



**REGULAR MEETING
MINUTES OF ACTIONS
Wednesday, April 23, 2014
Art Pick Council Chambers
3900 Main Street, Riverside, CA**

CASE REVIEW – 4:00 PM

Case Review Roll Call

Rotker	Hawkins	Ybarra	Taylor	Ortiz	Jackson	Roberts	VACANT	Adams
✓	✓	✓	✓	O	✓	B	■	✓

✓ = Present **B** = Absent / Business **S** = Absent / Sick **V** = Absent / Vacation **O** = Absent / Other
UE = Absent / Unexcused **L** = Late **LE** = Left Early **■** = Vacant

STAFF: Frank Hauptmann, CPRC Manager; Phoebe Sherron, Sr. Office Specialist

Public Comment

This is an opportunity for members of the public to address the Commission on closed session items.

Ms. Dina Randle and Mr. Nathaniel Hanzy addressed the Commission regarding their respective cases.

Closed Session – Case Review

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957, the Commission adjourned to Closed Session at 4:10 PM to discuss issues pertaining to PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERSONNEL MATTERS.

	CPRC CASE NO.	RPD CASE NO.
1)	13-002	PC-13-03008
2)	13-019	PC-13-06034
3)	14-002	PC-14-01003
4)	14-004	PC-14-01004
5)	13-001	PA-13-03007

The Commission recessed at 5:30 PM to reconvene in the Regular Meeting.

REGULAR MEETING – 5:30 PM

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Regular Meeting Roll Call

Rotker	Hawkins	Ybarra	Taylor	Ortiz	Jackson	Roberts	VACANT	Adams
✓	✓	✓	✓	O	✓	B	■	✓

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Public Comments

Paul Chavez spoke regarding the Jimenez OID.

Chairwoman Jackson advised Mr. Chavez that the OID casebook had not yet been received. She also noted that the Commission's public review of OIDs was limited to two at a time.

Commissioner Taylor said the Commission had listened to the concerns that have been voiced regarding the police and those with mental health concerns. He said that the Commission is in the early stages of researching policing and mental health issues, noting that it is hopeful that changes will come within the next year or so.

Approval of Minutes

Minutes for Approval	Motion	Second	Approve	Oppose	Abstain
A) March Regular Meeting	Hawkins	Adams	Unanimous	0	0

Outreach

A) March / April Outreach

Commissioner Ybarra:

- March 31 – Boards & Commission Reception
- April 5 – Riverside Police Officers' Association (RPOA) Awards Gala
- April 9 – Dr. Thompson's Community Relations Class at RCC

Commissioner Hawkins:

- April 5 – Riverside Police Officers' Association (RPOA) Awards Gala
- April 24 – Will attend Law Enforcement Appreciation (LEAC) event

Commissioner Taylor:

- March 27 – Boards & Commission Orientation
- March 31 – Boards & Commission Reception

Commissioner Rotker:

- March 31 – Boards & Commission Reception
- April 5 – Riverside Police Officers' Association (RPOA) Awards Gala

Vice-Chair Adams:

- March 27 – Meeting with RPD Youth Coordinator regarding Outreach with youth
- March 27 – Boards & Commission Orientation
- March 31 – Boards & Commission Reception
- April 5 – Riverside Police Officers' Association (RPOA) Awards Gala
- April 9 – Dr. Thompson's Community Relations Class at RCC
- April 9 – Magnolia Area Neighborhood Association Meeting

Chairwoman Jackson:

- March 27 – Meeting with RPD Youth Coordinator regarding Outreach with youth
- March 27 – Boards & Commission Orientation
- March 31 – Boards & Commission Reception
- April 5 – Riverside Police Officers' Association (RPOA) Awards Gala

B) Scheduled Outreach Events

- 1) 2014 Law Enforcement Appreciation Event – April 24th, Pechanga Resort in Temecula
- 2) Mayor's Night Out – May 7th at 6:30 PM, Loma Vista Middle School

Vice-Chair Adams:

- Will be attending Mayor's Night Out
- Law Enforcement Appreciation (LEAC) event tomorrow night
- May 4 – Cinco de Mayo at Villegas Park from 9 AM – 9 PM
- May 19 – Police Officers' Memorial Ceremony at 6:15 PM
- May 22 – Senior Conference at Goeske Senior Center

C) Future Outreach Opportunities

- 1) Input from Outreach Coordinator on upcoming Outreach events
- 2) Input from Commissioners on potential Outreach events

There were no future Outreach opportunities noted by Vice-Chair Adams or Commissioners.

