

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

USE OF FORCE

YEAR - END REVIEW

2016

CHIEF OF POLICE CHARLIE BECK

LAPD

GATION DIVISION
DO NOT CROSS

LAPD FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION
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2016
USE OF FORCE
YEAR-END REVIEW

“Tactical de-escalation is one key component of use of force, and the national discussion on this very topic will undoubtedly progress how such force is approached, investigated, reviewed, and adjudicated.”

2016 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MISSION STATEMENT

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

6 Purpose of the Use of Force Year-End Review	8 A Message from Chief of Police Charlie Beck	10 Board of Police Commissioners	18 Executive Summary	60 Statistical Snapshot	76 Department Training & Development
90 Less-Lethal Deployment	96 Office of Constitutional Policing & Policy	100 Other Organizational Developments	106 Comparison to Other Large Agencies	114 Mapping Resources	122 The Use of Force
132 The Investigation, Review & Adjudication Process	140 Personnel Complaints Resulting from UDF Incidents	144 Officer Wellness & Suitability to Return to Duty	149 DIS Incidents	178 DIS-Hit Incidents	207 DIS-No Hit Incidents
230 Animal Shooting Incidents	244 Unintentional Discharge Incidents	256 In-Custody Death Incidents	276 Carotid Restraint Control Hold Incidents	286 Law Enforcement Related Injury Incidents	304 Head Strike Incidents
314 K9 Contact Incidents Requiring Hospitalization	326 Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents	346 DIS Synopses & Photographs of Recovered Suspects' Weapons	400 Definitions	404 Acronyms	406 Methodology

PURPOSE OF THE USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

The Department has made a commitment to being at the forefront of transparency and accountability in policing, and is steadfast in the annual release of its use of force statistics through the Use of Force Year-End Review.

In 2015, the Los Angeles Police Department (Department) reaffirmed its commitment to transparency by compiling one of the most comprehensive and detailed publications on use of force (UOF) statistics that has ever been released to the public by a local law enforcement agency in the United States of America (United States). Over the past decade, developments in technology have assisted the Department in tracking and monitoring various forms of information, and when necessary, addressing concerning statistical trends and isolated outliers. The application of technology within law enforcement agencies, specifically as it relates to data driven measures, enhances accountability and transparency, has become a valuable crime prevention tool, and allows management to utilize resources more efficiently.

In December 2014, President Barack Obama signed an Executive Order establishing the Task Force on 21st Century Policing. The Task Force, which consists of a panel of law enforcement executives that work in collaboration with various stakeholders and civil rights experts, has the primary objective of identifying and addressing areas of concern with policing in the United States. As part of their recommendations, the Task Force identified six areas, or “pillars,” of focus. One of those pillars was an enhancement of law enforcement’s use of technology and data to improve community policing. As a result, the Police Data Initiative (PDI) was created in May 2015. Police Data Initiative is “a community of practice that includes leading law enforcement agencies, technologists, and researchers committed to improving the relationship between citizens and police through uses of data that increase transparency, build community trust, and strengthen accountability.” An integral part of PDI, as highlighted by the Task Force and acknowledged by President Obama, necessitates the obligation for law enforcement agencies to release their respective UOF data on a continuous basis.

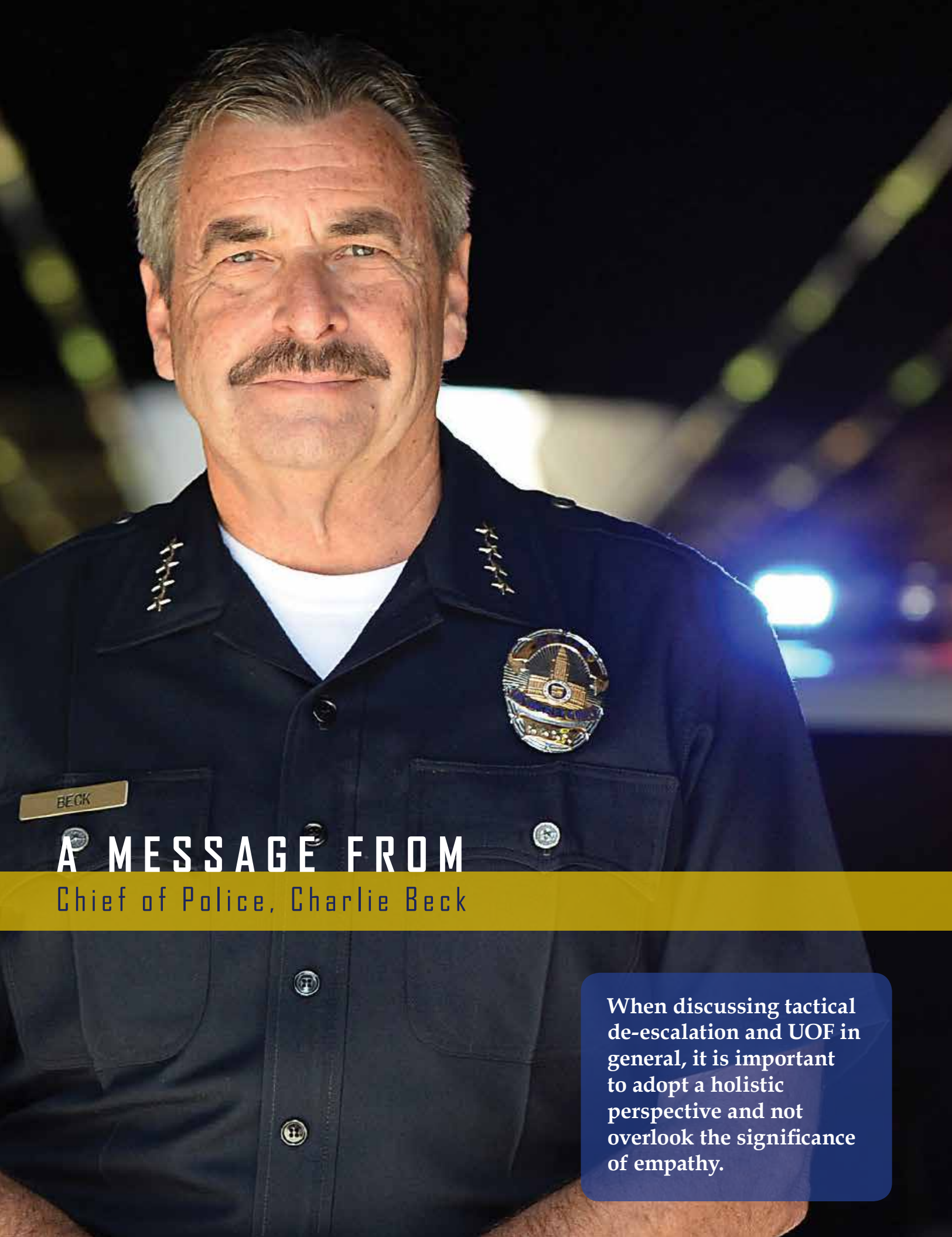
Based on a *Fact Sheet* published by the White House in 2016 detailing the highlights and progress of President Barack Obama’s PDI, the Department was one of only 53 jurisdictions nation-wide, and 12 state-wide, to participate in the publication of UOF data. Although the Department was honored to be part of such an exclusive group of agencies, it became evident that inherent internal and external complexities existed, limiting many other law enforcement agencies’ ability to capture such data, which ultimately prevented them from participating in PDI at this early stage.

Since many complexities remain unresolved before standardized nationwide law enforcement statistics can be released by a centralized entity, the Department will

continue to publish the annual Use of Force Year-End Review (Report), as requested by the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC) in 2014. The first edition of the Report was published in February 2016, and following the release, BOPC President Matthew Johnson stated:

When I set forth a series of goals for the LAPD last year, I tasked the Department and Inspector General with preparing hard and unvarnished analyses through a series of audits and reports to determine what we can do better. In February, the Department issued the first of these reports – the Use of Force Report for 2015. That 300-page report, which is available to the public, provides a detailed analysis of the use of force by Los Angeles police officers in 2015, as well as a comparison to the prior five years. [...] It is by far the most comprehensive report of its kind in the nation, and further solidifies our commitment to transparency and accountability. It is an incredibly valuable tool for all of us to understand force used by Department personnel.

The Department has made a commitment to being at the forefront of transparency and accountability in policing, and is steadfast in the annual release of its UOF statistics through this Report. The Department is hopeful that national initiatives currently underway can create cost effective publication methods with integrated benchmarking in the near future to benefit both the public, and law enforcement as a whole.



A MESSAGE FROM Chief of Police, Charlie Beck

When discussing tactical de-escalation and UOF in general, it is important to adopt a holistic perspective and not overlook the significance of empathy.

The important concept of tactical de-escalation emerged in 2016 and became a salient topic for law enforcement leaders in the United States, and within the Department. A productive national discussion on how and when police officers should resort to UOF resulted in the decision to define tactical de-escalation, communicate its expected use when feasible, and to further incorporate it into Department training and policy.

The Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners unanimously voted to revise the Department's UOF policy in March 2016 by including an emphasis on de-escalation. The Los Angeles Police Inspector General (IG) Alexander Bustamante, BOPC President Matthew Johnson and Commissioner Sandra Figueroa-Villa have been instrumental in guiding and overseeing that process. Commissioner Sandra Figueroa-Villa shared her perspective by stating:

Not every situation can be de-escalated. Many times officers will have to use deadly force to defend themselves and others. Many times there is not enough time to react without endangering oneself or the public. De-escalation, however, is very important in situations where there is the time and space to accomplish it. We must continually teach officers to distinguish between the two scenarios and give them the tools and training to effectively de-escalate a situation whenever possible.

A revised UOF policy is currently being drafted and is projected to be adopted by the BOPC in the first half of 2017. However, the Department integrated the concept of tactical de-escalation into training, and officially defined tactical de-escalation in Use of Force – Tactics Directive No. 16 (October 2016), *Tactical De-Escalation Techniques*, as follows:

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

Although the term “tactical de-escalation” was not specifically used by the Department in the past, many of the fundamental techniques and concepts that fall under the tactical de-escalation umbrella have long been incorporated in the training curriculum and successfully utilized by personnel in the field. An official definition and policy change does, however, provide officers a uniform framework to assist in performing their duties and refine

their understanding of these techniques and of the Department's expectations during potential UOF situations.

When discussing tactical de-escalation and UOF in general, it is important to adopt a holistic perspective and not overlook the significance of empathy. The Department has made empathy a priority on an organization level, which is evident by the continued devotion of vital resources to Community Relationship Division, intended to help bridge any divide between law enforcement and the community. The Family Liaison Section, overseen by the Office of the Chief of Staff, was established in 2016 with a mission to offer assistance to families whose relatives have died during interactions with Department personnel. Additionally, to better care for individuals who are suffering from a mental health crisis, the Department, with the assistance from Mayor Eric Garcetti, doubled the number of personnel assigned to the Mental Evaluation Unit.

It cannot be forgotten or ignored that UOF incidents have a tremendous physical and emotional effect on Department personnel, as well as the public. Commissioner Sandra Figueroa-Villa recognized this and discussed the importance of employee wellness:

I [...] want to make sure that we do not lose sight of the impact such incidents have upon our officers and their families. We have a responsibility to them. We have a responsibility to always, always ensure that we are taking care of their health and welfare after an incident and that requires us to constantly revisit whether we are providing the necessary time, counseling, training, or support to assist them.

Independent of new training curriculums, policy changes, and directed resources, all stakeholders have to accept responsibility for their actions. The common goal must be to avoid creating situations that can potentially result in UOF incidents, which would solve the issue at its core.

The 2016 Use of Force Year-End Review is a tool for internal and external review of the Department's performance and activities. Continued productive dialogue based on information and data published herein will work to benefit all stakeholders within the City of Los Angeles. The Department constantly evolves and adapts to current conditions, which is evident, for example, with the new UOF policy. Tactical de-escalation is one key component of UOF, and the national discussion on this very topic will undoubtedly progress how such force is approached, investigated, reviewed, and adjudicated.



LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS



Matthew M. Johnson
President

Commissioner Johnson was appointed to the BOPC in 2015 and was immediately elected President by his fellow Police Commissioners. Commissioner Johnson is an entertainment attorney and the managing partner of Ziffren Brittenham LLP. He is a graduate of Rutgers University and New York University School of Law.



"In my view, the work we are doing - from the widespread roll-out of digital in-car video and body cameras, revising our UOF policy, strengthening the Department's response to homelessness and mental health issues, addressing implicit bias, and providing unparalleled transparency in the aftermath of officer involved shootings - shows we are not only moving in the right direction, but leading the nation."

- BOPC President
Matthew Johnson



Steve Soboroff
Vice President

Commissioner Soboroff was appointed to the BOPC in 2013. Commissioner Soboroff is a prominent business leader and public servant throughout the Los Angeles area. He is a senior fellow at the University of California, Los Angeles School of Public Policy, a member of the Board of Councilors at the University of Southern California School of Public Policy, and the Chairman of the Center for the Study of Los Angeles at Loyola Marymount University.



Sandra Figueroa-Villa
Commissioner

Commissioner Figueroa-Villa was appointed to the BOPC in 2013. She has extensive experience working in the non-profit sector and substantial involvement in addressing social issues in Los Angeles. Commissioner Figueroa-Villa has been appointed to various commissions and boards in the Los Angeles area and is a graduate of the California State University, Los Angeles.



Cynthia McClain-Hill
Commissioner

Commissioner McClain-Hill was appointed to the BOPC in 2016. She is an attorney, co-founder, and Managing Director of the Los Angeles-based Strategic Counsel PLC. Commissioner McClain-Hill received a Bachelor's degree in political science from the University of California, Los Angeles and later her Juris Doctorate from the University of California, Los Angeles School of Law.



Shane Murphy Goldsmith
Commissioner

Commissioner Goldsmith was appointed to the BOPC in 2016. She is the President and CEO of the Liberty Hill Foundation, an institution dedicated to providing funding and leadership training for community-based organizations within Los Angeles County. Commissioner Goldsmith received her Master's Degree in Public Administration from California State University, Long Beach, and is a graduate of Kenyon College.

Recommendation 1

That the BOPC revise current policy regulations pertaining to the deployment of rifles and slug ammunition only during certain tactical situations.

Status

Department Notice published and submitted to BOPC for final approval.

Recommendation 2

That the BOPC, with the assistance of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), revise the UOF policy to emphasize that deadly force shall only be exercised when reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or appear impractical.

Status

This recommendation is subject to the Meet and Confer process.

De-escalation Tactics Directive published and disseminated in October 2016. De-escalation Tactics Directive published and disseminated in October 2016.

Recommendation 3

That the Department documents de-escalation and reasonable alternative strategies/attempts by officer(s) during deadly force incidents.

Status

This recommendation is subject to the Meet and Confer process.

Technical aspects currently being examined by Force Investigation Division (FID) and Use of Force Review Division (UOFRD).

Recommendation 4

That the BOPC, with the assistance of the OIG, revise the UOF policy to include de-escalation as one of the factors to determine the reasonableness of an officer's UOF.

Status

This recommendation is subject to the Meet and Confer process.

Recommendation 5

That the Department ensure all personnel assigned to Resources Enhancement Services Enforcement Team (RESET) units be provided specialized training prior to engaging in any enforcement action with homeless individuals or those suffering from mental health issues.

Status

Operations Order #5 published and disseminated Department-wide in June 2016.

Recommendation 6

That the Department continue reinforcing the concept of de-escalation during all UOF related training. Ensure Department personnel demonstrate a sound understanding of de-escalation concepts as part of the selection process for promotions. Ensure de-escalation be included in curriculum for supervisor schools.

Status

Use of Force – Tactics Directive No. 16 (October 2016), Tactical De-Escalation Techniques, was published; course material for supervisor school is currently being researched.

Recommendation 7

That the Department ensure de-escalation concepts are adequately addressed in both recruit and in-service training curriculum. The Board of Police Commissioners directs the Department to conduct comparison to other agencies' training concerning de-escalation for best practices.

Status

Pending approval for Department personnel to conduct site visits at other agencies.

Recommendation 8

That the Department provide the BOPC a presentation of current de-escalation techniques, as taught to recruit and in-service personnel.

Status

Police Sciences and Training Bureau (PSTB) presented requested items at 1/31/2017 BOPC meeting.

Recommendation 9

That the Department evaluate current training materials and ensure the concept-based model be appropriately integrated in tactical scenarios.

Status

Police Sciences and Training Bureau completed examination and presented requested items at 1/31/2017 BOPC meeting.

Recommendation 10

That the Department evaluate and ensure consistency between recruit and in-service training relative to the emphasis of de-escalation and the goal of minimizing the use of deadly force.

Status

Police Sciences and Training Bureau completed examination and is awaiting further instruction.

Recommendation 11

That the Department design future training with the emphasis of maximizing officer performance, safety, and accountability. That the BOPC be notified of all changes to existing training regarding de-escalation, less-lethal/lethal force, and mental health.

Status

The Department will ensure future training emphasizes said requirements and will notify the BOPC of such changes.

Recommendation 12

That the Department ensure the inclusion of the OIG in Tactics and Training Review Committee (TTRC) meetings and codify such in TTRC protocols.

Status

Department has and will continue to ensure the OIG's attendance in said meetings. Special Order with codified language actualized on 4/20/2016.

In 2016, the BOPC unanimously approved 12 recommendations from the OIG concerning the Department's policies, training, and investigative procedures relative to UOF. These recommendations represent the Department's desire to improve, be more transparent, provide better training, and mitigate UOF incidents.

TACTICAL DE-ESCALATION

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

LAPD

PLANNING
ASSESSMENT
TIME
REDEPLOYMENT AND/OR CONTAINMENT
Other RESOURCES
LINES OF COMMUNICATION

ASKING OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS

EMPATHY

DEFUSING

REASONABLE APPEAL

PERSUASION

VERBAL WARNINGS

BUILDING RAPPORT

REDIRECTING

GIVING CLEAR &
DIRECT ORDERS

PERSONAL APPEAL

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

ADVISEMENTS

DEFLECTION

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

17% DECREASE FROM 2015

11 STRIKES/KICKS/PUNCHES PERCENTAGE POINT DECREASE DURING NCUOF INCIDENTS
(Compared to 2012 through 2015 aggregate percentage)

TASER EFFECTIVENESS 5 PERCENTAGE POINT INCREASE DURING NCUOF INCIDENTS FROM YEAR TWO THOUSAND FIFTEEN

LERII INCIDENTS 31% DECREASE FROM 2015

CUOF INCIDENTS 20% IN WHICH A LESS-LETHAL DEVICE WAS UTILIZED

BATON USE DURING NCUOF INCIDENTS FELL BELOW THE 2012 THROUGH 2015 ANNUAL AVERAGE BY 24 INCIDENTS

75% PERCEIVED SUICIDE BY COP OCCURRENCES DECREASE FROM 2015 RESULTING IN DIS INCIDENTS

UD INCIDENTS 13% DECREASE FROM 2015

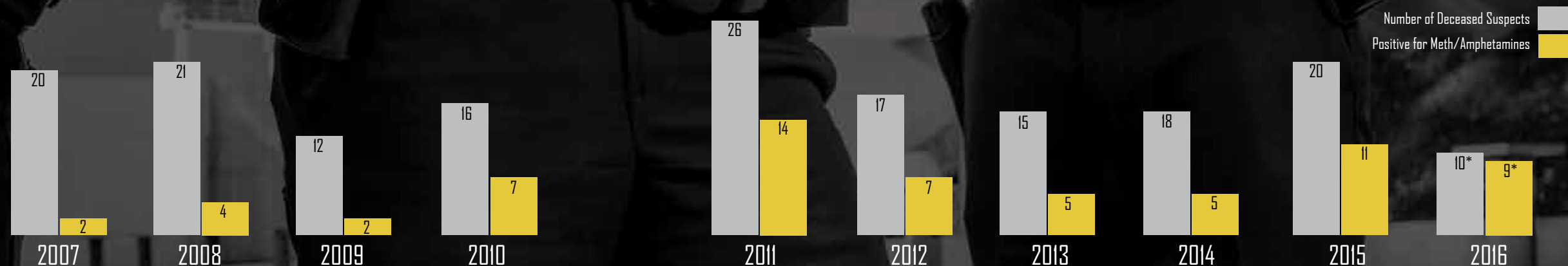
4,400+ TASER DEVICES PURCHASED BY THE DEPARTMENT IN 4Q 2016, REPRESENTING A 137% INVENTORY INCREASE

NCUOF INCIDENTS 5% INCREASE FROM 2015

UOF UPDATE CLASS 77% DEPARTMENT-WIDE COMPLETION RATE AS OF YEAR-END

13% LEVEL 1 NCUOF INCIDENTS DECREASE FROM 2015

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY CONTAINING AMPHETAMINES



*Data for 2016 was based on Coroner reports received by FID to date.

2016 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TRAINING

As highlighted in the 2015 Report, Department training is evolutionary and adaptable to emerging developments in policing, and society as a whole. Therefore, the Department continued its efforts of evaluating the current UOF training curriculum for relevancy and effectiveness in 2016, and implemented improvements when deemed necessary.

The Department has consistently upheld the expectation that, when practical, its officers resolve situations safely and with the least amount of force possible. It is important to recognize, though, that each UOF incident is unique, and in many circumstances, when officers are faced with an imminent threat of death posed by a suspect, de-escalation strategies may be futile. As BOPC President Matthew Johnson stated, “Sometimes the threat is too immediate, the potential injury to others or the officer is too grave. When there is time, however, we should never take a life when we have the option of resolving a situation without doing so.”

The subject of de-escalation has been revived as part of the dialogue between the BOPC and the Department as a mechanism for reducing UOF occurrences, especially Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) incidents. Though the Department’s current UOF policy does not specifically reference or require de-escalation during an incident, concepts of de-escalation have long been included in Departmental training curriculum.

Police Academy Training

In 2008, the Department implemented a completely re-designed Academy curriculum, which was geared towards problem based learning (PBL). The Department recognized that the Academy’s tradition of strong, tactical skill training must continue, but it also established that improvements had to be made to maximize critical thinking and capitalize on initiative and human potential. The training goal was implemented to compliment tactical strengths by developing officers who are self-motivated, interdependent, community oriented, critical thinkers and problem solvers.

Through the examination of best practices in law enforcement training, three key constructs were identified as a lens for all Department training for recruits, active officers and civilians. These constructs, as discussed by Luann Pannell, Director of Police Training and Education (PTE), in the article, “Changing the Training Paradigm,” are as follows:

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

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

Through an Event, Not to an Event - To be comprehensively effective, training must be conducted within an experiential learning environment that requires critical thinking all the way through an event. Training “through an event” includes training not only for the skills needed in a crisis, but for the ongoing response once the tactical operation concludes. Leaders must learn to anticipate the ongoing needs of their people, the political environment, and the resources they need once the crisis is over. Understanding the context and ensuring follow-through with key stakeholders will improve the Department’s response for future incidents.

Academy Hours

The Department’s basic police Academy is currently 912 hours in duration, exceeding the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) requirement of 664 hours of mandated training. Class sizes generally range from 30 to 50 recruits. A new recruit class typically starts every four weeks, and each class is in training for six months. There can be as many as six academy classes operating at any one time. The Department’s goal is to exceed all POST minimum training requirements.

Academy Testing

The design of the Academy is to build confidence through basic scenarios at the beginning of the program and to enhance competency by introducing increasingly complex scenarios and reality based training as the Academy progresses. Students must pass 26 POST Learning Domain exams and 14 scenario tests to graduate.

Recognizing that police officers need to be critical thinkers and excellent problem solvers, in 2016, POST began

experimenting with a new written testing system. Students read a law enforcement scenario and must answer several questions specific to each scenario. Under this new testing format, each student must pass three written examinations, which include two midterms and one final. The exams incorporate all the Learning Domains introduced up to that point and the questions are integrated into each scenario. In 2016, the Academy participated in the pilot testing of this new examination process. It is anticipated that POST will formally implement this new testing process by early 2017.

In-Service Training

As a result of the Department’s comprehensive review of its training curriculum, new courses have been developed and procedures have been updated.

Use of Force Update Class (10-Hour)

Since October 2015, the Field Operations Training Unit (FOTU) has taught the mandated 10-hour UOF Update Class to all sworn personnel. The course consists of classroom training and six practical scenarios, four of which are live situations. The scenarios are designed to enhance critical thinking and problem solving by utilizing various communication and de-escalation strategies. The UOF Update Class is critical in addressing contemporary events involving UOF, dealing with persons involved in a mental health crisis, constitutional policing, preservation of human life, and strengthening de-escalation skills. Officers are also afforded the opportunity to re-familiarize themselves with the use of less lethal force weapons; including the beanbag shotgun, Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray, and the Thomas A. Swift Electric Rifle (TASER).

