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

DATE/TIME: Thursday, August 5, 2021
Meeting at 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.
Training Session at 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

LOCATION: Zoom Teleconference
Call-in Number: (669) 900-6833
Meeting ID: 987 9097 2750 Passcode: 923882

MISSION STATEMENT

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

A. CALL TO ORDER

C. PUBLIC COMMENTS

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

D. CONSENT CALENDAR

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

1. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes – February 11, 2021
2. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes – May 6, 2021

E. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Police Risk Management Grant Funds
Marcus Beverly will provide an update on the Police Risk Management Grant funds. Marcus will review current and planned uses for the grants.
2. **General Liability Claims Analysis for Police**
   
   Dori Zumwalt will present an overview of police claim statistics and trends for the General Liability program and also for the member cities.

3. **Legislative Update**
   
   The Committee members will receive an update on several bills focused on police agencies.

4. **Technology Discussion**
   
   The Committee will be asked to discuss their experiences with body cameras, robots, drones, vehicle, artificial intelligence and other technologies.

5. **Round Table Discussion**
   
   The floor will be open to Police Risk Management Committee members for any topics or ideas that members would like to address.

F. **INFORMATION ITEMS**

   1. NorCal Cities FY 21/22 Organizational Chart
   2. NorCal Cities FY 21/22 Meeting Calendar

G. **ADJOURNMENT**

   **UPCOMING MEETING**
   
   Police Risk Management Committee Meeting - Thursday, November 4, 2021

   **TRAINING SESSION at 11am**
   
   The topic for the training will be a presentation from Ben Laird from Frontline Public Safety Solutions on Body Worn Camera/Motor Vehicle Recorder Quality Assurance Evaluations.

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

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

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

ACTION ITEM

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

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

FISCAL IMPACT: None.

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

ATTACHMENT(S):
1. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes – February 11, 2021
2. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes – May 6, 2021
MEMBERS PRESENT
Chief Ryan Kinnan, City of Auburn (Vice-Chair)  Assistant Chief Bobby Davis, City of Elk Grove
Administration Commander Jason Browning,  Chief Doug Lee, City of Lincoln
City of Folsom  Chief Rodney Harr, City of Gridley
Chief Brian Kalinowski, City of Galt  Chief Doug Lee, City of Lincoln
Chief Jeff Arnold, City of Ione  Chief Kyle Sanders, City of Red Bluff
Lt. Anthony Borgman, Town of Paradise  
Chief Chad Butler, City of Rocklin

GUESTS & CONSULTANTS
Marcus Beverly, Alliant Insurance Services  Tom Kline, Sedgwick
Jenna Wirkner, Alliant Insurance Services  Dave Beal, Sedgwick
Jose Jasso, City of Rio Vista

A. CALL TO ORDER
Chief Kyle Sanders called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m.

B. ROLL CALL
The above members listed were present.

C. PUBLIC COMMENTS
There were no public comments.

D. CONSENT CALENDAR
1. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes – November 5, 2020

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

MOTION: Jason Browning  SECOND: Kyle Sanders  MOTION CARRIED
Nays: None

E. RISK MANAGEMENT
E.1. Police Risk Management Grant Funds

Marcus Beverly reviewed the Police Risk Management Grant Funds for NCCSIF. The Board has allocated $50,000 in funds each year for the last seven years primarily for body worn cameras. If members currently have cameras they can use the funds for other risk management items including personal protective equipment, fitness equipment and counseling support. NCCSIF encourages the use of cameras and it is becoming more common when incidents occur for the video to be shared right away.

Members discussed continuing to the Grant Funds for the 2021-2022 year.

A motion was made to recommend to the Executive Committee to continue the program and allocate $50,000 for the Police Risk Management Grant Funds.

MOTION: Chad Butler  
SECOND: Doug Lee  
MOTION CARRIED  
Nays: None

E.2. Legislative Spotlight

Tom Kline from Sedgwick discussed assembly bills that relate to Law Enforcement. The Legislature started on January 11th and it’s still early.

- **AB 392** – Weber. Peace officers: deadly force. NCCSIF will be hosting a training on AB 392 after the May 6th PRMC Meeting, all members are welcome.

Mr. Kline will start reviewing the bills and share the bills that are most significant.

Members are encouraged to share any laws they would like to see discussed with the Program Administrators and Tom Kline.

E.3. Technology Discussion

Tom Kline gave an update on technology available to Police Departments.

Ben Laird is the President of Frontline Public Safety Solutions. Mr. Laird will be doing a presentation on Frontline Public Safety Solutions after the August 6th PRMC Meeting. The Frontline Public Safety Solutions chooses random videos to review with Officers. This internal system can be used to influence good behavior and actions. Members discussed the potential cost of Frontline Public Safety Solutions.
Marcus Beverly discussed the IApro software with members and the similarities to Frontline Public Safety Solutions. Members discussed the potential cost of Frontline Public Safety Solutions.

Mr. Kline gave a brief overview on the Veritone Redaction Software. This is meant to save time in preparing videos for distribution to the public.

Members discussed the Veritone redaction product and that it has been and very helpful to review video footage. They worked with the City and were able to negotiate the price for the size of the department and needs.

E.4. Round Table Discussion

Mr. Kline discussed the upcoming trainings for the PRMC. We can have Ben Laird present a brief overview of the Frontline Public Safety Solutions during the August meeting.

Mr. Kline discussed a few topics he has found regarding Law Enforcement and Policing.

- Alliance for Safe Traffic Stops, partnering with law enforcement officers to train communities on safe traffic stop procedures.
- Reducing Risk through Community- Oriented Policing
- Directed Patrol Enhances Communication- the Salinas Police Department has recently implemented foot patrols in Old Town and the Salinas United Business association district in East Salinas. Officers are assigned to walk these areas throughout the day to enhance communication.

Marcus Beverly discussed the reporting required by April 2023 and what would help members be prepared for the reporting requirement.

Members would like Aviv Redlich to present a software solution for reporting prior to the November meeting

F. INFORMATION ITEMS

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

These items were provided as information only.

G. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 9:45 a.m.
Next Meeting Date: May 6th, 2021

Respectfully Submitted,

___________________________
Jennifer Styczynski, Secretary

Date
MEMBERS PRESENT
Chief Ryan Kinnan, City of Auburn (Vice-Chair)  Lt. Tom Cordova, City of Dixon
Lt. Richard Small, City of Galt             Chief Rodney Harr, City of Gridley
Lt. Matt Alves, City of Lincoln          Chief Eric Reinbold, Town of Paradise
Chief John Mazer, City of Rio Vista     Chief Chad Butler, City of Rocklin
Chief Robert Landon, City of Yuba City

GUESTS & CONSULTANTS
Marcus Beverly, Alliant Insurance Services     Tom Kline, Sedgwick
Jenna Wirkner, Alliant Insurance Services    Dave Beal, Sedgwick
Jose Jasso, City of Rio Vista                  Dorianne Zumwalt, Sedgwick
Enriqueta Castro, Sedgwick

A. CALL TO ORDER
Chief Ryan Kinnan called the meeting to order at 10:05 a.m.

B. ROLL CALL
The above members listed were present.

C. PUBLIC COMMENTS
There were no public comments.

D. CONSENT CALENDAR
1. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes – February 11, 2021
   A quorum was not present and this motion wasn’t voted on.

E. RISK MANAGEMENT

E.1. Police Risk Management Grant Funds
Mr. Beverly gave a brief overview on the Police Risk Management Grant Funds. We allocate the funds by the size of the departments. We will be approving funding for FY 21/22.
The City of Willows outsources the Police Department and use the funds for the Lexipol Fire Department services. If Cities have Body camera programs they can use funds for other risk management items including vests or workout equipment.