RPD Training Presentations

A) Presentation by RPD Representative on Foot Pursuits

Lt. Bruce Blomdahl:

- I have been with RPD for 21 years and 18 of those with the Force Training Unit with Lt. Gonzalez.
- Critical incidents are reviewed and we develop tactical training as a result of these incidents.
- This topic came up a few years ago and resulted in a foot pursuit policy that is currently in the edit stages.
- This policy is structured to give officers tactical advice as to what they should think about during a foot pursuit.
- The policy was written as a "should," not a "shall."
- Officers are taught about foot pursuits in the academy.
- In RPD's training program, trainees spend two days at Special Operations reviewing policies and recommendations about foot pursuits.
- An officer killed in the line of duty in 2010 sparked a lot of interest in reviewing tactics.
- Officers are advised to always be thinking about what they will do if a vehicle they're following stops and the driver gets out and runs.
- Officers are taught what to broadcast: unit designator, their location, the type of crime, and if additional units are needed.
- Additional information needed at some point is their updated location, direction of travel, number of suspects being chased, type of weapon or known weapon, and type of crime.
- These recommendations are for single officers, but partnered officers, too.

- An officer pursuing a suspect alone should adopt a surveillance and containment posture if they lose sight of the suspect.
- An officer should terminate the pursuit in the following situations:
 - 1) The suspect runs into a vacant or occupied building or structure, confined space, or wooded, isolated location unless exigent circumstances exist to make continuation of the chase reasonable.
 - 2) The officer believes the danger to pursuing officers, the public, or the suspect outweighs the necessity for immediate apprehension.
 - 3) If the officer loses possession of his service weapon.
 - 4) If the officer loses the radio or loses contact with the Communication Center or other officers that are assisting.
 - 5) If the officer loses visual contact with the suspect other than simply losing sight of the suspect if he runs around the corner of a building.
 - 6) If the officer is directed to terminate the pursuit by a supervisor.
- Multiple Officers:
 - 1) Officers pursuing a suspect in pairs or more should stay close enough to each other to render immediate aid to fellow officers. If they become separated, they should follow the guidelines for a single officer foot pursuit.
 - 2) Officers should broadcast their unit ID, location, direction, and the reason for the foot pursuit within the first few seconds of a pursuit. They should continue to broadcast location and direction updates and should start to contain it or be assisted by additional resources.
 - Stress that partner officers stay together because there are tactical concerns and officer safety issues when the officers split up.
 - If the officers do split up, they should be in more of a surveillance mode, keeping an eye on the person being chased while attempting to get additional assistance.
- Tactical considerations:
 - When officers have reasonable suspicion to detain a suspect and the suspect flees, the officer should make a quick assessment of the situation, evaluating the risk to themselves, other officers, the suspect, and public safety vs. what would be gained by engaging in the pursuit.
 - Prior to beginning a foot pursuit, officers are asked to assess whether the suspect is armed, the seriousness of the crime, their current location, the ability to apprehend the suspect later, and the number of officers vs. the number of suspects.
 - During a pursuit, officers are trained to stop, look, and listen, if they are able to do that.
 - Avoid going over barriers in the same location as a suspect.
 - Officers are trained to do a "pie in the corner," going slowly around the corner of a building, or a "quick peek" look over a barrier, to allow themselves time to assess the situation before continuing pursuit of the suspect.
 - Officers are trained to be aware of dogs, clotheslines, and unusual terrain.
 - Officers are given discretion as to whether or not to pursue a suspect with their gun in hand or in the holster.
- These are the basics of the proposed policy, but it won't be sent yet because it is still in the editing stages.
- These recommendations have been used in RPD training for many years and also at the academy.
- Lateral transfers can be difficult because they often need to be trained to do things according to RPD's methods.
- Lt. Blomdahl offered to answer Commissioner questions.

Commissioner Rotker:

- What is your current duty assignment?
 - I'm assigned to Special Operations, the SWAT Team, the PAC Team, Aviation, Mobile Field Force, and the collateral duty of the Force Training Unit.
- You spoke of an event that spurred changes to policy regarding foot pursuits. Was that in reference to Ryan Bonaminio?
 - Yes.
- What happened that night that has caused the modification of policy?
 - There has never been a foot pursuit policy. After the Bonaminio incident, we checked with other

agencies regarding their policies. Reviewing this incident, and others, showed us that this was not only an important part of training, but that a policy was needed as well.