The Department set the ambitious goal of completing this training by the end of 2016. As of year-end 2016, 7,153 employees of the required 9,237, or 77 percent, completed the course. The remaining 23 percent are expected to complete the training by May 2017. On average, the FOTU teaches three classes per week with 40 to 45 students per class.

Field Training Officer (FTO) Course

In October 2015, State of California (State) Senate Bill 29 was enacted, requiring FTOs to complete a minimum of eight hours of Crisis Intervention Behavioral Health Training. In early 2016, the Department’s Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) created the 40-hour Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT) course, which far exceeds the minimum standard.

The Department’s MHIT course is nationally recognized and allows officers to learn the vital skills to safely and compassionately interact with persons suffering from mental illness. The Department serves as a National Law Enforcement/Mental Health Learning site. In October 2016, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Conference in San Diego featured the course in the newly launched Police Mental Health Toolkit. Earlier in the year, the course earned the 2016 Los Angeles County Productivity and Quality Award, Special Merit Plaque, “Mental Health Training for First Responders.” Since its inception, 28.3 percent (151/533) of the Department’s FTOs have completed the course.

In June 2016, the Department expanded its FTO Update course from 24 to 32 hours. The course now includes MHIT components and UOF de-escalation and command and control concepts. Also included are public trust components, such as constitutional policing, fair and impartial policing, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) cultural competency. As of year-end 2016, 23.8 percent (127/533) of the FTOs have completed the course.

Museum of Tolerance (MOT)

The Department continues to harness the powerful experiential environment at the Museum of Tolerance (MOT) to assist officers in understanding complex societal issues such as unconscious bias, biased policing, and their effects on community trust building. All recruit officers spend a full day at the MOT during their academy experience. The Museum of Tolerance developed an interactive 10-hour course for in-service officers on Building Public Trust, which incorporates training on diversity as well as the State mandated training on racial profiling.

Department personnel attended 27 classes in 2016, compared to 42 classes in 2015. The Museum of Tolerance allocates the number of classes based on availability.

Law Enforcement Tactical Application Course (LETAC)

The Law Enforcement Tactical Application Course is a 32-hour course that incorporates a high concentration of scenario based training. Seven different scenarios reinforce and enhance officers’ basic tactical knowledge and skills. The course includes in-depth discussion on the Department’s UOF policy and its guiding principle of the Reverence for Human Life, various force options, command and control concepts, tactical planning, tactical

communication, and firearms safety. In 2016, due to an increased focus in crime reduction in the fourth quarter, the Department reduced the amount of LETAC classes. In 2017, there will be 22 LETAC classes for officers with approximately 25 students per session. In addition, there will be two sessions for extensive retraining requirements and two for supervisors, for a total of 26 sessions, or approximately three sessions per deployment period (DP).

De-Escalation Tactics

In October 2016, the Department approved UOF - Tactics Directive No. 16, *Tactical De-Escalation Techniques*. This document reiterates the Department’s guiding principle of Reverence for Human Life, defines de-escalation, and introduces the acronym PATROL to easily recall and articulate the techniques of de-escalation (Planning; Assessment; Time; Redeployment and/or Containment; Other Resources; and, Lines of Communication).

In November 2016, command staff received a full day of training in de-escalation. Sworn personnel will begin receiving training on this topic in early 2017.

Other Training

The Department relies on additional training platforms to maintain proficiency standards for sworn personnel. Force Option Simulators (FOS) present scenarios in a virtual reality-based environment that requires officers to rely on their skills, knowledge, and experience in addressing challenging situations that may or may not require UOF. Following an actual UOF incident, tactical debriefs address training needs in a collaborative setting between officers and instructors.

The Department designed another two-hour block for Civilian Staff Training Day and for Civilian Supervisor School, which will be implemented in 2017. The Department is currently reviewing and updating existing course material for Supervisor School, Supervisor Update Course, and the upcoming Command Development Course.

Force Option Simulator

A newly constructed building at the Elysian Park Academy will house the new VirTra Shooting Systems simulator. The VirTra prototype is a 180 degree shooting simulator that emits an electric shock to the user. As such, it is effective for simulated, scenario, and reality based training.

In 2016, the Department decreased the number of scenarios requiring deadly force to teach and demonstrate that the use of sound tactics can conceivably prevent

dangerous situations from rising to a higher level of force. In addition, the MHIT course incorporates the FOS and further enables officers to practice their de-escalation skills.

Tactical Debriefs

The use of Tactical Debriefs affords the involved parties the opportunity to enhance performance, reinforce best practices, and cultivate lessons learned. Officers involved in Categorical Use of Force (CUOF) incidents are required to participate in Tactical Debriefs after their respective cases have been adjudicated. Lead instructors for Tactical Debriefs are typically the Training Division supervisors who were present during the UOF Review Board (UOFRB). As such, the supervisors are aware of all concerns and/or issues identified during the adjudication process and can appropriately tailor the training to address those issues.

In a broader sense, Tactical Debriefs have yielded recommendations such as the utilization of smaller sized targets to simulate changes in shooting distance, quick target switches to induce fast-paced, high stress decision making, and slow fire settings for both recruit and in-service training.

LESS-LETHAL DEPLOYMENT

The Department’s guiding value when using force shall always be the Reverence for Human Life. When a situation warrants the UOF, and when practicable, Department personnel can utilize a variety of less-lethal force options to safely defuse a situation. These devices afford officers the opportunity to seek cover and increase the distance between themselves and suspects, which are both fundamental concepts of time for tactical decision-making. When officers are able to safely and effectively deploy such devices, the risk of injury to themselves, the suspect(s), and the public can be reduced. Less-lethal weapons can also be effective in preventing situations from escalating, reducing the necessity for more serious levels of force.

The following less-lethal tools are currently at the disposal of Department personnel during daily field operations and other tactical occurrences:

TASER

The Thomas A. Swift Electric Rifle is an electroshock weapon that causes neuro-muscular incapacitation of a suspect. The device induces stimulation of the motor nerves, causing uncontrollable muscle contractions that prevent a suspect’s ability to perform coordinated movements.

The Department recently acquired the next generation TASER, model X26P. This model has the following improvements from the previous model:

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

On September 21, 2015, the Office of Operations (OO) published Notice No. 4, *TASER X26P Deployment*, which directs all patrol officers to carry a TASER on their person. At the time, the Department had 3,205 TASERs and holsters. In the fourth quarter of 2016, the Department purchased an additional 4,400 new TASERs and holsters, sufficient to equip all on-duty uniformed officers assigned to patrol and traffic divisions. The Department planned to distribute all TASER units by the end of the year.

The Department recently approved the use of the new 25-foot TASER cartridge, which increases the distance between an officer and their intended target by four feet.

Beanbag Shotgun

The Department’s beanbag shotgun is a Remington 870 shotgun which has been reconfigured with a green slide handle and stock, rifled barrel, and side saddle ammunition holder to distinguish it as a less-lethal device. The beanbag shotgun fires the LAPD Super-Sock round, a 12-gauge cartridge containing a fabric bag filled with non-lethal pellets. The Super-Sock rounds are designed to be non-penetrating. When the rounds strike a target, they deliver blunt trauma by distributing energy over a broad surface area.

Throughout 2016, Motor Transport Division has installed beanbag shotgun mounts in the passenger compartment area of patrol vehicles for faster access. The passenger compartment mounting system is currently installed in 40 percent (533/1,343) of the Department’s patrol vehicles.

40mm Impact Launcher

The 40-millimeter (40mm) Impact Launcher is a direct impact device that delivers a foam, or sponge, type round at the desired target. The 40mm Impact Launcher was initially only authorized for use by Metropolitan Division, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT).

However, in August 2016, PSTB instituted a pilot program to evaluate whether the 40mm Impact Launcher was suitable for field deployment in the Department’s patrol function and additional units within Metropolitan Division. Personnel at the following Divisions participated in this pilot program:

- Metropolitan Division;
- Southeast Patrol Division;
- Central Patrol Division;
- Pacific Patrol Division; and,
- Mission Patrol Division.

Based on the results and feedback from the field testing, PSTB concluded that modifications were needed to the device before the 40mm Impact Launcher could be certified for Department-wide use. The manufacturer addressed the Department’s concerns and installed a fixed front sight, changed the color to the Department’s standard “less-lethal green,” and developed a reloading component. Police Sciences and Training Bureau extended the pilot program through January 31, 2017 in order to evaluate the manufacturer’s updates. If the 40mm Impact Launcher is approved for general field deployment, the usage and reporting requirements will be the same as those of the beanbag shotgun.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Department is steadfast in its effort to create, implement, and evaluate programs and training geared toward enhancing community relations while curtailing crime and UOF occurrences throughout the City of Los Angeles. As such, discretion for resource allocation is given to each of the three Department Offices (OO, Office of Administrative Services [OAS], and Office of Special Operations [OSO]), and subsequently, to the four geographic Bureaus reporting to OO (Operations-Central Bureau [OCB], Operations-South Bureau [OSB], Operations-West Bureau [OWB], and Operations-Valley Bureau [OVB]).

Office of the Chief of Staff

In 2016, the Office of the Chief of Staff established the Family Liaison Section to provide assistance in the form of improved communication and coordination to family members of those who have been killed in encounters with the police, or who have died while in Department custody. The unit is staffed by two sergeants on a full-time basis. These employees respond to OIS and In-Custody Death (ICD) scenes, establish immediate liaison with the family of the decedent, and maintain contact with those family members throughout the entire administrative investigation and adjudication process.

In the past, there was no consolidated mechanism or single point of contact to effectively communicate with family members of those who have been killed in encounters with the police or who died while in police custody. The creation of the Family Liaison Section enables the Department to better inform relatives of decedents about the often complicated and seemingly convoluted investigative, and sometimes lengthy, process that results from OIS or ICD occurrences.

Office of Operations
Response Protocols for Calls Involving Edged Weapons and Metal Illness

On November 16, 2016, OO published and disseminated Communications Division Divisional Orders Nos. 8 and 9, which delineates the response protocols for field units responding to calls involving subjects armed with edged weapons and/or reports of persons suffering from possible mental illness.

Based on Divisional Order No. 8 (Response Protocol for Calls Involving Knives, Swords, or any Edged Weapons), the Department has mandated that field units responding to such calls for service are equipped with either a beanbag shotgun or a 40mm less-lethal launcher. In addition, a field supervisor shall accompany the responding unit(s). The goal of the Order is to pre-position resources so officers have a wide tactical choice of less-lethal options and to necessitate command and control measures.

Divisional Order No. 9 (Field Supervisor Response to Calls Involving Reports of Persons with Mental Illness) requires field supervisors to accompany responding units to all calls involving reports of persons suffering, or perceived suffering, from mental illness. Similar to Divisional Order No. 8, the goal is to provide additional command and control measures with the intention of defusing the situation, and possibly reducing the need to use force.

THE USE OF FORCE
The Department UOF Policy

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

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

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

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

Deadly Force

During the rare and unfortunate circumstances where a combination of complex factors warrant the use of deadly force to stop a threat to the public or police officers, the Department authorizes such force to be utilized by personnel in any of the following situations:

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

avoid using deadly force that might subject innocent bystanders or hostages to possible death or injury.

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

Categorical Use of Force

A CUOF is defined as:

- An incident involving the use of deadly force (e.g., discharge of a firearm) by a Department employee;
- All uses of an upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid or locked carotid hold (CRCH);
- All deaths while the arrestee or detainee is in the custodial care of the Department (also known as an ICD);
- A UOF incident resulting in death;
- A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a Law Enforcement Related Injury Investigation, or LERII;
- All intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight, etc.) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that result in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death;

Note: *Serious bodily injury, as defined in California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), includes, but is not limited to, the following:*

- *Loss of consciousness;*
- *Concussion;*
- *Bone fracture;*
- *Protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ;*
- *A wound requiring extensive suturing; and,*
- *Serious disfigurement.*
- Officer involved animal shootings;
- Tactical and non-tactical unintentional discharges;
- An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required. Under Department policy, a canine contact is not a UOF but has been included in this category to satisfy the provisions of the Consent Decree; and,
- Incidents where the Department has agreed to conduct similar critical incident investigations for a

non-Department entity, such as a Los Angeles Fire Department Arson Unit.

All other reportable UOF incidents, including the discharge of a TASER, the use of a chemical irritant control device, or all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes with an impact weapon or device which do not result in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death which have been approved to be handled as a Level I Non-Categorical Use of Force (NCUOF) by the Commanding Officer (CO), FID, are classified as NCUOF incidents.

Non-Categorical Use of Force

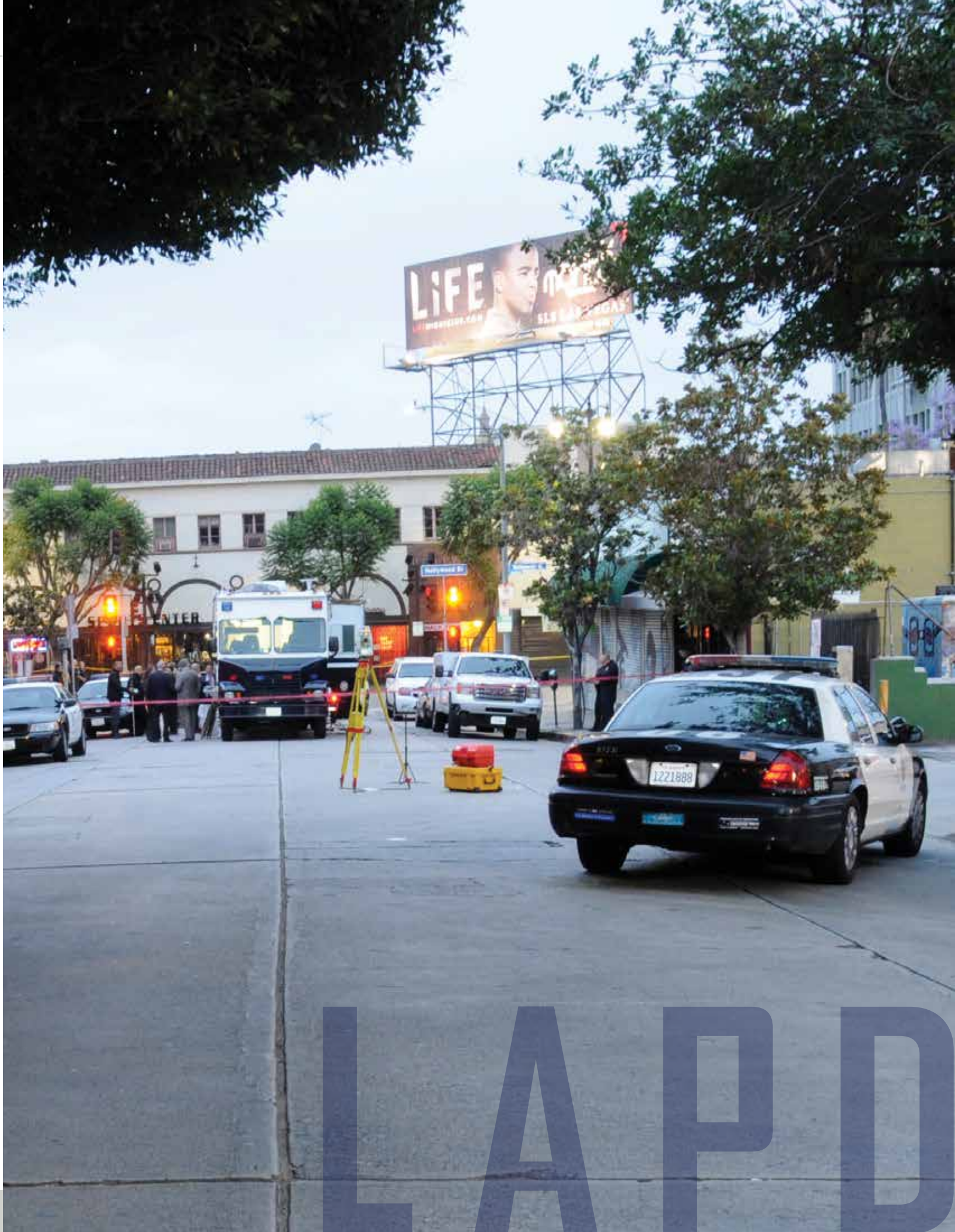
A reportable NCUOF is defined as an incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses a less-lethal control device or physical force to compel a person to comply with the employee's direction, overcome resistance of a person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

The following incidents are not reportable as a NCUOF incident:

- The use of a C-grip, firm grip, or joint lock to compel a person to comply with an employee's direction which does not result in an injury or complained of injury;
- The UOF reasonable to overcome passive resistance due to physical disability, mental illness, intoxication, or muscle rigidity of a person (e.g., use of a C-grip or firm grip, joint lock, joint lock walk down or body weight) which does not result in an injury or complained of injury;
- Under any circumstances, the discharge of a less-lethal projectile weapon (e.g., beanbag shotgun, TASER, 37mm or 40mm projectile launcher, any chemical control dispenser or Compressed Air Projectile System) that does not contact a person;
- Force used by an organized squad in a crowd control situation, or a riotous situation when the crowd exhibits hostile behavior and does not respond to verbal directions from Department employees.

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

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

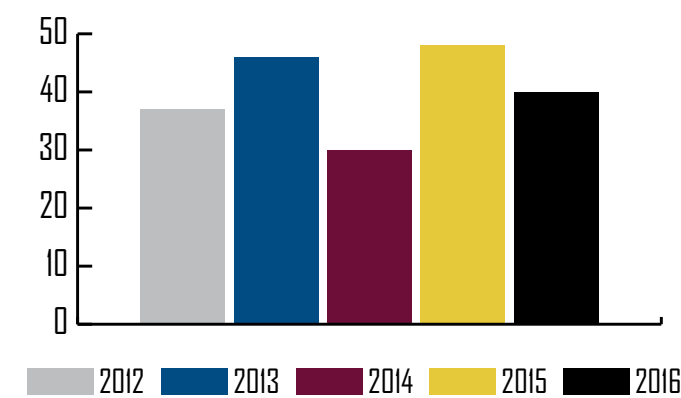


LAPD

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

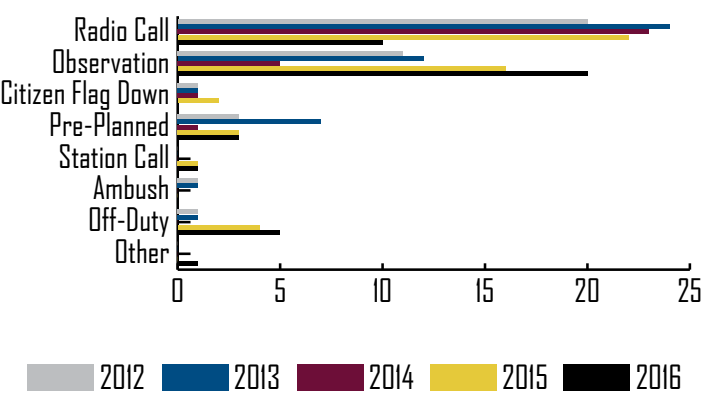
An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm. These incidents are categorized into Hits or No Hits. (2016 LAPD Manual 3/796)

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



In 2016, Department personnel were involved in 40 OIS incidents, a decrease of eight incidents, or 17 percent, compared to 2015.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



In 2016, 20 of the Department’s 40 OIS incidents, or 50 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers’ observations (e.g. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a 17 percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2015.

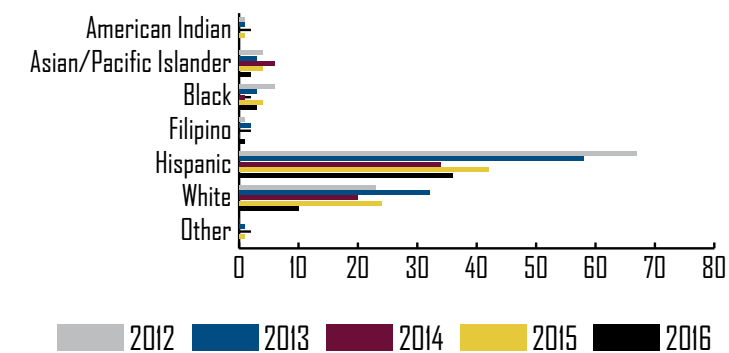
Ten of the Department’s 40 OIS incidents, or 25 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 21 percentage point decrease compared to 46 percent in 2015.

OIS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	37	46	30	48	40

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Radio Call	20	24	23	22	10
Observation	11	12	5	16	20
Citizen Flag Down	1	1	1	2	0
Pre-Planned	3	7	1	3	3
Station Call	0	0	0	1	1
Ambush	1	1	0	0	0
Off-Duty	1	1	0	4	5
Other	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	40

Five of the Department’s 40 OIS incidents, or approximately 13 percent, originated during off-duty occurrences. This accounted for a five percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2015.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY

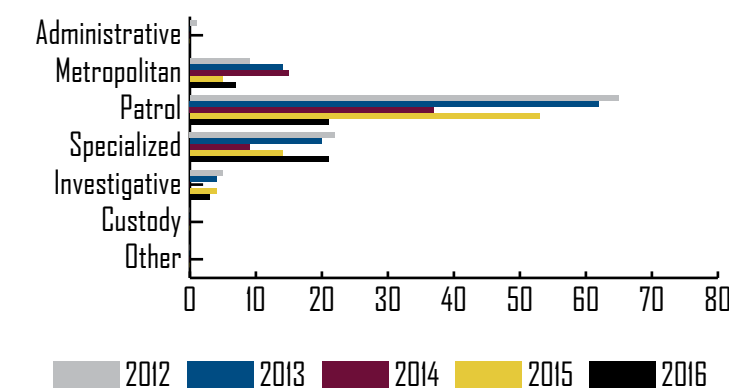


In 2016, 36 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 69 percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a 14 percentage point increase compared to 55 percent in 2015.

Ten White officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a 13 percentage point decrease compared to 32 percent in 2015.

Three Black officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2015.

OFFICER - UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2016, 21 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 40 percent of the 52 total personnel. This accounted for a 30 percentage point decrease compared to 70 percent in 2015.

Twenty-one personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 40

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	1	1	0	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	3	6	4	2
Black	6	3	1	4	3
Filipino	1	2	0	0	1
Hispanic	67	58	34	42	36
White	23	32	20	24	10
Other	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	102	100	61	76	52

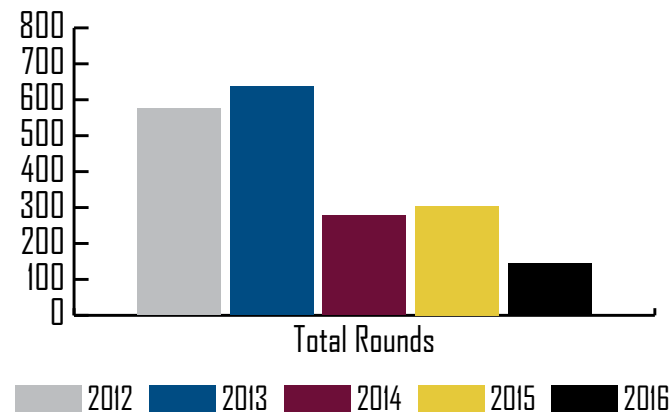
Ethnicity	City of LA	Department Personnel	OIS Officer
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	10%	6%
Black	9%	10%	6%
Hispanic	49%	46%	69%
Other	3%	1%	0%
White	28%	33%	19%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative	1	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	9	14	15	5	7
Patrol	65	62	37	53	21
Specialized	22	20	9	14	21
Investigative	5	4	0	4	3
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	102	100	61	76	52

percent of the 52 total personnel. This accounted for a 22 percentage point increase compared to 18 percent in 2015.

Seven personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 52 total personnel. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2015.

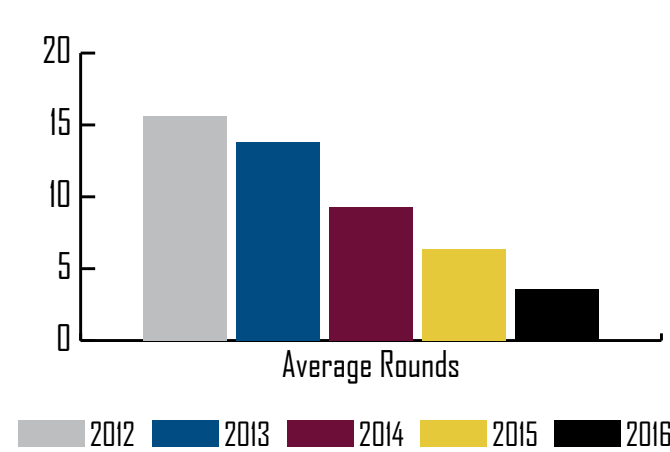
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR



In 2016, 145 rounds were fired during all 40 OIS incidents. When compared to the 2015 total of 305 rounds fired, 2016 experienced a decrease of 160 rounds, or 52 percent.