The City of Galt has received approval from the City Council to purchase the body cameras and will be moving forward with the request.

Mr. Beverly reviewed the Lexipol pricing for FY 2021-2022. Please let Program Administrators know if you have had any changes in number of sworn officers.

Information only.

E.2. Legislative Discussion

Tom Kline from Sedgwick gave a Legislative update on bills introduced in the California Legislature in 2020-202.

**AB 26** - Holden Police Officers Use of Force- This bill would require officers to immediately report excess force.

**AB 270** - The bill would create the core behavioral health crisis services system. Using the digits 988 Suicide Prevention and Behavioral Health. This would create a mobile hotline crisis team. A big piece of this is how they will define what situations are safe for the mobile hotline crisis team to arrive on the scene.

Members discussed where the funding was coming from for the 988 Suicide Prevention and Behavioral Health number.

**AB 594** - Law Enforcement policies. The agency would have primary responsibility for conducting the criminal investigation into those incidents involving officers employed by the agency.

**AB 603** - The bill would require municipalities as defined to annually post on their internet websites specified information.

**AB 931** – Peace Officer Training duty to intercede. Would require training on duty to intercede. Would require a course every two years on duty to intercede.

**H.R. 7120** - George Floyd Justice and Policing Act that the house would like to pass by May 25, 2021.

Members discussed SB2 (Peace Officers, certification: civil rights) and SB210 (Automated license plate recognition systems: use of data). SB98 (Public peace: media access).
E.3. Technology Discussion

Mr. Kline discussed the moonlight software. The idea is to take the videos and provide feedback to departments.

E.4. Round Table Discussion

Mr. Beverly reviewed the Public Safety EAP. This is a specialized app for Public Safety. The pricing is $2500 for (1-50 employees) or $3500 for (51-100 employees). If members are interested in having them host a presentation please let us know.

Mr. Kline discussed the August training and asked members to suggest training topics.

Mr. Beverly discussed having Laura Cole do another training for PRMC Members. A suggestion is a transparency in a post George Floyd world.

Members discussed a training with Laura Cole and trainings on how to respond to the press. Members also discussed having individual trainings for Departments from Laura Cole.

Chief Jon Mazer mentioned it was mental health month and that they have a speaker working with Police and Fire Departments.

F. INFORMATION ITEMS

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

These items were provided as information only.

G. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 11:08

Next Meeting Date: August 5th, 2021

Respectfully Submitted,

___________________________
Jennifer Styczynski, Secretary

___________________________
Date
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT GRANT FUNDS

ACTION ITEM

ISSUE: Over the last eight years, the Board has approved a total of $400,000 in grant funds for Police Risk Management. The Grant Funds Historic Usage Report is included to ensure members are aware of the available grants for their agencies.

RECOMMENDATION: Determine future grant funding and use.

FISCAL IMPACT: To be determined.

BACKGROUND: The Board approved a FY 14/15 budget of $50,000 for the purchase of body cameras for NCCSIF’s police agencies. The funds were initially used to purchase a total of 58 cameras directly from VieVu at a quantity discount. The FY 15/16 and FY 16/17 budgets of $50,000 were allocated to the members to fund their body camera programs. If a body camera program is in place then the member agency has the option to use the funds for other safety and risk management uses such as data storage for body cameras, ballistic vests, and vests with load bearing carriers. The FY 17/18, FY 18/19, FY 19/20, and FY 20/21 budgets of $50,000 were allocated to the member police agencies for safety and risk management uses. The FY 21/22 budget of $50,000 will also be allocated to the member police agencies.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Risk Management Grant Funds Historic Usage Report
2. Police Risk Management Grant Request Form
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Nevada City</th>
<th>Gridley</th>
<th>Lincoln</th>
<th>Marysville</th>
<th>Paradise</th>
<th>Red Bluff</th>
<th>Rio Vista</th>
<th>Rocklin</th>
<th>Willows</th>
<th>Yuba City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 19/20 Grant</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$1,515</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 19/20 Grant</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$1,515</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
</tr>
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<td>$3,030</td>
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</tr>
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<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 19/20 Grant</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$1,515</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$9,090</td>
<td>$9,090</td>
<td>$9,090</td>
<td>$9,090</td>
<td>$9,090</td>
<td>$9,090</td>
<td>$9,090</td>
<td>$9,090</td>
<td>$9,090</td>
<td>$9,090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reimbursement Notes/Plan Usage:
- Total reimbursement: $10,605
- Reimbursement made: $5,592
- Plan Usage: NCCSIF Police Risk Management Grant Funds Historic Usage Report

*Note for Cash Allocation: To purchase more VieVu Cameras Fund Allocation is based on cost of camera at $791.50 each.
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT GRANT REQUEST FORM

Member Entity Name: 

Submitted by: ____________________________  Submission Date: ________________

Available Funds: ________________________  Requested Funds: ________________

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

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

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

Check Payable to: _______________________

Mail Check to: _______________________

___________________________________________________________________________

Signature: ____________________________  Date: ____________________________

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

********************************************************************************

STAFF USE ONLY

Program Administrator Approval: __________________________

Total Amount Subject to Reimbursement: $_______________
GENERAL LIABILITY TRENDING REPORT CLAIMS ANALYSIS

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: Dori Zumwalt will present an overview of NCCSIF claim trends and analysis of the top police loss exposures related to the General Liability Program.

RECOMMENDATION: Information only.

FISCAL IMPACT: None.

BACKGROUND: Sedgwick maintains a database of member claims experience that includes loss causes and other demographic information that can be used for risk management purposes.

ATTACHMENT(S): Trending Report: General Liability for NCCSIF Police 2016 to 2021
## Top 10 Departments Fiscal Year 2016-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>$2,185,148</td>
<td>$8,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>$12,009,683</td>
<td>$62,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>$9,919,481</td>
<td>$59,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>$1,450,376</td>
<td>$19,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>$125,377</td>
<td>$2,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks &amp; Recreation</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>$737,267</td>
<td>$13,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewer</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>$562,345</td>
<td>$11,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>$80,336</td>
<td>$2,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>$92,506</td>
<td>$4,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building/ Maintenance</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>$234,369</td>
<td>$18,028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Top Causes of Claim Fiscal Year 2016-2021