- Are you suggesting that Officer Bonaminio should have stopped the pursuit?
 - No. I'm not trying make judgments in hindsight. RPD is just trying to determine what the best practices should be and what the training should be. Officer Bonaminio made his decisions based on what he was faced with and I won't say his decision was wrong or right. I can only review the incident and make suggestions of what could be done differently.
- Have recommendations been made?
 - Yes, that's what this policy is about.
- In a similar scenario, how would officers be trained?
 - If an officer loses sight of the suspect, we recommend that the officer use the pie technique or a quick peek and that he not run blindly around a corner.
- That is the main thing that was learned from this incident?
 - It was one of them. I don't know what Officer Bonaminio's situation was, but for training purposes we can tell officers that when they get to a corner, they need to slow down a bit.
 - Mr. Hauptmann: The drafting of this policy was not based on only one incident, but on a variety of events and circumstances.
 - Lt. Blomdahl: That's right..
 - Lt. Gonzalez: It's a very tough line to walk, even though it's for the benefit of the officers. Various incidents are reviewed in Force Training. We aren't saying the reviewed actions were wrong, but suggest that the officer try these other actions if confronted with a similar situation.

Commissioner Taylor:

- Today's training was requested because of a case you have referred to several times. In this incident, the officer on the passenger side of the vehicle chased the passenger. The partner officer was on the driver's side and stayed with the driver. What training are officers being given regarding similar situations?
 - Lt. Blomdahl: We prefer that the officers stay together and that is why there should be a policy that provides a guideline so that the officers will understand that it is safer for them to stay together. If the officers can't stay together, we recommend that they follow these guidelines.
 - Lt. Gonzalez: That is the difficult part of the policy because there are so many different scenarios that could play out in a similar incident.
 - Lt. Blomdahl: Officers need to have some discretion. We want officers to consider these things.

Chairwoman Jackson:

- This training is being taught at the entry level in the academy. What about those who are already officers and how are they updated with this information?
 - Lt. Blomdahl: The officers come to us for two 10-hour days of training. The training includes RPD's method for felony car stops. RPD prefers the driver's side for felony stops. The training also includes practical application of car stop scenarios.
- Is this training for the senior officers, too?
 - Lt. Blomdahl: Everyone in the training program receives this type of training. It needs to be included in advanced officer training and supplemented in roll call training. We hope to get arrest team training soon. Roll call training is the best forum to ensure that everyone is on the same page.
- Is RPD close to using GPS for officers in foot pursuits?
 - Lt. Blomdahl: Yes. Some of the newer hand-held radios have GPS, but they are very expensive.
 - Lt. Gonzalez: With the new hand-held radios, it's as simple as a "find my iPhone" app. I believe the capability is on all the hand-held radios. The technology is there and is slowly, but surely, being used.
 - Lt. Blomdahl: It's challenging to deal with these issues, but once it's explained, the officers eventually realize that the recommendations make sense.

B) Presentation by RPD Representative on training given RPD officers for responding to 'suicide with a gun' calls.

Lt. Gonzalez:

- A good segue from the previous presentation to this is how sergeants are trained to monitor a foot chase or an escalating situation. Two things come to mind.
 - The sergeant needs to know the officer's location, why there is a foot pursuit, and the severity of the crime.
 - The sergeant, as a supervisor, needs to try not to supervise when he's not there.
- In most situations, the officer's safety is primary, but that changes in a hostage situation.
- If a person calls because of a situation with a subject who is drunk or on drugs and wielding a knife at family members, it's important to keep the caller on the phone so officers can be given updates of the situation.
- In a situation with a barricaded subject who is alone, we will back off and wait for as long as it takes. We will set up good containment and try to establish dialogue with the person so there is a peaceful resolution to the incident.
- An incident occurred that the Commission probably reviewed regarding a barricaded suspect. Gun shots were exchanged between the suspect and the officers serving a warrant. Officers knew he was alone and asked him to exit the apartment so they could provide medical aid. The suspect kept asking for help, but officers would not be sent into a situation of that nature.
- With suicidal subjects, we try to slow things down. Critics of our actions ask why the rush and what was the plan.
- We are trying to train officers not to create a situation that doesn't need to be created.
- We come down hard on sergeants who aren't at an incident when they should be.
- The primary action is to try to slow things down and develop a plan.
- Are there any questions?