OIS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Rounds	576	637	278	305	145

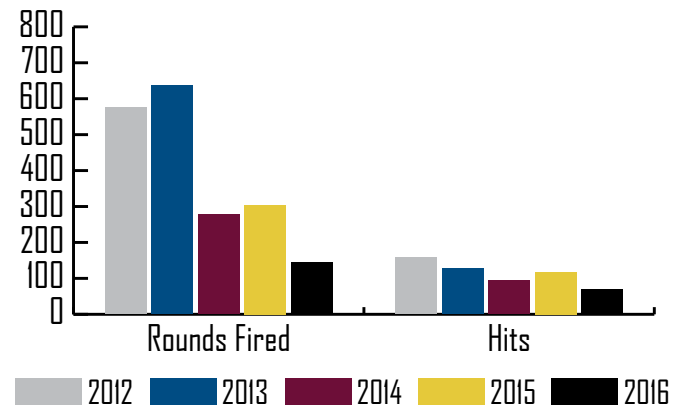
ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



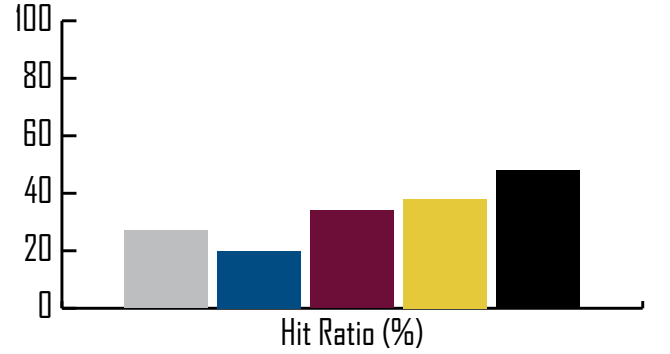
In 2016, an average of 3.6 rounds were fired during OIS incidents. When compared to the 2015 average of 6.4 rounds fired, 2016 experienced a decreased of 2.8 rounds, or 44 percent.

OIS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Average Rounds	15.6	13.8	9.3	6.4	3.6

OFFICER - HIT RATIO

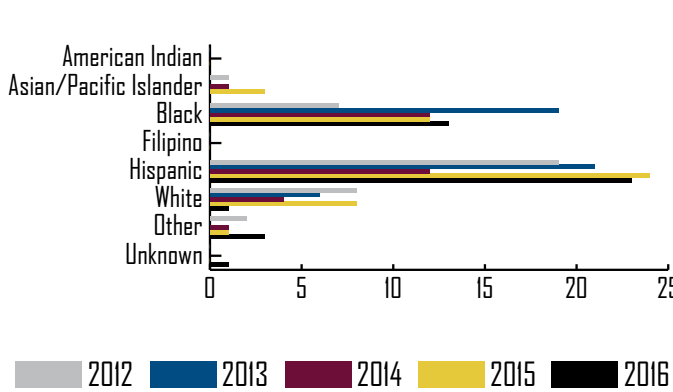


The 2016 total number of rounds fired compared to the total number of rounds which struck their intended targets resulted in a hit ratio of 48 percent. This accounted for a 10 percentage point increase compared to 38 percent in 2015.



OIS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rounds Fired	576	637	278	305	145
Hits	158	127	94	117	69
Hit Ratio (%)	27%	20%	34%	38%	48%

SUSPECT - ETHNICITY



In 2016, 23 Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 56 percent of the 41 total suspects. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2015.

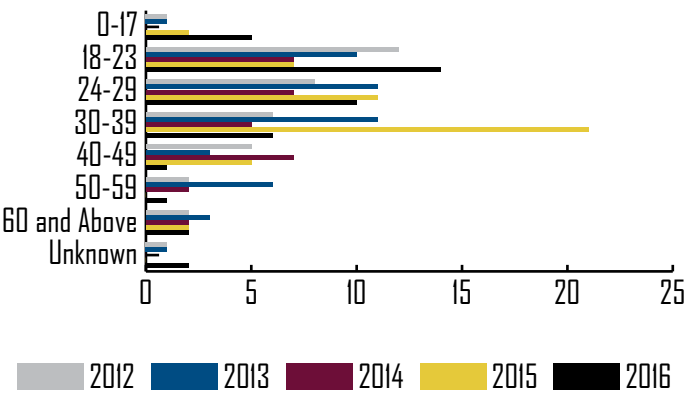
Thirteen Black suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 32 percent of the 41 total suspects. This accounted for a seven percentage point increase, or one suspect, compared to 25 percent in 2015.

One White suspect was involved in an OIS incident, which represented two percent of the 41 total suspects. This accounted for a 15 percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2015.

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	3	0
Black	7	19	12	12	13
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	19	21	12	24	23
White	8	6	4	8	1
Other	2	0	1	1	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	41

Ethnicity	City of LA	Violent Crime Suspects	OIS Suspects
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%	0%
Black	9%	43%	32%
Hispanic	49%	41%	56%
Other	3%	2%	7%
Unknown	0%	5%	2%
White	28%	8%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

SUSPECT - AGE



In 2016, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were in the 18-23 age group. Specifically, 14 of the 41 total suspects, or 34 percent, were included in this age group. The 18-23 age category accounted for a 19 percentage point increase compared to 15 percent in 2015.

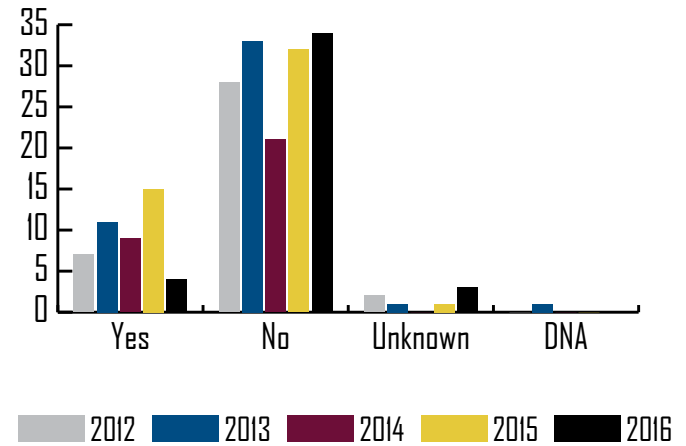
The 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category, with 10 out of the 41 total suspects, or 24 percent.

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0-17	1	1	0	2	5
18-23	12	10	7	7	14
24-29	8	11	7	11	10
30-39	6	11	5	21	6
40-49	5	3	7	5	1
50-59	2	6	2	0	1
60 and Above	2	3	2	2	2
Unknown	1	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	41

The 24-29 age category accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2015.

The 30-39 age group represented the third largest age category, with six out of the 41 total suspects, or 15 percent. The 30-39 age category accounted for a 29 percentage point decrease compared to 44 percent in 2015.

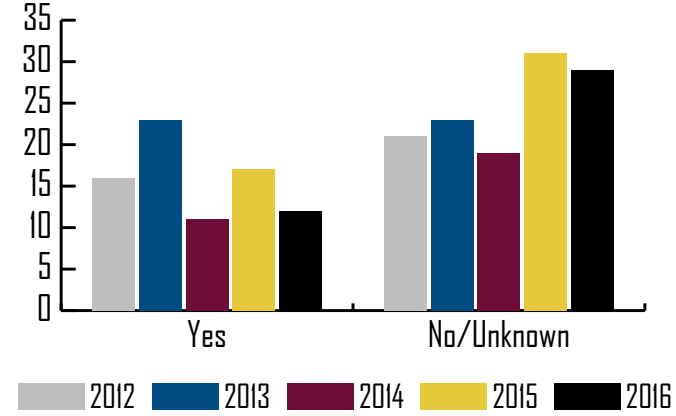
SUSPECT - PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS



In 2016, four of the 41 total suspects, or 10 percent, involved in OIS incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 21 percentage point decrease compared to 31 percent in 2015.

Per. Mental Illness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	7	11	9	15	4
No	28	33	21	32	34
Unknown	2	1	0	1	3
DNA	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	41

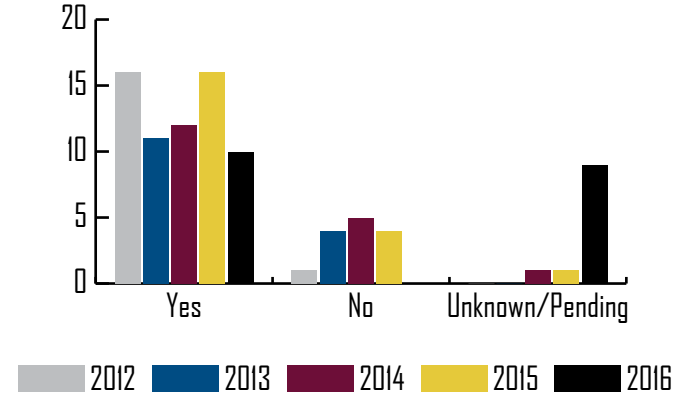
SUSPECT - GANG MEMBERSHIP



In 2016, 12 of the 41 total suspects, or 29 percent, involved in OIS incidents were verified as documented gang members. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 35 percent in 2015.

Gang Member	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	16	23	11	17	12
No/Unknown	21	23	19	31	29
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	41

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

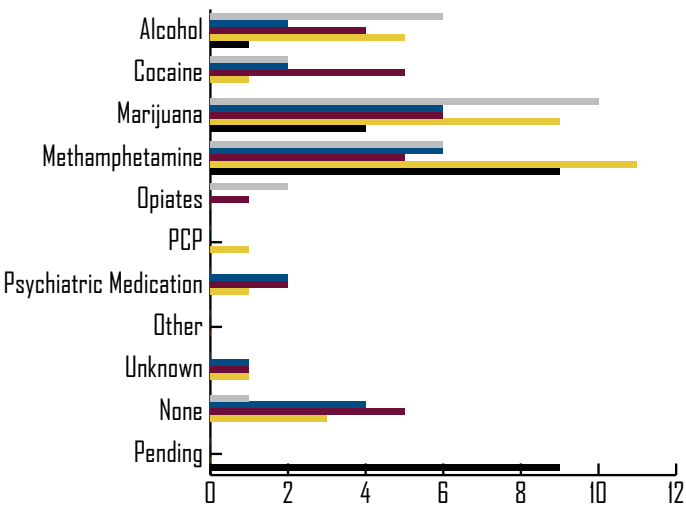


Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2016, 10 decedents, or 53 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). Nine decedents, or 47 percent, are pending toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner. Therefore, all decedents, or 100 percent, with completed toxicology reports at the time of publication of this Report had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s).

Substance Present	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	16	11	12	16	10
No	1	4	5	4	0
Unknown/Pending	0	0	1	1	9
TOTAL	17	15	18	21	19

In 2015, 16 of the 21 decedents involved in OIS incidents, or 76 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). This accounted for a nine percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2014.

SUSPECT - TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS



2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2016, 10 decedents, or 53 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). Nine decedents, or 47 percent, are pending toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner.

In 2016, nine of the 10 decedents involved in OIS incidents, or 90 percent, with completed toxicology reports had positive results for methamphetamine. This partial 2016 percentage was an increase of 38 percentage points when compared to 11 of 21 decedents, or 52 percent, with positive toxicology results for methamphetamine in 2015.

In 2016, four of the 10 decedents involved in OIS incidents, or 40 percent, with completed toxicology reports had positive results for marijuana. This partial 2016 percentage was a decrease of three percentage points when compared to nine of 21 decedents, or 43 percent, with positive toxicology results for marijuana in 2015.

In 2016, one of the 10 decedents involved in OIS incidents, or 10 percent, with completed toxicology reports had positive results for alcohol. This partial 2016 percentage was a decrease of three percentage points when compared to five of 21 decedents, or 24 percent, with positive toxicology results for alcohol in 2015.

Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alcohol	6	2	4	5	1
Cocaine	2	2	5	1	0
Marijuana	10	6	6	9	4
Methamphetamine	6	6	5	11	9
Opiates	2	0	1	0	0
PCP	0	0	0	1	0
Psychiatric Medication	0	2	2	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	1	1	1	0
None	1	4	5	3	0
Pending	0	0	0	0	9

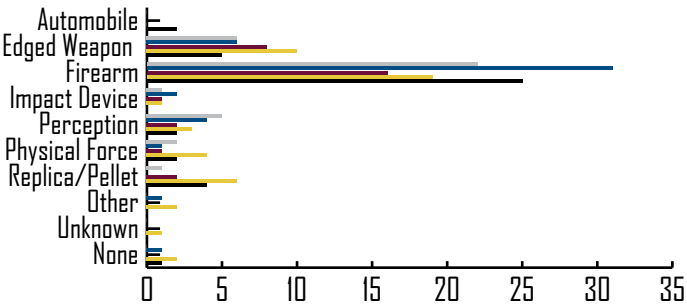
Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alcohol	35%	13%	22%	24%	N/A
Cocaine	12%	13%	28%	5%	N/A
Marijuana	59%	40%	33%	43%	N/A
Methamphetamine	35%	40%	28%	52%	N/A
Opiates	12%	0%	6%	0%	N/A
PCP	0%	0%	0%	5%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0%	13%	11%	5%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	7%	6%	5%	N/A
None	6%	27%	28%	14%	N/A

SUSPECT - HOMELESS¹

In 2016, two of the 41 total suspects, or five percent, involved in OIS incidents were homeless.

Homeless	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37
Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	41

SUSPECT - WEAPON/FORCE



2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

In 2016, 25 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 61 percent of the 41 total weapon types. This accounted for a 21 percentage point increase compared to 40 percent in 2015.

Four replica/pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 10 percent of the 41 total weapon types. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2015.

Two suspects were perceived to be armed with a weapon (perception-based shooting), which represented five

Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Automobile	0	0	0	0	2
Edged Weapon	6	6	8	10	5
Firearm	22	31	16	19	25
Impact Device	1	2	1	1	0
Perception	5	4	2	3	2
Physical Force	2	1	1	4	2
Replica/Pellet	1	0	2	6	4
Other	0	1	0	2	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0
None	0	1	0	2	1
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	41

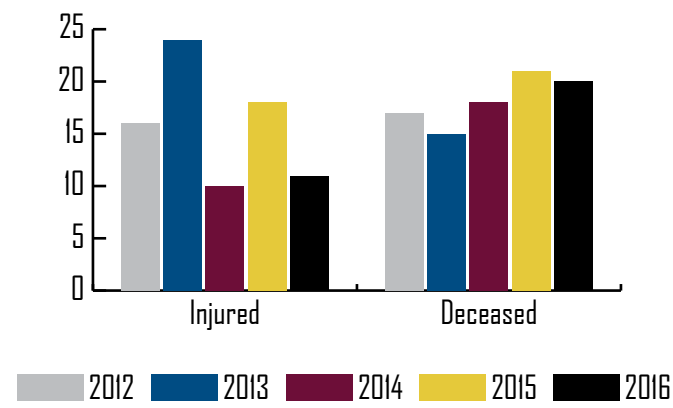
percent of the 41 total weapon types. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2015.

One suspect, representing two percent, was determined to be unarmed. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to four percent in 2015.

Five edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 12 percent of the 41 total weapon types. This accounted for a nine percentage point decrease compared to 21 percent in 2015.

¹ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT - INJURIES



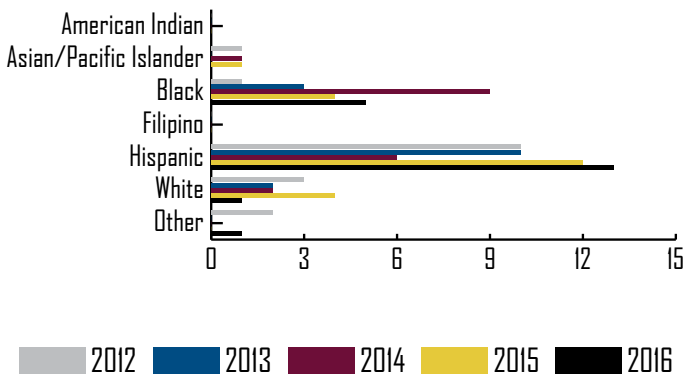
One suspect in 2016 suffered a fatal self-inflicted gunshot wound during an OIS-No Hit incident and was not included in the analysis below.

In 2016, 19 suspects died from police gunfire, resulting in a death occurring in 48 percent of the 40 total OIS incidents. When compared to the 2015 total of 21 deaths, the number of deceased suspects decreased by two individuals, or 10 percent, in 2016.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	16	24	10	18	11
Deceased	17	15	18	21	20
TOTAL	33	39	28	39	31

Nine suspects sustained injuries from police gunfire during eight OIS incidents, resulting in an injury from police gunfire (other than a fatal injury) occurring in 20 percent of the 40 total OIS incidents. When compared to the 2015 total of 17, the number of injured suspects decreased by eight individuals, or 47 percent, in 2016.

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS



One suspect in 2016 suffered a fatal self-inflicted gunshot wound during an OIS-No Hit incident and was not included in the analysis below.

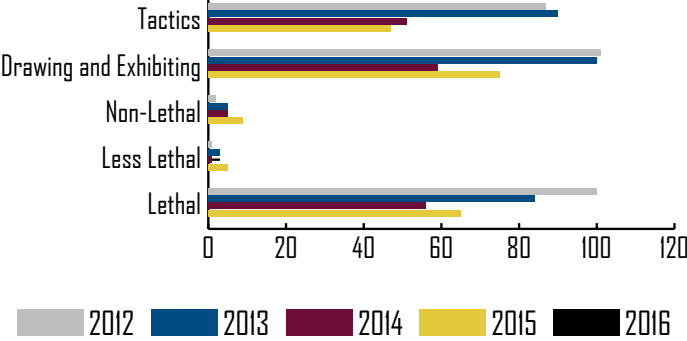
Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2016, 12 individuals, or 63 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 57 percent in 2015.

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	1	0
Black	1	3	9	4	5
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	10	6	12	13
White	3	2	2	4	1
Other	2	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	17	15	18	21	20

Nineteen of the decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2016, five individuals, or 26 percent, were Black. This accounted for a seven percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2015.

Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2016, one individual, or five percent, was White. This accounted for a 14 percentage point decrease compared to 19 percent in 2015.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION²
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY
(NO FURTHER ACTION)

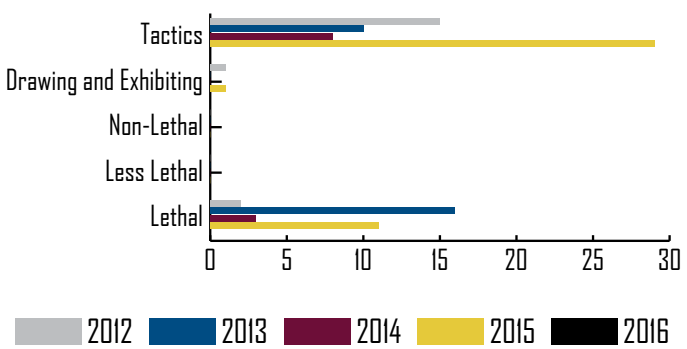


In 2015, 47 out of the 76 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 62 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 24 percentage point decrease compared to 86 percent in 2014.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	87	90	51	47	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	101	100	59	75	N/A
Non-Lethal	2	5	5	9	N/A
Less Lethal	1	3	1	5	N/A
Lethal	100	84	56	65	N/A
TOTAL	291	282	172	201	N/A

In 2015, 65 out of the 76 total OIS Lethal force findings, representing 86 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 9 percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2014.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY
(ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL)



In 2015, 29 out of the 76 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 38 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 24 percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2014.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	15	10	8	29	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	1	0	0	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	2	16	3	11	N/A
TOTAL	18	26	11	41	N/A

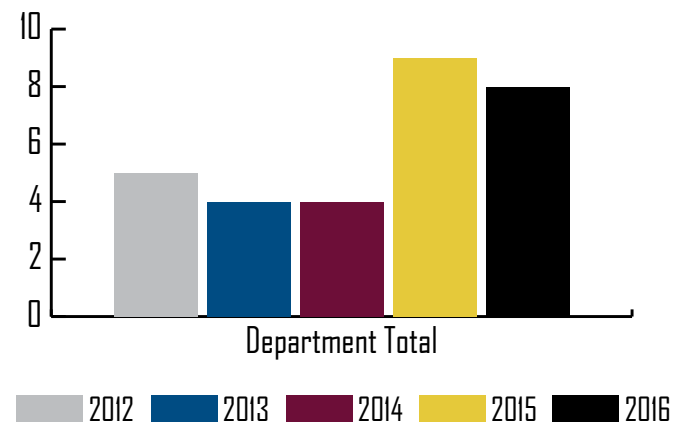
In 2015, 11 out of the 76 total OIS Lethal force findings, representing 14 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a nine percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2014.

² Adjudication data for 2016 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2017.

IN-CUSTODY DEATH INCIDENTS

The death of an arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

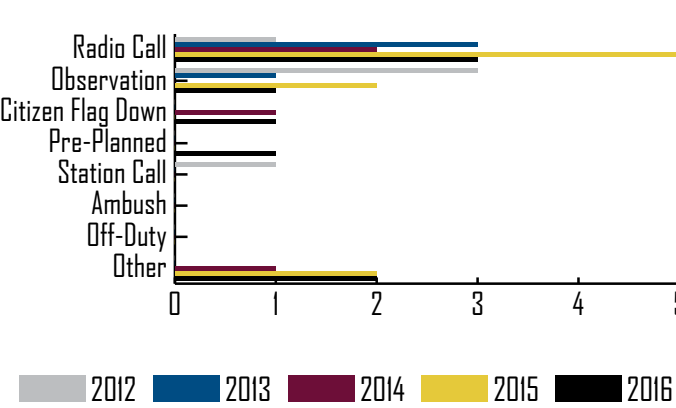
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



In 2016, Department personnel were involved in eight ICD incidents, a decrease of one incident, or 11 percent, compared to 2015.

In-Custody Death	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	5	4	4	9	8

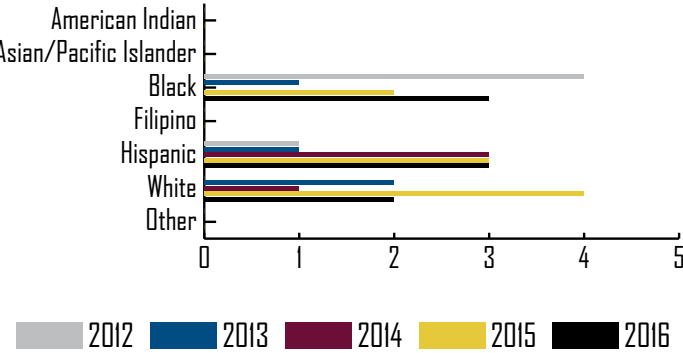
SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



In 2016, three of the Department's eight ICD incidents, or 38 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for an 18 percentage point decrease compared to 56 percent in 2015.

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Radio Call	1	3	2	5	3
Observation	3	1	0	2	1
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	1	0	1
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	1
Station Call	1	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	2	2
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

SUSPECT - ETHNICITY



In 2016, three Hispanic suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented approximately 38 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for a five percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2015.

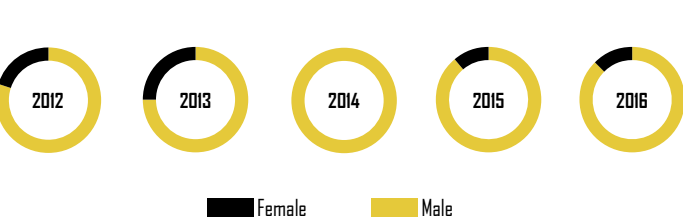
Three Black suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented approximately 38 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for a 16 percentage point increase compared to 22 percent in 2015.

Two White suspect were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 25 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for a 19 percentage point decrease compared to 44 percent in 2015.

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	4	1	0	2	3
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	1	3	3	3
White	0	2	1	4	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

Ethnicity	City of LA	Violent Crime Suspects	ICD Suspects
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%	0%
Black	9%	43%	38%
Hispanic	49%	41%	38%
Other	3%	2%	0%
Unknown	0%	5%	0%
White	28%	8%	25%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

SUSPECT - GENDER

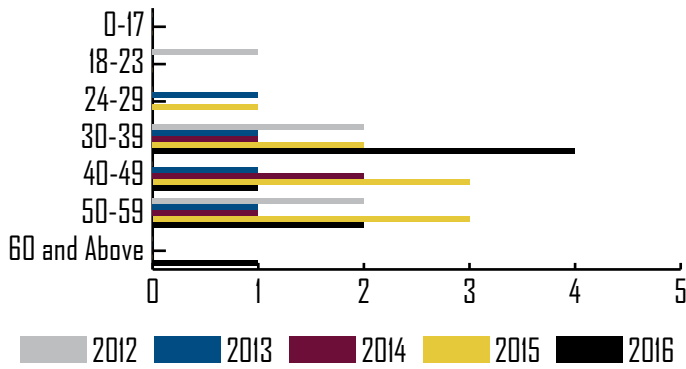


In 2016, seven male suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 88 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 89 percent in 2015.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	1	1	0	1	1
Male	4	3	4	8	7
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

One female suspect was involved in an ICD incident, which represented approximately 13 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2015.

