exceeded the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 17.2 incidents, or approximately 62 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

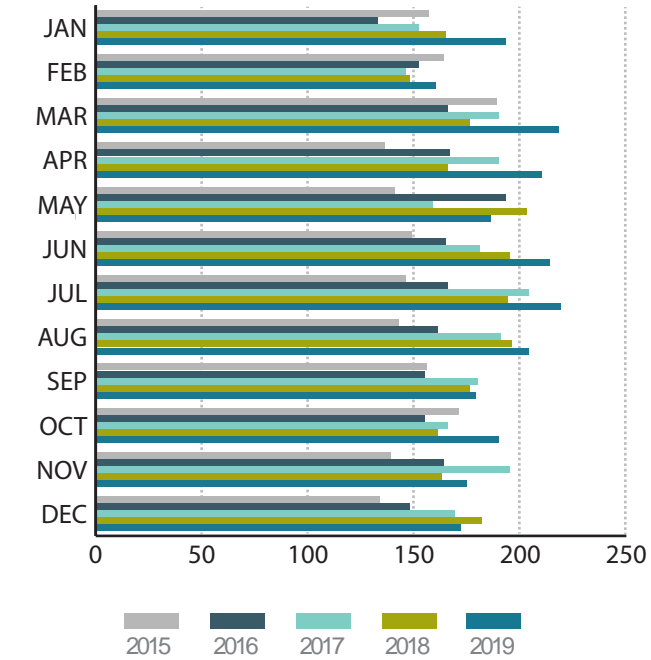


In 2019, 616 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic areas of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of 32 incidents, or five percent, compared to 2018. Approximately 27 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 2,320; Valley Bureau - 616).

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Devonshire	52	44	54	44	43
Foothill	67	62	60	82	65
Mission	89	101	92	109	130
North Hollywood	47	46	80	85	130
Topanga	37	60	64	42	46
Van Nuys	96	104	93	128	121
West Valley	41	47	64	94	81
Total	429	464	507	584	616

In the four-year period from 2015 through 2018, 1,984 NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 496 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2019 exceeded the 2015 through 2018 annual average by 120 incidents, or approximately 24 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



In 2019, July represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 219 occurrences, or approximately nine percent of the 2,320 total incidents throughout the year. March had the second highest count with 218 incidents or nine percent, respectively. June had the third highest count with 214 incidents, or nine percent. April had the fourth highest count with 210 occurrences, or approximately nine percent. The remaining 1,459 incidents, or 63 percent, were evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

From 2015 through 2019, March represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 939 of the 10,318 total incidents, or nine percent. February represented the month with the fewest incidents during the same time period with 770 incidents, or approximately seven percent.

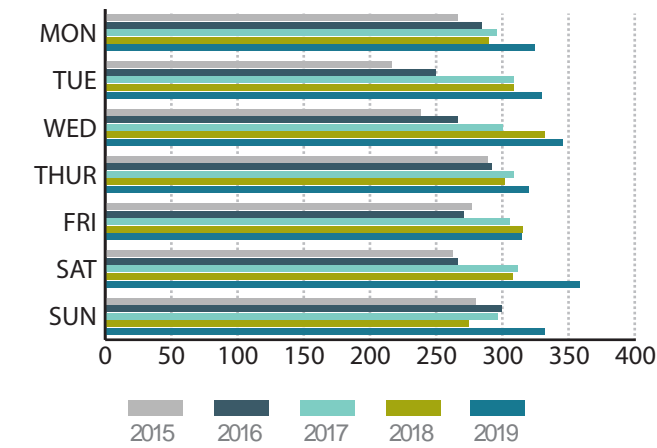
Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	157	133	152	165	193
February	164	152	146	148	160
March	189	166	190	176	218
April	136	167	190	166	210
May	141	193	159	203	186
June	149	165	181	195	214
July	146	166	204	194	219
August	143	161	191	196	204
September	156	155	180	176	179
October	171	155	166	161	190
November	139	164	195	163	175
December	134	148	169	182	172
Total	1,825	1,925	2,123	2,125	2,320

The NCUOF percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2015 through 2019 was as follows:

- January through March: 2,509 incidents, or approximately 24 percent;
- April through June: 2,655 incidents, or approximately 26 percent;
- July through September: 2,670 incidents, or approximately 26 percent; and,
- October through December: 2,484 incidents or approximately 24 percent.



DAY OF OCCURRENCE

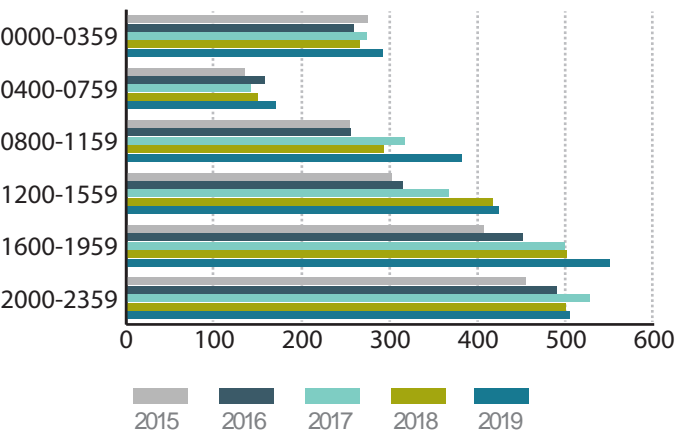


Day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Monday	266	284	295	289	324
Tuesday	216	249	308	308	329
Wednesday	238	266	300	331	345
Thursday	288	291	308	301	319
Friday	276	270	305	315	314
Saturday	262	266	311	307	358
Sunday	279	299	296	274	331
Total	1,825	1,925	2,123	2,125	2,320

In 2019, Saturday represented the day of the week with the most NCUOF incidents, accounting for 358 occurrences, or approximately 15 percent. Wednesday had the second highest count with 345 occurrences, or 15 percent. From 2015 through 2019, Thursday represented the day with

the most NCUOF incidents with 1,507 of the 10,318 total, or 15 percent. Tuesday represented the day with the fewest number of incidents with 1,410 occurrences, or 14 percent.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0000 - 0359	274	259	273	265	292
0400 - 0759	135	157	141	150	170
0800 - 1159	254	255	317	293	381
1200 - 1559	302	314	367	417	423
1600 - 1959	406	451	498	501	550
2000 - 2359	454	489	527	499	504
Total	1,825	1,925	2,123	2,125	2,320

In 2019, 550 of the 2,320 total NCUOF incidents, or approximately 24 percent, occurred between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 7:59 p.m. The time category with the second highest count was 8:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m. which accounted for 504 incidents, or 22 percent. The time category with the fewest count was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which accounted for 170 incidents, or seven percent. The remaining 1,096 incidents, or 47 percent, were evenly distributed amongst the remaining time categories.

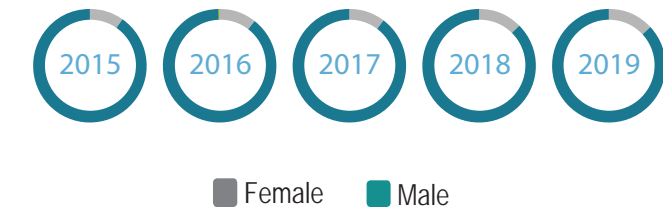
During the five-year period from 2015 through 2019, 2,473 NCUOF incidents occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m., which represented 24 percent of the 10,318 total incidents. The time category with the second highest count was 4:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m., which accounted for 2,406 incidents, or 23 percent. The time category with the fewest number of NCUOF incidents was 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m., which had 753 incidents, or seven percent.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received or were pending NCUOF findings for their involvement in NCUOF incidents.

In 2019, 8,801 Department personnel were involved in 2,320 NCUOF incidents, resulting in an average of 3.8 officers per incident. This accounted for no change compared to an average of 3.8 officers per incident in 2018.

OFFICER – GENDER



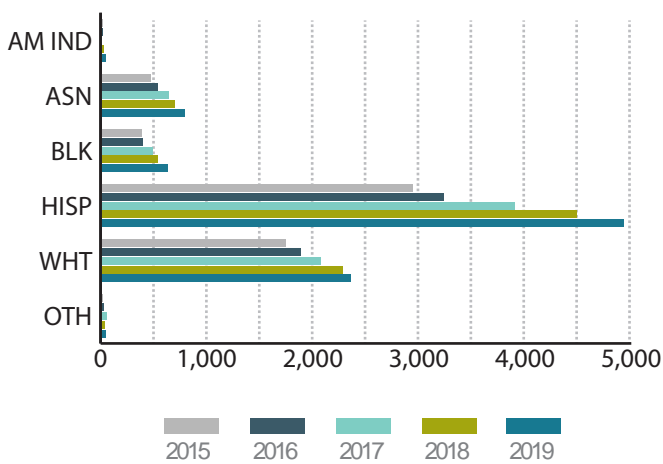
The 2019 average exceeded the 2015 through 2018 aggregate annual average of 0.4 by 12 percent.

Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	544	649	738	1025	1152
Male	5,044	5,468	6,442	7,048	7,649
Non-Binary	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5,588	6,118	7,180	8,073	8,801

In 2019, 7,649 male officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 87 percent of the 8,801 total employees. This accounted for no change compared to 87 percent in 2018. The percentage of male officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2019 was five-percentage points above the Department's overall male officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 89 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 31,651 of the 35,760 total employees, or 89 percent.

In 2019, 1,152 female officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 8,801 total employees. This accounted for no change compared to 13 percent in 2018. The percentage of female officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2019 was five-percentage points below the Department's overall female officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 11 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, females accounted for 4,108 of the 35,760 total involved employees, or 11 percent.

OFFICER – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	18	22	14	33	45
Asian	471	543	644	696	789
Black	389	399	488	538	631
Hispanic	2,944	3,234	3,906	4,487	4,931
White	1,746	1,888	2,072	2,280	2,356
Other	20	32	56	39	49
Total	5,588	6,118	7,180	8,073	8,801

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	NCUOF Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	9%
Black	9%	10%	7%
Hispanic	49%	48%	56%
White	28%	31%	27%
Other	2%	3%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In 2019, 4,931 Hispanic officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 56 percent of the 8,801 total employees. This accounted for no change compared to 56 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2019 was eight-percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic officer total.

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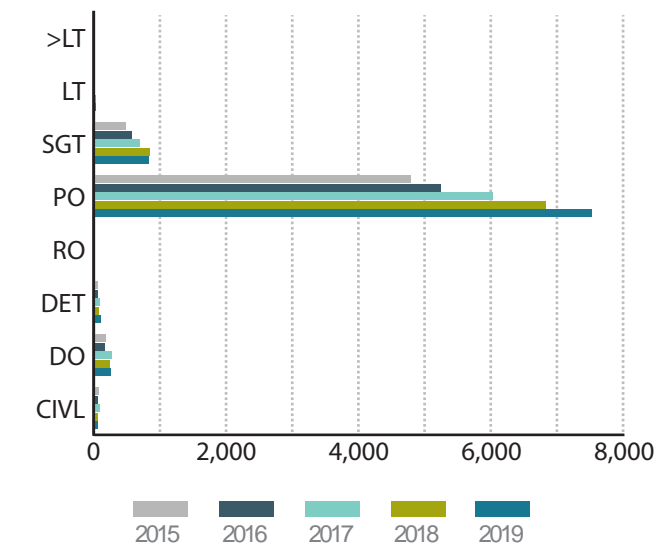
Officer - Ethnicity continued

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 54 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 19,502 of the 35,760 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2019, 2,356 White officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 27 percent of the 8,801 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 28 percent in 2018. The percentage of White officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2019 was equal to the Department's overall White officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2015 through 2018 of 30 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, White officers represented the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 10,342 of the 35,760 total employees, or 29 percent.

In 2019, 789 Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 8,801 total employees. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander officers in 2018. The percentage of Asian/

OFFICER – RANK



In 2019, a total of 7,503 employees at the rank of Police Officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 85 percent of the 8,801 total employees. This accounted for a one-percentage point increase compared to 84 percent in 2018. The percentage of police officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2019 was 16-percentage points above the Department's overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of Police Officer from 2015 through 2018 of 85 percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were at the rank of Police Officer, accounting for 30,330 of the 35,760 total employees, or 85 percent.

Pacific Islander officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2019 was equal to the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2015 through 2018 of nine percent, 2019 experienced no percentage change. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for 3,143 of the 35,760 total employees involved in NCUOF incidents, or nine percent.