Commissioner Rotker:

- I asked for the training because a case is currently being reviewed which is a "suicide by cop." If a person didn't commit a crime and called 911 to say he wanted to shoot himself, what is RPD's tactical response to that type of call?
 - Lt. Gonzalez:
 - 1) Make sure the person is kept on the line.
 - 2) The main concern is safety of those around this person and to safely contain the person.
 - 3) Try to continue the dialog and try for a peaceful resolution.
- This incident involved two sergeants and several officers. The shooting was quick and everyone shot at the suspect.
 - Chairwoman Jackson: The case can't be discussed.
 - Mr. Hauptmann: You need to use a hypothetical situation.
- In the scenario I just mentioned, it was difficult for me to justify the force. I've learned that the officers couldn't allow someone to leave his residence with a gun and a knife.
 - Mr. Hauptmann: A hypothetical situation needs to be used. Facts of this case cannot be discussed.
- Officers can't allow a person to leave an apartment in a situation of that sort. Is that the policy?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: Yes. Hypothetically, if someone came out after we're setting up containment, their actions dictate a different response from the officers. In situations similar to this, we have also been critical of officers regarding their positioning.
- Was the number of officers used in this incident consistent with that of similar incidents?
 - Mr. Hauptmann: Do not respond to the question. Lt. Gonzalez noted that each event is different, the number of responding officers will vary, and the tactics used during each event will be reviewed. We need to stay away from discussion that concerns the current case so that there is no appearance that the lieutenant is providing his opinion of a case that is currently being reviewed.
- Can the lieutenant be called when the case is discussed under the agenda item? I'm trying to determine what is or isn't allowed by the Brown Act.
 - Mr. Hauptmann: It's out of order on the agenda now. You've received the requested training, but it

is not appropriate to ask the lieutenant for his opinion. Your assessments should be based on the facts you have and this training presentation.

- He has answered my questions so I'm satisfied.

Commissioner Hawkins:

- How many supervisors are normally on a shift?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: On my watch there are between three and five sergeants and then myself. The lowest I will go would be three and that's for the whole city.
- If a scenario requires deployment of SWAT, who makes that call, the patrol sergeant, the watch commander, or a caucus with the division commander?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: Normally it's done by the watch commander, who will normally be the incident commander for that event. If it's an armed subject, I will call Lt. Blomdahl directly, who would be the tactical commander.
- Are the SWAT officers transferred?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: Yes. There are 27 full-time officers on the team. Including snipers, there is a total of 42 officers. Nothing more happens until the METRO team is in place.
- What circumstances would require full deployment?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: In Riverside, the most common would be a lengthy incident with an armed subject. Negotiators are also on the call-out team.
 - Lt. Blomdahl: In the patrol setting, there are three to five sergeants. There are sergeants that also work on special teams so there are more sergeants on duty than shown on the duty roster. These sergeants can and may respond to critical incidents to assist the patrol sergeant. The Excited Delirium policy says that one sergeant and four officers will be dispatched to calls, but more will usually respond because we have the ability for a greater response.

Commissioner Taylor:

- During my 12 months with the Commission, I have had concerns as to why there was no supervision that was noted in the reports of almost every case we've reviewed that involved tactical situations with use of force or the threatened use of a weapon. Thank you for recognizing that these types of emergency situations require and work better with a supervisor on scene, that time can be used to their advantage, the use of arrest teams, and less-lethal officers. Thank you for including that in the way these incidents are now being handled.

Vice-Chair Adams:

- When would less-lethal options be used if a person wants to commit suicide by cop?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: Almost never if the suspect has a gun. If a person has a knife, but they won't drop it, less-lethal is an option. There will always be lethal cover. Less-lethal is deployed, if time is on our side and the weapon is not a firearm.
 - Lt. Blomdahl: Even if a firearm is involved, part of the planning process would include less-lethal because the suspect may put the weapon down and then we could use less-lethal to assist in taking the person into custody. It may not be the first option, but it's always part of the plan.
- If the person has a gun and it's just laying in the person's lap, would less-lethal be considered?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: It would definitely be part of the plan.

Commissioner Ybarra:

- Commissioner Taylor echoed the sentiments of the Commission regarding time and supervision. Do you use a threat assessment plan or checklist? Once certain criteria have been met on that checklist, does the SWAT Team goes out?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: Yes. All watch commanders should be familiar with the SWAT policy.
- What about ongoing training? Is this training given to long-term officers? After the initial supervisors course, is there on-going, in-service training for supervisors?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: Critical Issues and Tactics is the on-going advanced officer training and this is done every 18 months. The curriculum is always changed and we want to cover all the perishable skills. There's also a lot of training done in roll call and I require my sergeants to conduct two formal training sessions a week. Before laterals go on the street, they go through training to learn RPD procedures. New sergeants ride with a senior sergeant for two weeks before they go out on their own. RPD has gotten much better with supervision.

- Lt. Blomdahl: A Critical Incident Review Panel was created under the Department's new leadership. This panel looks not only at officer-involved shootings and critical incidents, but use of force situations and we try to develop training through that. We're going in the right direction.