SUSPECT - AGE

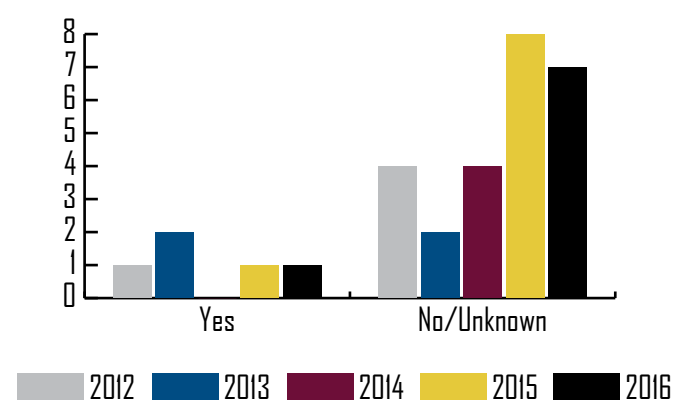


In 2016, most suspects involved in ICD incidents were in the 30-39 age group. Specifically, four of the eight total suspects, or 50 percent, were included in this age group. The 30-39 age category accounted for a 28 percentage point increase compared to 22 percent in 2015.

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	1	0	0	0	0
24-29	0	1	0	1	0
30-39	2	1	1	2	4
40-49	0	1	2	3	1
50-59	2	1	1	3	2
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

The 50-59 age group represented the second largest age category, with two out of the eight total suspects, or 25 percent. The 50-59 age category accounted for an eight percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2015.

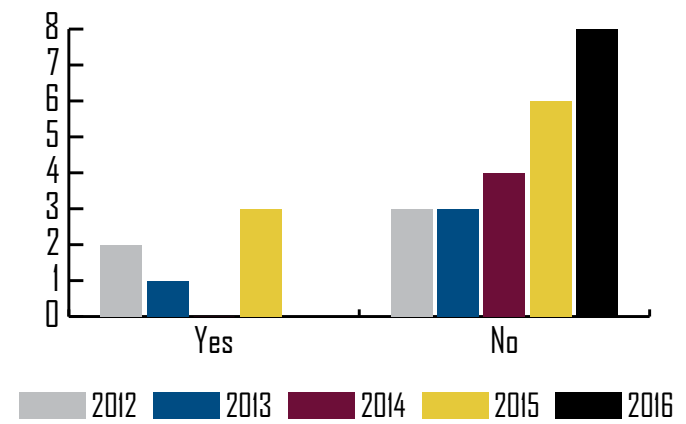
SUSPECT - GANG MEMBERSHIP



In 2016, one of the eight total suspects, or 13 percent, involved in ICD incidents was verified as a documented gang member. The remaining seven suspects were either not documented as gang members or had an unknown gang affiliation.

Gang Member	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	1	2	0	1	1
No/Unknown	4	2	4	8	7
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

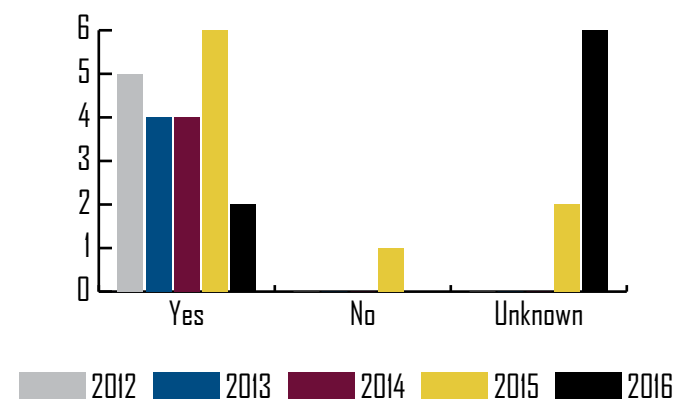
SUSPECT - PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS



In 2016, none of the eight total suspects involved in ICD incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis.

Per. Mental Illness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	2	1	0	3	0
No	3	3	4	6	8
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

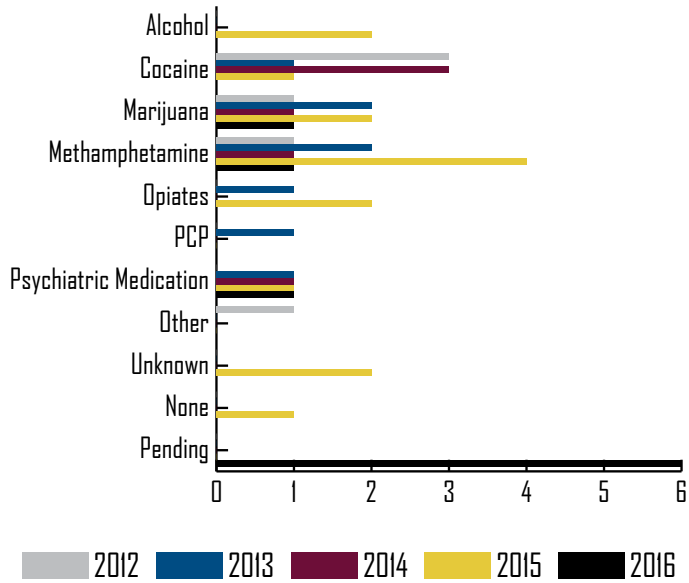


Of the eight decedents involved in ICD incidents in 2016, two decedents, or 25 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). Six decedents, or 75 percent, are pending toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner. Therefore, all decedents, or 100 percent, with completed toxicology reports at the time of publication of this Report had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s).

Substance Present	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	5	4	4	6	2
No	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	2	6
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

In 2015, six of the nine decedents involved in ICD incidents, or 67 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). This accounted for a 33 percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2014.

SUSPECT - TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS



Of the eight decedents involved in ICD incidents in 2016, two decedents, or 25 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). Six decedents, or 75 percent, are pending toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner.

In 2016, one of the two decedents involved in ICD incidents, or 50 percent, with completed toxicology reports had positive results for methamphetamine. This partial 2016 percentage was an increase of six percentage points when compared to four of nine decedents, or 44 percent, with positive toxicology results for methamphetamine in 2015.

In 2016, one of the two decedents involved in ICD incidents, or 50 percent, with completed toxicology reports had positive results for marijuana. This partial 2016 percentage was an increase of 28 percentage points when compared to two of nine decedents, or 22 percent, with positive toxicology results for marijuana in 2015.

In 2016, neither of the two decedents involved in ICD incidents with completed toxicology reports had positive results for alcohol. This partial 2016 percentage was a decrease of 22 percentage points when compared to two of nine decedents, or 22 percent, with positive toxicology results for alcohol in 2015.

Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alcohol	0	0	0	2	0
Cocaine	3	1	3	1	0
Marijuana	1	2	1	2	1
Methamphetamine	1	2	1	4	1
Opiates	0	1	0	2	0
PCP	0	1	0	0	0
Psychiatric Medication	0	1	1	1	1
Other	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	2	0
None	0	0	0	1	0
Pending	0	0	0	0	6

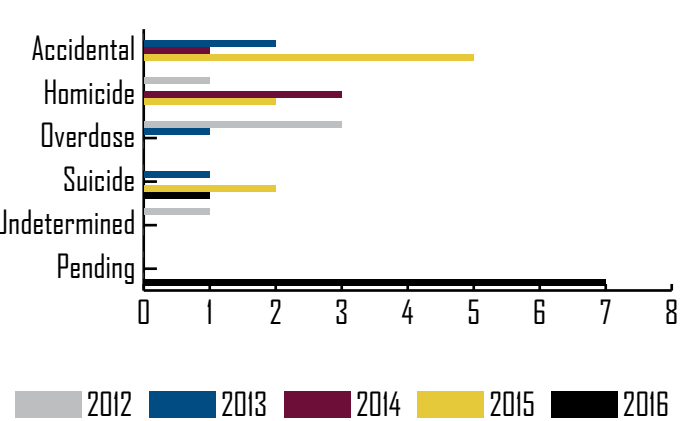
Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alcohol	0%	0%	0%	22%	N/A
Cocaine	60%	25%	75%	11%	N/A
Marijuana	20%	50%	25%	22%	N/A
Methamphetamine	20%	50%	25%	44%	N/A
Opiates	0%	25%	0%	22%	N/A
PCP	0%	25%	0%	0%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0%	25%	25%	11%	N/A
Other	20%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	22%	N/A
None	0%	0%	0%	11%	N/A

SUSPECT - HOMELESS³

In 2016, none of the eight total suspects involved in ICD incidents were homeless.

Homeless	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8
Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	8

SUSPECT - CAUSE/MANNER OF DEATH⁴



In 2016, one of the eight decedents, representing approximately 13 percent, died from suicide. The remaining seven decedents, or approximately 88 percent, currently have pending cause/manner of death classifications, pending completion of their respective investigations by FID.

Cause/Manner	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accidental	0	2	1	5	0
Homicide	1	0	3	2	0
Overdose	3	1	0	0	0
Suicide	0	1	0	2	1
Undetermined	1	0	0	0	0
Pending	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

³ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016.

Force Investigation Division has implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

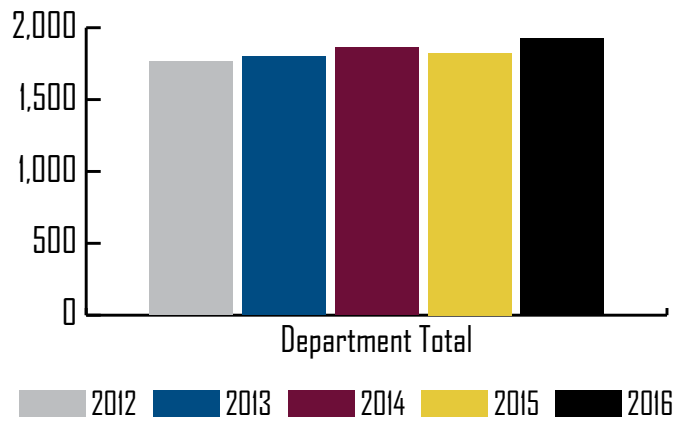
⁴ The Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner determines the cause/manner of death.

There is currently a backlog of cases due to personnel shortage at the Coroner’s office.

NON-CATEGORICAL
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

An incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses a less-lethal control device or physical force to compel a person to comply with the employee’s direction; overcome resistance of a person during an arrest or a detention; or, defend any individual from an aggressive action by another person (2016 LAPD Manual 4/245.05).

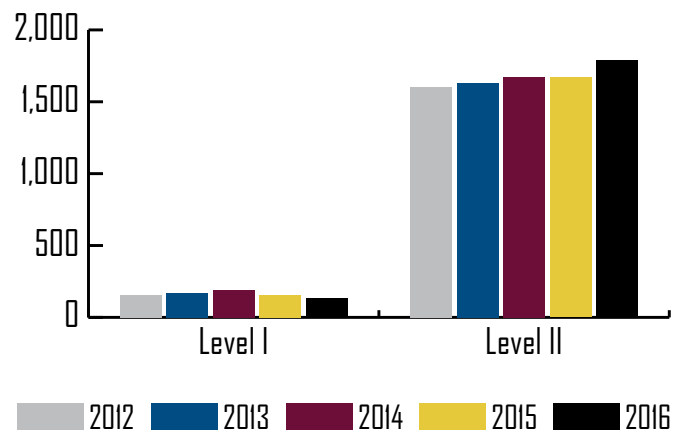
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



In 2016, Department personnel were involved in 1,925 NCUOF incidents, an increase of 100 incidents, or five percent, compared to 2015.

NCUOF	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	1,763	1,801	1,863	1,825	1,925

LEVEL TOTALS

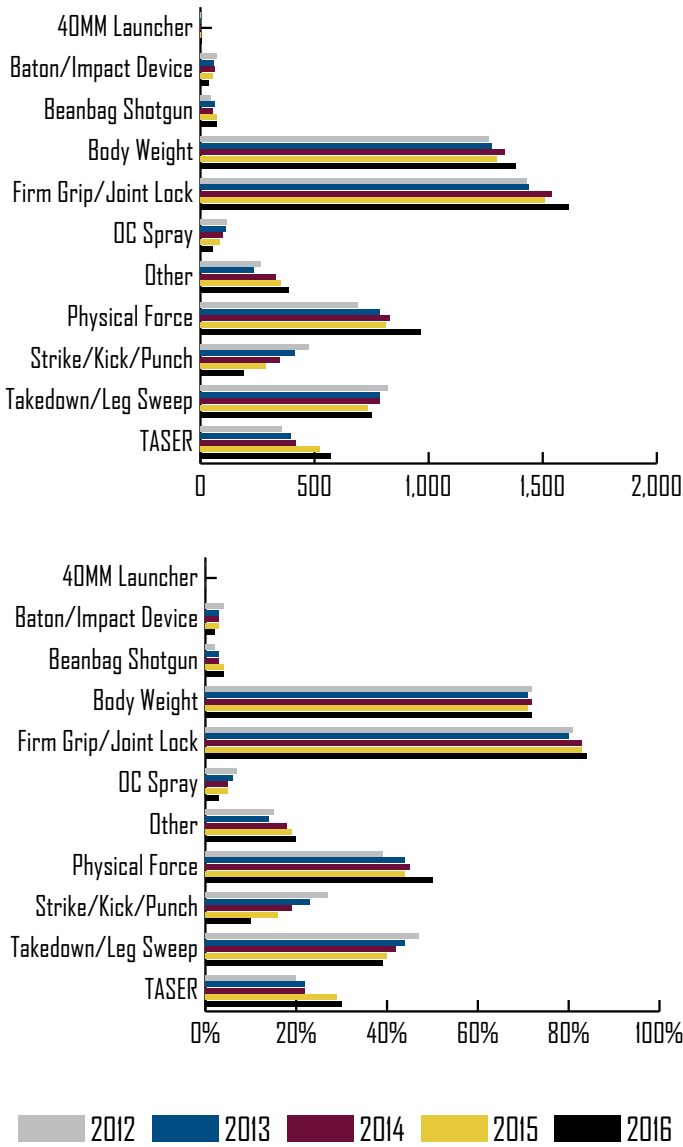


In 2016, 1,790 NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, which represented 93 percent of the 1,925 total incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 91 percent in 2015.

Level	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Level I	158	168	191	156	135
Level II	1,605	1,633	1,672	1,669	1,790
TOTAL	1,763	1,801	1,863	1,825	1,925

In 2016, 135 NCUOF incidents were Level I occurrences, which represented seven percent of the 1,925 total incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2015.

FORCE OPTION



In 2016, TASERs were utilized in 573, or 30 percent, of the 1,925 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2015.

In 2016, beanbag shotguns were utilized in 74, or four percent, of the 1,925 NCUOF incidents. This represented no percentage point change when compared to 2015. However, when compared to the aggregate percentage of beanbag shotguns utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2012 through 2015 of three percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point increase.

Number of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option was Applied

Force Option	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
40MM Launcher	1	2	2	2	6
Baton/Impact Device	74	61	64	53	39
Beanbag Shotgun	44	62	54	71	74
Body Weight	1,266	1,279	1,335	1,301	1,383
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	1,431	1,440	1,539	1,511	1,614
OC Spray	117	111	98	85	55
Other	263	235	330	351	386
Physical Force	692	787	830	811	966
Strike/Kick/Punch	477	416	350	285	189
Takedown/Leg Sweep	821	786	787	736	751
TASER	355	398	419	522	573

Percentage of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option was Applied

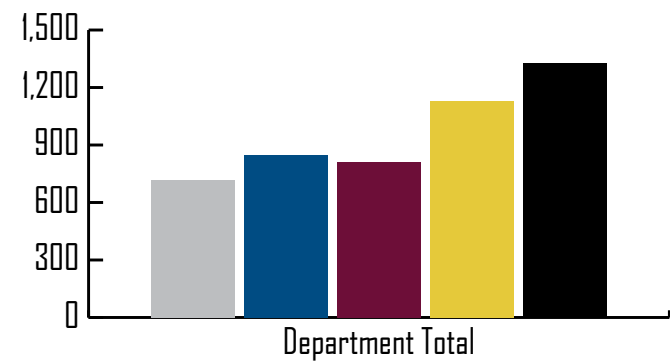
Force Option	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
40MM Launcher	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Baton/Impact Device	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Beanbag Shotgun	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Body Weight	72%	71%	72%	71%	72%
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	81%	80%	83%	83%	84%
OC Spray	7%	6%	5%	5%	3%
Other	15%	14%	18%	19%	20%
Physical Force	39%	44%	45%	44%	50%
Strike/Kick/Punch	27%	23%	19%	16%	10%
Takedown/Leg Sweep	47%	44%	42%	40%	39%
TASER	20%	22%	22%	29%	30%

In 2016, strikes/kicks/punches were utilized in 189, or 10 percent, of the 1,925 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2015.

In 2016, batons were utilized in 39, or two percent, of the 1,925 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to three percent in 2015.

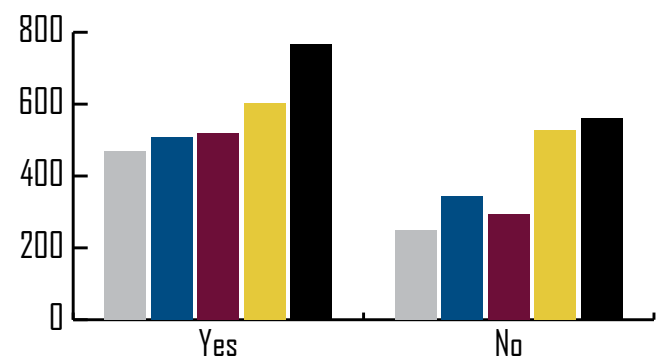
In 2016, OC spray was utilized in 55, or three percent, of the 1,925 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2015.

TASER INFORMATION
ANNUAL ACTIVATIONS



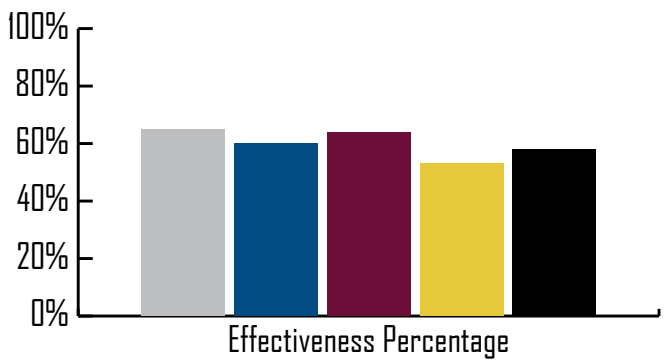
TASER Activations	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	716	850	812	1,130	1,330

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS



TASER Effectiveness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	468	507	518	602	768
No	248	343	294	528	562
TOTAL	716	850	812	1,130	1,330

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS PERCENTAGES

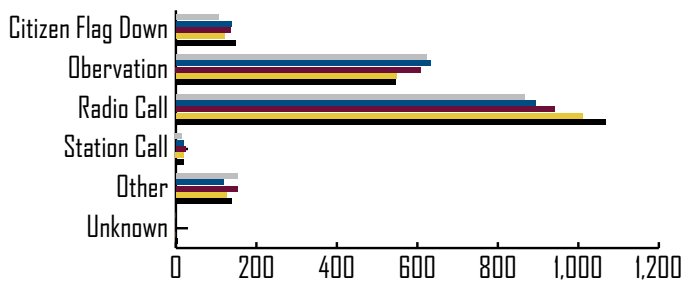


TASER Effectiveness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Effectiveness Percentage	65%	60%	64%	53%	58%

In 2016, Department personnel activated a TASER device 1,330 times during 573 NCUOF incidents in which TASERS were utilized, resulting in average of 2.32 activations per incident. This accounted for a seven percent increase compared to the 2015 average activations per incident of 2.16.

In 2016, TASER activations were effective 768 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 58 percent of the 1,330 total activations. This accounted for a five percentage point increase compared to 53 percent in 2015.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



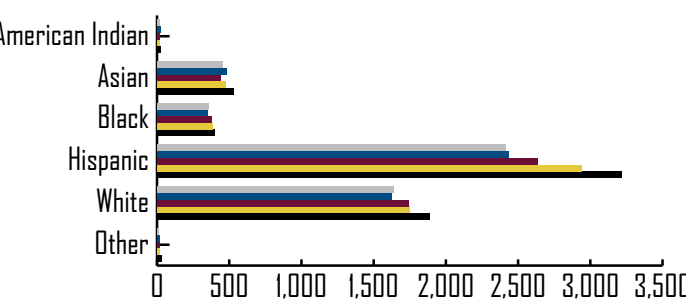
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

In 2016, 1,068 of the Department’s 1,925 NCUOF incidents, or 55 percent, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. This represented no change when compared to 2015.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Citizen Flag Down	105	139	135	120	149
Observation	623	632	609	549	547
Radio Call	866	894	941	1,010	1,068
Station Call	15	18	24	20	20
Other	154	118	154	126	138
Unknown	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	1,763	1,801	1,863	1,825	1,925

In 2016, 547 of the Department’s 1,925 NCUOF incidents, or 28 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers’ observations (e.g. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to 30 percent in 2015.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

In 2016, 3,216 Hispanic officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 53 percent of the 6,087 total involved employees. This represented no change when compared to 2015.

In 2016, 1,885 White officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 31 percent of the 6,087 total involved employees. This represented no change when compared to 2015.

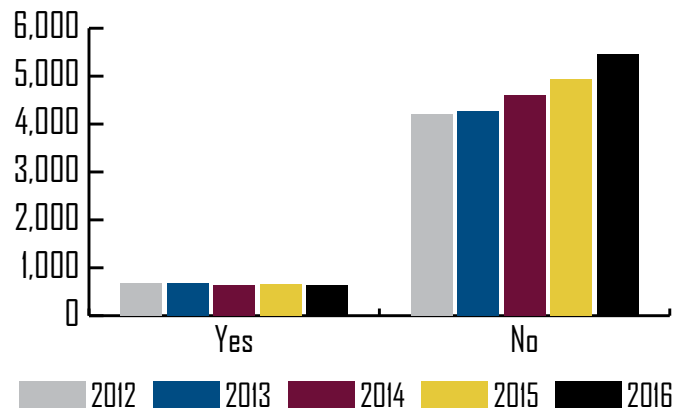
In 2016, 532 Asian officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 6,087 total involved employees. This represented a one percentage point increase when compared to eight percent in 2015.

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	16	26	19	18	22
Asian	455	480	441	472	532
Black	358	352	378	387	399
Hispanic	2,410	2,435	2,631	2,942	3,216
White	1,635	1,624	1,742	1,746	1,885
Other	7	19	14	20	33
TOTAL	4,881	4,936	5,225	5,585	6,087

Ethnicity	City of LA	Department Personnel	NCUOF Officer
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	10%	9%
Black	9%	10%	7%
Hispanic	49%	46%	53%
Other	3%	1%	1%
White	28%	33%	31%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

In 2016, 399 Black officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented seven percent of the 6,087 total involved employees. This represented no change when compared to 2015.

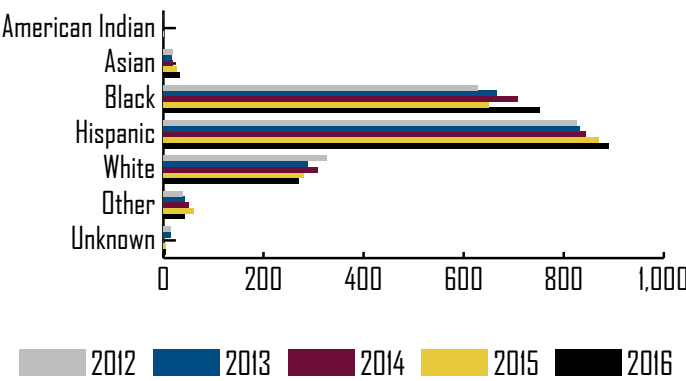
OFFICER - INJURIES



In 2016, 632 Department personnel sustained injuries during the 1,925 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 10 percent of the 6,087 total personnel. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to 12 percent in 2015.

Injuries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	670	669	631	654	632
No	4,211	4,267	4,594	4,931	5,455
TOTAL	4,881	4,936	5,225	5,585	6,087

SUSPECT - ETHNICITY



In 2016, 891 Hispanic suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 45 percent of the 1,995 total suspects. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 46 percent in 2015.