The remaining 725 employees, or approximately eight percent, involved in 2019 NCUOF incidents included 631 Black officers, 45 American Indian officers, and 49 officers with other ethnic designations.

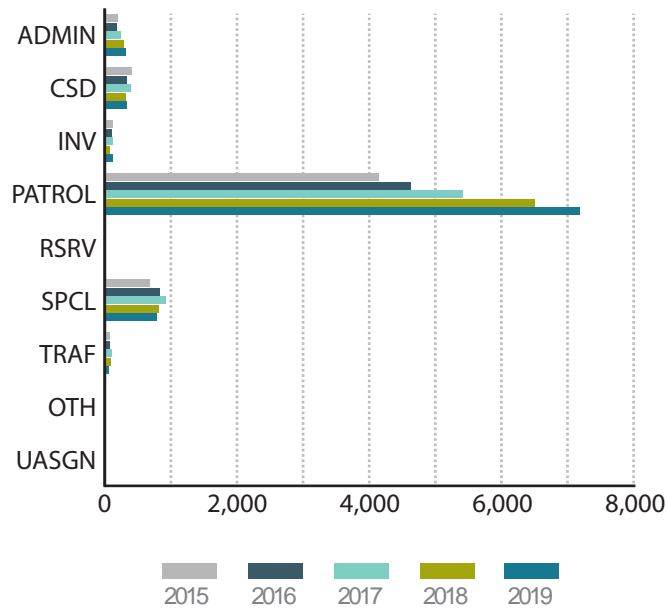
Rank	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Command Staff	3	2	5	1	6
Lieutenant	16	17	12	28	23
Sergeant	475	577	694	844	833
Police Officer	4,776	5,228	6,010	6,813	7,503
Reserve Police Officer	6	3	7	4	8
Detective	56	55	91	81	106
Detention Officer	182	173	268	235	255
Civilian	74	63	93	67	67
Total	5,588	6,118	7,180	8,073	8,801

In 2019, 833 employees at the rank of Sergeant were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 8,801 total employees. This represented a one-percentage point decrease when compared to the 10 percent of involved employees at the rank of Sergeant in 2018. The percentage of sergeants involved in NCUOF incidents in 2019 was three-percentage points below the Department's overall sergeant total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of sergeant from 2015 through 2018 of ten percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, sergeants accounted for 3,423 of the 35,760 total number of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing ten percent.

In 2019, 255 employees at the rank of Detention Officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented three percent of the 8,801 total employees. This accounted for no change when compared to three percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of detention officer from 2015 through 2018 of three percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, detention officers accounted for 1,113 of the 35,760 total personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing three percent.

The remaining 210 employees, or two percent, involved in 2019 NCUOF incidents included six command staff personnel, 23 lieutenants, eight reserve officers, 106 detectives, and 67 civilian personnel.

OFFICER – ASSIGNMENT



Assignment	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Administrative	188	177	241	281	315
Custody	399	333	390	318	333
Case-Carrying Investigator	126	100	117	78	120
Patrol	4,123	4,615	5,402	6,478	7,164
Reserve Police Officer	5	3	7	3	7
Specialized Enforcement	673	822	920	818	790
Traffic	70	67	99	95	66
Other	3	1	4	2	5
Unassigned	1	0	0	0	1
Total	5,588	6,118	7,180	8,073	8,801

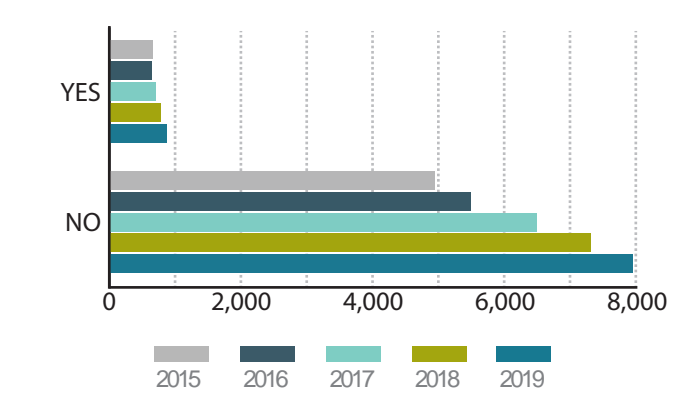
In 2019, 7,164 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 81 percent of the 8,801 total personnel. This represented a one-percentage point increase compared to 80 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2015 through 2018 of 76 percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 27,782 of the 35,760 total employees, or 78 percent.

in NCUOF incidents, representing 4,023 of the 35,760 total employees, or 11 percent.

In 2019, 790 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 8,801 total personnel. This represented a one-percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2015 through 2018 of 12 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to specialized assignments accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved

In 2019, 333 personnel assigned to custody assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented four percent of the 8,801 total personnel. This represented no change compared to four percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to custody from 2015 through 2018 of five percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, personnel assigned to custody accounted for the third largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 1,773 of the 35,760 total employees, or five percent.

OFFICER – INJURIES



Injuries	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No	4,933	5,480	6,478	7,290	7,937
Yes	655	638	702	783	864
Total	5,588	6,118	7,180	8,073	8,801

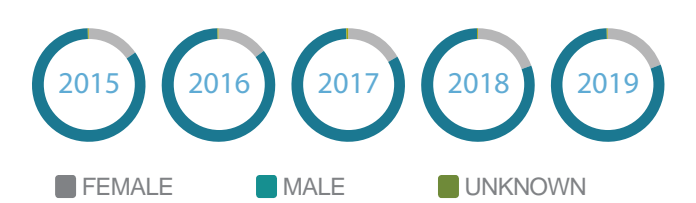
No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from NCUOF incidents during the five-year period from 2015 through 2019. However, 3,642 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2019, 864 officers sustained injuries during the 2,320 NCUOF incidents, or ten percent. This accounted for no change compared to ten percent in 2018. When compared to the 2015 through 2018 annual average of 694.5 injured officers, 2019 was 169.5 officers, or 24 percent, above the four-year annual average.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied NCUOF against.

SUSPECT – GENDER



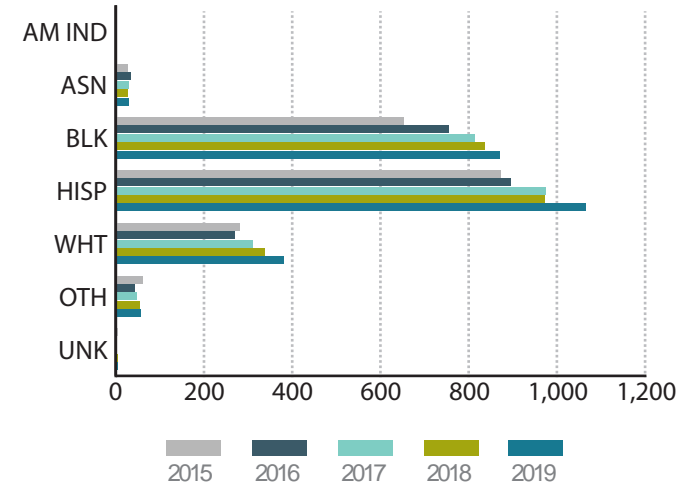
Gender	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	291	295	365	435	465
Male	1,602	1,698	1,802	1,789	1,929
Unknown	3	3	7	2	6
Total	1,896	1,996	2,174	2,226	2,400

In 2019, 1,929 male suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 80 percent of the 2,400 total suspects. This accounted for no change compared to 80 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 83 percent, 2019 experienced a three-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the majority of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 8,820 of the 10,692 total suspects, or 82 percent.

In 2019, 465 female suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 2,400 total suspects. This accounted for a one-percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 17 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point

increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, females accounted for 1,851 of the 10,692 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 17 percent. The remaining six suspects, or less than one percent, involved in 2019 NCUOF incidents had an unknown gender classification.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian	1	2	1	1	2
Asian	27	34	30	27	29
Black	651	754	811	834	868
Hispanic	871	892	973	969	1,062
White	280	270	310	336	379
Other	61	42	47	55	56
Unknown	5	2	2	4	4
Total	1,896	1,996	2,174	2,226	2,400

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	NCUOF Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See other)	1%
Black	9%	43%	36%
Hispanic	49%	40%	44%
White	28%	8%	16%
Other	2%	3%	2%
Unknown	DNA	6%	<1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

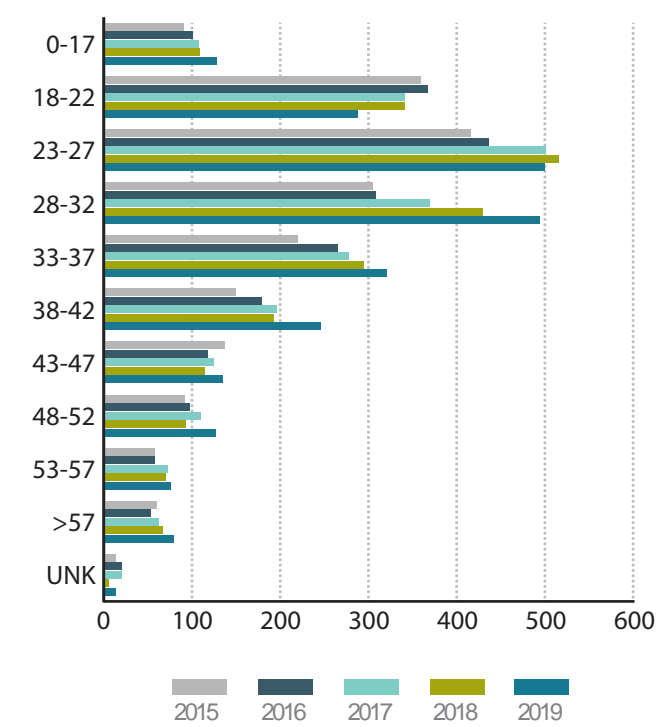
In 2019, 1,062 Hispanic suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 44 percent of the 2,400 total suspects. This represented no change compared to 44 percent in 2018. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2019 was five-percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population total. However, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2019 was four-percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 45 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 4,767 of the 10,692 total suspects, or 45 percent.

In 2019, 379 White suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 2,400 total suspects. This represented a one-percentage point increase compared to 15 percent in 2018. The percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2019 was 12-percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2019 was eight-percentage points above the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 14 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, with 1,575 of the 10,692 total, or 15 percent.

In 2019, 868 Black suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 36 percent of the 2,400 total suspects. This represented a one-percentage point decrease when compared to 37 percent of suspects who were Black in 2018 NCUOF incidents. The percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2019 was 27-percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2019 was seven-percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2015 through 2018 of 37 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 3,918 of the 10,692 total suspects, or 37 percent.

The remaining 91, or four percent, involved in 2019 NCUOF incidents included two American Indians, 29 Asians, 56 with other ethnic designations, and four with unknown ethnicities.

SUSPECT – AGE



In 2019, the 23-27 age group accounted for 499 of the 2,400 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 21 percent. This represented a two-percentage point decrease for this specific age category when compared to 23 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 23-27 age range from 2015 through 2018 of 22 percent, 2019 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 23-27 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 2,363 of 10,692 total suspects, or 22 percent.

In 2019, the 28-32 age group represented the second largest age category, with 493 of the 2,400 total suspects, or 21 percent. The 28-32 age category accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 28-32 age range from 2015 through 2018 of 17 percent, 2019 experienced a four-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 28-32 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 1,900 of the 10,692 total suspects, or 18 percent.

In 2019, the 33-37 age group represented the third largest age category, with 320 of the 2,400 total suspects, or 13 percent. The 33-37 age category accounted for no change compared to 13 percent in 2018. When compared

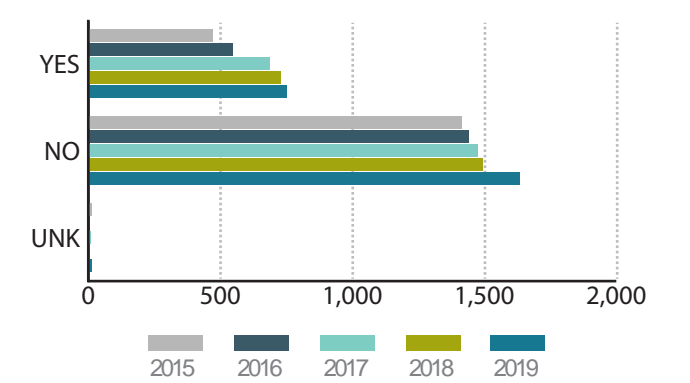
Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0 - 17	90	100	107	108	128
18 - 22	358	366	340	340	287
23 - 27	415	435	500	514	499
28 - 32	304	307	368	428	493
33 - 37	219	264	277	294	320
38 - 42	149	179	195	192	245
43 - 47	137	117	124	114	134
48 - 52	92	97	109	93	126
53 - 57	58	58	72	70	76
58 and Above	60	53	62	67	79
Unknown	14	20	20	6	13
Total	1,896	1,996	2,174	2,226	2,400

to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 33-37 age range from 2015 through 2018 of 13 percent, 2019 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 33-37 age group represented the fourth largest age category with 1,374 of the 10,692 total suspects, or 13 percent.