Chairwoman Jackson

- How soon after an incident do you talk with officers involved in an incident that's been reviewed?
 - Lt. Blomdahl: We have to be careful because of officers' rights. It's a slow process and can take up to a year. We're now invited to critical incident debriefings and can look at an incident in a broad perspective and then give training recommendations. This could happen within three to eight months. If there's a lot going on, things may progress more quickly.
- You've referred to stacking tonight. What is the size of a typical stack?
 - Lt. Blomdahl: It could be two. It could be eight. The entry team, what we call a stick, is eight. Each person in the stick has a specific responsibility. When dealing with incidents such as a suicidal person, we have to have a total plan in place.
- Are officers taught to stack if there is no sergeant yet on scene?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: If it's a patrol situation, we will try to have a solution for every possible scenario. Generally, we prefer that the sergeant is there before there is any action.
 - Lt. Blomdahl: Officers aren't taught to stack, but to look for cover. We want the officers to look for cover first, and then put a plan into place. We want officers to be aware of the way they are setting up because of Hayes v San Diego that shows officers' actions leading up to the use of force are being looked at more critically.
- Many of the suicides by cop are mental health situations. Is there anyone in your group that works with the mental health aspect or are you only tactical?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: We have ongoing mental health training. Mental health officials come in for training on at least a quarterly basis.

Commissioner Taylor:

- Are you allowed, by law or RPD policy, to deploy less-lethal in a passive resistance situation where a person who may be armed with a weapon other than a gun, is threatening to hurt themselves or others?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: If that is your description of passive resistance, no. For us, the use of any type of mid-range weapon or less-lethal option requires an actively resistant subject.
- What is the line from passive to active?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: My definition of passive to active is once muscles are used to contradict my actions, the person becomes an active resister.
- You are hands on by then.
 - Lt. Gonzalez: Right. The person could stiffen up or, at the end of a foot chase, the person puts his arms under his body and won't pull them out. While not assaultive, it is a threat to officers because we can't see his hands.
- Disobedience to verbal orders doesn't meet the requirements for the use of less-lethal?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: If we put hands on the suspect and they pull away. There have been recent 9th Circuit cases that require an active resister before Tasers or other types of less-lethal force options can be used.
 - Lt. Blomdahl: There has to be an immediate threat.
 - Lt. Gonzalez: RPD policy was changed to note this.
 - Lt. Blomdahl: A situation can quickly change and the officer can use his Taser or other less-lethal if he can show there was an immediate threat.

Commissioner Hawkins:

- There is mandatory training for the entire Department every 18 months?
 - Lt. Gonzalez: Yes, 40 hours of training.

As there were no other questions, Chairwoman Jackson thanked Lt. Gonzalez and Lt. Blomdahl for their presentations and for answering questions.

OLD BUSINESS

Bond Officer-Involved Death (OID) Case Evaluation

Continued discussion and action, if any, on the Bond OID Case Evaluation. The Commission may return to discussion of completed Stages, if needed.

- A) Stage I – Commission Member Review: Completed
- B) Stage II – Fact Finding, Request for Training & Investigation: In Process
- C) Stage III – Policy and Procedure Process
- D) Stage IV – Deliberation and Finding Process
- E) Stage V – Recommendation Process
- F) Stage VI – Written Public Report

Chairwoman Jackson began by noting that Stage I has been completed and asked if Commissioners had reviewed the Fact Sheet. She said there had been no requests for training in regard to this case. She said they were now at Stage III, the Policy and Procedures Process, and opened the item for discussion.

Commissioner Rotker said they were making good progress and that the Fact Sheet was well done. He did not have any policy recommendations and said he was prepared to move to Stage IV.

Chairwoman Jackson asked Commissioners if they were prepared to write their rationales

Commissioner Rotker said he was actually ready for Stage V, but that the Commission needed to make its finding and then Commissioners would give their rationales for the finding.

Chairwoman Jackson asked Commissioner Rotker if he was prepared to make a motion regarding the finding. Commissioner Rotker said he was.

Vice-Chair Adams said she believed that the purpose of the rationale was to give a conclusion as to what your finding is.

Commissioner Rotker said he didn't need to write a rationale to make a decision regarding the finding.

Chairwoman Jackson asked Mr. Hauptmann for clarification regarding rationales.

Mr. Hauptmann said the point of the rationale worksheets were for Commissioners to use them for discussion notes. He said the rationale could contain information regarding the incident that could refer to policies. He said Commissioners' rationales are now looked at as aids for him and are not formal Commission documents. He noted that they are not retained and are used solely to assist him in drafting the rationale for the OID public report.