Frequency and Severity by Claim Type Fiscal Year 2016-2021
Bodily Injury Claims by Fiscal Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016 - 2017</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>$1,747,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 - 2018</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>$1,338,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 - 2019</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>$10,541,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 - 2020</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>$8,885,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 - 2021</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>$1,321,256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Property Damage Claims by Fiscal Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>$1,367,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>$369,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>$284,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-2020</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>$257,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-2021</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>$345,760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Employment Practices Claims by Fiscal Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$90,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$744,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-2020</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$240,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-2021</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public Official Claims by Fiscal Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$59,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$44,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-2020</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-2021</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Police Liability Claims by Fiscal Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>$883,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>$814,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>$2,159,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-2020</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>$7,689,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-2021</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>$462,637</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 5 Cause of Police Liability Claims Fiscal Year 2016-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Rights</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>$3,527,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>$110,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Arrest</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$272,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Damage</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$2,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Force</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$7,500,024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Top 10 Police Liability Claims Fiscal Year 2016-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claim Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Incurred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40201028983-0001</td>
<td>Extensive injuries due to force used during arrest</td>
<td>$7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCGA08811A1</td>
<td>Fatality from shooting</td>
<td>$890,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402104A9F7G-0001</td>
<td>Fatality from beanbag shooting</td>
<td>$650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCGA08401A1</td>
<td>Violation of civil rights from being evicted from homeless camp</td>
<td>$360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCGA08783A1</td>
<td>Assault and battery by Officer and K-9</td>
<td>$275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCGA08592A1</td>
<td>Unreasonable force during arrest</td>
<td>$275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCGA08481A1</td>
<td>Excessive force during investigation</td>
<td>$257,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCGA08829A1</td>
<td>Discrimination/hostile work environment</td>
<td>$193,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCGA08830A1</td>
<td>Discrimination/hostile work environment</td>
<td>$189,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402104A9DF9-0001</td>
<td>Civil rights violation for entering home without cause and assault</td>
<td>$175,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Frequency and Severity of Police Claims by Member
### Fiscal Year 2016-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Open as of 6.30.2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>City of Anderson</td>
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<td>City of Gridley</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Ione</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$595</td>
<td>$595</td>
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<td>City of Jackson</td>
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Frequency and Severity of Police Claims by Member
Fiscal Year 2016-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Open as of 6.30.2021</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Lincoln</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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## Top 10 Liability Claims Fiscal Year 2016-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claim Number</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>40201028983-0001</td>
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<td>Extensive injuries due to force used during arrest</td>
<td>$7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCGA08753A1</td>
<td>Street</td>
<td>Trauma and injuries as result of vehicle accident</td>
<td>$7,225,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCGA08811A1</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Fatality from shooting</td>
<td>$890,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402104A9F7G-0001</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Fatality from beanbag shooting</td>
<td>$650,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCGA08905A1</td>
<td>Street</td>
<td>Pedestrian struck and killed by vehicle</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCGA08401A1</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Violation of civil rights from being evicted from homeless camp</td>
<td>$360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCGA08839A1</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>Slip and fall on cracked sidewalk</td>
<td>$350,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCGA08478A1</td>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>Employment discrimination</td>
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<td>NCGA08970A1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCGA08783A1</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Assault and battery by Officer and K-9</td>
<td>$275,000</td>
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</table>
## Frequency and Severity of General Liability Claims by Member
### Fiscal Year 2016-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>City of Dixon</td>
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<td>City of Gridley</td>
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<td>City of Ione</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Jackson</td>
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<td>$17,173</td>
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### Frequency and Severity of General Liability Claims by Member

**Fiscal Year 2016-2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Lincoln</td>
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<td>City of Oroville</td>
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<td>City of Rio Vista</td>
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<td>City of Willows</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town of Paradise</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>$132,267</td>
<td>$3,890</td>
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</table>
LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: There were many bills introduced in the California Legislature 2020-2021 Regular Session that if signed into law will affect police agencies. There is also the United States House of Representatives bill H.R. 7120 that has been passed by the House and then moved to the Senate

RECOMMENDATION: Information only.

FISCAL IMPACT: None

BACKGROUND: The Program Administrators continue to monitor the impact of these new bills as they make their way through the legislative process.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. AB 1475, Low. Law Enforcement: social media
2. AB 26, as amended, Holden. Peace officers: use of force
   07/07/21 From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.
3. AB 270, as introduced, Ramos. Core Behavioral Health Crisis Services System
   01/28/21 Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and C. & C.
4. AB 594, as amended, McCarty. Law enforcement policies
   05/20/21 In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.
5. AB 603, as introduced, McCarty. Law enforcement settlements and judgments: reporting
   07/15/21 From committee: Be ordered to second reading pursuant to Senate Rule 288.
6. AB 931, as amended, Villapudua. Peace officer training: duty to intercede
   07/13/21 In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.
7. AB 958, as amended, Gipson. Peace officers: law enforcement cliques
   07/08/21 Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
8. H.R. 7120 George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2020
An act to add Section 13665 to the Penal Code, relating to law enforcement.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1475, Low. Law enforcement: social media.
Existing law requires law enforcement agencies, departments, or entities to consider specified best practices regarding the downloading and storage of body-worn camera data, including prohibiting agency personnel from uploading recorded data onto public and social media internet websites, when establishing policies and procedures for the implementation and operation of a body-worn camera system.

This bill would prohibit a police department or sheriff’s office from sharing, on social media, booking photos of an individual arrested on suspicion of committing a nonviolent crime, as defined, unless specified circumstances exist. The bill would require a police department or sheriff’s office that shares, on social media, a booking photo of an individual arrested for the suspected commission of a nonviolent crime to remove the information from its social media page, upon request, unless the same specified circumstances exist. The bill would require a police department or sheriff’s office to remove the booking photo of a person who has committed any other crime from social media if the individual’s record has been sealed, the individual’s conviction has been dismissed, expunged, pardoned, or eradicated pursuant to law, the individual has been issued a certificate of rehabilitation, the individual is found not guilty of committing the crime for which they were arrested, or the individual was ultimately not charged with the crime or the charges were dismissed.

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

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
(a) In our criminal justice system, suspects are considered innocent until proven guilty.
In recent years, law enforcement departments have begun to use social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Nextdoor to communicate with the public.

Some departments post the booking photos of suspects on their social media accounts even though the suspect is no longer at large or an ongoing threat to public safety.

Information posted to these social media accounts can remain on the internet for years, seriously affecting the life of the person depicted.

In 2016, the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals stated, in Detroit Free Press Inc. v. United States Department of Justice (829 F. 3d 478, 482) that booking photos are “more than just ‘vivid symbols of criminal accusation, booking photos convey guilt to the viewer,’” effectively “eliminating the presumption of innocence and replacing it with an unmistakable badge of criminality.”

The Sixth Circuit also noted that booking photos are “snapped ‘in the vulnerable and embarrassing moments immediately after [an individual is] accused, taken into custody, and deprived of most liberties,’” putting them in the realm of “embarrassing and humiliating information.” (Id.)

Section 1 of Article 1 of the California Constitution protects the privacy of Californians, including limiting the disclosure of arrest information unless that disclosure serves a compelling state interest (Central Valley Ch. 7th Step Foundation, Inc. v. Younger (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 415, 151).

In July 2020, San Francisco Police Chief Bill Scott instituted a department directive against the release of booking photos in most circumstances because their publication creates an “illusory correlation for viewers that fosters racial bias and vastly overstates the propensity of black and brown men to engage in criminal behavior.”

The Legislature finds that publishing booking photos on social media when there is a low risk to public safety is detrimental to the right to a fair trial because it diminishes the presumption of innocence and potentially violates privacy rights of Californians without a commensurate benefit to public safety.

SEC. 2. Section 13665 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

13665. (a) A police department or sheriff’s office shall not share, on social media, booking photos of an individual arrested
on suspicion of committing a nonviolent crime unless any of the following circumstances exist:

(1) A police department or sheriff’s office has determined that the suspect is a fugitive or an imminent threat to an individual or to public safety and releasing or disseminating the suspect’s image will assist in locating or apprehending the suspect or reducing or eliminating the threat.

(2) A judge orders the release or dissemination of the suspect’s image based on a finding that the release or dissemination is in furtherance of a legitimate law enforcement interest.

(3) There is an exigent circumstance that necessitates the dissemination of the suspect’s image in furtherance of an urgent and legitimate law enforcement interest.

(b) (1) A police department or sheriff’s office that shares, on social media, a booking photo of an individual arrested for the suspected commission of a nonviolent crime shall remove the booking photo from its social media page within 14 days, upon the request of the individual who is the subject of the social media post or the individual’s representative, unless any of the circumstances described in subdivision (a) exist.