In 2019, the 18-22 age group represented the fourth largest age category, with 287 of the 2,400 total suspects, or 12 percent. The 18-22 age category accounted for a three-percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-22 age range from 2015 through 2018 of 17 percent, 2019 experienced a five-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, the 18-22 age group represented the third largest age category with 1,691 of the 10,692 total suspects, or 16 percent.

Consistent with 2015 through 2018 figures, the remaining 2019 NCUOF suspect age categories experienced diminishing totals as age increased.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

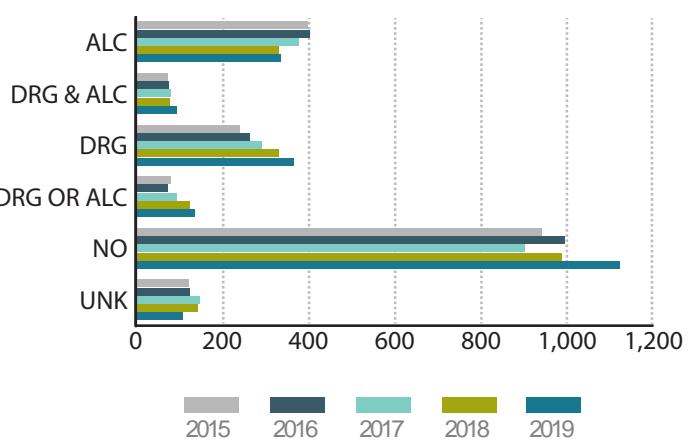


In 2019, 753 of the 2,400 total suspects, or 31 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This represented a two-percentage point decrease when compared to the 33 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2015 through 2018 of 29 percent,

Mental Illness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	471	547	689	730	753
No	1,413	1,443	1,475	1,493	1,635
Unknown	12	6	10	3	12
Total	1,896	1,996	2,174	2,226	2,400

2019 experienced a two-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2019, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 3,190 of the 10,692 total NCUOF suspects, or 30 percent.

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED IMPAIRMENT

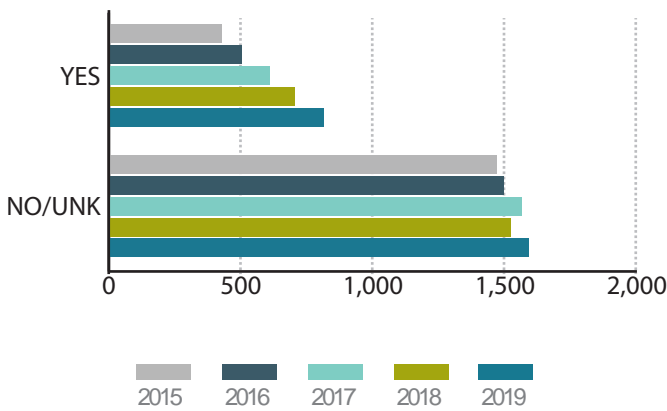


In 2019, 995 of the 2,400 total suspects, or 41 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol. This represented no change when compared to 41 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol from 2015 through 2018 of 43 percent, 2019 experienced a two-percentage point decrease.

Impairment	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alcohol Impaired	378	331	339	309	361
Drug & Alcohol Impaired	80	78	95	71	84
Drug Impaired	292	331	367	411	408
Drug or Alcohol Impaired	95	125	137	122	142
No Impression	902	987	1,131	1,207	1,269
Unknown	149	144	105	106	136
Total	1,896	1,996	2,174	2,226	2,400

Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a total of 4,556 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol, representing 43 percent of the 10,692 total suspects.

SUSPECT – HOMELESS

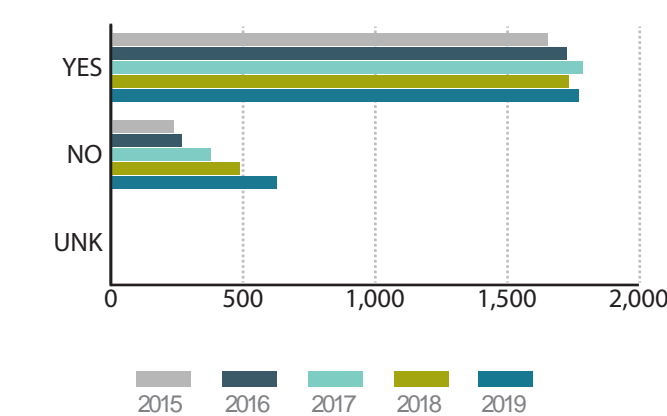


Homeless	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	428	503	610	703	812
No/Unknown	1,468	1,493	1,564	1,523	1,588
Total	1,896	1,996	2,174	2,226	2,400

In 2019, 812 of the 2,400 total suspects, or 34 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless. This accounted for a two-percentage point increase compared to 32 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be homeless from 2015 through 2018 of 27 percent, 2019 experienced a seven-percentage point increase.

Historically, from 2015 through 2019, a total of 3,056 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless, representing 29 percent of the 10,692 total suspects.

SUSPECT – INJURIES

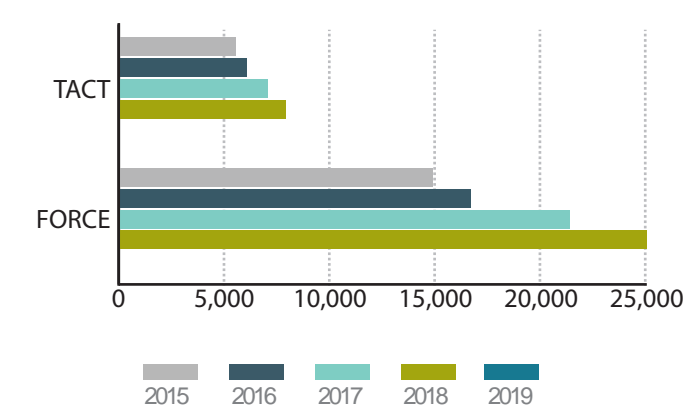


Injuries	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yes	1,656	1,726	1,786	1,735	1,771
No	236	269	376	489	626
Unknown	4	1	1	2	3
Total	1,896	1,996	2,163	2,226	2,400

In 2019, a total of 1,771 suspects sustained injuries during the 2,320 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 74 percent of the 2,400 total suspects. This represented a four-percentage point decrease compared to 78 percent in 2018. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who sustained injuries during NCUOF incidents from 2015 through 2018 of 83 percent, 2019 experienced a nine-percentage point

decrease. Historically from 2015 through 2019, 8,674 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents sustained injuries, representing 81 percent of the 10,681 total suspects.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION ⁴⁹
ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL

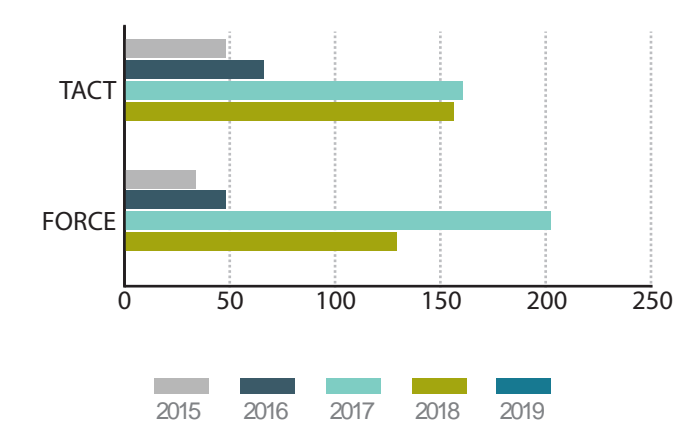


Admin. Approval	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	5,546	6,053	7,035	7,921	N/A
Force	14,860	16,679	21,337	24,995	N/A

In 2018, a total of 7,921 of the 8,077 total NCUOF Tactics findings, representing 98 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This accounted for no change compared to 98 percent of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Tactics findings from 2015 through 2017 of 99 percent, 2018 experienced a one-percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, the vast majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 26,555 of the 26,985 total tactics findings, or 98 percent.

In 2018, a total of 24,995 of the 25,124 total NCUOF Force findings, representing 99 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This represented no change when compared to 99 percent of “Administrative Approval” Force findings in 2017. When compared to the 2015 through 2017 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” Force findings of 99 percent, 2018 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, the vast majority of adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, accounting for 77,871 of the 78,284 total Force findings, or 99 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL



Admin. Disapproval	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tactics	48	66	160	156	N/A
Force	34	48	202	129	N/A

In 2018, a total of 156 of the 8,077 total NCUOF Tactics Findings, representing two percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for no change compared to two percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Tactics findings from 2015 through 2017 of one percent, 2018 experienced a one-percentage point increase. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, 430 adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing two percent of the 26,985 total Tactics findings.

In 2018, a total of 129 of the 25,124 total NCUOF Force findings, representing 0.5 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This represented a 0.4-percentage point decrease compared to 0.9 percent of “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings in 2017. When compared to the 2015 through 2017 aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” Force findings of 0.5 percent, 2018 experienced no change. Historically, from 2015 through 2018, 413 adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome, representing 0.5 percent of the 78,284 total Force findings.

⁴⁹ Adjudication data for 2019 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the NCUOF incidents will be adjudicated in 2020.

2017-2019

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING

INCIDENTS

SYNOPSIS & PHOTOGRAPHS OF RECOVERED SUSPECT WEAPONS

Note: Information on officer involved shooting incidents prior to 2017 are in prior editions of the LAPD UOF Year-End Review.



F002-17: January 9, 2017

Uniformed officers conducted surveillance on several locations for a wanted attempted murder suspect. Officers observed the suspect enter a vehicle and drive away. Officers initiated a traffic stop with the assistance of additional patrol units. During the stop, the suspect exited the vehicle, was uncooperative, and failed to comply with officers' commands. Officers deployed the beanbag shotgun on the suspect, which had no effect. The suspect re-entered the vehicle and a vehicle pursuit ensued. During the pursuit, the suspect stopped the vehicle and fired at officers with a handgun, resulting in an OIS. The suspect continued driving, stopped his vehicle a second time, and fired at officers, resulting in a second OIS. Officers utilized the pursuit intervention technique, which disabled the suspect's vehicle. The suspect did not comply with officers' commands and a K-9 Contact occurred.



F003-17: January 10, 2017

While on patrol, uniformed officers observed a Department of Transportation officer being chased by an individual armed with a knife. The suspect ran toward the officers' vehicle with the knife in hand and attempted to open the driver's door. After requesting help and repositioning their vehicle, the officers exited the police vehicle and utilized their doors as cover. The suspect again advanced toward the officers with the knife in hand and told the officers he was going to kill them, resulting in an OIS.



F004-17: January 15, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a male suffering from a mental illness at a residence. Comments of the call indicated the suspect was armed with a knife and vandalizing the residence. The officers arrived at the scene and were directed to the suspect's whereabouts. The officers formulated a plan, entered the residence, and located the suspect in one of the bedrooms. The officers attempted to communicate with the suspect as they requested his cooperation and compliance, but were unsuccessful. The suspect opened the bedroom door armed with a knife, and moved toward one of the officers, resulting in the deployment of a beanbag shotgun and an OIS.



F005-17: January 17, 2017

A Federal Bureau of Investigation task force, consisting of various entities and plainclothes LAPD personnel, were directed to a commercial nursery outside City limits where a wanted homicide suspect was located. As the task force members approached the suspect to take him into custody, he armed himself with a sharpened bladed spade and refused to comply with repeated commands to drop the bladed spade and surrender. A task force member deployed a TASER twice, which struck the suspect but was ineffective. The suspect then lunged at an LAPD officer with the bladed spade, and an OIS occurred.