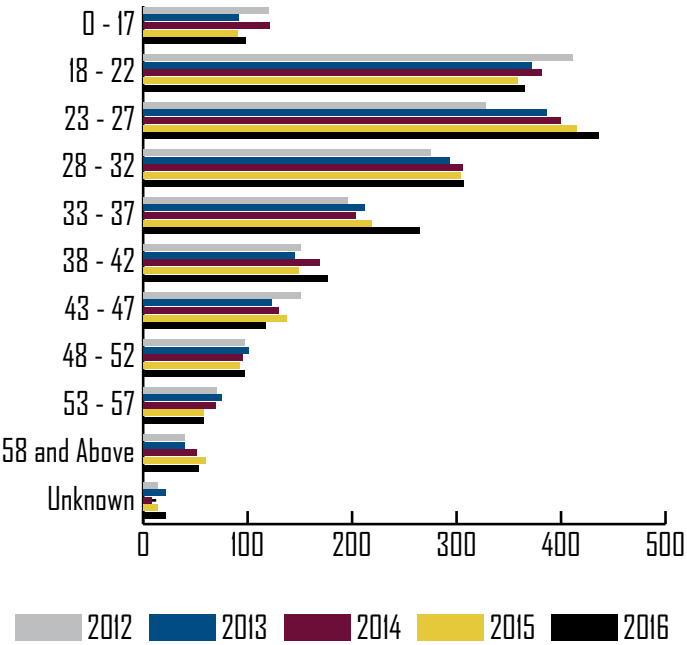
In 2016, 752 Black suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 38 percent of the 1,995 total suspects. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 34 percent in 2015.

In 2016, 270 White suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 1,995 total suspects. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2015.

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	1	2
Asian	19	16	19	27	33
Black	629	667	709	651	752
Hispanic	827	832	844	871	891
White	326	288	308	280	270
Other	38	43	51	61	43
Unknown	14	14	2	5	4
TOTAL	1,853	1,860	1,933	1,896	1,995

Ethnicity	City of LA	Violent Crime Suspects	NCUOF Suspects
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%	2%
Black	9%	43%	38%
Hispanic	49%	41%	45%
Other	3%	2%	2%
Unknown	0%	5%	0%
White	28%	8%	14%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

SUSPECT - AGE



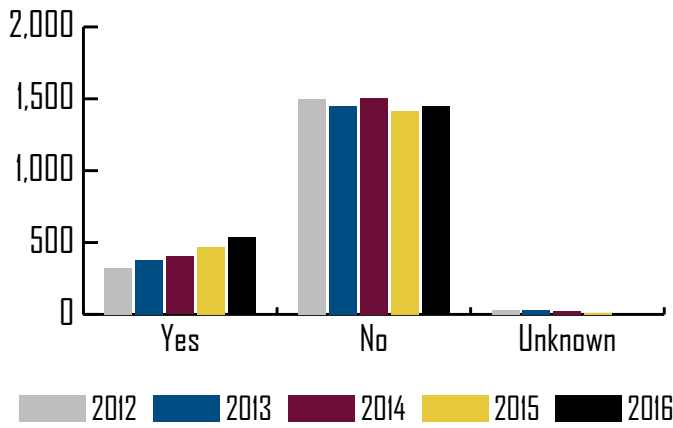
In 2016, the 23-27 age group was the largest category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 436 of the 1,995 total suspects, or 22 percent. The 23-27 age category was consistent when compared to 2015.

In 2016, the 18-22 age group represented the second largest age category, with 365 out of the 1,995 total suspects, or 18 percent. The 18-22 age category accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 19 percent in 2015.

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0 - 17	120	91	121	90	98
18 - 22	411	372	381	358	365
23 - 27	328	386	400	415	436
28 - 32	275	293	306	304	307
33 - 37	196	212	203	219	265
38 - 42	151	145	169	149	177
43 - 47	151	123	130	137	117
48 - 52	97	101	95	92	97
53 - 57	70	75	69	58	58
58 and Above	40	40	51	60	53
Unknown	14	22	8	14	22
TOTAL	1,853	1,860	1,933	1,896	1,995

In 2016, the 28-32 age group represented the third largest age category, with 307 out of the 1,995 total suspects, or 15 percent. The 28-32 age category accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2015.

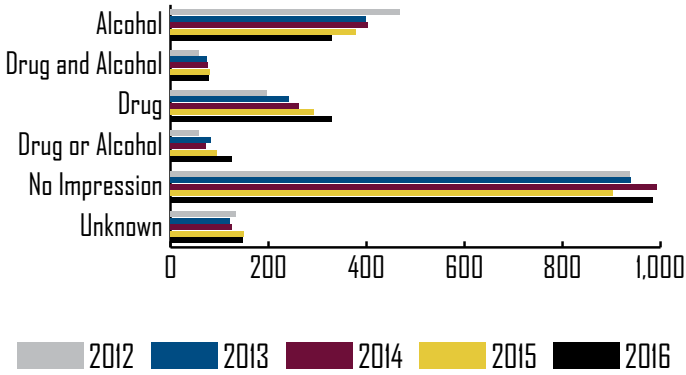
SUSPECT - PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS



Mental Illness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	324	379	403	471	541
No	1,496	1,451	1,508	1,413	1,446
Unknown	33	30	22	12	8
TOTAL	1,853	1,860	1,933	1,896	1,995

In 2016, 541 of the 1,995 total suspects, or 27 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2015.

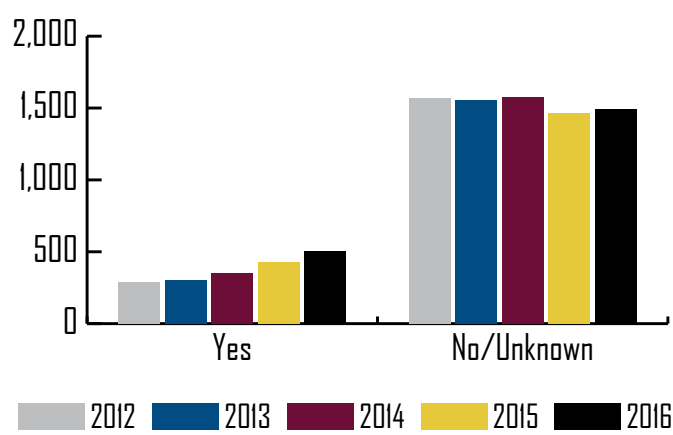
SUSPECT - PERCEIVED IMPAIRMENT



Impairment	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alcohol Impaired	468	399	402	378	330
Drug and Alcohol Impaired	59	75	77	80	78
Drug Impaired	197	242	263	292	329
Drug or Alcohol Impaired	58	82	73	95	126
No Impression	938	940	993	902	984
Unknown	133	122	125	149	148
TOTAL	1,853	1,860	1,933	1,896	1,995

In 2016, 863 of the 1,995 total suspects, or 43 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to 45 percent in 2015.

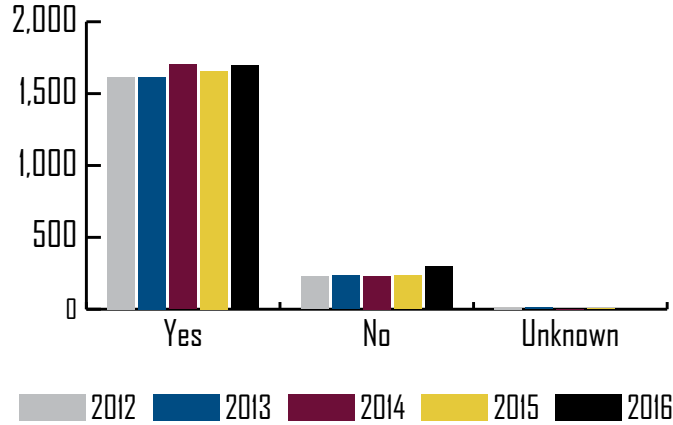
SUSPECT - PERCEIVED HOMELESS



Homeless	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	287	304	354	428	503
No/Unknown	1,566	1,556	1,579	1,468	1,492
TOTAL	1,853	1,860	1,933	1,896	1,995

In 2016, 503 of the 1,995 total suspects, or 25 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2015.

SUSPECT - INJURIES



Injuries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	1,617	1,616	1,701	1,656	1,697
No	226	233	231	236	296
Unknown	10	11	1	4	2
TOTAL	1,853	1,860	1,933	1,896	1,995

In 2016, 1,697 suspects sustained injuries during the 1,925 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 85 percent of the 1,995 total suspects. This represented a two percentage point decrease compared to 87 percent in 2015.



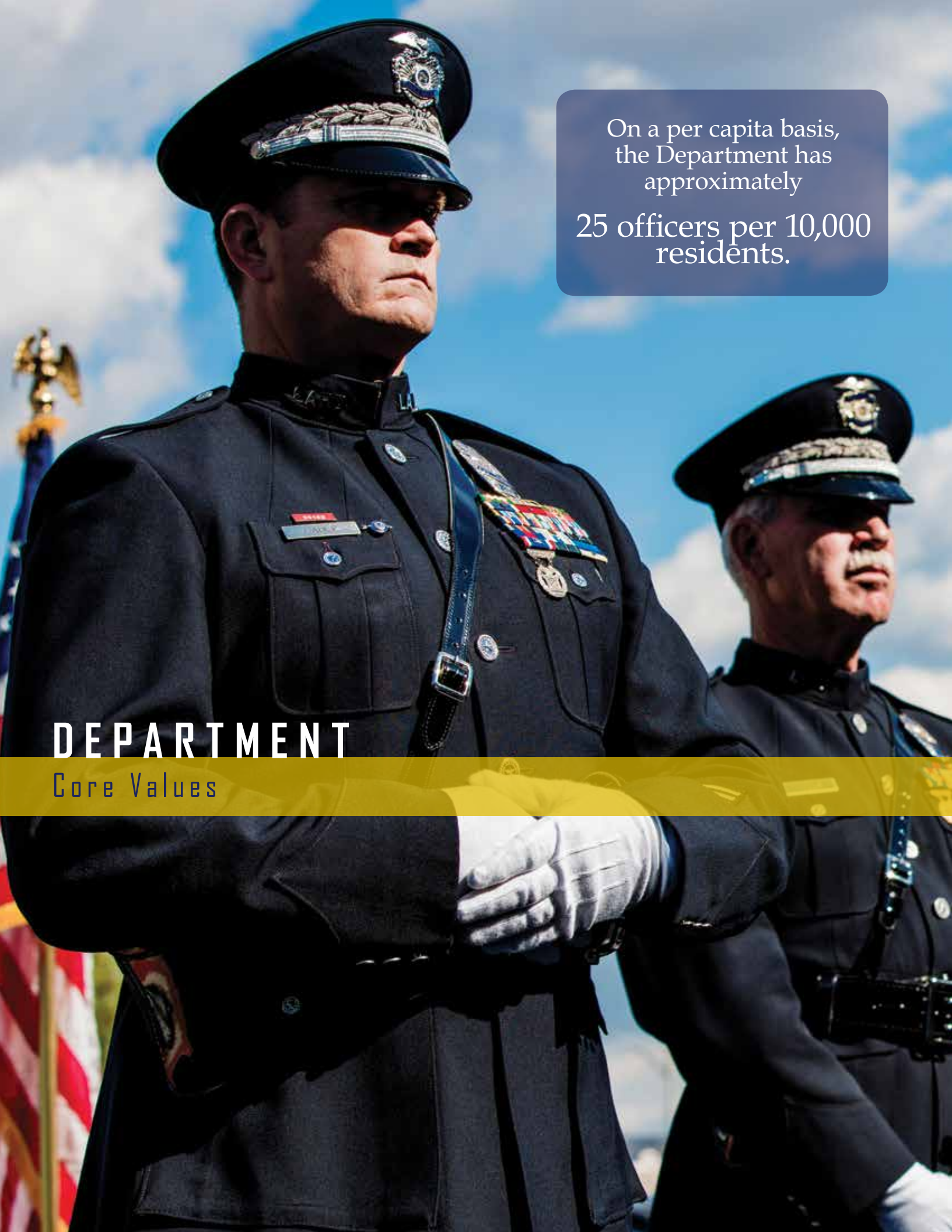
LAPD

1.8 CALLS PER MINUTE

In 2016, Department personnel responded to 937,024 calls for service throughout the City of Los Angeles. The 2016 total translated to 1.8 calls for service being generated every minute.

2016

USE OF FORCE
YEAR-END REVIEW



On a per capita basis,
the Department has
approximately
25 officers per 10,000
residents.

DEPARTMENT

Core Values

SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITIES

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

REVERENCE FOR THE LAW

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

COMMITMENT TO LEADERSHIP

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

INTEGRITY IN ALL WE SAY AND DO

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

RESPECT FOR PEOPLE

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

QUALITY THROUGH CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

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



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
CHARLIE BECK, CHIEF OF POLICE

CHIEF OF STAFF

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS GROUP



OFFICE OF OPERATIONS
MICHEL R. MOORE, FIRST ASSISTANT CHIEF, DIRECTOR

The Department’s general policing activities are managed through the Office of Operations (OO), which is responsible for a majority of the Department’s sworn personnel. There are four bureaus within OO, which are further divided into 21 geographical Areas, four traffic divisions, Criminal Gang and Homicide Division, and COMPSTAT Division. The Office of Operations is overseen by First Assistant Chief Michel Moore.

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

Central Area	Rampart Area	Hollenbeck Area	Northeast Area	Newton Area	Central Traffic
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OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

Wilshire Area	Hollywood Area	West LA Area	Olympic Area	Pacific Area	West Traffic
LAX Field Services					

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

Van Nuys Area	Mission Area	North Hollywood Area	Foothill Area	Devonshire Area	West Valley Area
Topanga Area Valley Traffic					

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

77th Street Area	Southwest Area	Harbor Area	Southeast Area	Criminal Gang & Homicide Division	South Traffic
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COMPSTAT DIVISION



OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
JORGE A. VILLEGAS, ASSISTANT CHIEF, DIRECTOR

The Office of Administrative Services, overseen by Assistant Chief Jorge Villegas, is responsible for various technical and administrative functions of the Department. Assistant Chief Villegas also serves as the chairman of the UOFRB.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU

- Information Technology Division
- Application Dev. & Support Division

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUREAU

- Motor Transport Division
- Personnel Division
- Recruitment & Employment Division
- Communications Division
- Records & Identification Division
- Facilities Management Division

POLICE SCIENCES & TRAINING BUREAU

- Police Training & Education
- Training Division

USE OF FORCE REVIEW DIVISION

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE UNIT

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES

HYDRA

FISCAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

OFFICER REPRESENTATION UNIT

RACR DIVISION



OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS
BEATRICE M. GIRMALA, ASSISTANT CHIEF, DIRECTOR

The Office of Special Operations, overseen by Assistant Chief Beatrice Girmala, is responsible for various specialized uniform and investigative resources within the Department, and is allocated the second most sworn personnel between the four Offices.

DETECTIVE BUREAU

- Robbery Homicide Division
- Juvenile Division
- Forensic Science Division
- Technical Investigation Division
- Gang & Narcotics Division
- Detective Support & Vice Division
- Commercial Crimes Division
- Investigative Analysis Section

COUNTER-TERRORISM & SPECIAL OPERATIONS BUREAU

- Metropolitan Division
- Air Support Division
- Emergency Operations Division
- Major Crimes Division
- Emergency Services Division

CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION

SECURITY SERVICES DIVISION

PROPERTY DIVISION



OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING & POLICY
ARIF ALIKHAN, POLICE ADMINISTRATOR III, DIRECTOR

The Office of Constitutional Policing and Policy promotes the Department’s steadfast commitment to building public trust through community partnerships, accountability, and effective policies and procedures that protect and serve the City of Los Angeles. Comprised of three groups, six police divisions, and three sections, OCPP performs essential Department functions including policy development and coordination, strategic planning, risk management, internal auditing and compliance, legislative affairs, public communications, coordination of the Department’s extensive youth programs, and community engagement efforts that embody the Department’s long-standing commitment to community policing. Police Administrator III Arif Alikhan, who holds a civilian rank equivalent to that of a sworn Assistant Chief, oversees OCPP.

OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND POLICY

Government Liaison
Section Audit Division

COMMUNITY POLICING & POLICY GROUP

Policies and Procedures
Division Community Relationship
Division Strategic Planning Unit Youth Programs Unit

RISK MANAGEMENT & LEGAL AFFAIR GROUP

Legal Affairs
Division Risk Management
Division Analysis and
Evaluation Section Risk Management
Executive Committee
Support Unit OMBUDS Section

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

Media Relations
Division



PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU
DEBRA MCCARTHY, DEPUTY CHIEF

Professional Standards Bureau exercises functional command over Force Investigation Division, Special Operations Division, and Internal Affairs Group. When a personnel complaint is generated as a result of an Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy finding for a UOF, or for any misconduct discovered during the UOF investigation, IAG assumes investigative responsibility of such complaint. Once the investigative process is complete, the findings are forwarded through the respective chain of command to the COP for final disposition.

Additionally, PSB oversees both the administrative and criminal aspects of OIS and other CUOF investigations, and ensures all OIS occurrences are presented to the Los Angeles County District Attorney for evaluation of any criminal implications pertaining to the involved officer(s). Force Investigation Division has the investigative responsibility for criminal actions taken against and/or by Department personnel during CUOF incidents.

Professional Standards Bureau is overseen by Deputy Chief Debra McCarthy.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS GROUP

Administrative
Investigation Division Criminal Investigation
Division

SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION

STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT

"TO PROTECT AND TO SERVE"

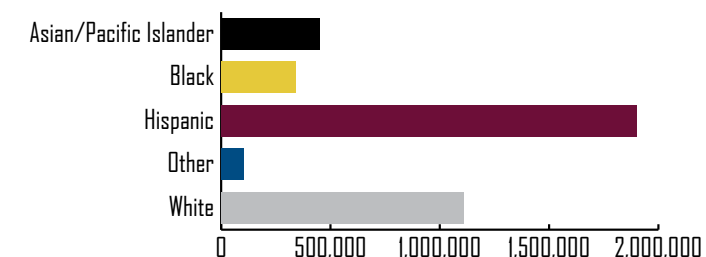
The motto, "To protect and to serve," states the essential purpose of the Los Angeles Police Department. The Department protects the rights of all persons within its jurisdiction to be free from criminal attacks, to be secure in their possessions, and to live in peace. The Department serves the people of Los Angeles by performing the law enforcement function in a professional manner, and it is to these people that the Department is ultimately responsible.

2016 CITY OF LOS ANGELES

POPULATION AND AREA

As of 2015, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated the City of Los Angeles population to be approximately 3.9 million residents, living within a geographical area encompassing 468 square miles.⁵

The City of Los Angeles is proudly comprised of a diverse and multi-ethnic population from a vast cultural spectrum. Based on current estimates of 3.9 million residents, Los Angeles is California's most populous city and the second most populous in the nation after New York City. The median household income from 2010 through 2014 was approximately \$49,682. However, for the same period, approximately 22.4 percent of the total population was below the poverty level.



Ethnicity	No. of Individuals	Percentage
Asian/Pacific Islander	451,888	12%
Black	341,357	9%
Hispanic	1,898,577	49%
Other	101,401	3%
White	1,107,571	28%
TOTAL	3,900,794	100%

Based on the 2015 U.S. Census Bureau's estimated population figures for the City of Los Angeles, approximately 1.9 million of the total 3.9 million residents, or 49 percent, are of Hispanic descent. Approximately 1.1 million, or 28 percent, are White. Asian/Pacific Islanders represent 452,000 residents, or 12 percent. Black residents represent nine percent of the population with 341,000 individuals, and 101,000 residents, or three percent, are designated as "Other" ethnicities.

ECONOMY

As a dynamic economic hub with vibrant tourist locations and attractions, Los Angeles boasts a successful economy and greatly contributes to the economic impact of the State, which ranked as the world's sixth-largest economy in 2016, with an annual gross domestic product of \$2.3 trillion, surpassing France from the preceding year. Based on the 2016 Global Cities Index, a distinguished performance indicator that measures a city's "ability to attract and retain global capital, people and ideas, as well as sustain that performance in the long term," Los Angeles ranks sixth world-wide and is categorized as one of the 15 Global Elite. Based on 2012 Census figures, the City of Los Angeles had 497,999 businesses within its boundaries.

In August 2015, the City was selected by the United States Olympic Committee as the host city for the 2024 Summer Olympic Games. Currently, the City is one of two candidates for the Olympic bid; the other being Paris.

CITY CRIME STATISTICS

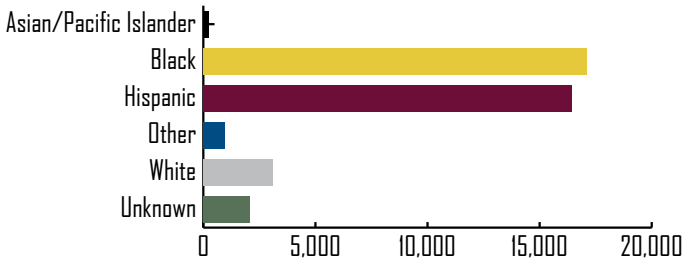
Violent Crime

In 2016, 28,084 violent crime incidents (i.e. homicides, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults) occurred throughout the City of Los Angeles. The 2016 total accounted for an increase of 2,595 incidents, or 10 percent, compared to 25,489 incidents in 2015. When compared to the 2011 through 2015 annual average of 20,961 incidents, 2016 was 7,123 incidents, or 34 percent, above the five-year annual average.

The City experienced 294 homicides in 2016, accounting for an increase of 11 individuals, or 3.9 percent, from 283 individuals in 2015. When compared to the 2011 through 2015 annual average of 278 decedents resulting from homicides, 2016 was 16 decedents, or 5.8 percent, above the five-year annual average.

The data below reflects the ethnic breakdown of suspects involved in violent crime incidents during 2016:

⁵ United States Census Bureau, Los Angeles City QuickFacts, October 14, 2015.



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Asian/Pacific Islander	255	1%
Black	17,084	43%
Hispanic	16,443	41%
Other	971	2%
White	3,100	8%
Unknown	2,088	5%
TOTAL	39,941	100%

In 2016, 17,084 suspects involved in violent crime incidents in the City of Los Angeles were of Black descent, which represented 43 percent of all 39,941 suspects involved in violent crime incidents during the year. During the same period, 16,443 suspects, or 41 percent, were Hispanic. White suspects involved in violent crime incidents represented 3,100 individuals, or eight percent. Lastly, 3,314 suspects, or eight percent, were classified with Asian/Pacific Islander, Other, or Unknown ethnic origins.

Part I Crime

In 2016, 125,430 Part I Crime incidents (i.e. homicides, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, burglaries/thefts from motor vehicles, personal/other thefts, and auto thefts) occurred throughout the City of Los Angeles. The 2016 total accounted for an increase of 6,546 incidents, or 5.5 percent, compared to 118,884 incidents in 2015. When compared to the 2011 through 2015 annual average of 108,043 incidents, 2016 was 17,386 incidents, or approximately 16 percent, above the five-year annual average.

Part II Crime

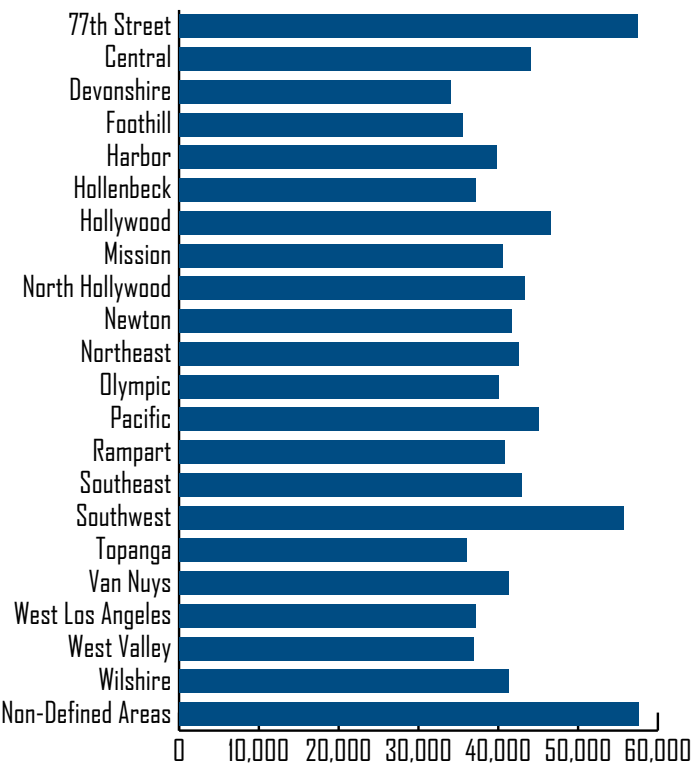
In 2016, 93,282 Part II Crime incidents (or “less serious” offenses including simple assaults, forgery/counterfeiting, embezzlement/fraud, receiving stolen property, weapon violations, prostitution, sex crimes, crimes against family/child, narcotic drug laws, liquor laws, drunkenness,

disturbing the peace, disorderly conduct, gambling, driving under the influence, and moving traffic violations) occurred throughout the City of Los Angeles. The 2016 total accounted for a decrease of 926 incidents, or one percent, compared to 94,208 incidents in 2015. When compared to the 2011 through 2015 annual average of 91,686 incidents, 2016 was 1,596 incidents, or 1.7 percent, above the five-year annual average.