(2) A police department or sheriff’s office that shares, on social media, a booking photo of an individual arrested for the suspected commission of a crime identified in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 shall remove the booking photo from its social media page within 14 days, upon the request of the individual who is the subject of the social media post or the individual’s representative, if the individual or their representative demonstrates any of the following:

(A) The individual’s record has been sealed.

(B) The individual’s conviction has been dismissed, expunged, pardoned, or eradicated pursuant to law.

(C) The individual has been issued a certificate of rehabilitation.

(D) The individual was found not guilty of the crime for which they were arrested.

(E) The individual was ultimately not charged with the crime or the charges were dismissed.

(3) This subdivision shall apply retroactively to any booking photo shared on social media.

(c) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
(1) “Nonviolent crime” means a crime not identified in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5.

(2) “Social media” has the same meaning as in Section 632.01, except that social media does not include an internet website or an electronic data system developed and administered by the police department or sheriff’s office.
An act to amend Section 7286 of the Government Code, relating to peace officers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

Existing law requires each law enforcement agency, on or before January 1, 2021, to maintain a policy that provides a minimum standard on the use of force. Existing law requires that policy, among other things, to require that officers report potential excessive force to a superior officer when present and observing another officer using force that the officer believes to be unnecessary, and to require that officers intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as specified.

This bill would require those law enforcement policies to require those officers to immediately report potential excessive force, as defined. The bill would additionally require those policies to, among other things, prohibit retaliation against officers that report violations of law or regulation of another officer to a supervisor, as specified, and to require that an officer who fails to intercede be disciplined up to and including
in the same manner as the officer who used excessive force. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.


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

SECTION 1. Section 7286 of the Government Code is amended to read:

7286. (a) For the purposes of this section:

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

(2) “Excessive force” means a level of force that is found to have violated Section 835a of the Penal Code, the requirements on the use of force required by this section, or any other law or statute of the employing law enforcement agency.

(3) “Feasible” means reasonably capable of being done or carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk to the officer or another person.

(4) “Intercede” includes, but is not limited to, physically stopping the excessive use of force, recording the excessive force, if equipped with a body-worn camera, and documenting efforts to intervene, efforts to deescalate the offending officer’s excessive use of force, and confronting the offending officer about the excessive force during the use of force and, if the officer continues, reporting to dispatch or the watch commander on duty and stating the offending officer’s name, unit, location, time, and situation, in order to establish a duty for that officer to intervene.

(5) “Law enforcement agency” means any police department, sheriff’s department, district attorney, county probation department,
An act to add Article 6.2 (commencing with Section 53124) to Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code, relating to behavioral health, and making an appropriation therefor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

AB 270, as introduced, Ramos. Core Behavioral Health Crisis Services System.

Existing law, the Warren-911-Emergency Assistance Act, requires every local public agency, as defined, to have an emergency communication system and requires the digits “911” to be the primary emergency telephone number within the system.

Existing law contains provisions governing the operation and financing of community mental health services for the mentally disordered in every county through locally administered and locally controlled community mental health programs. Existing law specifies that county mental health services should be organized to provide immediate response to individuals in precrisis and crisis and to members of the individual’s support system, on a 24-hour, 7-day-a-week basis and authorizes provision of crisis services offsite as mobile services.

Existing federal law, the National Suicide Hotline Designation Act, designated the three-digit telephone number “988” as the universal number within the United States for the purpose of the national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system operating through the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline maintained by the Assistant...
Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Abuse and the Veterans Crisis Line maintained by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

This bill would create the Core Behavioral Health Crisis Services System, using the digits “988” for the 988 Suicide Prevention and Behavioral Health Crisis Hotline, in compliance with existing federal law and standards governing the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline. The bill would require the department, as defined, to take specified actions to implement the hotline system. The bill would require the department to charge a fee on each resident of the state that is a subscriber of commercial mobile or IP-enabled voice services to pay for the costs of the program. The bill would create the 988 Fund, a new continuously appropriated fund, and would require the fees to be deposited along with other specified moneys into the 988 Fund. By creating a new continuously appropriated fund and establishing a fee as a new source of revenue for the continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

The bill would also require local jurisdictions, in collaboration with the department, to create Mobile Crisis Teams, as specified, to provide onsite response services to crisis calls made through the hotline. By imposing this new requirement on local jurisdictions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

This bill would include a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house of the Legislature.


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

1 SECTION 1. Article 6.2 (commencing with Section 53124) is
2 added to Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the
3 Government Code, to read:
An act to amend the heading of Chapter 17.4 (commencing with Section 7286) of Division 7 of Title 1 of, and to add Section 7287 to, the Government Code, relating to law enforcement.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

AB 594, as amended, McCarty. Law enforcement policies.

Under existing law, a peace officer is justified in using deadly force when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary to defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person, or to apprehend a fleeing felon, as specified.

Existing law requires each law enforcement agency to maintain a policy that provides guidelines on the use of force, and to annually furnish specified information to the Department of Justice regarding the use of force by peace officers employed by that agency.

Existing law requires the Attorney General to investigate incidents of an officer-involved shooting resulting in the death of an unarmed civilian, as specified.

This bill would, for specified deadly use of force incidents other than those required to be investigated by the Attorney General, require an agency to cause a criminal investigation of these incidents to be conducted, and would prohibit a law enforcement agency from having primary responsibility for conducting the criminal investigation into those incidents involving an officer employed by that agency. This bill
would instead provide alternative protocols for investigations of those incidents, including investigation by the district attorney’s office, another law enforcement agency, or a *multidisciplinary and multiagency* task force. The bill would specify that these requirements apply only to a criminal investigation and not to any administrative or disciplinary investigation. The bill would also require each agency to adopt a written policy, or amend their existing written policy on the criminal investigation of officer-involved *deadly* use of force incidents, to be compliant with the requirements of this bill, and to make that policy available to the public, as specified.

By placing new requirements on local law enforcement agencies, this bill would impose a state mandate.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.


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

SECTION 1. The heading of Chapter 17.4 (commencing with Section 7286) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

CHAPTER 17.4. LAW ENFORCEMENT USE OF FORCE POLICIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

SEC. 2. Section 7287 is added to the Government Code, to read:

7287. (a) Except for those incidents required to be investigated by a state prosecutor pursuant to Section 15252.3, 12525.3, a law enforcement agency shall cause a criminal investigation of a *deadly* use of force incidents to be conducted by either of the following means:

(1) By an outside agency, including a police department, sheriff’s department, or district attorney’s office, with which the
An act to add Section 12525.4 to the Government Code, relating to law enforcement.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

AB 603, as introduced, McCarty. Law enforcement settlements and judgments: reporting.

Existing law requires each law enforcement agency to annually furnish specified information to the Department of Justice regarding the use of force by a peace officer. Existing law also establishes the Department of the California Highway Patrol within the Transportation Agency.

This bill would require municipalities, as defined, to annually post on their internet websites specified information relating to settlements and judgments resulting from allegations of improper police conduct, including, among other information, amounts paid, broken down by individual settlement and judgment, information on bonds used to finance use of force settlement and judgment payments, and premiums paid for insurance against settlements or judgments resulting from allegations of improper police conduct. The bill would require the Transportation Agency to annually post the same information on its internet website regarding settlements and judgments against the Department of the California Highway Patrol. By increasing requirements for local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.


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

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) On May 25, 2020, George Floyd was murdered by Minneapolis police when an officer held his knee on his neck for 8 minutes and 46 seconds, resulting in his death.