F010-17: January 30, 2017

While off-duty, an LAPD officer confronted two suspects inside his residence. A physical altercation between the officer and the suspects occurred, which resulted in an OIS.

There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.

F011-17: January 31, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a knife near a major entertainment center. Officers were directed to the suspect's location and incidentally observed a victim with an apparent stab wound. The officers then observed the suspect standing outside a nearby business holding a knife. As the officers approached the suspect, he immediately turned and entered the business. Once inside, the suspect began stabbing a second individual, which resulted in the deployment of a TASER and an OIS.

F012-17: February 8, 2017

While on patrol, uniformed officers observed a vehicle that matched the description of one involved in a prior shooting incident. Officers attempted to stop the vehicle and a vehicle pursuit ensued. The driver of the vehicle, later identified as the suspect, entered a multi-story parking structure in the downtown area. As officers attempted to contain the location, the suspect accelerated the vehicle toward an officer who was on foot, resulting in an OIS. A firearm was recovered during the investigation of the OIS incident.

F015-17: March 4, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon suspect. Officers arrived at the location and made contact with the suspect, who was armed with a large metal pipe. The officers gave numerous commands to the suspect to drop the pipe, however he failed to comply. The officers then deployed a TASER, which had negative results, and an OIS ensued.

F016-17: March 6, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a woman armed with a firearm at a residence. Officers arrived at the location, established a perimeter, and utilized various means to attempt to contact her. The suspect refused to exit the residence and SWAT was requested. While awaiting the arrival of SWAT personnel, uniformed officers observed the suspect exit the residence armed with a rifle. The suspect pointed the rifle at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F018-17: March 7, 2017

While on patrol, uniformed officers observed a stolen vehicle being driven by a suspect involved in a previous carjacking and domestic violence incident. Officers attempted to initiate a traffic stop, however the suspect refused to yield, and a vehicle pursuit ensued. Officers utilized the pursuit intervention technique, which rendered the suspect's vehicle inoperable. As officers approached the vehicle, they observed the victim from the previous domestic violence incident attempt to flee the vehicle. The suspect then began to stab the victim, and an OIS ensued.

F019-17: March 8, 2017

Uniformed officers were flagged down by an individual who informed them that he was the victim of a firearm brandishing incident. The victim then directed the officers to the nearby group of suspects. As the officers approached the group, one of the individuals, later identified as the suspect, ran from the officers into a nearby alley. The suspect drew a handgun from his waistband, and an OIS ensued.

F021-17: March 25, 2017 PRIOR CRIMES

While on patrol, uniformed officers heard numerous gunshots emanating from a nearby area. Moments later, the officers observed an individual, later identified as the suspect, walking from the area of the shooting. The officers attempted to detain the suspect, who immediately ran from them, resulting in the initiation of a foot pursuit. As officers continued pursuing the suspect, they observed him remove a pistol from his waistband, and an OIS occurred.

**F025-17: April 7, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a location where several assault with a deadly weapon radio calls were generated. Comments of the calls indicated the suspect was armed with a knife. When the officers arrived at the scene, they observed the suspect involved in a verbal dispute with another individual. The suspect then began stabbing the individual, and an OIS ensued.

**F027-17: April 22, 2017**

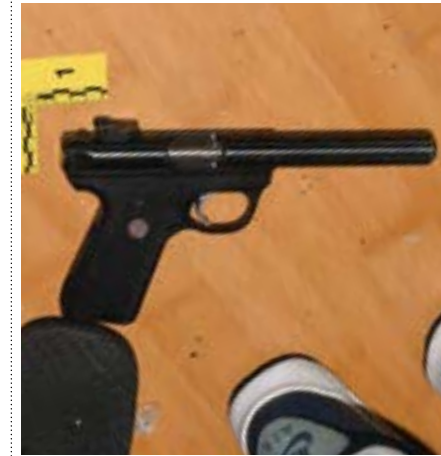
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon incident at a residence. When the officers arrived, they encountered the suspect, who informed them he was armed with a knife and a gun. After refusing multiple commands to submit to being detained, the suspect removed a handgun from his waistband and pointed it at officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F029-17: May 8, 2017**

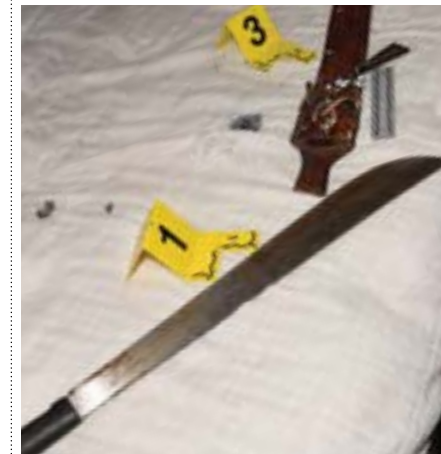
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a burglary in progress at a residence. Comments of the call indicated the suspect entered the location while the lone resident was sleeping in one of the bedrooms. The resident observed the suspect in the kitchen area and believed he was armed with a firearm. Officers arrived at the scene, verified the suspect was in fact still inside the residence, and requested SWAT. A tactical plan was formulated and SWAT personnel began to deploy around the residence. After various less-lethal munitions were deployed, the suspect emerged and fired at SWAT personnel with a handgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F032-17: May 13, 2017**

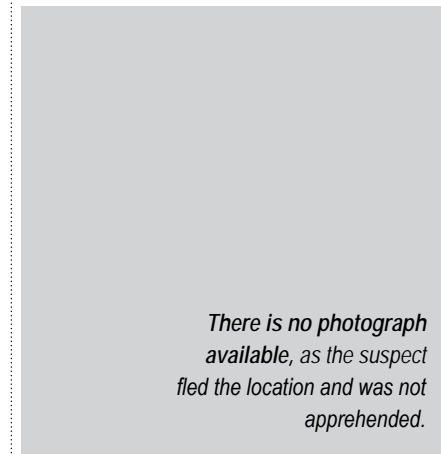
Uniformed officers attempted to detain a suspicious individual who appeared to be armed with a firearm in a City park. The suspect removed a pistol from his front pocket and began to turn toward the officers with the weapon in hand, resulting in an OIS.

**F034-17: May 16, 2017**

Uniformed officers attempted to detain an individual, later identified as the suspect, for drinking alcohol in public. As the officers approached the suspect, he immediately ran from them and removed a handgun from his waistband. The suspect turned and pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F036-17: May 25, 2017**

Uniformed and plainclothes officers executed a search warrant at a residence. Once inside the residence, the suspect advanced on one of the officers with a machete, and an OIS ensued.

**F038-17: May 29, 2017 PRIOR CRIMES**

While at a social function, an off-duty officer observed a group of suspects armed with handguns in the middle of an intersection walking toward the area of the event. Individuals within the group began firing at a separate group, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.

**F042-17: June 6, 2017 REPLICA/PELLET/BB**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a male armed with a firearm. Upon their arrival, officers observed an individual matching the description of the suspect and attempted to detain him. As the officers exited their police vehicle, the suspect turned toward them with what officers believed to be a handgun, and an OIS ensued.

**F043-17: June 8, 2017**

Uniformed officers initiated a consensual encounter with a known gang member. The officers observed a bulge underneath the suspect's shorts and believed he was armed with a handgun. The suspect failed to comply with verbal commands and a physical altercation ensued. During the altercation, the suspect armed himself with a handgun and began to flee on foot. While doing so, he turned toward the officers with the handgun in hand and an OIS occurred.

**F046-17: June 15, 2017**

Uniformed officers conducted a parole/probation compliance check at a residence. As occupants of the residence were exiting the location, an individual who remained inside, later identified as the suspect, fired at officers, and an OIS ensued. The suspect fled the residence through a rear window and again fired at officers who were in the rear of the property, resulting in a second OIS. The suspect fled the location and a perimeter was established. K-9 units responded and assisted in a search of the area. During the search, the suspect shot a Department K-9. SWAT responded and located the suspect in a nearby shed, where the suspect again fired at them, resulting in a third OIS.

**F047-17: June 19, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a domestic violence incident at a residence. Upon their arrival, the officers verified that an assault had in fact occurred. The officers later located the suspect in front of a nearby residence armed with a knife. The suspect failed to comply with commands to drop the knife and approached the officers, resulting in the deployment of a TASER and an OIS.

**F048-17: June 22, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a battery investigation at a residence. The officers arrived at the scene and met with the victim, who directed them to the suspect's whereabouts. As the officers attempted to contact the suspect, he produced a handgun, and an OIS ensued. The suspect retreated into the residence, affording officers the opportunity to request additional resources. As a separate patrol unit arrived at the scene, they observed the suspect pointing a gun at them from a balcony, and an additional OIS occurred.

**F049-17: June 28, 2017**

Uniformed officers contacted a known gang member, who abruptly removed a handgun from his backpack and pointed it at his head. Additional units responded to the scene as officers continued verbalizing with the suspect. Officers deployed a beanbag shotgun at the suspect, which was ineffective. The suspect then pointed the handgun at the officers, and an OIS ensued.

**F050-17: June 29, 2017**

Metropolitan Division SWAT was involved in a vehicle pursuit with an individual, later identified as the suspect. The pursuit terminated when the suspect exited his vehicle outside City limits and attempted to flee on foot. While running toward an apartment complex, the suspect fired at officers, resulting in two separate OIS incidents.

**F053-17: July 14, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a male armed with a knife at a residence. Comments of the call indicated the suspect was threatening to stab additional residents. Officers arrived at the scene and attempted to make contact with the suspect. The suspect opened the front door armed with a knife, and an OIS ensued.

**F054-17: July 15, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a domestic violence incident at a residence. The officers encountered the suspect at the location, and a brief vehicle pursuit and foot pursuit ensued. At the termination of the foot pursuit, the suspect fired at officers, and an OIS occurred.

**F057-17: July 22, 2017**

Uniformed officers attempted to conduct a pedestrian stop on an individual, who then ran from them, resulting in a foot pursuit. During the foot pursuit, the suspect pointed a handgun at one of the officers, and an OIS occurred.

**F058-17: July 27, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a gun at a motel. Upon the officers' arrival, they were directed to the suspect's location in a second-story room. The officers verbalized with the suspect for approximately 10 minutes to exit the room, however he refused. The suspect then suddenly opened the door, pointed a handgun at the officers, and an OIS ensued.

**F059-17: August 4, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a request to keep the peace at a residence. Upon the officers' arrival, they were met by the person reporting, who advised them that the male resident, later identified as the suspect, was inside the location destroying property. The officers entered the residence and observed the suspect sitting in a chair across the room with his back to the door while armed with an assault rifle. The suspect ignored verbal commands to drop the rifle, stood, and pointed the rifle at one officer, resulting in an OIS.

**F060-17: August 9, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a domestic violence incident at a residence. Comments of the call indicated the suspect, who was armed with a shotgun and two handguns, had shot at the victim. Officers arrived at the scene and determined the suspect was barricaded, thus requesting the assistance of Metropolitan Division SWAT. A perimeter was established. The suspect shot at SWAT personnel manning the perimeter, and an OIS occurred.

**F061-17: August 22, 2017**

A Federal Bureau of Investigation task force, consisting of plainclothes LAPD personnel, conducted surveillance at a residence for a wanted murder/kidnap suspect. Officers located the suspect along with the kidnapped victim and attempted to effect an arrest. In doing so, the suspect removed a handgun from his waist and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F064-17: September 8, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a violent male with a mental illness/assault with a deadly weapon investigation at a residence. Upon their arrival, officers heard screaming from within the location. As the officers walked toward the residence, the suspect emerged and pointed a rifle at them, resulting in the discharge of a beanbag shotgun and an OIS.

**F071-17: October 29, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a male with mental illness at a residence. After determining entry into the residence was not warranted, officers remained outside while another resident, later identified as the victim, entered the location. After doing so, the suspect began to chase the victim inside the residence while armed with a knife. The officers then entered the location and observed the victim being held by the suspect from behind with a knife to her throat. The suspect, after refusing commands to drop the knife and threatening to kill the victim and the officers, began to approach the officers with the knife in hand, resulting in an OIS.

**F072-17: November 9, 2017**

Uniformed officers observed a stolen vehicle and attempted to detain the driver. The driver of the vehicle failed to yield and a vehicle pursuit occurred. During the pursuit, the suspect crashed her vehicle into two police vehicles, resulting in an OIS.