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT STATISTICS FOR 2016

Department Call for Service Information

The Department received 937,024 calls for service in 2016, which accounted for an increase of 39,988 calls, or 4.5 percent, from 897,036 in 2015. When compared to the 2011 through 2015 annual average of 842,419 calls for service, 2016 was 94,605 calls, or 11.2 percent, above the five-year annual average.



In 2016, 77th Street Division accounted for 57,419 calls for service out of the 937,024 for the year, which represented approximately six percent of all calls for service generated for each of the Department’s 21 geographic Divisions, Traffic Divisions, and non-defined City areas. Southwest Division accounted for 55,662 calls for service, or approximately six percent. Hollywood accounted for the third highest radio call count with 46,511 calls, or approximately five percent.

Based on Bureau totals in 2016, Valley Bureau accounted for the most calls for service with 267,548 calls, or 29 percent, out of the 937,024 total. West Bureau accounted for the second highest count with 209,993 calls, or 22 percent. Central Bureau accounted for the third most with 206,170, or 22 percent. Lastly, South Bureau accounted for the lowest radio call count with 195,747 calls, or 21 percent. The remaining 57,566 calls for service, or six percent, occurred in non-defined City areas.

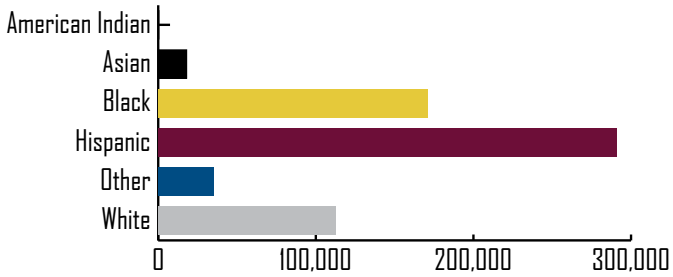
Department Public Contact Information

Department personnel contacted 1,560,764 individuals in 2016, which included those detained during field detentions and calls for service. This figure, however, is only a fraction of the total number of individuals Department officers interact with on an annual basis (not accounting for interactions with members of the public other than those detained during field detentions and/or calls for service). The 2016 total accounted for an increase of 43,383 individuals, or 2.9 percent, from 1,517,381 individuals contacted in 2015. When compared to the 2011 through 2015 annual average of 1,687,754 individuals contacted, 2016 was 126,990 individuals, or 7.5 percent, below the five-year annual average.

Department Field Detention Information

Department personnel stopped 627,677 individuals in 2016 during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops). This accounted for an increase of 7,332 individuals, or one percent, compared to 620,345 in 2015. When compared to the 2011 through 2015 annual average of 845,335 individuals stopped, 2016 was 224,990 individuals, or 26.2 percent, below the five-year annual average.

Ethnicity of Subjects Stopped by Department Personnel



Ethnicity	Number of Subjects	Percentage of Subjects
American Indian	344	0%
Asian	17,998	3%
Black	171,107	27%
Hispanic	290,632	46%
Other	34,935	6%
White	112,661	18%
TOTAL	627,677	100%

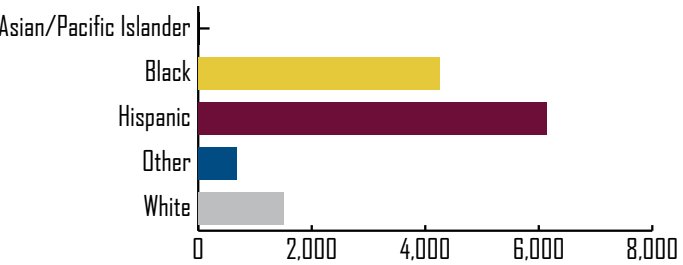
In 2016, Department personnel stopped 627,677 individuals during observation-related field detentions. Of those 627,677, a total of 290,632 subjects were of Hispanic descent, which represented 46 percent. Blacks were the second most frequent ethnic group to be stopped, with 171,107 individuals, or 27 percent. Further, White subjects accounted for 18 percent of the Department’s field detentions with 112,661 individuals. American Indian, Asian, and Other ethnicities accounted for less than 10 percent combined.

Department Citation Information

A total of 223,111 traffic citations were issued in 2016. Additionally, 33,817 Release from Custody (RFC) arrest reports, which are tendered in lieu of confinement for misdemeanor-related violations, were issued.

Department Arrest Information

The Department had 106,775 total arrests in 2016, which accounted for a decrease of 7,618 individuals, or 6.7 percent, compared to 114,393 arrestees in 2015. When compared to the 2011 through 2015 annual average of 136,196 arrestees, 2016 was 29,421 individuals, or 21.6 percent, below the five-year annual average.



Ethnicity	No. of Arrestees	Percentage
Asian/Pacific Islander	20	0%
Black	4,247	34%
Hispanic	6,135	49%
Other	676	5%
White	1,509	12%
TOTAL	12,587	100%

In 2016, 6,135 suspects arrested by Department personnel for violent crime occurrences were of Hispanic descent, which represented 49 percent of all 12,587 individuals arrested for violent crime incidents throughout the year. During the same period, 4,247 arrestees, or 34 percent, were Black. White violent crime arrestees accounted for 1,509 individuals, or 12 percent. The remaining 696 violent crime arrestees, or six percent, were classified with either Asian/Pacific Islander or Other ethnic designations.

Firearms Recovered by the Department

In 2016, there were 5,908 firearm recoveries resulting from all Department field operations. This figure excludes firearms acquired through the Department’s 2016 Gun Buyback Program.

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF FORCE OVERVIEW

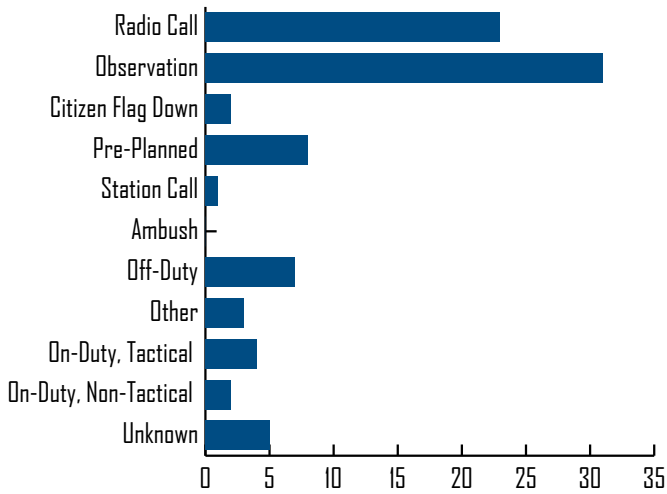
Department personnel were involved in 86 CUOF incidents and 1,925 NCUOF incidents in 2016. The combined total of 2,011 UOF incidents was an increase of 93 incidents, or five percent, compared to 1,918 UOF incidents in 2015.

Categorical Use of Force Incidents

In 2016, 86 CUOF incidents occurred throughout the City of Los Angeles. The table below depicts the CUOF occurrences for 2016:

Category	2016
OIS - Hit	27
OIS - No Hit	13
OIS - Animal	14
CRCH	2
Head Strike	2
In-Custody Death	8
K9 Contact	4
LERII	9
UD	7
TOTAL	86

Source of Activity for CUOF Incidents



Source	2016
Radio Call	23
Observation	31
Citizen Flag Down	2
Pre-Planned	8
Station Call	1
Ambush	0
Off-Duty	7
Other	3
On-Duty, Tactical	4
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	2
Unknown	5
TOTAL	86

In 2016, 31 of the Department’s 86 CUOF incidents, or 36 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers’ observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Twenty-three incidents, or 27 percent, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. Eight incidents had sources of activity designated as pre-planned, which represented nine percent of the total CUOF incidents.

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

- Off-duty: seven incidents, or eight percent;
- On-Duty, Tactical: four incidents, or five percent;
- Other: three incidents, or three percent;
- Citizen Flag Down: two incidents, or two percent;
- On-Duty, Non-Tactical: two incidents, or two percent;
- Station Call: one incident, or one percent; and,
- Unknown: five incidents, or six percent.

It is important to note that a vast majority of police interactions with the public do not result in a UOF. In 2016, the Department had **1,560,764 documented public contacts**. During those documented public contacts, **627,677 individuals were stopped** during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and traffic stops), **106,775 arrests** were effected, **2,011 UOF** incidents occurred (**40 of which were OIS incidents**) .



Public contacts resulting in Arrests

In 2016, 106,775 arrests were effected, representing seven percent of all 1,560,764 documented public contacts throughout the year.



Public contacts resulting in UOF Incidents

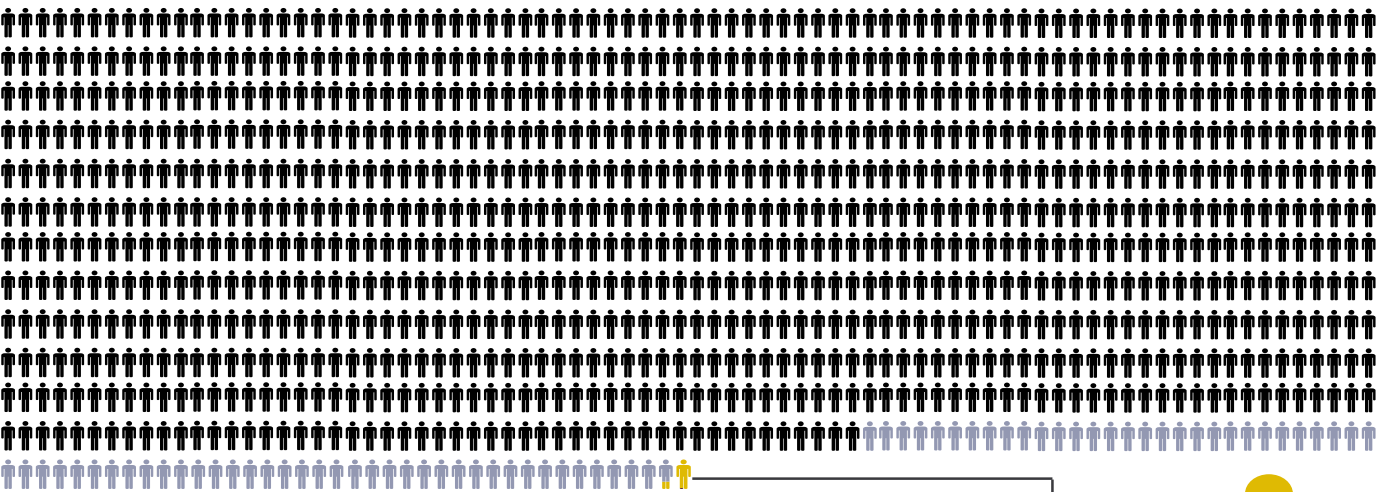
In 2016, 2,011 UOF incidents occurred, representing 0.13 percent of all 1,560,764 documented public contacts throughout the year.



Public contacts resulting in OIS Incidents

In 2016, 40 OIS incidents occurred, representing 0.003 percent of all 1,560,764 documented public contacts throughout the year.

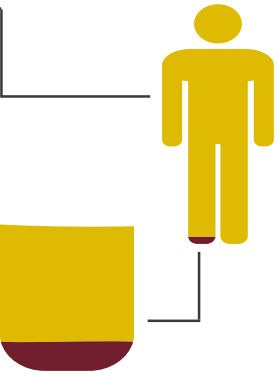
The infographic below depicts 2016 arrests, UOF incidents, and OIS incidents per 1,000 public contacts:



Only 0.13 percent of the Department’s 1,560,764 public contacts resulted in a UOF. More notably, of the same number of public contacts, only 40 incidents, or 0.0026 percent, resulted in an OIS. However, the Department understands the impact of every UOF and has implemented thorough investigative, review, and adjudicative processes to ensure that Department policies are being adhered to, and most importantly, to safeguard the constitutional rights of the public.

Use of Force Incidents per 1,000 public contacts: 1.3 (0.13%).

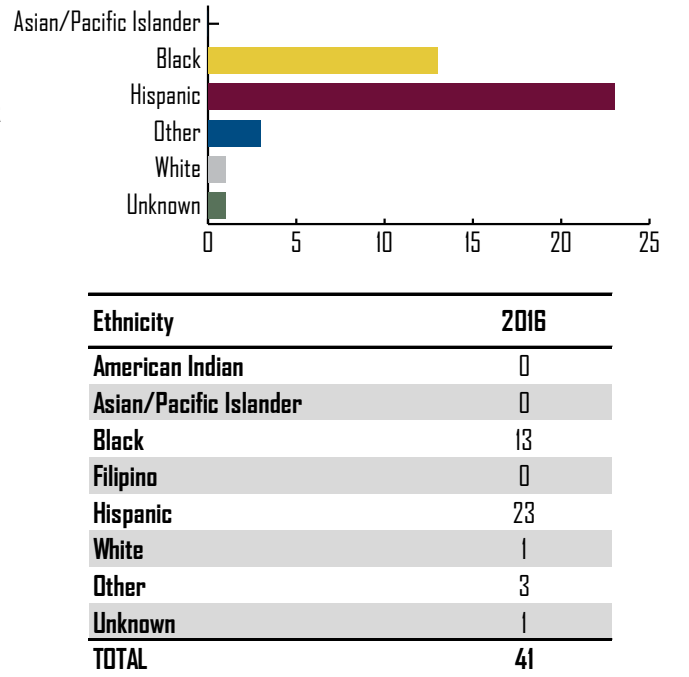
OIS Incidents per 1,000 public contacts: 0.03 (0.003%).



Officer Involved Shooting Incidents

Of the 86 total CUOF incidents in 2016, 40 were OIS incidents. The 2016 OIS total accounted for a decrease of eight incidents, or 17 percent, compared to 2015. In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, there were a total of 161 OIS incidents, resulting in an annual average of 40.25 incidents. The 2016 count fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.25 incidents, or 0.7 percent.

Ethnicity of Suspects Involved in OIS Incidents



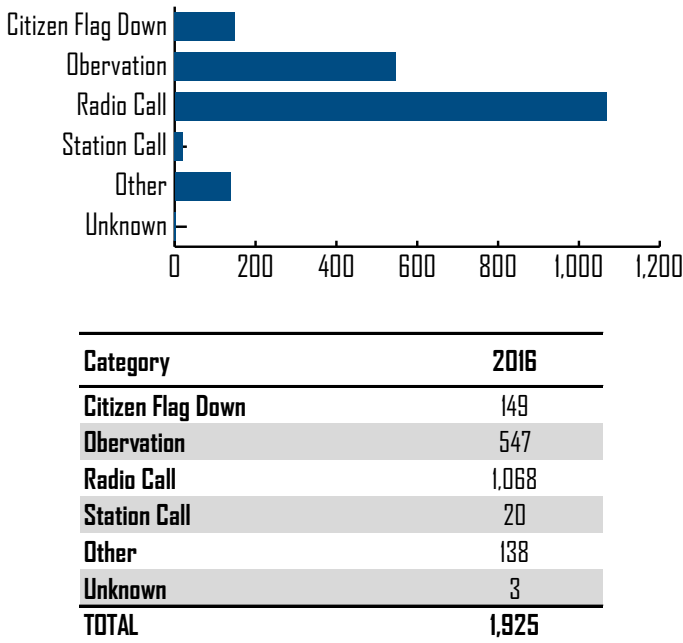
In 2016, 23 Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 56 percent of the 41 total suspects. Black suspects accounted for 13 of the 41 total suspects, or 32 percent. Additionally, one White suspect, representing two percent, was involved in one OIS incident. Lastly, a combined total of four suspects, or approximately 10 percent, had either “Unknown” or “Other” ethnic classifications.

Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents

In 2016, 1,925 NCUOF incidents occurred throughout the City of Los Angeles.

Level	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Level I	158	168	191	156	135
Level II	1,605	1,633	1,672	1,669	1,790
TOTAL	1,763	1,801	1,863	1,825	1,925

Source of Activity for NCUOF Incidents



In 2016, 1,068 of the Department’s 1,925 NCUOF incidents, or 55 percent, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. During the same period, 547 incidents, or 28 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers’ observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops).

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

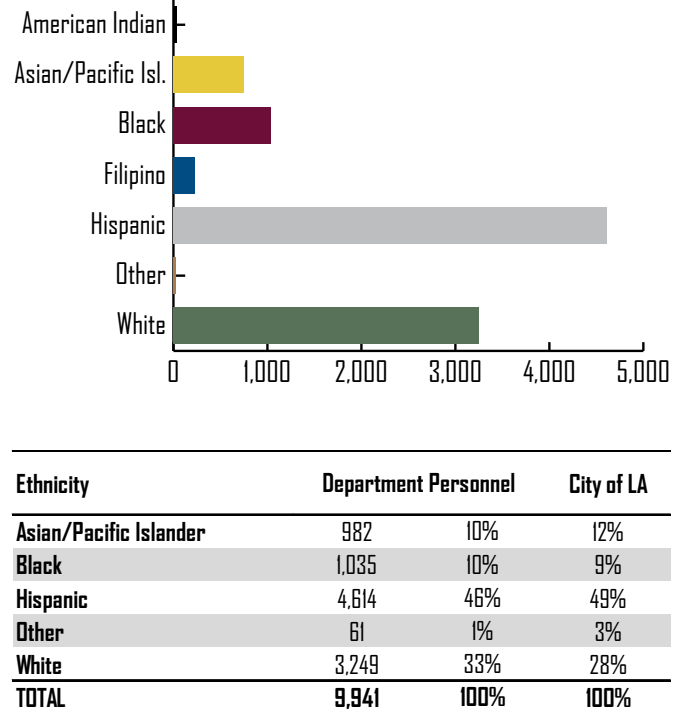
- Citizen Flag Down: 149 incidents, or eight percent;
- Other: 138 incidents, or seven percent;
- Station Call: 20 incidents, or one percent; and,
- Unknown: three incidents, or less than one percent.

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
PERSONNEL FIGURES

As of December 31, 2016, the Los Angeles Police Department employed 9,941 sworn personnel, making it the third largest police department in the nation behind the New York Police Department and the Chicago Police Department.

On a per capita basis, the Department has 25.36 officers per 10,000 residents, compared to the Chicago Police Department and the New York Police Department ratios of 44.18 and 40.81 officers per 10,000 residents, respectively. From a geographic perspective, the Department has 21 officers per square mile, compared to the Chicago Police Department with 53 officers per square mile, and New York Police Department with 114 officers per square mile.

Sworn Personnel by Ethnicity

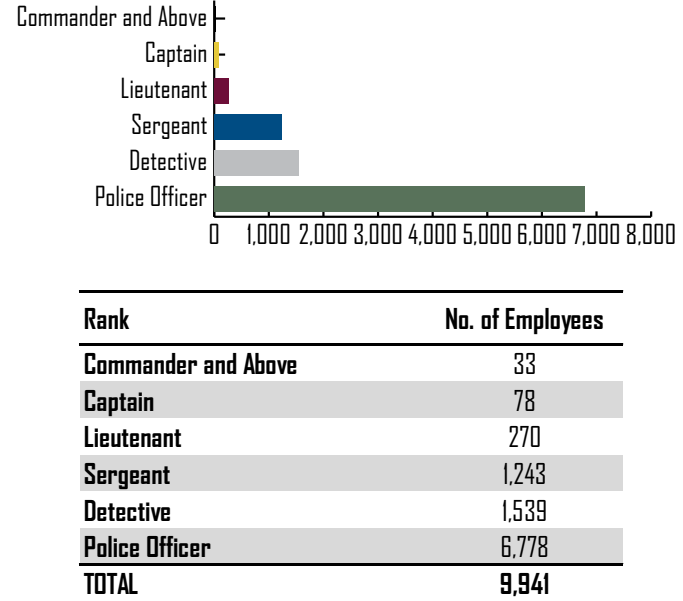


Sworn Department personnel of Hispanic descent represent the highest number of employees in the Department with 4,614 individuals out of the 9,941 total, or 46 percent. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to ethnicity along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:

- White: 3,249 personnel, or 33 percent;
- Black: 1,035 personnel, or 10 percent;
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 749 personnel, or eight percent;

- Filipino: 233 personnel, or two percent;
- American Indian: 34 personnel, or less than one percent; and,
- Other: 27 personnel, or less than one percent.

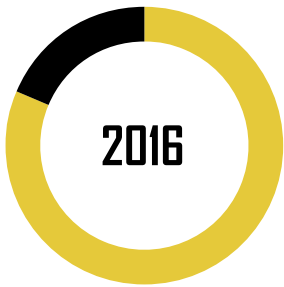
Sworn Personnel by Rank



The Department has 6,778 employees that are at the rank of police officer, which represents 68 percent of the total Department personnel. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to rank along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:

- Commanders and Above: 33 personnel, or less than one percent;
- Captains: 78 personnel, or one percent;
- Lieutenants: 270 personnel, or three percent;
- Sergeants: 1,243 personnel, or 13 percent; and,
- Detectives: 1,539 personnel, or 15 percent.

Sworn Personnel by Gender



Female Male

Males represent 8,109 of the 9,941 total Department personnel, or 82 percent, and females represent 1,832 employees, or 18 percent.

Gender	No. of Employees
Female	1,832
Male	8,109
TOTAL	9,941



[...] my office is actively working with the LAPD to ensure that officers are properly trained in preservation of life and de-escalation techniques that can make deadly encounters between police and citizens less frequent.