Vice-Chair Adams said they were being used for helping Commissioners reach their decisions on a finding.

Mr. Hauptmann confirmed that and said the rationale worksheet had been created to give Commissioners a document to assist them during the discussion of a case.

Commissioner Taylor asked which goes first, the rationale or the finding.

Mr. Hauptmann said that the finding is first and the rationale follows to give the reason for the finding. He apologized for his absence during the beginning of the discussion.

Vice-Chair Adams said the discussion had been whether the rationale should be written prior to the finding or should they vote on a finding and then submit their rationales.

Mr. Hauptmann said the information in the rationale can be used during Commission discussions

Chairwoman Jackson recapped saying Stage I was complete and that she believed Stage II was also complete.

Reading the requirements of Stage III regarding policies that could be of concern in OIDs, she asked if the usual RPD Policies 4.8 and 4.30 could be noted as having been identified and Mr. Hauptmann said yes. Based on this, Chairwoman Jackson concluded that Stage III was now complete because of prior Commission discussions.

Chairwoman Jackson continued to Stage IV, Deliberation and Finding, noting that it says the Chair instructs Commissioners to develop a rationale. She said the Commission had decided it would be done like this so there could be discussion prior to making a finding.

Mr. Hauptmann said Commissioners could use their rationales as notes taken during discussions and that they could be used before a finding is made. He said these notes are used for discussion and that they don't even need to be called a rationale. He said that once the formal finding is made, these notes assist him in drafting the Commission's rationale. He said that regarding deliberation and finding, deliberation could mean discussion and the reason for the conclusion the Commission reached. Mr. Hauptmann noted that when the public report is drafted, the finding is noted first and then the rationale to state the basis for the finding.

Chairwoman Jackson noted that the process Mr. Hauptmann gave was for his drafting of the public report. She said that, according to the evaluation guidelines, her understanding was that the Commissioners' next task was their rationales. At the next meeting, after the rationales have been completed, there would be discussion and Commissioners would note their findings.

Commissioner Hawkins asked if the rationales were formal or used as reference. Chairwoman Jackson answered, noting that the rationales were to be used for reference and assist Commissioners in their discussion of the case.

Chairwoman Jackson said that all Commissioners were asked to submit rationales in order to assist Mr. Hauptmann in drafting the public report and that the rationales were next in the evaluation process.

Commissioner Rotker agreed that the Commission was at Stage IV. He said he was able to make a finding and provide a rationale for that finding. He said that whether or not he uses notes is a personal preference.

Mr. Hauptmann said it was each Commissioner's decision whether or not to use notes during discussion. He said that if he doesn't get notes on cases from Commissioners, he would then have to make notes or listen to meeting audio in order to include each Commissioner's comments in the public report. He said that Commissioners' rationales or notes are very helpful when he begins drafting the public report, but it was up to them whether or not to do it because it was decided that it was not to be a formal document.

Commissioner Rotker said it had been discussed previously and decided that it would not be mandatory for each Commissioner to submit a rationale and that it was up to each Commissioner whether or not they wanted to use it.

Chairwoman Jackson advised Commissioner Rotker that it was okay if he didn't want to write a rationale, but that she felt the other Commissioners were ready to write theirs. She said that those Commissioners who would go by the guidelines would have their rationales ready for discussion during the next meeting and then make a finding. She asked that Commissioners also include in their rationale any recommendations they might have.

Commissioner Rotker said he was ready to proceed with Stage IV, but he was okay with waiting until the next meeting.

Chairwoman Jackson said she believed everything could be wrapped up in May and asked Commissioners to be prepared for Stage IV discussion.. She added that once their rationales were completed, Commissioners needed to send a copy to Mr. Hauptmann.

Commissioner Rotker said that the rationale was written to support a Commissioner's finding, not write the rationale and then decide what the finding will be.

Chairwoman Jackson said they would continue with Stage IV at the next meeting and ended the current discussion of Bond.

Sherron Officer-Involved Death (OID) Case Evaluation

Continued discussion and action, if any, on the Sherron OID Case Evaluation. The Commission may return to discussion of completed Stages, if needed.

- A) Stage I – Commission Member Review: Completed
- B) Stage II – Fact Finding, Request for Training & Investigation: In Process
- C) Stage III – Policy and Procedure Process
- D) Stage IV – Deliberation and Finding Process
- E) Stage V – Recommendation Process
- F) Stage VI – Written Public Report

Chairwoman Jackson began by noting that Stage I was complete and asked Mr. Hauptmann if the Fact Sheet would be finished by the next meeting. Mr. Hauptmann said he was at the halfway point now and that it would be finished in time for the next meeting.