**F073-17: November 15, 2017**

Uniformed Gang Enforcement Detail officers observed a driver of a vehicle commit several traffic infractions in a vehicle with a reported "lost or stolen" license plate. The officers initiated a traffic stop and the suspect failed to yield. Officers initiated a vehicle pursuit and the suspect became involved in a traffic collision while evading them. Immediately upon exiting his vehicle, the suspect displayed a handgun and fired upon the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F080-17: December 20, 2017**

While off-duty, an LAPD officer was confronted by a suspect armed with a metal flashlight. The suspect struck the officer on the head with the flashlight, which resulted in an OIS.

**F081-17: December 23, 2017**

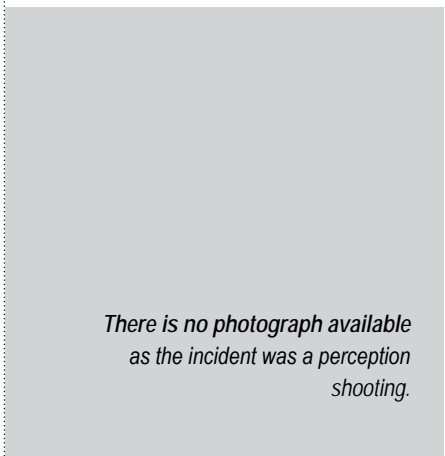
A uniformed officer responded to a radio call regarding a domestic violence incident at a residence. After arriving at the scene, the officer encountered the suspect armed with a machete and requested additional resources. An additional unit responded and located the suspect. The suspect, who was armed with a machete and hammer, ran towards the officers with the weapons in hand, and an OIS ensued.

**F082-17: December 30, 2017**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a domestic dispute at a residence. Comments of the call indicated the victim had fled the residence after the incident and the suspect remained at the scene while attempting to arm himself with a firearm. Additionally, the victim's mother was inside the residence with the suspect. When the officers arrived at the scene, they heard gunfire emanating from within the location. The officers then observed the suspect exit the front door while armed with a handgun. The suspect fired the handgun at the officers, and an OIS ensued.

**F083-17: December 31, 2017 REPLICA/PELLET/BB**

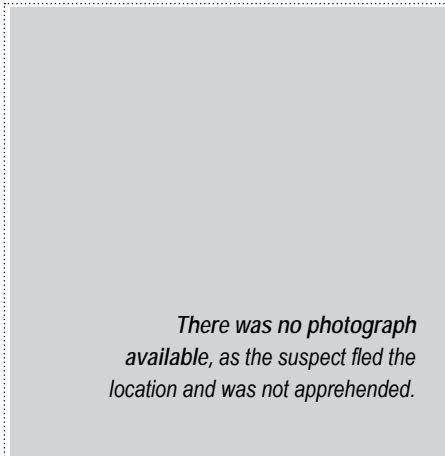
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call at a business regarding a man armed with a firearm, who brandished it at a victim. When the officers arrived at the scene, they observed the suspect in a nearby parking lot armed with what they believed to be a handgun. The officers ordered the suspect to drop the handgun, however the suspect failed to comply and began to point the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.

F076-17: November 30, 2017

Plainclothes detectives attempted to conduct a vehicle stop on a wanted robbery suspect, which resulted in the initiation of a vehicle pursuit. SWAT responded and joined the pursuit. At the termination of the pursuit, the detectives observed what they believed to be a firearm and were involved in an OIS.



There was no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.

F077-17: December 4, 2017 PRIOR CRIMES

While inside a business, a uniformed officer heard gunfire emanating from outside the location. When the officer exited the business to investigate, he observed a suspect firing at a victim, and an OIS ensued.

**F079-17: December 19, 2017 STOLEN**

While on patrol, uniformed officers heard gunfire emanating from a nearby parking lot. The officers responded to the area and observed a suspect armed with an assault rifle and a revolver. The suspect pointed the revolver at the officers, and an OIS occurred.

**F001-18: January 8, 2018**

Uniformed officers observed a vehicle driving erratically. The vehicle collided with another vehicle and a street light. As officers approached, the suspect produced a rifle and pointed it at officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F003-18: January 11, 2018**

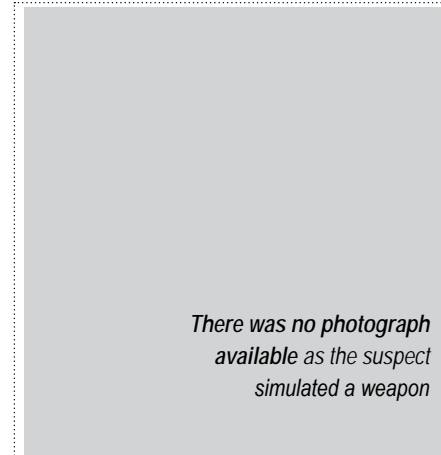
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a domestic violence incident at an intersection. Officers approached the suspect who produced an object that officers perceived was a handgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F004-18: January 14, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of two suspects sleeping in a driveway with one of the suspects armed with a handgun. When officers arrived, one suspect fled on foot while the other suspect remained on the ground and appeared to be sleeping. As officers illuminated the suspect, the suspect who appeared to be sleeping turned toward the officer armed with a handgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F007-18: January 26, 2018**

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of a possible unreported stolen vehicle. The suspect exited the vehicle and fled on foot. Officers chased the suspect when they observed the suspect brandish a handgun in their direction, resulting in an OIS.



There was no photograph available as the suspect simulated a weapon

F008-18: January 27, 2018

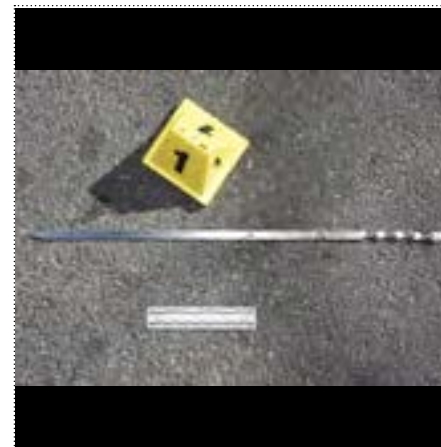
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a juvenile group in a park. While checking the area, they observed a suspect enter the roadway on a bicycle. The suspect dismounted his bicycle, simulated drawing a handgun, and took a shooting stance toward officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F009-18: February 2, 2018**

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of a reckless driver. The suspect's vehicle was involved in a traffic collision and came to rest. As officers made contact with the suspect, he pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F011-18: February 25, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a burglar alarm. Upon arrival, officers made contact with the suspect and verbalized with him to surrender peacefully. The suspect produced a handgun and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F013-18: February 26, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suspect armed with a handgun and knife. The suspect stated he was going to shoot himself. As officers made contact with the suspect, he began walking towards them. Officers began to verbalize with the suspect to drop the weapon at which point he charged towards officers while armed with a pointed metal rod, resulting in an OIS.

**F020-18: March 19, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a shooting at a business. While enroute, officers observed a vehicle matching the suspect's vehicle. The suspect's vehicle came to an abrupt stop, and the suspect exited the vehicle. The suspect walked towards officers holding a handgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F023-18: April 10, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers were in pursuit of a stolen vehicle. The suspect stopped, exited the vehicle, and a foot pursuit ensued through an alley. As the suspect ran through the alley, he produced a handgun and fired at officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F024-18: April 10, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man with a knife at a business. When officers arrived, they observed the suspect holding a knife. They began to verbalize with the suspect to surrender. The suspect refused to comply and ran through the mall with the knife, resulting in an OIS.

**F032-18: May 12, 2018**

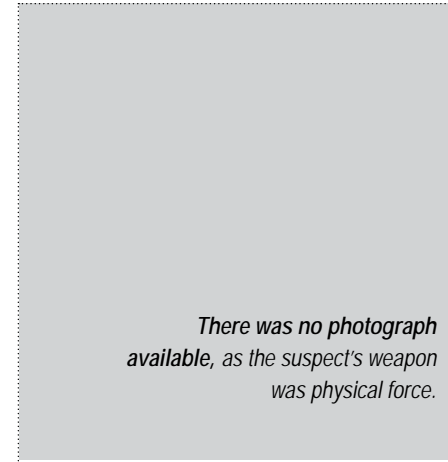
Uniformed officers observed two suspects believed to be involved in gang activity in front of a residence. Officers approached the suspects with the intent of conducting a consensual encounter. One of the suspects immediately ran away from officers while holding a handgun. Officers went in foot pursuit which resulted in an OIS. A loaded firearms magazine was recovered by officers at the scene. The investigation determined that the suspect discarded a firearm; however, it was removed from the scene by an uninvolved individual.

**F034-18: May 21, 2018**

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of a stolen vehicle. The suspect in the passenger seat exposed his upper torso out of the vehicle window holding a shotgun. The suspect began to shoot at the officers with the shotgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F035-18: May 30, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a stabbing. Upon arrival, officers encountered the suspect standing in the carport of the residence preventing them from having access to the stabbing victim. Officers gave commands for the suspect to surrender. The suspect refused to comply with officers' commands. After numerous attempts to communicate with the suspect, officers deployed less-lethal force options. The suspect armed himself with a large pickaxe and approached officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F036-18: June 9, 2018**

Officers arrested a suspect who later was transported to a medical facility after the suspect showed signs of having a seizure. At the medical facility, officers removed the suspect's handcuffs at the request of the medical technician. While officers were in the process of re-handcuffing, the suspect attacked one of the officers and attempted to take an officer's handgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F038-18: June 10, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a stabbing. When officers arrived, they observed the suspect through a locked security screen armed with a knife and in a physical struggle with his father. Officers entered the residence and used less-lethal munitions. The suspect advanced towards his father and attempted to stab him with his knife, resulting in an OIS.



**F040-18: June 16, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to an ambulance cutting radio call at a homeless outreach center. The officers confronted the suspect and ordered him to drop the knife. Officers utilized a beanbag shotgun to stop the suspect's actions. The suspect grabbed a female bystander and held a knife to her neck, resulting in an OIS.

**F041-18: June 20, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of an ambulance cutting. As officers arrived, they observed the victim of a stabbing on the ground. Officers observed the suspect standing outside of the residence holding a kitchen type knife. Officers ordered the suspect to drop the knife; however, the suspect walked towards officers while holding the knife. Officers deployed a bean bag shotgun followed by a TASER which were both ineffective. The suspect continued to walk toward officers while holding the knife, which resulted in an OIS.

**F043-18: July 7, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a mother reporting that her son was possibly under the influence of an unknown narcotic and hallucinating. The subject was known to have a handgun and shotgun at the residence. Officers set up containment around the residence and attempted to communicate with the subject verbally and over the telephone. During the incident, the subject raised the handgun and fired at officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F044-18: July 7, 2018**

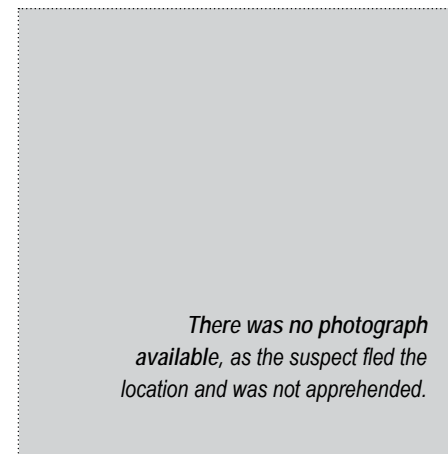
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suicidal subject who had a handgun. Officers met with family members who directed officers to the subject's location in an alley. Officers communicated with the subject trying to get him to surrender. The subject failed to comply and fired at officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F046-18: July 21, 2018**

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of an attempt murder suspect. During the pursuit, the suspect fired a handgun at the officers. The pursuit terminated when the suspect's vehicle collided with a utility pole. The suspect exited his vehicle and fled into a grocery store while firing a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS. The suspect barricaded himself in the store while taking numerous hostages. SWAT personnel responded and initiated crisis negotiations. The suspect submitted to arrest without further incident.

**F047-18: July 27, 2018**

Uniformed patrol officers conducted an investigative vehicle stop. The officers approached the suspect and made contact. The contact officer recognized the suspect as a person on Federal Probation. After confirming his probation status, officers requested the suspect step out of the vehicle. When the suspect exited the vehicle, he produced a handgun and fired at one officer, striking her in the leg. The suspect then pointed the handgun at the partner officer. An OIS then ensued.

**F048-18: July 29, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call and began their investigation on the sidewalk. As officers spoke to the involved parties, an uninvolved vehicle drove by and one of its occupants began discharging rounds immediately. Officers perceived they were being fired upon and an OIS occurred.