(b) The outcry over this murder has resulted in demands for police reform across the state and the nation.

(c) For decades, Californians have experienced horrific civil rights violations, injuries and death at the hands of peace officers.

(d) These incidents often result in civil lawsuits and payouts made by cities, counties, and the state to the civilians harmed by the actions of police officers, sheriffs’ deputies, and other peace officers. These settlements and judgments are often agreed to in closed sessions at city council and board of supervisors meetings, and settlements can range between thousands and millions of dollars.

(e) Despite the burden these payouts have on local jurisdictions, there is little publicly available information about the costs to taxpayers of law enforcement liability, the manner in which governments budget for and pay lawsuits involving law enforcement, and the financial impact of these arrangements on law enforcement agency budgets.

(f) Throughout the country, municipalities with the 20 largest police departments paid over $2 billion since 2015 in misconduct claims. Of those 20 municipalities, four are located in California. The County of Los Angeles paid $238,300,000, the City of Los Angeles paid $172,200,000, the City of San Francisco paid $22,000,000, and the City of San Diego paid $12,500,000.
An act to amend Section 13519.10 of the Penal Code, relating to peace officer training.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

AB 931, as amended, Villapudua. Peace officer training; duty to intercede.

Existing law requires specified categories of law enforcement officers to meet training standards pursuant to courses of training certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. Existing law requires the course or courses of the regular basic course for law enforcement officers to include, among other things, training on the duty to intercede.

This bill would require the commission to develop training on the duty to intercede, to include, among other elements, a robust discussion of the science of active bystandership. The bill would additionally require every law enforcement officer to complete an updated course of instruction on the duty to intercede every 2 years. By imposing additional training costs on local law enforcement agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.


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

SECTION 1. (a) This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the 2021 Intervention Training for Law Enforcement Program.

(b) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

1. President Obama’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing found that teaching police peer intervention has a powerful influence on encouraging and supporting officers to intervene and prevent their colleagues from committing acts of serious misconduct and criminal behavior.

2. Police intervention and peer intervention training in law enforcement is seldom offered to law enforcement officers.

3. The Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE) (registered trademark) program was developed by Georgetown University Law Center to catalyze cultural shifts in how law enforcement officers proactively intervene to reduce the likelihood of harm to community members and officers.

4. This police intervention and peer intervention training is rooted in the studies of multiple experts, including Dr. Ervin Staub, a holocaust survivor who has studied the psychology of violence and the psychology of passive bystandership for decades.

5. Doctor Staub identified passive bystandership as failing to take action where circumstances would seem to require action, and has worked to develop trainings to advance active bystandership.

6. Psychologists have identified common inhibitors to active bystandership that impact all professions and people of all cultures. The common inhibitors include pluralistic ignorance, diffusion of responsibility, ambiguity as to whether help is needed, perceived costs of providing assistance, concern about negative reactions to
An act to add Section 13670 to the Penal Code, relating to peace officers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

AB 958, as amended, Gipson. Peace officers: law enforcement cliques, gangs.

Existing laws defines those persons who are peace officers, the entities authorized to appoint them, and the scope of their authority. Existing law prescribes certain minimum standards for a person to be appointed as a peace officer, including training requirements, moral character, and physical and mental condition, and certain disqualifying factors for a person to be employed as a peace officer, including a felony conviction. Existing law requires a department or agency that employs peace officers to establish a procedure to investigate complaints by members of the public against those officers.

This bill would define a law enforcement clique, gang, a group of law enforcement officers within an agency that engages in a pattern of specified unlawful or unethical on-duty behavior, and would require law enforcement agencies to have a policy prohibiting law enforcement
cliques gangs and making participation, as specified, in a law enforcement clique gang grounds for termination. The bill would require an agency to disclose an officer’s termination for involvement in a law enforcement clique gang to another law enforcement agency conducting a preemployment background investigation of that officer, as specified.

By requiring local law enforcement agencies to adopt new policies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.


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

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
(a) Law enforcement cliques gangs have been identified within California law enforcement agencies, undermining California’s movement to enhance professional standards of policing throughout the state. Law enforcement cliques gangs have been recognized by the Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department as damaging to the trust and reputation of law enforcement throughout California.
(b) A law enforcement clique gang is a group of law enforcement officers within an agency that engage in a pattern of rogue on-duty behavior that violates the law or fundamental principles of professional policing.
(c) Building and preserving trust between California communities and law enforcement agencies, and protecting the integrity of law enforcement as an institution will require agencies to proactively root out “bad apples” including those who participate, formally or informally, in this type of behavior.
(d) Law enforcement agencies must support and promote peer intervention in instances of officer misconduct, including reporting officers suspected of involvement in law enforcement cliques.
George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2020

This bill addresses a wide range of policies and issues regarding policing practices and law enforcement accountability. It increases accountability for law enforcement misconduct, restricts the use of certain policing practices, enhances transparency and data collection, and establishes best practices and training requirements.

The bill enhances existing enforcement mechanisms to remedy violations by law enforcement. Among other things, it does the following:

- lowers the criminal intent standard—from willful to knowing or reckless—to convict a law enforcement officer for misconduct in a federal prosecution,
- limits qualified immunity as a defense to liability in a private civil action against a law enforcement officer, and
- grants administrative subpoena power to the Department of Justice (DOJ) in pattern-or-practice investigations.

It establishes a framework to prevent and remedy racial profiling by law enforcement at the federal, state, and local levels. It also limits the unnecessary use of force and restricts the use of no-knock warrants, chokeholds, and carotid holds.

The bill creates a national registry—the National Police Misconduct Registry—to compile data on complaints and records of police misconduct. It also establishes new reporting requirements, including on the use of force, officer misconduct, and routine policing practices (e.g., stops and searches).

Finally, it directs DOJ to create uniform accreditation standards for law enforcement agencies and requires law enforcement officers to complete training on racial profiling, implicit bias, and the duty to intervene when another officer uses excessive force.
TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSION

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: The Police Risk Management Committee members will be asked to discuss their experiences with their departments’ body cameras, robots, drones, artificial intelligence, and other new or existing technologies such as the Cordico Shield Mobile Wellness Application. Officers report job related stress which can affect their mental health. A cultural stigma creates a barrier to asking for help. Dealing with the effects of the stress can lead to poor decision making. Cordico has features such as confidential access, therapist finder, wellness push notifications, one touch calling to peer support, and a teletherapy portal with HIPAA encryption.