Chairwoman Jackson complimented Mr. Hauptmann on the revised construction of the Fact Sheet, noting that it was much easier to use.

Chairwoman Jackson asked Commissioners to send any other requests for training to Mr. Hauptmann rather than wait until the next meeting.

NEW BUSINESS

CPRC Ad-hoc Committees

- A) 2013 Annual Report Committee
Committee Members: Commissioner Taylor, Chair, and Commissioner Ybarra

Chairwoman Jackson thanked the Committee Members and Ms. Sherron for their work on the 2013 Annual Report.

Vice-Chair Adams asked when the report would be presented to the City Council. Mr. Hauptmann said that the City Council has been told that the report is online. He said that when the printed copies are provided for Council, he would advise the City Manager's Office that the reports had been distributed to Council and ask that the report be included in the next City Council agenda.

- B) Policies, Procedures, and Bylaws Committee
Committee Members: Commissioner Rotker, Chair, Chairwoman Jackson, and Commissioner Ortiz.
This Committee has a vacancy.

Chairwoman Jackson said that Committee Chairs will be asked to give an update on Committee activities. She noted that the most important topic for this Committee was the vacancy and asked if anyone was interested in filling that seat. Commissioner Ybarra volunteered.

Committee Chair Rotker had nothing to report.

C) Outreach Committee

Committee Members: Vice-Chair Adams, Chair, Commissioner Taylor, and Commissioner Ortiz.

Committee Chair Adams said she needed meeting availability dates need dates from Commissioners Taylor and Ortiz. She suggested discussion with Commissioner Taylor after the meeting and that she would contact Commissioner Ortiz.

D) Policing and Mental Health Committee

Committee Members: Vice-Chair Adams, Commissioner Roberts, and Commissioner Ybarra.

Committee Chair Adams said she had spoken with Commissioner Ybarra, but that she needed to speak with Commissioner Roberts regarding meeting dates.

E) NACOLE 2015 Conference Planning Committee

Committee Members: Chairwoman Jackson, Vice-Chair Adams, Commissioner Roberts, and Commissioner Ortiz.

- 1) Discussion and action, if any, regarding conversion of this Committee from an Ad-hoc to a Standing Committee.

Chairwoman Jackson made the official announcement that Riverside had been selected to host the 2015 NACOLE Conference. She said that the NACOLE representative who had recently visited Riverside said that Riverside really had no competition for 2015.

Chairwoman Jackson said she had been concerned that the ad-hoc committee might need to become to a standing committee due to the length of time involved. City Attorney Priamos had said that as long as the reason for the committee is specific and that there is a definite end, it can be an ad-hoc committee. She said that although there will be a primary ad-hoc committee to handle things, preparing for the conference will eventually involve all Commissioners.

Mr. Hauptmann said he felt it was only right for Chairwoman Jackson to make the announcement. He said that the NACOLE RFP group worked very hard to bring the conference to Riverside. He noted that NACOLE said Riverside's bid was the best they had seen. He said the City Manager's Office was very happy to learn about Riverside being chosen for this conference. He thanked Chairwoman Jackson, Vice-Chair Adams, Commissioner Roberts, Commissioner Ortiz, and Ms. Sherron for all their work on the RFP and bringing the conference to Riverside.

Commissioner Rotker thanked everyone who worked on the project. He said that the selection of Riverside attested to the professional abilities of those who worked on the RFP and noted that it is "a feather in the cap for this City; it's a feather in the cap for the Commission." He said he was looking forward to participating in the conference preparation.

Commissioner Rotker strongly advised that the Committee remain an ad-hoc committee to maintain flexibility. He also said that, because its work is done, the RFP committee should be disbanded and a new ad-hoc committee be created for conference planning. He volunteered to be on that committee when it is created.

Mr. Hauptmann noted that everyone would eventually be given a job of some sort in order to get things done. Chairwoman Jackson said there will probably be ad-hocs within ad-hocs to do everything.

Commissioner Rotker again cautioned against making the NACOLE Committee a standing committee. Chairwoman Jackson again noted that City Attorney Priamos had defined the requirements of an ad-hoc committee.

Mr. Hauptmann said he had failed to give credit to Anne Seymour at the Riverside Convention & Visitors Bureau and noted that this wouldn't have been possible without her.

Chairwoman Jackson said that she would wait until all Commissioners were present to formally create the Planning Committee.

Commissioner Hawkins asked if it would be possible for the Commission to have its monthly meeting during the week of the conference. Chairwoman Jackson said it would be hard to do that because there is a set agenda for the conference and that because there is so much going on with the conference, it would be difficult for the Commission to coincide its activities with those of the conference.

eComment

Informational discussion regarding the activation of "eComment" for online public comments of items on CPRC agendas.