- Mayor Eric Garcetti



ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER

BLACK

HISPANIC

OTHER

WHITE

12%

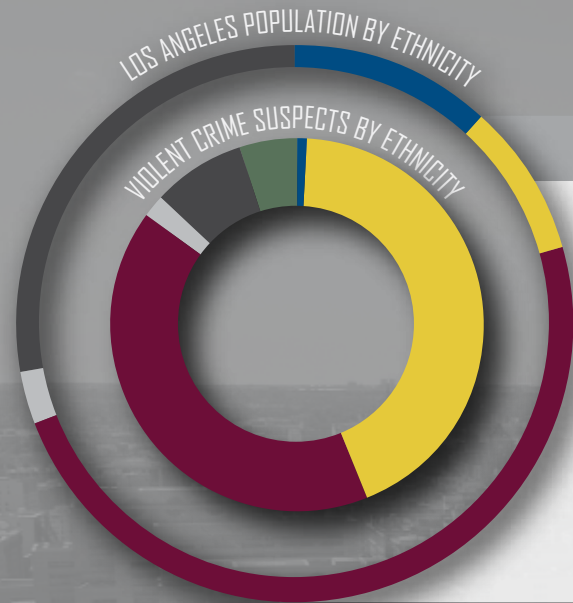
9%

49%

3%

28%

LOS ANGELES CITY POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

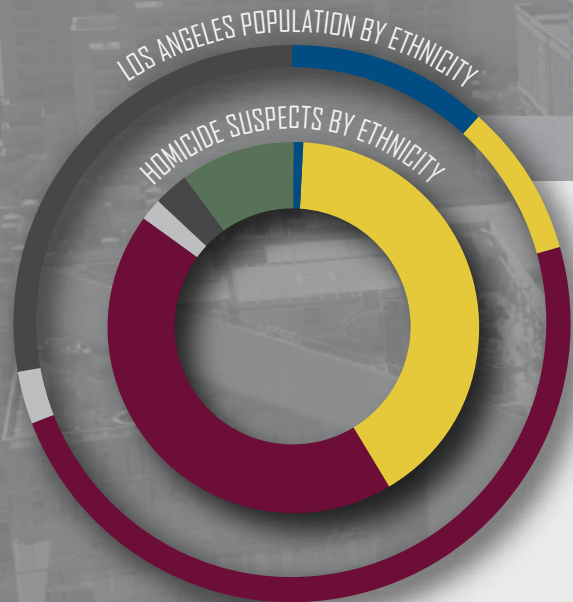
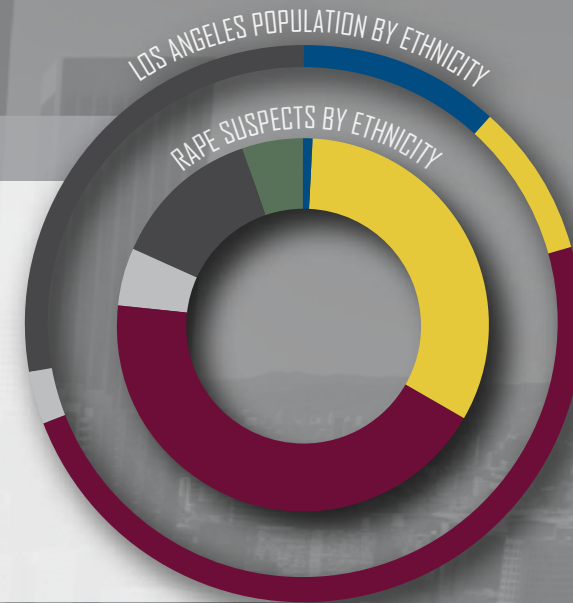


VIOLENT CRIME SUSPECTS

ETHNICITY	POPULATION	SUSPECTS
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%
Black	9%	43%
Hispanic	49%	41%
Other	3%	2%
White	28%	8%
Unknown		5%

RAPE SUSPECTS

ETHNICITY	POPULATION	SUSPECTS
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%
Black	9%	32%
Hispanic	49%	43%
Other	3%	5%
White	28%	13%
Unknown		5%

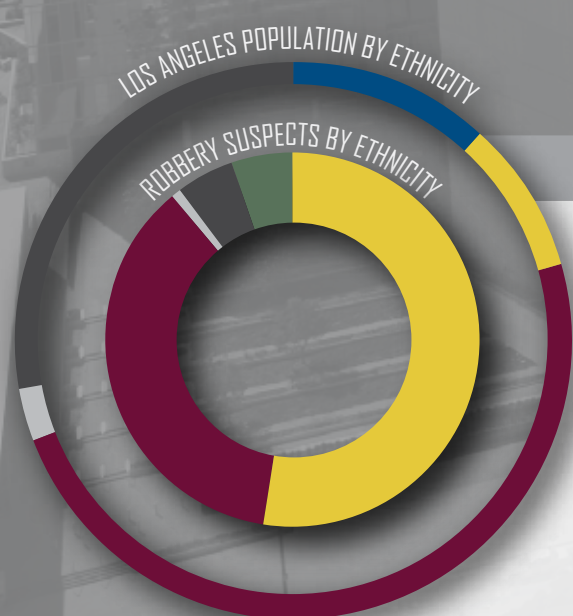
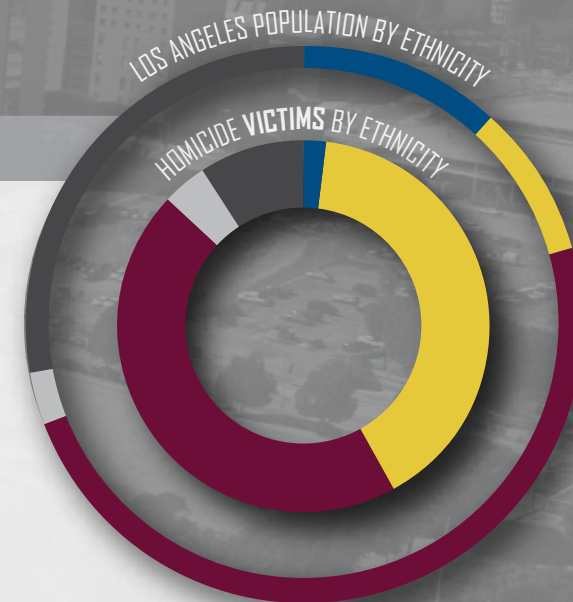


HOMICIDE SUSPECTS

ETHNICITY	POPULATION	SUSPECTS
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%
Black	9%	41%
Hispanic	49%	44%
Other	3%	2%
White	28%	3%
Unknown		10%

HOMICIDE VICTIMS

ETHNICITY	POPULATION	VICTIMS
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	2%
Black	9%	40%
Hispanic	49%	45%
Other	3%	4%
White	28%	9%

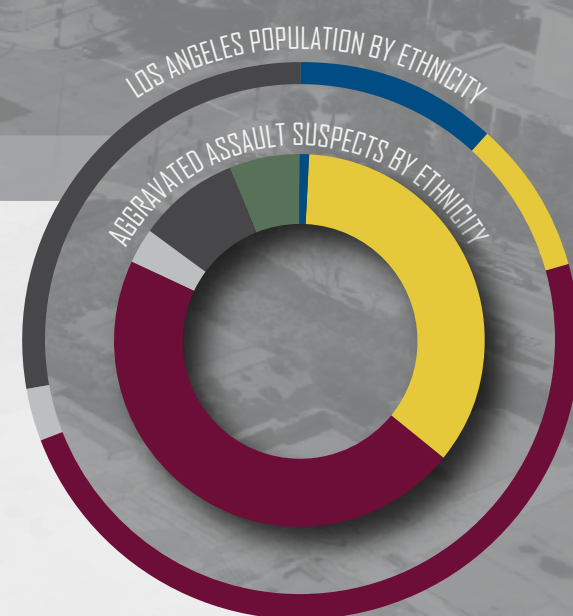


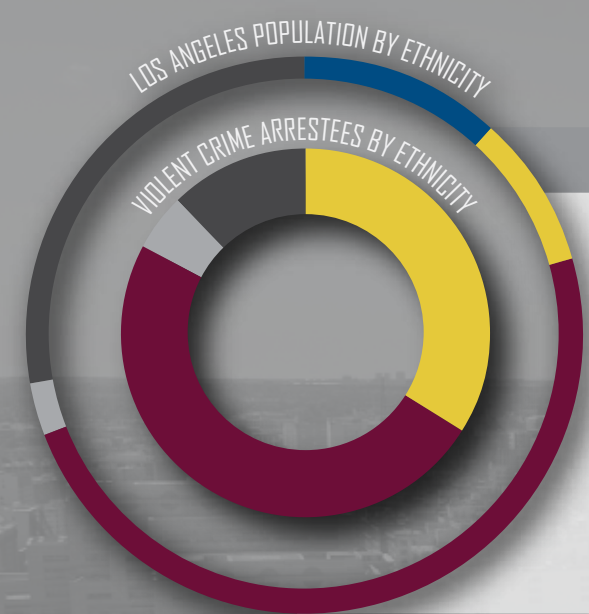
ROBBERY SUSPECTS

ETHNICITY	POPULATION	SUSPECTS
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	0%
Black	9%	52%
Hispanic	49%	36%
Other	3%	1%
White	28%	5%
Unknown		5%

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT SUSPECTS

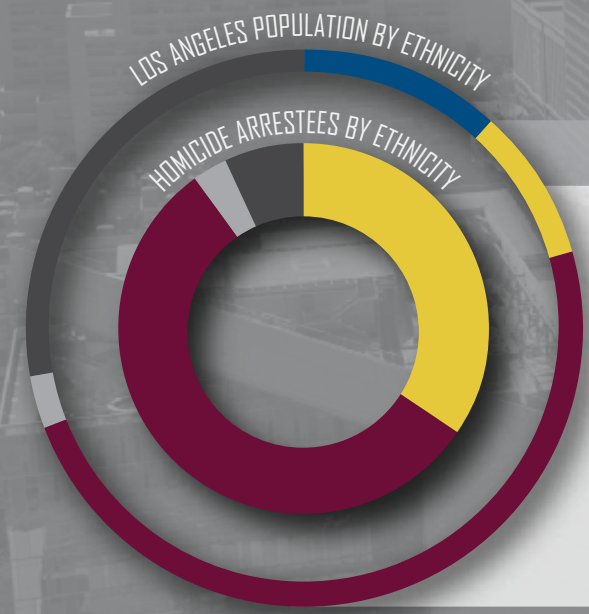
ETHNICITY	POPULATION	SUSPECTS
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%
Black	9%	35%
Hispanic	49%	46%
Other	3%	3%
White	28%	9%
Unknown		6%





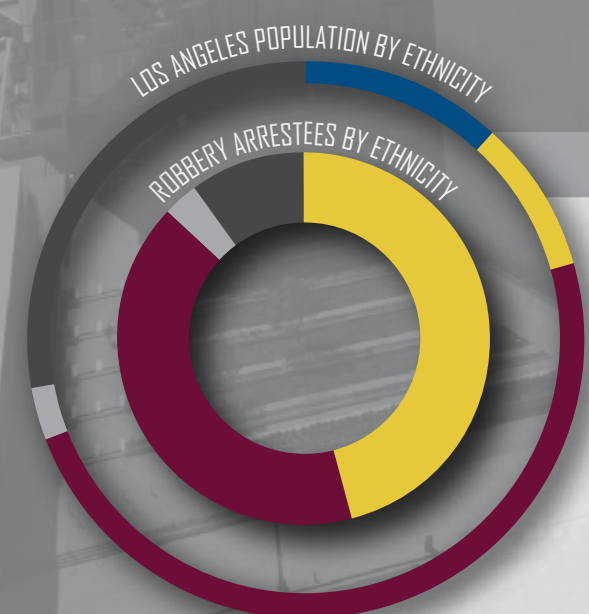
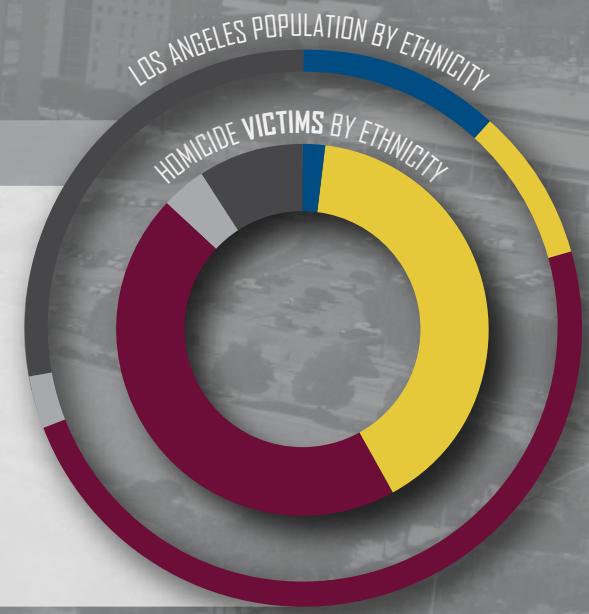
VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTEES		
ETHNICITY	POPULATION	ARRESTEES
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	0%
Black	9%	34%
Hispanic	49%	49%
Other	3%	5%
White	28%	12%

RAPE ARRESTEES		
ETHNICITY	POPULATION	ARRESTEES
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	0%
Black	9%	30%
Hispanic	49%	54%
Other	3%	6%
White	28%	10%



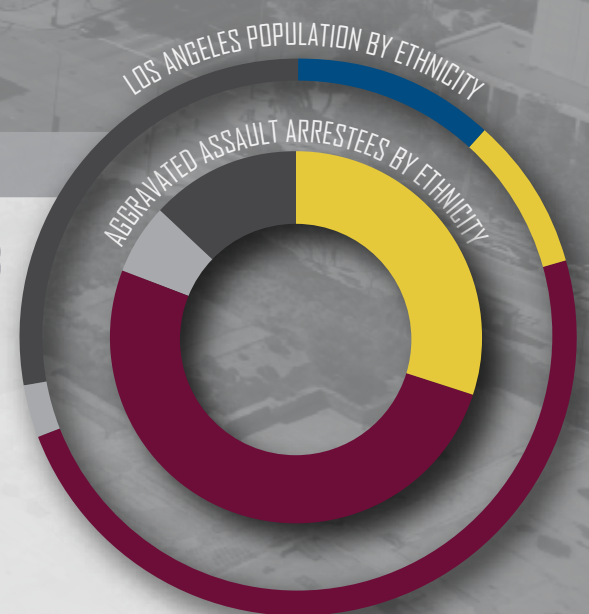
HOMICIDE ARRESTEES		
ETHNICITY	POPULATION	ARRESTEES
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	0%
Black	9%	35%
Hispanic	49%	56%
Other	3%	3%
White	28%	7%

HOMICIDE VICTIMS		
ETHNICITY	POPULATION	VICTIMS
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	2%
Black	9%	40%
Hispanic	49%	45%
Other	3%	4%
White	28%	9%



ROBBERY ARRESTEES		
ETHNICITY	POPULATION	ARRESTEES
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	0%
Black	9%	46%
Hispanic	49%	41%
Other	3%	3%
White	28%	10%

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ARRESTEES		
ETHNICITY	POPULATION	ARRESTEES
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	0%
Black	9%	30%
Hispanic	49%	51%
Other	3%	6%
White	28%	13%



20% of CUOF Incidents Involved the Use of a Less-Lethal Force Option

In 2016, a less-lethal weapon was utilized in 16 out of the 79 CUOF incidents (excluding UD incidents).



2016
USE OF FORCE
YEAR-END REVIEW

LAPD

As highlighted in the 2015 Report, Department training is evolutionary and adaptable to emerging developments in policing, and society as a whole. Therefore, the Department continued its efforts of evaluating the current UOF training curriculum for relevancy and effectiveness in 2016, and implemented improvements when deemed necessary.

The Department has consistently upheld the expectation that, when practical, its officers resolve situations safely and with the least amount of force possible. It is important to recognize, though, that each UOF incident is unique, and in many circumstances, when officers are faced with an imminent threat of death posed by a suspect, de-escalation strategies may be futile. As BOPC President Matthew Johnson stated, *“Sometimes the threat is too immediate, the potential injury to others or the officer is too grave. When there is time, however, we should never take a life when we have the option of resolving a situation without doing so.”*

The subject of de-escalation has been revived as part of the dialogue between the BOPC and the Department as a mechanism for reducing UOF occurrences, especially OIS incidents. Though the Department’s current UOF policy does not specifically reference or require de-escalation during an incident, concepts of de-escalation have long been included in Departmental training curriculum.

In 2014, the Department evaluated its training to identify areas where improvements could be made, with a particular focus on the subject of UOF. The goal of this review was to develop training and to implement procedures that would improve performance and emphasize de-escalation of force and the continued institutionalization of Preservation of Life. The review also found that there is a national discussion on four key training topics, which has become the platform on how the Department designs and implements training:

1. Building public trust/preservation of life;
2. Teaching UOF de-escalation techniques;
3. Dealing with persons believed to be mentally ill; and,
4. Mastering laws of arrest such as consensual encounters, reasonable suspicion, and probable cause.

Beginning with recruits in the Academy, Department training emphasizes critical thinking and problem solving, which are key constructs with respect to de-escalation, empathy, and reasoning. As recruits progress throughout the Academy, they are exposed to more complex training (both classroom and scenario-based) for continued enrichment of Preservation of Life, de-escalation, tactical decision-making, and UOF competency. When new officers

transition to the field upon graduation, the Department continues reviewing and tracking their aptitude of the techniques taught to them in the Academy. When officers successfully complete the 11 months of mandatory probationary field training, they are required to complete an 84-hour course for further enrichment.

The Department offers a substantial catalog of in-service training courses for the roughly 10,000 sworn personnel. In 2016, the Department integrated numerous de-escalation concepts in a multitude of training curricula. To enhance comprehension, competency, and use of de-escalation strategies, the Department made the tremendous shift from a basic cognitive teaching approach to a practical, hands-on application of the material through reality-based training scenarios. These mandated practical situations, offered through both basic police academy training and the UOF Update Class, afford officers the opportunity to exercise tactical decision-making in high-stress, yet controlled settings. As BOPC President Johnson affirmed, *“This type of training takes officers out of the classroom, away from the computer and puts them into roll-playing situations as close to real-life scenarios as possible.”*

Chief of Police (COP) Charlie Beck’s highly acclaimed concept of “Relationship-Based Policing” (RBP) continued in 2016. The RBP model establishes the expectation that Department personnel build one-on-one personal relationships with members of the community by breaking down barriers, improving communication, and providing all stakeholders with a better understanding of each other’s perspectives and needs.

Currently, the Department’s training program operates like a small college or university and has 147 POST certified courses in its catalog. In fact, for many years, the Department has used the name “LAPD University” in reference to the many classes it has developed over time. The Academy curriculum teaches basic police concepts, which would be the equivalent of 100 level classes, while the Command Development Courses are considered graduate classes, or at the 500 level. Department training managers are able to gain a better understanding on how to develop career paths for their personnel by utilizing the newly organized online library and creating new courses to address additional training needs.

POLICE ACADEMY TRAINING

In 2008, the Department implemented a completely re-designed Academy curriculum, which was geared towards PBL. The Department recognized that the Academy’s

Elysian Park Academy

On September 15, 2016, the world famous LAPD Elysian Park Academy celebrated the grand re-opening of its newly renovated grounds. Since its founding in the early 1900’s, LAPD’s Elysian Park Academy has long been synonymous with the Department’s excellence in law enforcement training and innovation.

DEPARTMENT
TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT

tradition of strong, tactical skill training must continue, but it also established that improvements had to be made to maximize critical thinking and capitalize on initiative and human potential. The training goal was implemented to compliment tactical strengths by developing officers who are self-motivated, interdependent, community oriented, critical thinkers and problem solvers.

Through the examination of best practices in law enforcement training, three key constructs were identified as a lens for all Department training for recruits, active officers and civilians. These constructs, as discussed by Luann Pannell, Director of Police Training and Education, in the article, “Changing the Training Paradigm,” are as follows:

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

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

Through an Event, Not to an Event - To be comprehensively effective, training must be conducted within an experiential learning environment that requires critical thinking all the way through an event. Training “through an event” includes training not only for the skills needed in a crisis, but for the ongoing response once the tactical operation concludes. Leaders must learn to anticipate the ongoing needs of their people, the political environment, and the resources they need once the crisis is over. Understanding the context and ensuring follow-through with key stakeholders will improve the Department’s response for future incidents.

Academy Hours

The Department’s basic police Academy is currently 912 hours in duration, exceeding the POST requirement of 664 hours of mandated training. Class sizes generally

range from 30 to 50 recruits. A new recruit class typically starts every four weeks, and each class is in training for six months. There can be as many as six academy classes operating at any one time. The Department’s goal is to exceed all POST minimum training requirements.

Academy Testing

The design of the Academy is to build confidence through basic scenarios at the beginning of the program and to enhance competency by introducing increasingly complex scenarios and reality based training as the Academy progresses. Students must pass 26 POST Learning Domain exams and 14 scenario tests to graduate.

Recognizing that police officers need to be critical thinkers and excellent problem solvers, in 2016, POST began experimenting with a new written testing system. Students read a law enforcement scenario and must answer several questions specific to each scenario. Under this new testing format, each student must pass three written examinations, which include two midterms and one final. The exams incorporate all the Learning Domains introduced up to that point and the questions are integrated into each scenario. In 2016, the Academy participated in the pilot testing of this new examination process. It is anticipated that POST will formally implement this new testing process by early 2017.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

As a result of the Department’s comprehensive review of its training curriculum, new courses have been developed and procedures have been updated.

UOF Update Class (10-Hour)

Since October 2015, the FOTU has taught the mandated 10-hour UOF Update Class to all sworn personnel. The course consists of classroom training and six practical scenarios, four of which are live situations. The scenarios are designed to enhance critical thinking and problem solving by utilizing various communication and de-escalation strategies. The UOF Update Class is critical in addressing contemporary events involving UOF, dealing with persons involved in a mental health crisis, constitutional policing, preservation of human life, and strengthening de-escalation skills. Officers are also afforded the opportunity to re-familiarize themselves with the use of less lethal force weapons; including the beanbag shotgun, OC spray, and the TASER.

The Department set the ambitious goal of completing this training by the end of 2016. As of year-end 2016, 7,153 employees of the required 9,237, or 77 percent, completed the course. The remaining 23 percent are expected to

complete the training by May 2017. On average, the FOTU teaches three classes per week with 40 to 45 students per class.

Police Science Leadership (PSL)

The PSL course utilizes adult-learning concepts and practical applications to teach officers investigative and field operational skills necessary to solve long-term problems in the community, while increasing public trust and police legitimacy. The PSL I class is an 84-hour course that brings an entire academy class back together after 11 months of probationary field training. The course includes the 40-hour MHIT on topics such as crisis communications, suicide by cop, substance abuse, autism, and psychopharmacology.

In November 2015, the pilot PSL class debuted, followed by new classes every month thereafter. Since the pilot class, a total of 256 officers have received this training. The PSL training showed that officers are particularly receptive to receiving training with their classmates in leadership, communication skills, dealing with the mentally ill, how to build public trust, and UOF de-escalation techniques. The students examine UOF and use of deadly force incidents or events, both inter- and intra-Departmentally, to determine best practices and to identify areas of improvement to mitigate the negative consequences of police action. The Department commits to building on the gains achieved in PSL I. The 80-hour PSL II course is currently in development, with the anticipation of its implementation in 2017.

Field Training Officer Course

In October 2015, State Senate Bill 29 was enacted, requiring FTOs to complete a minimum of eight hours of Crisis Intervention Behavioral Health Training. In early 2016, the Department’s MEU created the 40-hour MHIT course, which far exceeds the minimum standard.

The Department’s MHIT course is nationally recognized and allows officers to learn the vital skills to safely and compassionately interact with persons suffering from mental illness. The Department currently serves as a National Law Enforcement/Mental Health Learning site. In October 2016, the IACP Conference in San Diego featured the course in the newly launched Police Mental Health Toolkit. Earlier in the year, the course earned the 2016 Los Angeles County Productivity and Quality Award, Special Merit Plaque, “Mental Health Training for First Responders.” Since its inception, 28.3 percent (151/533) of the Department’s FTOs have completed the course.

In June 2016, the Department expanded its FTO Update course from 24 to 32 hours. The course now includes MHIT

components and UOF de-escalation and command and control concepts. Also included are public trust components such as constitutional policing, fair and impartial policing, and LGBTQ cultural competency. As of year-end 2016, 23.8 percent (127/533) of the FTOs have completed the course.

Fair and Impartial Policing (FIP)

The focus of FIP was on the impact of biased policing, implicit and explicit bias, and identifying ways to respond to the awareness of bias. During the class, facilitators discuss evidence-based solutions in contact theory and exposure to counter-stereotypes. A positive response from command staff, who received training in 2014, resulted in the appointment and use of subject matter experts to train a cadre of Department facilitators in October of 2015.

POST Perishable Skills

The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training requires a minimum of 24-hours of Continual Professional Training every two years for certified peace officers. Fourteen training hours shall address perishable skills, such as arrest and control (ARCON), tactical communications (COMM), driving, and firearms. The Department obtained approval from POST to re-write the entire 24-hour curriculum to integrate new topics, including building public trust, preservation of life, and procedural justice. The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training approved the new curriculum and the Department presented the first pilot classes in February and August 2016. The Department’s goal for the 2015-2016 training cycle was 96 percent compliance.

The following table depicts the percentages of Department personnel who completed their perishable skills training based on Department and Bureau totals (information up to November 2016):

Category	Department Total	Department Total (Excl. Exempt Employees)
Arrest & Control	97.6%	99.4%
Communication	97.5%	98.9%
Driving	97.4%	99.3%
Firearms	98.1%	99.6%
TOTAL	97.7%	99.3%

Museum of Tolerance

The Department continues to harness the powerful experiential environment at the MOT to assist officers in understanding complex societal issues, such as unconscious bias, biased policing, and their effects on community trust building. All recruit officers spend a full day at the MOT during their academy experience. The Museum of Tolerance developed an interactive 10-hour course for in-service officers on Building Public Trust, which incorporates training on diversity as well as the State mandated training on racial profiling.

Department personnel attended 27 classes in 2016, compared to 42 classes in 2015. The Museum of Tolerance allocates the number of classes based on availability.

Law Enforcement Tactical Application Course

The Law Enforcement Tactical Application Course is a 32-hour course that incorporates a high concentration of scenario based training. Seven different scenarios reinforce and enhance officers’ basic tactical knowledge and skills. The course includes in-depth discussion on the Department’s UOF policy and its guiding principle of the Reverence for Human Life, various force options, command and control concepts, tactical planning, tactical communication, and firearms safety. In 2016, due to an increased focus in crime reduction in the fourth quarter, the Department reduced the amount of LETAC classes.

In 2017, there will be 22 LETAC classes for officers with approximately 25 students per session. In addition, there will be two sessions for extensive retraining requirements and two for supervisors, for a total of 26 sessions, or approximately three sessions per DP.

De-Escalation Tactics

In October 2016, the Department approved UOF - Tactics Directive No. 16, *Tactical De-escalation Techniques*. This document reiterates the Department’s guiding principle of Reverence for Human Life, defines de-escalation, and introduces the acronym PATROL to easily recall and articulate the techniques of de-escalation.