- 911 At Ease International - the link is https://911aei.org/
- Dummies Unlimited https://www.dummiesunlimited.com/grapple-man
- Folsom Police - the plan calls for the department to buy more than 100 Axon cameras and 72 tasers for about $1.2 million. The payments would be made over five years.
- The California City That Sends a Drone Almost Every Time Police are Dispatched on a 911 call. The link is https://slate.com/technology/2021/05/chula-vista-police-drone-program.html

RECOMMENDATION: Information only

FISCAL IMPACT: None

BACKGROUND:

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Cordico Presentation
2. Cordico Shield – Law Enforcement
3. 911 at ease International
4. Rippleworx
5. Dummies Unlimited Inc.
6. Folsom Police Article
7. The California City that Sends a Drone Almost Every Time Police are dispatched on a 911 call
THE LEADER IN OFFICER WELLNESS
MISSION-CRITICAL SOLUTIONS

POLICIES & UPDATES

ONLINE LEARNING

WELLNESS RESOURCES

GRANT SERVICES

INDUSTRY NEWS (POLICE1)
MENTAL WELLNESS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

• Officers exposed to 188 critical incidents over their career
• Suicides outnumber line-of-duty deaths
• Chronic stress can lead to poor officer decision-making, including excessive use of force
• High costs associated with absenteeism, worker’s comp, settlements and lawsuits
BARRIERS TO GETTING HELP

90% report cultural stigma against getting help

80% have not used EAP services

85% fear being seen as weak or unfit for duty

59% found services unhelpful
HOW CORDICO HELPS

• Confidential
• Accessible 24/7
• Exceptional quality
• Customized
• Frequently updated
AGENCY CUSTOMIZATION
ANONYMOUS SELF-ASSESSMENTS

• Alcohol
• Anger
• Compassion Fatigue
• Depression
• PTSD

• Resilience
• Sleep
• Social Isolation
• Stress
• And more
• 60 behavioral health topics
  • Alcohol Abuse
  • Compassion Fatigue
  • Critical Incidents
  • Depression
  • Family Support
  • Financial Fitness
  • Emotional Survival (Dr. Gilmartin)
  • Marriage Guidance
  • Mindfulness
  • New Hire to Retirement
  • Peer Support
  • Stress
  • Sleep Optimization
  • Suicide Prevention
  • And Much More!

• Developed by experienced first responder psychologists
EMOTIONAL SURVIVAL FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

The only app featuring content from Dr. Kevin Gilmartin
PEER & CHAPLAIN SUPPORT

• Team member photos, profiles, contact info
• CrisisAlert® one-touch dialing
• 24/7 access
THERAPIST FINDER

- Vetted therapists (vetting service available)
- Photos, profiles, notes (e.g., retired law enforcement)
- One-touch dialing
- One-touch map directions
- Optional teletherapy (HIPAA encrypted)
PHYSICAL FITNESS

- Yoga For First Responders
- Physical therapy videos
- Nutrition guides
- Sleep sounds
- Add agency-specific resources
PUSH NOTIFICATIONS

• Critical incidents
• Reminders of upcoming events
• New content and videos
• App updates
5-STAR SERVICE

• Design
• Implementation
• Onboarding
• Ongoing support
• Content updates and additions
WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY

"Cordico is the leader in officer wellness. If you want the best, go with Cordico."

Police Chief Neil H. Gang
Pinole (CA) Police Department
Chair, California Police Chiefs
Wellness Committee
STRENGTHEN YOUR WELLNESS CULTURE

• Connect your personnel to confidential resources
• Empower your peer support team
• Help officers cope
• Improve officer decision-making
• Support department retirees and family members
WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY

“Cordico’s wellness app helps me take care of my officers. It will save lives.”

“If you do one thing for your agency this year, get this app. It will show that employee wellness is a priority, you truly care, and you want to make the best tools and resources accessible to your officers 24/7.”

“This is the best officer wellness solution in existence. Nothing else comes close.”

“We need our emergency responders to be at their peak performance levels, and the Cordico wellness app gives them the tools and resources to do just that.”

“The Cordico app makes emotional wellness a seamless and integral part of our culture.”

“This is the best thing for the profession since the police car.”
THANK YOU
When you deploy CordicoShield in your agency, you will:

- Connect your personnel to confidential assessments and counseling resources
- Strengthen your wellness culture & empower your peer support team
- Help officers cope with the effects of critical events & chronic exposure
- Improve officer decision-making, empathy & resiliency, which in turn enhances police/community relations
- Support department retirees & family members (included with agency subscription)

Law enforcement has never been more challenging. Nationwide, officers overwhelmingly report job-related stress has affected their mental health—yet 90% of officers say cultural stigma creates a barrier to getting help for emotional or behavioral issues. Left unaddressed, stress can lead to destructive behaviors and poor decision-making, including excessive use of force.

Cordico’s wellness solutions address these challenges, providing officers and their family members with on-demand access to relevant, trusted and effective wellness resources.

Our CordicoShield law enforcement wellness app offers a complete range of self-assessments as well as continuously updated videos and guides on more than 60 behavioral health topics—all designed specifically for first responders. And it’s backed with 5-star customer service covering design, implementation and ongoing support.
Trusted, Tailored Behavioral Health Support

Cordico’s wellness tools and self-assessments are designed to keep your personnel healthy and effective at work. Created by our experienced clinical and scientific staff, these resources are built for both prevention and treatment.

Wellness Tools

CordicoShield includes videos, articles and guides on more than 60 topics. From trouble sleeping to dealing with tough calls to work/life balance, these resources are created specifically for law enforcement officers.

- Alcohol and Substance Abuse
- Burnout and Compassion Fatigue
- COVID-19
- Dr. Gilmartin’s Emotional Survival
- Family Support
- Financial Fitness
- ICAC Coping and Resiliency
- Mindfulness
- Parenting Tips
- Posttraumatic Stress
- Psychological First Aid
- Suicide Prevention

Anonymous Self-Assessments

Often, officers suspect they are battling a mental health issue but are unsure where to start. CordicoShield self-assessments are completely confidential and deliver highly specific results aimed at providing instant feedback and next-step guidance.

- Adult ADHD
- Adverse Childhood Experiences
- Alcohol Abuse
- Cordico Anger Scale
- Compassion Fatigue
- Depression
- Posttraumatic Stress
- Resilience
- Cordico Sleep Test
- Social Isolation
- Stress
- Well-Being

Available Features

- Customized with your agency’s badge, images, engagement incentives & more
- Confidential access & utilization
- Apple iOS & Android compatible
- One-touch calling to peer support & chaplains
- Teletherapy portal with HIPAA encryption
- Therapist finder
- Wellness push notifications

Serving First Responders Since 2002

“Cordico is connecting officers to innovative mental and behavioral health tools. Cordico's wellness app helps me take care of my officers. It will save lives.”

Police Chief Neil H. Gang
Pinole (CA) Police Department
Chair, California Police Chiefs Association Wellness Committee

“If you do one thing for your agency this year, get this app. It will show that employee wellness is a priority, you truly care, and you want to make the best tools and resources accessible to your officers 24/7.”

Kimberly A. Miller, Ph.D.
Chair, National Sheriffs’ Association, Psychological Services Committee
Police Psychologist, Consultant, Coach & Trainer

www.cordico.com | 844-267-3426
Keeping Our First Responders Strong

Providing first responders and their family access to free & confidential trauma-informed counseling so those who serve our communities can be their best.

GET STARTED
WATCH VIDEO
RippleWorx would like to partner with the continuous training programs of the City of Petaluma to ensure their officers are able to effectively carry out their operations safely and efficiently.

Our goal is to use our innovative technology to support the ongoing development of the skills and habits that enhance officer performance.

Our software and technology will allow your force to experience:

- Predictive and Proactive Wellness
- Improved Communication
- Accelerated Performance
- Increased Motivation
- Improved Resiliency

Together, we can help to ensure your officers are at the best on the job and off.
Classroom learning and academy training build a great base for performance, but the nature of human performance and learning requires the consistent investment in the officers’ skills.

We embrace existing mobile devices to allow officers to frequently share feedback to help command monitor the officer’s physical, emotional and cognitive well-being.

We actionize on issues through training plans engaged on the officers’ mobile device to allow consistently, targeted and innovative training to support the most effective skills for officer performance.
Our mobile interface allows for real-time communication and feedback from the field officers. Our surveys can also be anonymous to allow for the most candid feedback possible for command.

RippleWorx offers a mobile interface to allow for multiple channels of communication between the field officer and command.