**F049-18: August 7, 2018**

Plain clothes officers assigned to a task force went to serve a warrant and apprehend a murder suspect. Upon approaching the location, officers were confronted by the suspect who produced a handgun. The suspect shot at officers, resulting in an OIS. One officer was shot by the suspect during the incident.



**F051-18: August 20, 2018**

Uniformed Metropolitan officers working crime suppression observed an individual, later identified as the suspect, straddling a bicycle in the middle of the roadway. The bicycle did not have a source of illumination as required during hours of darkness. Officers initiated contact for enforcement of the violation. As the passenger officer exited the police vehicle, the suspect mounted his bicycle and fled. Officers followed the suspect in their patrol vehicle as the suspect rode away. The suspect abruptly cut in front of the police vehicle, reached into his cargo shorts, and produced a handgun. The suspect pointed the handgun directly at the driver resulting in an OIS.

**F054-18: October 7, 2018**

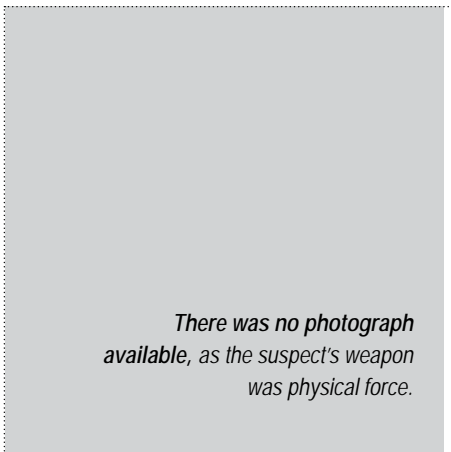
Plain clothes officers assigned to a Narcotics Enforcement Detail were in an area known for narcotics sales. Officers attempted to initiate an investigative stop of three narcotics suspects. While conducting their investigation, one of the suspects produced a handgun at which point an OIS occurred.

**F063-18: November 18, 2018**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of shots fired. The comments of the call indicated someone was reportedly shot inside of the location. Upon arriving at the location, officers observed a pedestrian on the sidewalk in front of the location. Officers heard gun shots; however, they did not see where the pedestrian went or where the shots came from. An officer needs help request was broadcast. As additional personnel responded, an officer observed muzzle flash and believed he was being shot at. An OIS then occurred.

**F064-18: November 18, 2018**

Uniformed officers were conducting patrol when they observed a vehicle with paper plates. A traffic stop was initiated and the driver (suspect) began to pull over. However, the suspect fled at a high rate of speed and officers went in pursuit. The vehicle pursuit entered the freeway, which had heavy traffic. The suspect exited the vehicle and was observed to be in possession of a handgun as he fled on foot through traffic, resulting in an OIS.



There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.

F059-18: October 29, 2018 PRIOR CRIMES

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a trespass suspect. Officers initiated contact with the suspect who was in the shower area. The suspect was naked, uncooperative, and became physically assaultive toward the officers as they attempted to handcuff him. The physical altercation involved physical force and the use of a TASER by officers. During the altercation, the suspect obtained control of the officer's TASER, punched and broke one officer's nose, forced a second officer to the ground, and repeatedly struck the officer in the face with his fists. An OIS then occurred.

**F065-18: November 25, 2018**

Uniformed Metropolitan officers were working a crime suppression detail when they observed two pedestrians, one of whom was holding a handgun. Officers stopped their vehicle, exited, and gave commands for the suspect to drop the handgun. The suspect failed to comply resulting in an OIS. The second suspect complied and was taken into custody without incident. It was determined the second suspect also discharged a handgun.

**F061-18: November 11, 2018**

Uniformed Metropolitan officers were conducting patrol near a recreation center when they heard possible gunfire in the area. The officers drove up the apron of a driveway which led to the recreation center parking lot. The officers observed two suspects walking from the recreation center gymnasium building in their direction. One of the suspects fired several rounds at officers who were still seated in their police vehicle. An OIS then occurred.

**F068-18: December 22, 2018**

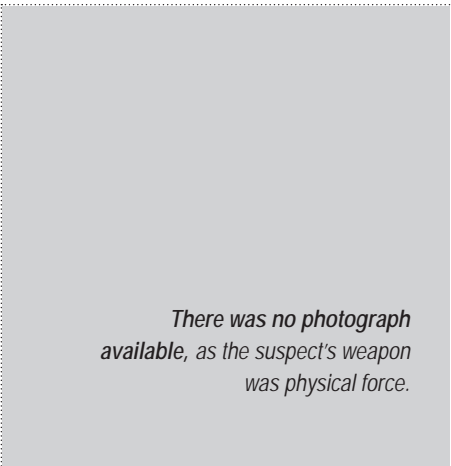
Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man disturbing the peace. Upon arrival, officers observed the suspect unsheathing a large knife and confronting a citizen. Officers stopped their vehicle, exited, and attempted to take enforcement action. The suspect fled causing officers to initiate a foot pursuit. During the foot pursuit, the suspect produced and pointed a handgun at officers resulting in an OIS.





F069-18: December 31, 2018

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a screaming woman. Upon arrival, officers knocked on the door of the residence. Officers heard noises coming from within the residence and requested additional resources. Before additional officers arrived, the suspect opened the door and was observed armed with a knife. The suspect moved quickly toward officers, resulting in an OIS.



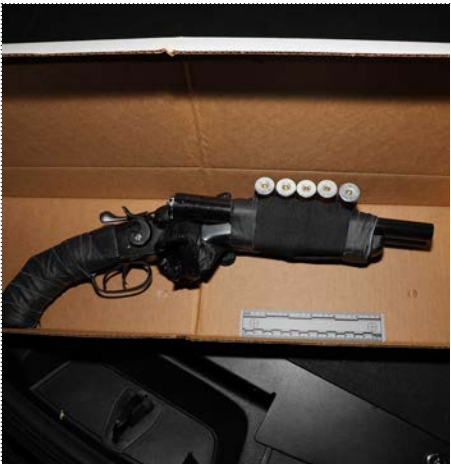
F004-19: February 14, 2019

An off-duty plain clothes detective was walking when he became involved in a physical altercation with an individual, later identified as the suspect. During the altercation, an OIS occurred.



F005-19: February 14, 2019

Uniformed officers assigned to a Transit Services Detail were working a foot beat when they observed security personnel engaged in an altercation with an individual armed with a knife. The officers utilized a TASER that was ineffective. An OIS then occurred.



F013-19: April 14, 2019

Uniformed Metropolitan officers assigned to a Transit Services detail were notified by detectives of a wanted suspect's location in the area of their assignment. Officers observed the suspect carrying a backpack near their post. Officers began following the suspect at which point a foot pursuit ensued. The suspect removed a shotgun from his backpack and pointed it at officers resulting in an OIS.



F015-19: April 20, 2019

Uniformed officers were following a vehicle for traffic violations. As the vehicle came to a stop, the driver exited and fled on foot from officers. Believing the suspect was armed with a handgun, officers pursued the driver on foot. As the officers were running through a building complex, a second individual (later identified as the suspect), produced a handgun and shot one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



**F016-19: April 22, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers were responding to multiple radio calls of a man armed with a gun. The officers encountered the suspect and observed he was armed with a handgun. As they exited their vehicle, the suspect fired at officers resulting in an OIS.

**F021-19: May 26, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a woman armed with a handgun. Officers arrived and observed a woman, later identified as the suspect, armed with a pistol which she held pointed to her head. Officers communicated with the suspect to drop the handgun but she refused. During the incident, the suspect began to point the handgun in the direction of an officer and an OIS occurred.

**F017-19: April 26, 2019**

An off-duty sergeant was in the waiting area of a car wash when he heard loud indistinguishable noises coming from the office/cashier area. Shortly after, a suspect exited the office armed with a handgun. The sergeant identified himself as a police officer and ordered the suspect to stop. The suspect pointed a handgun at the sergeant, resulting in an OIS.

There was no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.

**VIDEO LINK
UNAVAILABLE**

**F023-19: May 27, 2019**

Uniformed officers were responding to a radio call of a shooting. Upon arrival, officers observed the suspect walking and armed with an assault rifle. The officers ordered the suspect to stop and drop the weapon but he failed to do so. The suspect pointed the rifle at the officers resulting in an OIS.

**F018-19: April 30, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a gun and possibly under the influence of narcotics. As officers approached the location of the call, the suspect began to shoot at officers while they were still in their vehicle which resulted in an OIS. The suspect retreated and proned himself next to a vehicle while still holding a handgun. Officers gave orders to the suspect to surrender. The suspect refused to come out. After multiple attempts to de-escalate the situation, the suspect pointed a handgun at officers resulting in a second OIS.

**F025-19: June 5, 2019**

Uniformed officers observed a vehicle with a vehicle code violation and conducted a traffic stop. As the vehicle came to a stop, the passenger, later identified as the suspect, exited the vehicle and ran away. The officers recognized the suspect as a wanted person and began to chase him. The suspect produced a handgun and tossed it on top of a trash bin. The handgun landed across the trash bin and fell onto the ground. As the suspect picked up the handgun, an OIS occurred.

**F020-19: May 20, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers conducted a traffic stop. While making contact with the driver, later identified as the suspect, a handgun was found secreted in the map pocket of the driver's door. The suspect suddenly exited his vehicle. Believing the suspect had armed himself with the handgun as he exited, an OIS occurred.

**F026-19: June 6, 2019**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a box cutter knife. Officers located the suspect who was on the sidewalk. The officers gave commands to the suspect and he complied by raising his hands and facing away from officers. Officers gave commands to the suspect to go down to his knees but he did not comply. After approximately 30 to 40 seconds, the suspect reached into his rear waistband, removed a box cutter type knife, and dropped it. He picked the knife up and charged at an officer resulting in an OIS.



There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.

F028-19: June 14, 2019

An off-duty officer was shopping at a store. While holding his child, the officer was approached by the suspect. In an unprovoked assault, the suspect struck the officer on the head, causing him to collapse to the ground with his child. An OIS subsequently occurred.



F033-19: July 16, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a knife. The suspect was inside the bedroom of an apartment and refused to exit for officers. A tactical plan was developed and a partner officer redeployed into an adjacent room to open the suspect's door. As the officer opened the door to the suspect's bedroom, the suspect armed himself with a machete and advanced towards officers, resulting in an OIS.



F035-19: July 26, 2019

Uniformed officers were conducting a footbeat through a park. The officers observed a suspect spontaneously flee from them while reaching in his right pocket. Officers formed the opinion that the suspect was armed with a handgun and a short foot pursuit ensued. The suspect ran into a nearby courtyard and produced a handgun. An OIS then occurred.



F039-19: August 14, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a screaming man. Upon arriving at the location, officers encountered the suspect who was initially armed with a glass bottle. The suspect refused to drop the bottle and approached officers. Officers deployed a taser; however, the darts did not strike the suspect. The suspect then armed himself with an approximate three foot long wooden plank and approached officers which resulted in an OIS.



F041-19: August 18, 2019

Uniformed officers were driving a marked black and white police vehicle. As officers were approaching a red traffic light, the suspect fired one round at the officers. The round struck the police vehicle. The suspect then fled on foot. Officers attempted to locate the suspect as they requested help and began to establish a perimeter. Believing the suspect was still in the area, the officers drove through the neighborhood. As they reached an intersection, officers observed the suspect on the sidewalk. The officers exited their vehicle and the suspect fired at them again. An OIS then occurred. The suspect turned and fled through the street where he was confronted by additional officers who responded. A second OIS then occurred.



F042-19: August 19, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a family dispute. When officers arrived, they encountered the suspect on the front porch and attempted to communicate with him. After several minutes of dialog with the suspect, he suddenly stepped back into the residence and removed a handgun from his waistband. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers and fired, resulting in an OIS. The suspect retreated into his residence. Moments later, he was seen running through a neighboring yard. While the suspect was armed, a second OIS occurred in the street. The suspect continued to run from officers. The suspect made his way through a nearby residence and into an alley. A responding unit observed the suspect in the alley and stopped their vehicle. The suspect raised his handgun in the direction of officers resulting in a third OIS.



F043-19: August 19, 2019

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a neighbor dispute. Officers arrived and met with an uncooperative suspect. The suspect threatened to shoot the officers and proceeded to barricade himself in his residence. Officers requested and briefed Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) personnel of the threats made. SWAT personnel responded and deployed around the suspect's residence. They then began crisis negotiations. After repeated attempts to get the suspect to surrender, SWAT personnel deployed tear gas into the residence. Personnel entered the residence and conducted a search for the suspect. Officers determined the suspect may have barricaded himself in the attic crawl space. While covering a hole in the ceiling, the suspect was seen pointing a gun at a SWAT officer at which point an OIS occurred.