Mr. Hauptmann said that instructions came from the City Manager's Office regarding the use of eComment, which allows the public to make comments on agendas. He noted that all boards and commissions were now using eComment. He then turned the item over to Ms. Sherron.

Ms. Sherron informed Commissioners that eComment becomes available when the agenda is finalized on the City's "Meetings Calendar & Agendas" webpage and that all boards and commissions were now required to use eComment. Ms. Sherron said that there can be no anonymous comments and that the commenter's name and neighborhood are required fields; home and e-mail addresses are optional. Two hours prior to the meeting start, eComment will close and online comments for that meeting can no longer be made.

Ms. Sherron said that eComment reports can be e-mailed to Commissioners prior to the meeting start but that hard copies of the report would also be provided. She said the report would also be included in the "Documents" binder made available for the public. She said the reports would be kept on file as a permanent record with the agenda and minutes.

Ms. Sherron said that during City Council meetings, the Mayor may ask the City Clerk if there were any online comments. She will say whether or not there were and that they would be in the Council's documents binder provided for the public. eComments are not read during the Council meeting.

Chairwoman Jackson suggested that before the Commission makes any procedural changes, they see how things go for couple months and then decide.

Second Monthly Meetings

Discussion and action, if any, regarding the need for second monthly meetings, which would be held on the second Wednesday of the month.

Chairwoman Jackson advised that there is now a third OID waiting. She said there had been some prior discussion about holding second monthly meetings, but that she was getting mixed opinions about whether or not to do this. She then asked about availability on May 14th; the majority said they were not available on May 14th.

Chairwoman Jackson said that tonight's training would normally have been held on a second Wednesday because of the time involved. She noted that a second May meeting was out, but asked Commissioners to look at their schedules for open second Wednesdays. She noted that the Chair can schedule a second meeting, but preferred that everyone was present if a second meeting was held.

Commissioner Hawkins asked if she was talking about one meeting or multiple meetings. Chairwoman Jackson said it would be multiple meetings, but that a second meeting wouldn't have to be held every month. She said she felt it would help to have a couple second monthly meetings so the Commission would stay up to date on the case load.

Commissioner Rotker said that the Commission held second monthly meetings because it had gotten bogged down because of the lengthy discussions. He said that the cases being reviewed now aren't complicated and the Commission is progressing at a good pace. He said that unless it is really necessary, he would rather not have additional meetings because they would interfere with Commissioners' lives.

Mr. Hauptmann said an additional OID case had been received recently and that the Commission would be getting another one soon.

Commissioner Rotker suggested that the Commission determine where things are and what is waiting in the pipeline. He suggested that if there are two cases waiting for review, it might be a good idea to hold additional meetings. He noted that he couldn't do a second May meeting, but he was available for a second meeting in June.

Chairwoman Jackson ended discussion by asking Commissioners to check their availability on second Wednesdays.

Modification of CPRC Vice-Chair Duties

Discussion and action, if any, on making the position and duties of Outreach Coordinator an official duty of the CPRC Vice-Chair.

Chairwoman Jackson said that Vice-Chair Adams had agreed to continue as the Outreach Coordinator and that they had also talked about adding that to the Vice-Chair's official duties. City Attorney Priamos said the Vice-Chair's duties could be changed and apply to all successors or could be specific to the incumbent alone.

Commissioner Rotker said he would prefer that the Outreach Coordinator be someone who wants to do it rather than someone who has no interest in it. He said he would prefer that it not be a mandated duty as there was the potential for mixed results.

After minimal comments from the other Commissioners, the general consensus was in agreement with Commissioner Rotker.

Staff Report

Mr. Hauptmann had nothing to report.

Commissioner Comments

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2, Commissioners may use this time to make brief announcements or a brief report on their own activities.

Commissioner Ybarra asked if any progress had been made on filling the Commission's vacant seat.

Mr. Hauptmann said that the search is still underway. He said that an ad had been put in the paper and that a couple applicants had been considered, but turned down. He said that the City Council does not want to appoint someone just to fill the vacancy.

Vice-Chair Adams said that Commissioners had been given a list of the City's community groups. She suggested that Commissioners attend some of the Ward 6 community meetings and talk about the Commission as that could help in finding someone who might be interested.

Items for Future Commission Consideration

There were no items recommended for future Commission consideration.

Adjournment

The Commission adjourned at 8:23 PM.

Respectfully submitted,



PHOEBE SHERRON
Sr. Office Specialist