- Anonymous surveys
- Qualitative evaluations
- Well-being surveys
- Video messaging

Our survey module is customizable to allow for multiple iterative communications between command and the field. We can collect data from usage to understand officer sentiment, motivation and engagement.

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The most important thing in communication is to hear what isn’t being said.

- Peter F. Drucker

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Improve Officer/Command Communication
RippleWorx offer innovative peer support to allow real-time interactions with the peer support team.

Anonymous statistical information is tracked to show the utilization of the peer support program; e.g., number of contacts (family or employee), time spent (in person or in application), type of service, referrals given, and follow-up services.

Anonymous statistical information can be used as a guide for a department to increase the amount of PSPs, to monitor the hours worked per PSP, and also to justify to the department why a peer support program is necessary. It also helps the department recognize training needs in various divisions.
Helping officers feel better is the foundation to their performance and holistic well-being.

The RippleWorx performance platform and technology is founded on the proven learning methodology known as human performance technology.

Understanding and monitoring the skills and habits of the officers is key to building competencies, accelerating performance and driving positive motivation.

Our proprietary Ripple Score allows command staff and officers to visualize complex performance metrics into a simple real time actionable dashboard.

Monitor and Improve Officer Resilience
“If you don’t collect any metrics, you’re flying blind. If you collect and focus on too many, they may be obstructing your field of view.” Scott Graffius, Agile Scrum

We believe in actionable data. We provide the chain of command KPI dashboards of the officer RippleScore—the weighted average of performance metrics. Our software uses machine learning to track actions to results to develop predictive analytics to inform command of potential threats to future performance and we track actions that drive the most consistent results and drive suggested actions for leaders in the force.

Our proprietary Ripple Score allows command staff and officers to visualize complex performance metrics into a simple real time actionable dashboard.
We are able to collect data and metrics from multiple sources to allow for one real truth for officer performance and well-being.

We use our proprietary skill to role mapping to allow for weighted metrics to be correlated to drive the calculation of a Ripple Score – the measurement of performance and resiliency.

The RippleWorx data warehouse allows for multiple data points to be collected and assigned to a specific metric to be correlated to officer performance over time.

- CAD Data
- 911 Calls
- Body Cam
- Evaluations
- GPS Data
- Wearable Data

Performance
We harness the data in our SQL database to formulate operational custom dashboards for command to monitor officer well being and performance.

Our software includes a license for the powerful visualization tool Tableau. Choose from our existing dashboards, contract for your own custom dashboards or build your own. We believe that good data and good dashboards produce good results.

We are all busy, so actions need to be taken quickly for complete and accurate data.
The 9-Box Dashboard is a real-time look at officer performance. This dashboard can allow command to quickly see strengths and weaknesses in the force by shift, precinct, role – however you need to see the officers divided to best see trends regarding both officer performance and potential.

In the mobile and desktop dashboard, command can see a heatmap of officer training and performance to ensure the best possible team is placed in the field.

We can also help teams recruit and place talent based on the overall needs of the organization.
Our software gathers pulse surveys to better understand the real-time sentiment and motivation of the force. We can visualize this data so that command can quickly assess where stress and burnout are the highest – creating the most risk for the force.
We can partner with your training force to provide a mobile training tool to allow for real-time training to be assigned to active officers based on the data collected in the RippleScore.

We allow for the prescribed training to be correlated to the intended skill and track the short- and long-term impact on the performance of the officer.

Our training plans include mobile instructions, quizzes, fitness testing and our exclusive partnership with the Hero Program, a revolutionary training program to enhance cognitive and physical performance for officers to perform at optimal levels under extreme pressure.
FOLSOM, Police

The Folsom City Council voted this week to approve a deal to buy body-worn and dashboard cameras, along with more stun guns for the police department. Company Axon will make and provide the devices.

The plan calls for the department to buy more than 100 cameras and 72 stun guns for about $1.2 million. The payments would be made over five years.
The California City That Sends a Drone Almost Every Time Police Are Dispatched on a 911 Call

Photo illustration by Slate. Photos by Getty Images Plus.

This article is part of the Policing and Technology Project, a collaboration between Future Tense and the Tech, Law, & Security Program at American University Washington College of Law that examines the relationship between law enforcement, police reform, and technology.
ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

INFORMATION ITEM

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

Potential future training topics:

1. Suggested topic is Lessons Learned on How to Communicate in a Post George Floyd World. Presenter is Laura Cole


3. Suicide by Cop: Assessment and De-escalation. Presenter is Rick Wall

4. Other suggestions?

RECOMMENDATION: None.

FISCAL IMPACT: None.

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

ATTACHMENT(S):
1. Laura Cole Training Topic
2. *Social Worker, Therapist, Cop, Managing Today’s Police Risk*
3. Suicide by Cop: Assessment and De-escalation. Presenter is Rick Wall
Title: Managing a crisis in a post George Floyd world.

A) George Floyd incident
   1) Reviewing what happened
      a) Analyzing the news release
      b) Media conference
   2) What worked/didn’t work
      a) Video review
      b) The message that was sent
      c) What they didn’t do
      d) What they should have done

B) What happened around the country
   1) Evaluating the San Diego example
      a) What they did
      b) Show critical incident video

C) Communicating with Transparency
   1) What messages to communicate
      a) Mental Health
      b) Show you working
      c) The positive

D) In person practical portion
   1) Attendees break into groups and manage a crisis
      a) Develop News Release
      b) What elements would be in a critical incident video
      c) Talking points for Chief
California Joint Powers Risk Management Authority presents

**Social Worker, Therapist, Cop: Managing Today’s Police Risk**
**Finding an Impartial Jury in Wake of Defund the Police**

Thursday, June 3, 2021

Presented by Allen, Glaessner, Hazelwood, & Werth
Kevin Allen, Partner and Attorney at Law
Patrick Moriarty, Partner and Attorney at Law
John Robinson, Attorney at Law

California Joint Powers Risk Management Authority (CJPRMA) is a statewide risk retention pool that was established in 1986 to provide excess general liability coverage for its members. Currently, its membership is composed of 16 cities and 5 joint powers authorities. The combined membership represents about 100 public entities throughout the state.

This session has been designed to cover the latest in police litigation. This two-part presentation covers current law on encounters with the mentally ill, public perceptions, and what agencies are doing in response. The session also addresses how to pick a jury in today’s environment; how to avoid biased jurors and have an impartial jury.

**WHO SHOULD ATTEND?** This training is intended for City Attorneys, Defense Counsel, Command Staff, Risk Managers, and Board/Alternate members

**DATE:** Thursday, June 3, 2021

**TIME:** 10:00 a.m. to noon

**LOCATION:** Webinar (link to session is emailed a week prior to the scheduled training date)

**REGISTER:** Go to [http://www.cjprma.org/training/registration-form-06-03-21](http://www.cjprma.org/training/registration-form-06-03-21)

**QUESTIONS?** Contact: Saima Kumar at [saima@cjprma.org](mailto:saima@cjprma.org) or (925) 290-1311
8 hours of POST Certified and CPT eligible training
POST Plan V: NO COST for CA Law Enforcement Agencies

Suicide by Cop:
Assessment and De-escalation

FACT: 30% of OIS incidents have indicators of Suicide by Cop (SbC)

FACT: For every completed act of Suicide by Cop there are as many as 50 attempts to force police to use deadly force

Training Topics
- Assessment of suicidal indicators
- Appropriate use of force options
- De-escalation of suicidal subjects using best practices and techniques
- Impact of AB 392 on responses to suicidal subjects
- Investigations protocols for Suicide by Cop incidents
- Post-incident officer wellness