F045-19: September 23, 2019

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of an ADW shooting. Upon arrival, officers encountered a naked male acting erratically. As officers were giving the naked male verbal commands, the individual's father (later identified as the suspect) exited a nearby home while concealing his right hand behind his back. The suspect positioned himself behind his son and refused to comply with verbal commands. While shielding himself from officers behind his son, the suspect produced a handgun from behind his back and pointed it in the direction of the officers resulting in an OIS.



**F049-19: October 16, 2019**

Uniformed officers and detectives conducted surveillance for a wanted suspect. Officers observed the suspect walking as the suspect simultaneously saw officers. The suspect fled and uniformed officers engaged in a foot pursuit. Additional personnel responded and gave orders to the suspect. The suspect then pointed a handgun at officers resulting in an OIS.

**F055-19: November 29, 2019**

As uniformed officers were approaching a red traffic light in a marked police vehicle, the suspect fired one round at the officers. The round struck the police vehicle. The suspect then fled on foot. Officers attempted to locate the suspect as they requested help and began to establish a perimeter. Believing the suspect was still in the area, the officers drove through the neighborhood. As they reached an intersection, officers observed the suspect on the sidewalk. The officers exited their vehicle and the suspect fired at them again. An OIS then occurred. The suspect turned and fled through the street where he was confronted by additional officers who responded. A second OIS then occurred.



There was no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.

F050-19: October 22, 2019

Uniformed officers were in an area searching for a wanted suspect. Officers observed the suspect walking and attempted to detain him. As officers exited their vehicle, the suspect fired a handgun, resulting in an OIS.

**F056-19: December 1, 2019**

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a gun. As officers arrived in the area, they observed the suspect on the street corner. Upon seeing the officers, the suspect fled on foot. After a short foot pursuit, the suspect changed direction and ran towards officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F053-19: November 19, 2019**

A uniformed sergeant was flagged down by a citizen reporting a man armed with a knife. The sergeant searched the area for the suspect, located him, and requested a backup. Additional officers arrived and followed the suspect on foot. The suspect ran towards one of the officers while armed with a knife resulting in an OIS.

**F054-19: November 25, 2019**

Uniformed officers were flagged down by witnesses to a robbery. The witnesses directed the officers to the suspect. The officers followed the suspect and observed him committing a car jacking. Officers attempted to utilize less-lethal force to stop the suspect; however, it was ineffective. The suspect drove away and collided into two police vehicles. He exited the vehicle armed with a machete. Officers utilized less-lethal force options which were ineffective. The suspect fled on foot, running a short distance. He then changed directions and ran towards one of the officers while holding a machete in his hand, resulting in an OIS.



DEFINITIONS

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE ADJUDICATION FINDINGS: Tactics, drawing/exhibiting a firearm, and UOF shall be evaluated during the adjudication process (2019 LAPD Manual 3/792.10).

DRAWING AND EXHIBITING AND/OR USE OF FORCE-ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL-OUT OF POLICY: Finding, supported by a preponderance of the evidence that the actions of the employee relative to drawing/exhibiting a firearm or UOF were not within the Department's policies (2019 LAPD Manual 3/792.10).

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL – NEGLIGENT DISCHARGE: Finding, where it was determined that the unintentional discharge of a firearm resulted from operator error, such as the violation of a firearm safety rule (2019 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

TACTICS-ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL: A finding, supported by a preponderance of the evidence that the tactics employed during a CUOF incident unjustifiably and substantially deviated from approved Department tactical training (2019 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANIMAL SHOOTING: An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm at an animal.

CANINE (K9) CONTACT: An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department K9 and hospitalization is required (2019 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD: All uses of an upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the modified carotid, full carotid, and locked carotid hold (2019 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

CATEGORICAL UOF INCIDENT

A CUOF is defined as:

- An incident involving the use of deadly force (e.g., discharge of a firearm) by a Department employee;
- All uses of an upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid or locked carotid hold;
- All deaths while the arrestee or detainee is in the custodial care of the Department (also known as an In-Custody Death or ICD);
- A UOF incident resulting in death;
- A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization (commonly referred to as a LERI);

- All intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight, etc.) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death;
- All other unintentional head strikes shall be investigated as Level I NCUOF incidents;
- Officer involved animal shootings;
- Non-tactical unintentional discharges; and,
- An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required (2019 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

CRIME

- **Part I Crime:** The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program classifies the following offenses as Part I crimes: criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft (except motor vehicle theft), motor vehicle theft, and arson.
- **Part II Crime:** The FBI's UCR Program classifies all violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I offenses (except traffic violations) as Part II crimes.
- **Violent Crime:** The FBI defines violent crime in its UCR program as those offenses which involve force or threat of force. As such, violent crime is comprised of four offenses (criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.)

FIELD DETENTION: Refer to Public Contact.

FORCE OPTIONS: All Department-approved physical force techniques (e.g. firm grip, strike, takedown) or devices (e.g. OC spray, baton, TASER) available to an officer. Force Options fall into the following three categories: Deadly Force; Less-Lethal force (e.g. TASER, bean bag), and Non-Lethal force (e.g. firm grip, takedown).

GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE: Standardized training provided by the employee's command or Training Division personnel to personnel involved in a CUOF incident. The General Training Update is not an inquiry into the specific details of the CUOF. The intent of the update is to provide involved personnel with standardized training material in tactical issues and actions readily identified in the CUOF incident as well as an update on the UOF policy. Training should be provided as soon as practicable. (2019 LAPD Manual 3/796.35).

HEAD STRIKES: An intentional head strike with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization, or death (2019 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

HOMELESSNESS: Per the Department's Special Order No. 13, Policy Regarding Police Contacts with Persons Experiencing Homelessness, dated June 22, 2016, the terms "homelessness," "homeless individual," and "homeless person" shall refer to the following:

- An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
- An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground);
- An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing); or,
- An individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided.

IN-CUSTODY DEATH: The death of any arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2019 LAPD Manual 3/792.05)

LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY

INVESTIGATION: A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a LERI (2019 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

MANNER OF DEATH: The Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner defines the different manners of death based on the following criteria:

- **Natural:** Due entirely (or nearly so) to natural disease processes;
- **Homicide:** Due to a volitional act of another person;
- **Suicide:** Due to injury that occurred with the intent to induce self-harm or cause one's own death;
- **Accident:** Due to injury when there is no evidence of intent to harm (for purposes of this Report, accidental deaths are further categorized into causes of death

- attributed to narcotic/alcohol overdose); and,
- **Undetermined:** Inadequate information regarding the circumstances of death to determine manner.

Example: An individual is found unconscious with massive subdural hemorrhage. In the absence of information on the events leading up to death, it is impossible to determine if the hemorrhage was due to accidental fall, homicidal violence, etc.

NON-CATEGORICAL UOF: An incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses physical force or a control device to compel a person to comply with the employee's direction; defend themselves, defend others, effect an arrest or detention, prevent escape overcome resistance (2019 LAPD Manual 4/245.05).

OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE: The legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a UOF is the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. See *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). Graham states in part, "The reasonableness of a particular UOF must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight (2019 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING: An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm (excluding Warning Shot, Animal Shooting, and/or Tactical Intentional Discharge incidents). Officer Involved Shooting incidents are categorized into Hit or No Hit occurrences.

PART I CRIME: Refer to Crime.

PART II CRIME: Refer to Crime.

PUBLIC CONTACT: For this report, public contacts are comprised of calls for service and field detentions:

- **Calls for Service:** Any radio call generated by communications in response to a call from the public.
- **Field Detentions:** Those incidents where officers utilize lights, emergency lights & siren, or a verbal command for a person to stop. The person stopped is not free to leave during the encounter. The detention is based on the reasonable suspicion that the suspect(s) to be stopped are involved in criminal activity
- **Pedestrian Stop:** A detention of a person who is on foot.
- **Vehicle Stop:** A detention of either a driver and/or a passenger in a motor vehicle.

SERIOUS BODILY INJURY: California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), defines Serious Bodily Injury as including but not limited to: loss of consciousness, concussion; bone fracture, protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member, organ, a wound requiring extensive suturing, and serious disfigurement (2019 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

- **Radio Call:** Call for service directed by Communications Division;
- **Observation:** Contact initiated by officers based on reasonable suspicion, probable cause, or as a consensual encounter;
- **Citizen Flag Down:** Private person alert officers to a subject, an activity, or a location not otherwise observed by officers or reported to Communications Division;
- **Pre-Planned:** Any type of activity that requires an operational plan (e.g. search/arrest warrant services, task forces);
- **Station Call:** Non-coded or low priority incidents where officers are directed to a location by Department personnel, other than Communications Division;
- **Ambush:** An act or an instance to attack by surprise or lure officers resulting in an officer involved shooting; and,
- **Off-Duty:** Incident where officers are off-duty and not conducting official Department business.

SUBSTANTIALLY INVOLVED PERSONNEL: Employee(s) applying force or who had a significant tactical or decision making role in the incident (2019 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

SUICIDE BY COP: Those incidents where the suspect appeared to intentionally provoke officers into believing that he posed a deadly threat that resulted in an OIS.

TACTICAL DEBRIEF: The collective review of an incident to identify those areas where actions and decisions were effective and those areas where actions and decisions could have been improved. The intent of a Tactical Debrief is to enhance future performance. The Tactical Debrief is conducted by the Categorical Use of Force Debrief Facilitator (2019 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE: The unintentional discharge of a firearm regardless of cause. Unintentional discharges are evaluated then determined to be Accidental Discharges or Negligent Discharges (2019 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

USE OF DEADLY FORCE (OTHER): An incident involving the use of deadly force by Department personnel. This type of force will encompass those forces that are not included in other CUOF classifications such as Firearm, CRCH, and Head Strike.

USE OF FORCE: In a complex urban society, officers are confronted daily with situations where control must be exercised to effect arrests and to protect the public safety. Control may be exercised through advice, warnings, persuasion, or by use of physical force. Officers are permitted to use force that is objectively reasonable to defend themselves or others, to effect an arrest or detention, and/or to prevent escape or overcome resistance, consistent with the Department's Policy on the UOF (2019 LAPD Manual 1/240.10).

USE OF FORCE - TACTICS DIRECTIVE: A written directive that contains procedure and/or insight into UOF and tactics issues. Use of Force policy will continue to be expressed in the Department Manual but may be reiterated in UOF-Tactics Directives. All Use of Force-Tactics Directives will be reviewed and approved by the Chief of Police. Use of Force-Tactics Directives supersedes any Training Bulletins that have been published regarding the subject matter of the directives (2019 LAPD Manual 1/240.12).

USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD: The UOF Review Board shall convene at the direction of the Chair of the Board and shall: Avail itself of any facilities of the Department necessary to conduct a complete examination of the circumstances involved in the incident under investigation, report its findings and recommendations to the Chief of Police and upon adjournment, forward the UOF Internal Process Report, and other related reports to the Chief of Police (2019 LAPD Manual 2/092.50).

VIOLENT CRIME: Refer to Crime.

WARNING SHOTS: The intentional discharge of a firearm off target not intended to hit a person, to warn others that deadly force is imminent (2019 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).