Who Should Attend
Patrol Officers, Investigators, Supervisors, Administrators, Dispatchers, Detention Officers, Tactical Officers (SWAT)

For information or to schedule a class contact:
Rick Wall Consulting
323.810.7709
rick@rickwall.consulting
Website: http://rickwall.consulting
## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER ENTITY</th>
<th>BOARD OF DIRECTORS</th>
<th>BOARD ALTERNATES</th>
<th>RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE</th>
<th>POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of ANDERSON</td>
<td>Liz Cottrell</td>
<td>Jeff Kiser</td>
<td>Liz Cottrell</td>
<td>Chief Michael Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of AUBURN</td>
<td>Cristina Shafer</td>
<td>None Appointed</td>
<td>Shari Harris</td>
<td>Chief Ryan L. Kinnan(*Chair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of COLUSA</td>
<td>Ishrat Aziz-Khan</td>
<td>Shelly Kittle</td>
<td>Ishrat Aziz-Khan</td>
<td>Chief Josh Fitch</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of CORNING</td>
<td>Kristina Miller</td>
<td>Tom Watson</td>
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<td>Chief Jeremiah Fears</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of DIXON</td>
<td>Rachel Ancheta</td>
<td>Kate Zawadzki</td>
<td>Rachel Ancheta</td>
<td>Chief Thompson</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of ELK GROVE</td>
<td>Kara Reddig</td>
<td>Jim Ramsey</td>
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<td>Lieutenant Ryan Elmore</td>
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<td>City of FOLSOM</td>
<td>*EC</td>
<td>Susan Walter</td>
<td>Steven Wang</td>
<td>Chief Rick Hillman</td>
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<td>Lorenzo Hines</td>
<td>Stephanie Van Steyn</td>
<td>Interim Chief Brian Kalinowksi</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Elisa Arteaga</td>
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<td>Liz Ehrenstrom</td>
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<td>Chief Joe Deal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town of PARADISE</td>
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<td>City of PLACERVILLE</td>
<td>*P / *EC / *CC</td>
<td>**Dave Warren (*Chair)</td>
<td>Cleve Morris</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of RED BLUFF</td>
<td>Sandy Ryan</td>
<td>Anita Rice</td>
<td>Sandy Ryan</td>
<td>Chief Kyle Sanders (Chair)</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of RIO VISTA</td>
<td>VP/T/**EC/**CC</td>
<td>**Joe Jasso (Vice-Chair)</td>
<td>Jose Jasso</td>
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<td>Vacant</td>
<td>Andrew Schiltz, CPA</td>
<td>Andrew Schiltz, CPA</td>
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<td>Wayne Peadbody</td>
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<td>City of YUBA CITY</td>
<td>Spencer Morrison</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>Sheleen Loza</td>
<td>Chief Robert Landon</td>
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## OFFICERS

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<tr>
<th>OFFICER</th>
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<tr>
<td>President (P)</td>
<td>Dave Warren 10/29/2020 – 6/30/2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice President (VP)</td>
<td>Jose Jasso 10/29/2020 – 6/30/2022</td>
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<td>Treasurer (T)</td>
<td>Jen lee 10/29/2020 – 6/30/2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary (S)</td>
<td>Jennifer Styczynski 7/1/2020- 6/30/2022</td>
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## PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLIANT INSURANCE SERVICES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Simmons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conor Boughhey</td>
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<td>Jenna Wirkner</td>
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## CLAIMS ADMINISTRATORS

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<tr>
<th>SEDWICK FORMERLY YORK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dorienne Zumwalt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steven Scott (Workers’ Comp)</td>
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<td>Jill Petrarca (Liability)</td>
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</tbody>
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## RISK CONTROL CONSULTANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YORK/BICKMORE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Enriqueta Castro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tom Kline (Police RM)</td>
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## ADVISORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOARD COUNSEL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Byrne Conley</td>
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**Executive Committee (EC)** - membership on the EC rotates annually based on a rotation schedule and each member serves for a two-year term, with the President serving as Chair of the Committee.

**Claims Committee (CC)** - members of the CC are annually selected by the EC. CC is traditionally made up of at least five members of the EC, with the Vice President serving as Chair of the Committee.
Thursday, August 5, 2021 ........................................... Police Risk Management Committee at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, September 16, 2021 ......................................................... Claims Committee at 10:00 a.m.
Executive Committee at 11:30 a.m.

Thursday, October 27, 2021 ...................................................... Risk Management Committee at 10:00 a.m.
Board of Directors at 12 noon

Thursday, November 4, 2021 .................................................... Police Risk Management Committee at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, December 16, 2021* .................................................. Board of Directors at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, February 10, 2022 .................................................... Police Risk Management Committee at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, March 24, 2022 ........................................................ Claims Committee at 10:00 a.m.
Executive Committee at 11:30 a.m.

Thursday, April 21, 2022 ......................................................... Risk Management Committee at 10:00 a.m.
Board of Directors at 12 noon

Thursday, May 5, 2022 ......................................................... Police Risk Management Committee at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, May 26, 2022 ........................................................ Claims Committee at 10:00 a.m.
Executive Committee at 11:30 a.m.

Thursday, June 23, 2022* ........................................................... Board of Directors at 10:00 a.m.

Meeting Location: Rocklin Event Center - Garden Room
2650 Sunset Blvd., Rocklin, CA 95677

Rocklin Event Center – Ballroom *

Note: Additional Claims Committee Meetings may be scheduled as needed for Claims Authority approval which will be held via teleconference.
TRAINING SESSION AT 11:00 A.M.

INFORMATION ITEM

**TOPIC**: There is training currently planned for Thursday, 8/5/21 with Ben Laird of Frontline Public Safety Solutions. The link to Frontline Public Safety solutions is [https://www.frontlinepss.com/](https://www.frontlinepss.com/)

**ATTACHMENT**: Training Announcement: Frontline Public Safety Solutions on Body Worn Camera/ Motor Vehicle Recorder Quality Assurance Evaluations
SAVE THE DATE
Police Risk Management Presentation

Body Worn Camera/Motor Vehicle Recorder Audit Software for Policy
Presented by Ben Laird from Frontline Public Safety Solutions

Topic Includes:
This session covers a presentation on Frontline Public Safety Solutions Body Worn Camera/Motor Vehicle Recorder Audit Software for Police.

Date and Time:
Thursday, August 5, 2021 from 11:00 a.m. - noon
Meeting ID: 967 1661 0001
Passcode: 722631
Link:
https://alliantinsurance.zoom.us/j/96716610001?pwd=cFVmbitCRnpjRkVmQ29MQWZldmlEZz09

Please reach out to NCCSIF Program Administrators if you have any questions.
Marcus.Beverly@alliant.com
Jenna.Wirkner@alliant.com

Benefits of Audits:
1. Manage cost of risk
2. Monitors your officers ensure to department standards are being met
3. Empowers officers to excel during difficult situations
4. Provides visibility into individual and team performance
5. Lends precision to coaching and identify focused training requirements
6. Creates additional promotional paths for officers
7. Improves and scales public satisfaction

Advantages to Body Worn Camera Audits:
• Pre-loaded evaluation forms for BWC and Dash Cams
• Customizable forms allow you to create your own evaluations
• Manage roster and track evaluations on individual officers
• Create dynamic alerts to notify supervisors when questions are failed
• Easily provide reports to superiors upon request
• Full RMS System gives you the data you need fast

OPEN TO ALL JPA MEMBERS
SPONSORED BY NCCSIF