ACRONYMS

BOPC – BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS	FOS – FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR	MHIT – MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION TRAINING	PTE – POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION
BSS – BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES	FSD – FORENSIC SCIENCE DIVISION	MOT – MUSEUM OF TOLERANCE	RBC – RECRUIT BASIC COURSE
BWV – BODY-WORN VIDEO	FTO – FIELD TRAINING OFFICER	NAMI – NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	REPORT – USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW
CAPOS – CRIMES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS SECTION	FTQ – FAILURE TO QUALIFY	NCUOF – NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE	RESET – RESOURCE ENHANCEMENT AND SERVICES ENFORCEMENT TEAM
CCU – COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS UNIT	GTU – GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE	NYPD – NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT	RFC – RELEASE FROM CUSTODY (ARREST REPORT)
CEG – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT GROUP	HOPE – HOMELESS OUTREACH AND PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT	OC – OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (SPRAY)	RMEC – RISK MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
CIRD – CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION	HPD – HOUSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT	OCPD – OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND POLICY	SIP – SUBSTANTIALLY INVOLVED PERSONNEL
CITY – CITY OF LOS ANGELES	IAG – INTERNAL AFFAIRS GROUP	OIC – OFFICER-IN-CHARGE	SMART – SYSTEM-WIDE MENTAL ASSESSMENT RESPONSE TEAM
CO – COMMANDING OFFICER	ICD – IN-CUSTODY DEATH	OIG – OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	SQUAB – SHOOTING QUALIFICATION AND BONUS
CODD – COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION	ICDC – INTEGRATING COMMUNICATION, DE-ESCALATION, AND CROWD CONTROL	OIS – OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING	SWAT – SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS
COP – CHIEF OF POLICE	IPR – INTERNAL PROCESS REPORT	OO – OFFICE OF OPERATIONS	TASER – THOMAS A. SWIFT ELECTRIC RIFLE
CPD – CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT	ITG - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GROUP	OSO – OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS	TD – TRAINING DIVISION
CPT – CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	K-9 – CANINE	OSS – OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES	TEAMS – TRAINING EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
CRCH – CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD	LACDA – LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY	PATROL – PLANNING, ASSESSMENT, TIME, REDEPLOYMENT (AND/OR CONTAINMENT), OTHER RESOURCES, AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION	TID – TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION
CSD – CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION	LAHSA – LOS ANGELES HOMELESS SERVICE AUTHORITY	PCG – PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS GROUP	TTRC – TACTICS AND TRAINING REVIEW COMMITTEE
CUOF – CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE	LAPD – (SEE DEPARTMENT)	POST – CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING	UCR – UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING
DEPARTMENT (OR LAPD) – LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT	LASD – LOS ANGELES SHERIFF’S DEPARTMENT	PPD – PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT	UD – UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE
DICVS – DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO SYSTEM	LERI – LAW ENFORCEMENT-RELATED INJURY	PSB – PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU	UODF – USE OF DEADLY FORCE (OTHER)
DMH – DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH	LETAC – LAW ENFORCEMENT TACTICAL APPLICATION COURSE	PSD – POLICE SERVICE DOG	UOF – USE OF FORCE
DOC – DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS CENTER	LMS – LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	PSL – POLICE SCIENCES LEADERSHIP	UOFRB – USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD
FBI – FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	MC – MAJOR CAPSAICINOID CONTENT	PSS – PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT	VKS – VARIABLE KINETIC SYSTEM, PEPPER BALL LAUNCHER
FID – FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION	MEU – MENTAL EVALUATION UNIT	PTB – PERSONNEL AND TRAINING BUREAU	
FIP – FAIR AND IMPARTIAL POLICING			

METHODOLOGY

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

The Department classifies incidents as CUOF's when a suspect dies in our custody, a suspect is hospitalized as a result of a UOF and when various types of force are used, i.e.: firearms, intentional head strikes, upper body control holds, etc. The FID investigation may reveal that multiple force options were used during an incident. Each one of the force options could potentially be classified as different CUOF categories if captured separately. For tracking purposes, and to avoid duplicate records of an incident, the Department classifies an incident based on the highest level of force used by Department personnel. All aspects of CUOF's are fully investigated and adjudicated, including additional force options not captured under the primary classification.

Critical Incident Review Division queried the CUOF data for the 2018 Use of Force Year-End Review from the Department's internal databases. Although FID was instrumental in providing outstanding information on cases from their records, they were unable to provide information on every open case as some cases were still being investigated at the time of this report.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

The query period included all CUOF incidents from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2019.

BUREAU AND AREA/DIVISION OF OCCURRENCE

The Bureau and Area/Division of occurrence is the location where the CUOF incident occurred, regardless of where the incident originated or where the involved personnel were assigned. The exception is ICD incidents, where CSD is the Area/Division of occurrence, not the geographic Area where the jail facility is located.

INVOLVED DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

For purposes of this Report, only Department personnel who received an adjudication finding, or have a pending finding, in the concerned force type for each respective CUOF incident are counted as involved employees. Department personnel are often at scene as part of the tactical situation, but do not apply force or have a part in the tactical decision-

making. The personnel who did not utilize the relevant force or who were not involved in a tactical decision-making were not counted as "involved" in this Report.

All employee statistics were based on their current status as of the date of the UOF incident.

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL BY CUOF INCIDENT TYPE

This Report included all employees who received, or were pending, BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the following types of incidents:

- Officer Involved Shootings (OIS)
- Animal Shootings
- Unintentional Discharges (UD)
- Warning Shots
- Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)
- Head Strike Incidents
- K-9 Contact Incidents Resulting in Hospitalization
- Law Enforcement Related Injuries (LERI)
- In Custody Deaths (ICD)

Note: The County of Los Angeles Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, determines the cause and manner of death of a suspect. ICD's are classified as CUOF's when the Coroner rules that a UOF was a primary or contributing factor to a suspect's cause of death, where the death is ruled a suicide or is undetermined.

OFFICER - INJURIES

Officer injuries were recorded based on the number of those who sustained injuries during CUOF incidents, regardless if the injuries were caused by the suspect's actions or other factors.

INVOLVED SUSPECTS

Suspects included in this Report were those subject to categorical force used by Department personnel. The exception is ICD incidents, which also included individuals whose death occurred while in the custodial care of a Department employee, or the Department, regardless if force was used.



SUSPECT – INJURIES

Suspect injuries include self-inflicted injuries, pre-existing medical conditions aggravated during the incident, accidental injuries, and those caused by Department personnel. The manner of death of decedents are determined by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner - Coroner.

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

Toxicology results for deceased suspects were obtained by FID from the County of Los Angeles Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner. It is uncommon for suspects to release their medical records to the Department. Therefore, toxicology results could only be obtained for deceased suspects involved in OIS-Hit and ICD incidents.

Suspect – Perceived Mental Illness

A suspect was identified as having a perceived mental illness based on the following:

1. Officer(s) and/or investigator(s) perception of the suspect;
2. Suspect having self-reported mental illness;
3. Third-party statement; and/or,
4. Prior MEU contact resulting in a 5150 WIC hold or referral.

Suspect – Homelessness

Per Department Special Order No. 13 - Policy Regarding Police Contacts with Persons Experiencing Homelessness, dated June 22, 2016, the terms “homelessness,” “homeless individual,” and “homeless person” shall refer to the following:

- An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
- An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground);
- An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing); or,
- An individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided.

Prior to 2016, the Department did not capture the homeless status of suspects involved in CUOF incidents. At the request of the BOPC, FID captured this information starting in 2016.

Suspect – Perceived Suicide by Cop

Those incidents where the suspect appeared to intentionally provoke officers into believing the suspect posed a deadly threat, resulting in an OIS.

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

With assistance from Application Development and Support Division, CIRD queried the NCUOF data for the 2019 Use of Force Year-End Review from TEAMS II.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

The query period included all NCUOF incidents from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2019.

BUREAU AND AREA/DIVISION OF OCCURRENCE

Incident by Bureau and Area detailed where the NCUOF incident occurred, rather than where the involved officers were assigned.

FORCE OPTION USED

Regardless of the number of times the force option was applied by one or more Department personnel, each force option was counted only once per incident. The force options were not mutually exclusive, as multiple force options could have been utilized in a single incident. In such cases, all force options used were counted once per incident.

TASER

TASER Activations

TASER activations were measured by the total number of times a TASER device was activated on a suspect during a NCUOF incident. All TASER activations were included in the total count when multiple activations occurred in an incident. Therefore, the total number of TASER activations exceeds the number of incidents in which a TASER was used.

TASER Effectiveness

Effectiveness captured whether a TASER activation caused the suspect to submit to arrest. Multiple TASER activations may have been required for the force option to prove effective.

INVOLVED DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

For purposes of this Report, only Department personnel who received or are pending an adjudication finding, in the concerned force type for each respective NCUOF incident are counted as involved employees. Department personnel are often at scene as part of the tactical situation, but do not apply force. The officers who did not utilize the relevant force were not counted as “involved” in this Report. All employee statistics were based on their current status as of the date of the UOF incident.

Officer – Injuries

Officer injuries included all injuries sustained by a Department employee during the NCUOF incident regardless of whether they were caused by the suspect’s actions or other factors.

INVOLVED SUSPECTS

Suspects included in this Report are those subject to Non-Categorical force used by Department personnel.

Suspect – Perceived Mental Illness

A suspect’s perceived mental illness for NCUOF incidents was determined based on officers’ observations and was not verified by MEU.

Suspect – Perceived Impairment

Officers’ observations were used to determine if a suspect was under the influence of alcohol and/or narcotics for NCUOF incidents. Suspects’ impairment status was not verified through field sobriety tests.

Suspect – Perceived Homelessness

Perceived homelessness for NCUOF incidents was determined based on officers’ observations and statements made by suspects.

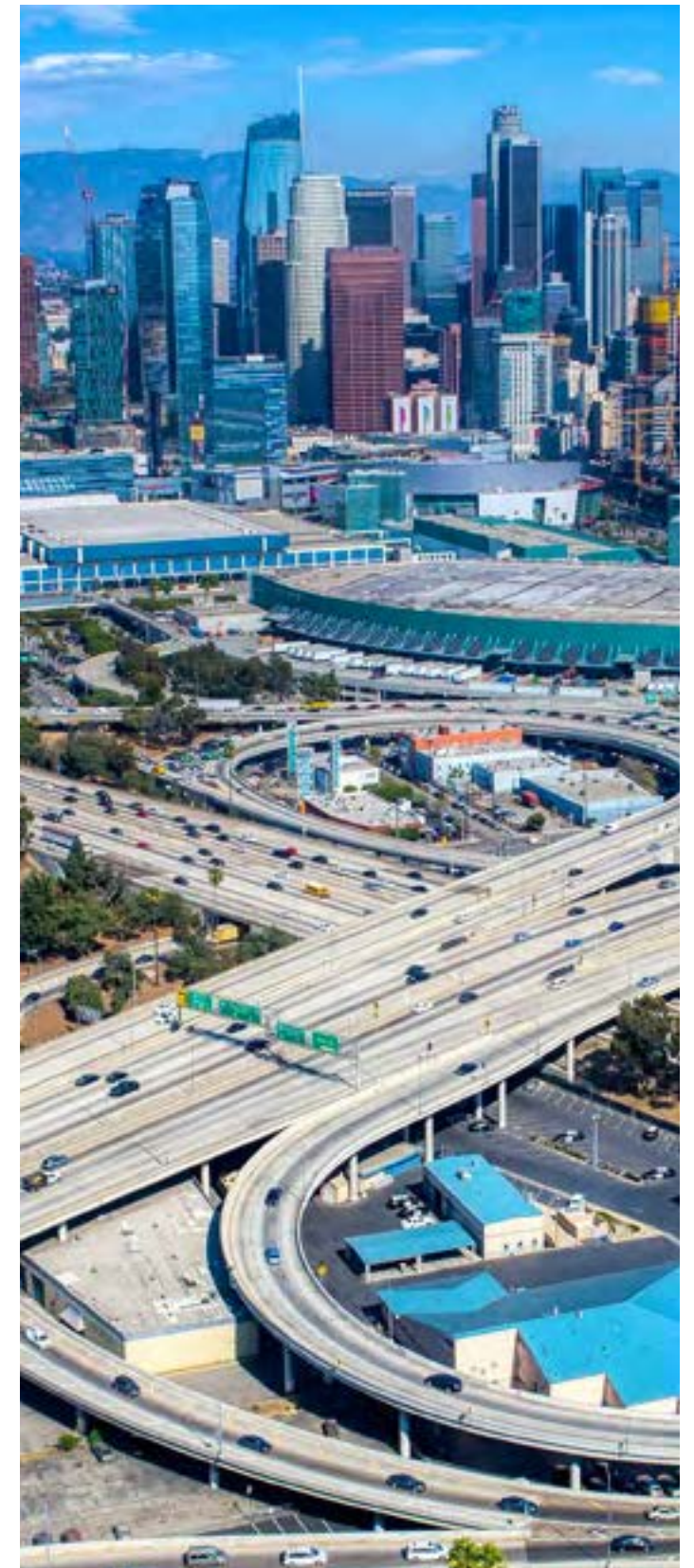
Suspect - Injuries

Suspect injuries included injuries sustained by a suspect during a NCUOF incident that were caused by Department personnel.

OTHER

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2019 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

The Los Angeles Police Department's guiding principle when using force shall be Reverence for Human Life. Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance, communications, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation, whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so. When warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties.

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