In November 2016, command staff received a full day of training in de-escalation. Sworn personnel will begin receiving training on this topic in early 2017.

Other Training

The Department relies on additional training platforms to maintain proficiency standards for sworn personnel. Force Option Simulators present scenarios in a virtual

reality-based environment that requires officers to rely on their skills, knowledge, and experience in addressing challenging situations that may or may not require UOF.

Following an actual UOF incident, tactical debriefs address training needs in a collaborative setting between officers and instructors.

The Department designed another two-hour block for Civilian Staff Training Day and for Civilian Supervisor School, which will be implemented in 2017. The Department is currently reviewing and updating existing course material for Supervisor School, Supervisor Update Course, and the upcoming Command Development Course.

Force Option Simulators

A newly constructed building at the Elysian Park Academy will house the new VirTra Shooting Systems simulator. The VirTra prototype is a 180 degree shooting simulator that emits an electric shock to the user. As such, it is effective for simulated, scenario, and reality based training.

In 2016, the Department decreased the number of scenarios requiring deadly force to teach and demonstrate that the use of sound tactics can conceivably prevent dangerous situations from rising to a higher level of force.

Tactical Debriefs

The use of Tactical Debriefs afford the involved parties the opportunity to enhance performance, reinforce best practices, and cultivate lessons learned. Officers involved in CUOF incidents are required to participate in Tactical Debriefs after their respective cases have been adjudicated. Lead instructors for Tactical Debriefs are typically the Training Division supervisors who were present during the UOFRB. As such, the supervisors are aware of all concerns and/or issues identified during the adjudication process and can appropriately tailor the training to address those issues.

In a broader sense, Tactical Debriefs have yielded recommendations such as the utilization of smaller sized targets to simulate changes in shooting distance, quick target switches to induce fast-paced, high stress decision making, and slow fire settings for both recruit and in-service training.

FIREARMS
Qualification Requirements

The Department requires its sworn personnel to qualify with their primary duty weapons on a regular basis to ensure that police officers who are authorized to carry

a firearm maintain their shooting proficiency and use sound judgment with regards to the use of lethal force. A qualification schedule has been created, which implements a combination of handgun, shotgun, and FOS tests.

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

Cycle	Month	Required Qualification
1	January	Shotgun
2	February/March	Handgun - Duty Ammunition
3	April/May	Handgun - Practice Ammunition
4	June/July	Force Option Simulator
5	September/October	Handgun - Practice Ammunition
6	November/December	Handgun - Practice Ammunition

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

Cycle	Month	Required Qualification
1	January	Shotgun
2	February/March	Handgun - Duty Ammunition
5	September/October	Handgun - Practice Ammunition

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

Cycle	Month	Required Qualification
2	February/March	Handgun - Duty Ammunition
5	September/October	Handgun - Practice Ammunition

All sworn employees (regardless of rank), reserve officers, and security officers with 30 years or more of service are required to qualify one time per calendar year at their convenience during Cycles 2, 3, 5, or 6. This requirement shall be met with their primary duty handgun and duty ammunition.

To qualify on the handgun combat course, sworn employees, reserve officers, and security officers shall meet the minimum qualification requirements. Personnel who fail to achieve a qualifying score shall repeat the course until the minimum score for each target is attained in one relay.

The maximum score is 300 points. When sufficient daylight exists, the minimum passing score is 210 points, with a minimum of 105 points on each target. During the hours of darkness, the minimum passing score is 180 points, with a minimum of 90 points on each target.

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

Failure to Qualify

Officers who fail to qualify after a third attempt in a qualification cycle are required to attend firearms remediation. The Department does not currently track first or second attempt failures since weapon malfunctions and/or defective ammunition contribute to unsuccessful qualification attempts. A Department Failure to Qualify (FTQ) report is generated for officers who failed to qualify, which is sent to Internal Affairs Group (IAG). The IAG’s Annual Complaint Report contains information on actions taken for FTQs.

When notified that an officer, reserve officer, or security officer under his or her command fails to meet the qualification requirement set forth by the Department and the officer does not have a valid exemption, the concerned CO may initiate a personnel complaint. Commanding officers shall be responsible for ensuring that their personnel receive sufficient training when/if they attempt to qualify but fail to do so, and are also responsible for administering disciplinary action for personnel who neglect to qualify.

The Shooting Qualification and Bonus (SQUAB) computer application was developed to document shooting qualifications and bonus scores for sworn personnel. Additionally, the system includes inventory and range maintenance functions and has the capability of recording firearms training sessions. The application is used at multiple locations and by other City entities for weapons qualification.

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

Information Technology Division tracks FTQs for Department personnel who have failed to receive a passing score after three or more attempts with their handgun. When the Firearms Unit receives the report from ITD, a mandatory two hour remediation class is scheduled for the employee. Even if the employee received a passing score after the third or more attempts, the employee is required to attend firearms remediation. The remediation is completed by Training Division's firearms instructors at Elysian Park Academy or at the Davis Training Facility. Depending on range availability, remediation is conducted one-on-one with an instructor. The instructor observes, diagnoses, and remediates the employee. The employee then shoots the Department qualification course again to demonstrate proficiency. The remediation is documented on a Training Division Record of Remediation/Supplemental Training Form and the information is entered into the Learning Management System.

Medical Exemptions

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

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

An officer with a medical exemption who has not qualified with his or her duty firearm for one calendar year shall be served with a "Notice to Meet Firearm Qualification Requirements within 30 Calendar Days" (30-Day Notice). Once served, the officer has 30 days to determine if he or she is medically fit to qualify and successfully pass the minimum firearm qualification standards.

If the officer is unable to qualify with his or her duty firearm by the expiration of the 30-Day Notice, the officer shall be served with an "Order to Relinquish City-Issued Duty Firearm and Police Identification Card, and Restriction of Peace Officer Powers" (Order to Relinquish).

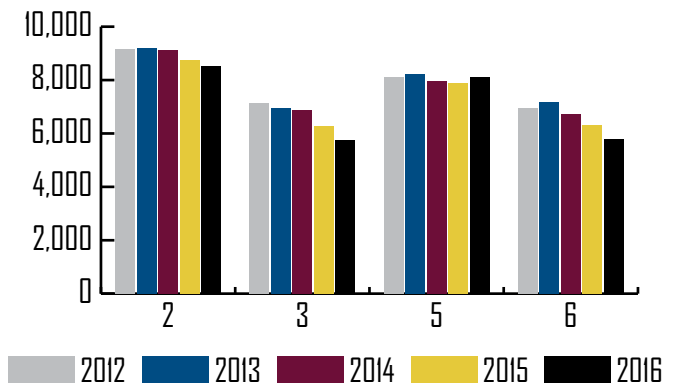
Note: If an officer with either a temporary or permanent restriction believes that he or she is medically fit to meet Department firearm qualification standards, the officer is encouraged to make an appointment with his or her doctor and have the restrictions re-evaluated and possibly rescinded.

Vacation Exemptions

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

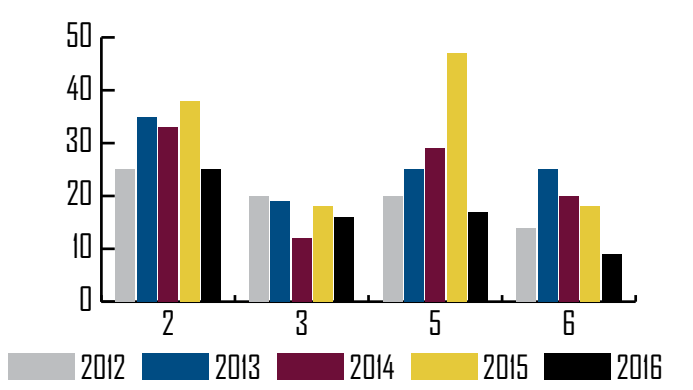
DEPARTMENT FIREARM QUALIFICATION STATISTICS

Firearms Qualification - Sworn Personnel



In 2016, the Department had 28,160 total firearm qualifications throughout the year. Qualification Cycle 2 contained the highest number of Department sworn personnel qualifying, with 8,515 employees, representing 30 percent of the total annual firearm qualifications. Comparatively, Cycle 2 contained the highest number of personnel qualifying during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015 with an annual average of 9,050 employees.

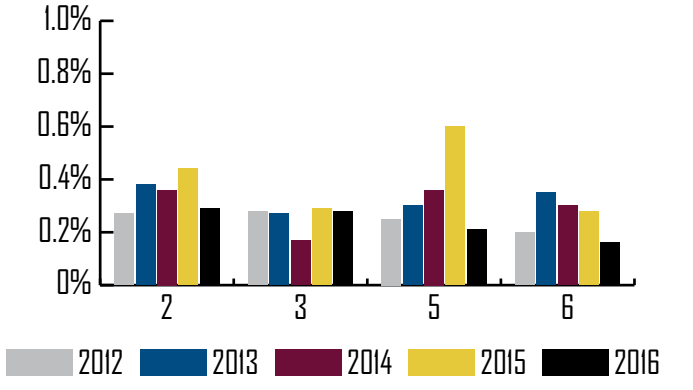
Three or More Attempts (Failure)



In 2016, 67 Department personnel failed to successfully qualify three or more times in the four firearm qualification cycles throughout the year. This accounted for a decrease

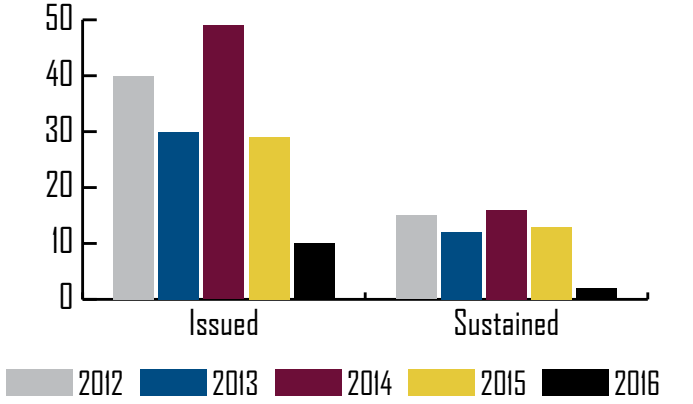
of 54 individuals, or 45 percent, compared to 121 total personnel in 2015. Additionally, the 2016 total fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 99.5 total personnel by 32.5 individuals, or 33 percent.

Failure Rate



The failure rate is calculated based on the number of personnel who failed to successfully qualify three or more times within a particular cycle compared to the total of personnel attempting to qualify. In 2016, an average of 0.23 percent of Department personnel failed to successfully qualify throughout the year. This accounted for a 0.18 percentage point decrease compared to a 0.41 percent failure rate in 2015. When compared to the aggregate failure rate percentage from 2012 through 2015 of 0.32 percent, 2016 experienced a 0.09 percentage point decrease.

Failure to Qualify Complaints – Issued vs. Sustained



Of the 10 personnel who FTQ in 2016, and of whom were subject to a personnel complaint, two personnel, representing 20 percent, received a sustained allegation for neglecting to abide by the Department's qualification policy. This accounted for a 25 percentage point decrease

compared to 45 percent of sustained FTQ allegations in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of sustained FTQ allegations from 2012 through 2015 of 38 percent, 2016 experienced an 18 percentage point decrease.

REINTEGRATION

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

LAPD



2016

USE OF FORCE
YEAR-END REVIEW

Force Option Simulator

In 2016, the Department decreased the number of scenarios requiring deadly force to teach and demonstrate that the use of sound tactics can conceivably prevent dangerous situations from rising to a higher level of force.

LAPD

PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT FOLLOWING AN OIS

er, I am ordering you to give me a Public Safety Statement.
of the immediate need to take action, you do not have the right
t for representation to answer these limited questions.”

were you involved in an officer-involved shooting?

2. Approximately how many rounds did you fire and in
what direction did you fire them?

o you know if any other officers fired any rounds?

ossible the suspect fired rounds at you? If so,
at direction were the rounds fired?

ne injured? If so, where are they located?

ware of any witnesses? If so, what is their location?

imately where were you when you fired the rounds?

any outstanding suspects? If so, what is the
nd direction and mode of travel? How long have
ne? What crime(s) are they wanted for? What
they armed with?

ny weapons or evidence that need to be
ted? Where are they located?

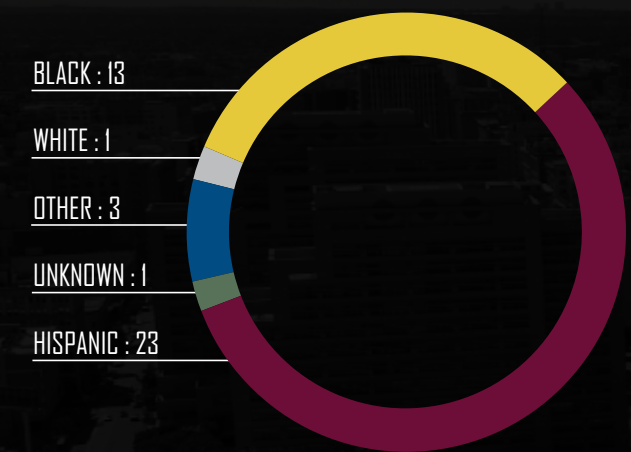
Tactical Debrief

Tactical debriefs afford the involved officers the opportunity to enhance performance, reinforce best practices, and cultivate lessons learned.

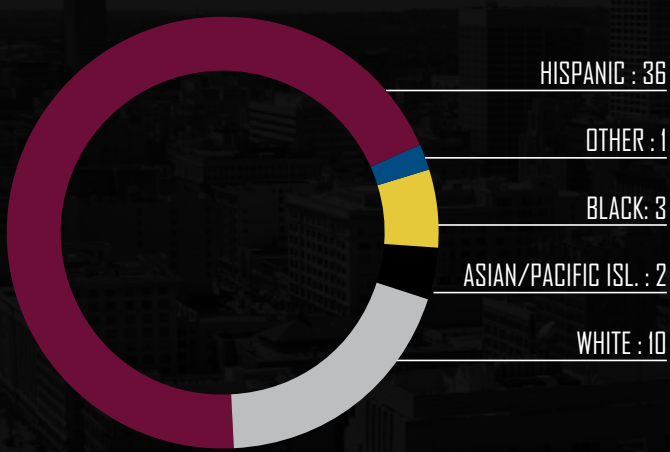
A tactical debrief of each FOS scenario is conducted by an instructor after each FOS qualification.

2016 OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

INVOLVED SUSPECTS BY ETHNICITY



INVOLVED OFFICERS BY ETHNICITY



OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS

17%
DECREASE
Compared to 2015

SUSPECT WEAPONS

- 25 Firearms
- 5 Edged Weapons
- 4 Replica/Pellet/BB Gun
- 2 Officer Perception
- 4 Other
- 1 None

OFFICER INJURIES

53%
DECREASE
Compared to 2015

INVOLVED SUSPECTS BY GENDER



INVOLVED OFFICERS BY GENDER



TOTAL ROUNDS FIRED

52%
DECREASE
Compared to 2015

AVERAGE ROUNDS FIRED

44%
DECREASE
Compared to 2015

HIT RATIO

10%
POINT INCREASE
Compared to 2015

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING INCIDENTS FROM 1990 TO 2016





On September 21, 2015, the Office of Operations published Notice No. 4, *TASER X26P Deployment*, which directs all patrol officers to carry a TASER on their person.

LESS-LETHAL DEPLOYMENT



LESS-LETHAL DEPLOYMENT

The Department's guiding value when using force shall always be the Reverence for Human Life. When a situation warrants the UOF, and when practicable, personnel can utilize a variety of less-lethal force options to safely defuse a situation. These devices afford officers the opportunity to seek cover and increase the distance between themselves and suspects, which are both fundamental concepts of time for tactical decision-making. When officers are able to safely and effectively deploy such devices, the risk of injury to themselves, the suspect(s), and the public can be reduced. Less-lethal weapons can also be effective in preventing situations from escalating, reducing the necessity for more serious levels of force.

The following less-lethal tools are currently at the disposal of Department personnel during daily field operations and other tactical occurrences.

TASER

The Thomas A. Swift Electric Rifle is an electroshock weapon that causes neuromuscular incapacitation of a suspect. The device induces stimulation of the motor nerves, causing uncontrollable muscle contractions that prevent a suspect's ability to perform coordinated movements.

Because the Department recognizes that each tactical situation is unique and that officers must be given the flexibility to resolve the challenges they are faced with, there is no pre-set limit on the number of times the TASER can be activated in a particular situation.

The Department recently acquired the next generation TASER, model X26P. This model has the following improvements from the previous model:

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

On September 21, 2015, OO published Notice No. 4, *TASER X26P Deployment*, which directs all patrol officers to carry a TASER on their person. At the time, the Department had 3,205 TASERs and holsters. In the fourth quarter of 2016, the Department purchased an additional 4,400 new TASERs and holsters, sufficient to equip all on-duty uniformed officers assigned to patrol and traffic divisions. The Department planned to distribute all TASER units by the end of the year.

During Academy training, all recruit officers are required to successfully complete TASER training. For personnel who are familiar with prior TASER generation models and not currently certified to carry the new X26P model, the Department mandates that those employees complete an updated course (which is currently administered during the 10-hour UOF Update Class). Lastly, the Department approved the use of the new 25-foot TASER cartridge, which increases the distance between an officer and their intended target by four feet.

BEANBAG SHOTGUN

The Department's beanbag shotgun is a normal Remington 870 shotgun which has been reconfigured with a green slide handle and stock, rifled barrel, and side saddle ammunition holder to distinguish it as a less-lethal device. The beanbag shotgun fires the LAPD Super-Sock round, a 12-gauge cartridge containing a fabric bag filled with non-lethal pellets. The Super-Sock rounds are designed to be non-penetrating. When the rounds strike a target, they deliver blunt trauma by distributing energy over a broad surface area.

37MM PROJECTILE LAUNCHER

The 37mm Projectile Launcher is a less-lethal shoulder weapon that fires various types of munitions. A rifled barrel and calibrated sighting system makes the device highly accurate when delivering rounds to their intended target. Typical munitions include blunt trauma and chemical agent ordnance.

In 2016, officers utilized TASERs in 573 of the Department's 1,925 total NCUDF incidents, representing 30 percent.

30%

40MM IMPACT LAUNCHER

The 40-millimeter (40mm) Impact Launcher is a direct impact device that delivers a foam, or sponge, type round at the desired target. The 40mm Impact Launcher was initially only authorized for use by SWAT.

However, in August 2016, PSTB instituted a pilot program to evaluate whether the 40mm Impact Launcher was suitable for field deployment in the Department’s patrol function and additional units within Metropolitan Division. Personnel at the following Divisions participated in this pilot program:

- Metropolitan Division;
- Southeast Patrol Division;
- Central Patrol Division;
- Pacific Patrol Division; and,
- Mission Patrol Division.

Based on the results and feedback from the field testing, PSTB concluded that modifications were needed to the device before the 40mm Impact Launcher could be certified for Department-wide use. The manufacturer addressed the Department’s concerns and installed a fixed front sight, changed the color to the Department’s standard “less-lethal green,” and developed a reloading component. Police Sciences and Training Bureau extended the pilot program through January 31, 2017, in order to evaluate the manufacturer’s updates. If the 40mm Impact Launcher is approved for general field deployment, the usage and reporting requirements will be the same as those of the beanbag shotgun.

OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY

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

BATON

A baton is an impact and/or control device used to push, move, or strike individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior. Currently, the Department deploys four versions of the baton; a collapsible baton, a side handle baton, a collapsible side handle baton, and a straight baton.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The FN-303 Less-Lethal Launcher is a semi-automatic shoulder weapon that fires non-lethal munitions and liquids. The device is powered by compressed air to fire the projectiles, which are loaded into an attached 15-round drum magazine. In November 2016, the Department completed a test program for the FN-303 and intends for Metropolitan Division and Custody Services Division to begin deploying the device by 2017.

In May 2016, the Department began testing more potent aerosol and gel-based OC sprays. Both sprays tested contain a higher concentrate of OC. The Department anticipates to conclude testing by the end of 2016.

In May 2016, the Department switched to the Peacekeeper collapsible baton, an advanced less-lethal tool that affords officers a higher degree of functionality compared to previous collapsible baton models. The Department began issuing the Peacekeeper collapsible baton to new recruits in the Academy and has approved its private purchase for in-service personnel.

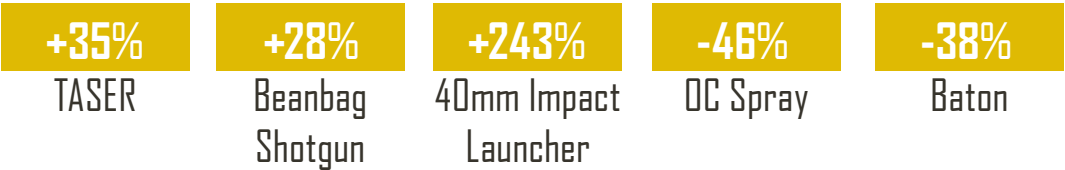
In the fourth quarter of 2016, the BOPC recommended that the Department acquire 1,100 new beanbag shot-

guns. The Department is currently researching a funding source for this purchase.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, the Department obtained funding to purchase approximately 21 hand-held ballistic shields, one for each geographic Area. These shields will stop most rounds up to light rifle fire.

Throughout 2016, Motor Transport Division installed beanbag shotgun mounts in the passenger compartment area of patrol vehicles for better access, compared to the previous storage method, when located in the trunk of the vehicle. The passenger compartment mounting system is currently installed in 40 percent (533/1,343) of the Department’s patrol vehicles.

2016 NCUOF LESS-LETHAL DEPLOYMENT PERCENTAGES
(compared to their respective 2012 through 2015
four-year annual averages)



40%
Percentage of Department patrol vehicles equipped with passenger compartment beanbag shotgun mounts.



OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND POLICY

After the Department successfully implemented the Department of Justice's federal consent decree, the COP established OCPP to further institutionalize the reforms prescribed during the federal oversight. The purpose and function of OCPP is to analyze, develop, and implement those key elements, which support constitutional policing and policies for the community and Department personnel.

The Office of Constitutional Policing and Policy consists of three groups, six divisions, and three sections that perform essential Department functions meant to advance the Department's shared vision for the future of Los Angeles. The following groups, divisions, and sections of OCPP are responsible for ensuring that the Department continues to advance the reforms instituted by a prior federal consent decree through coordinated and collaborative problem solving.

Government Liaison Section

Government Liaison Section works closely with local, state, and federal legislature and government leaders to ensure new legislation, which impacts the Department, reflects the priority to protect and serve the community. For instance, this section coordinates between the COP and the Los Angeles City Council, the Mayor, City Attorney, City Controller, Chief Legislative Analyst, and City Administrative Officers to provide information, insight, and recommendations relative to matters pending before the City Council and its committees. This same coordination occurs at the state and federal level to ensure Department policies and procedures are in accordance with the law.

Community Policing & Policy Group

In 2016, Community Policing and Policy Group was created to emphasize the Department's commitment to community outreach, organizational policies, strategic vision, and youth programs.

The Community Policing and Policy Group is comprised of Community Relationship Division, Policies and Procedures Division, Strategic Planning Section, and the Youth Program Unit.

Strategic Planning Section

Strategic Planning Section ensures the Department's Strategic Plan, LAPD in 2020, is effectively implemented. The plan is a blueprint to build a stronger, more efficient,

and more collaborative law enforcement organization of the future with an ultimate vision of making Los Angeles the safest big city in the United States by 2020.

Youth Programs Unit

The Youth Program Unit oversees all the Department's youth programs, including the Cadet Academy. First established in 1962, the Cadet program continues to develop our community's youth by fostering leadership and ethical decision-making skills, while grooming youth participants to be responsible and productive citizens through education and community-service. Since 2013, nearly 8,000 cadets have successfully completed the 18-week Cadet Leadership Academy, cultivating social bonds that will last a lifetime.

Community Relationship Division

Community Relationship Division (CRD) was formed in 2015 as an innovative policing practice, concentrated in pursuing stronger relationships between the Department and the diverse and unique communities throughout the City of Los Angeles. The responsibilities of CRD include engaging in proactive outreach, utilizing best practices associated with relationship-based policing, and leveraging social media to strengthen the Department's relationships with the community. Community Relationship Division's responsibilities expanded the Department's portfolio of public trust and confidence programs.

To assist with the Department's efforts of maintaining public trust and fostering relationships with the community, CRD instituted a general practice of deploying a team of personnel to scenes of significant events; including major UOF incidents, such as OIS or ICD incidents. These response procedures afford CRD personnel the opportunity to convey essential information about the course of events regarding the incident to the public, offer various support services to effected stakeholders, while also soliciting valuable feedback from the public regarding the incident.

Risk Management Legal Affairs Group

Risk Management Legal Affairs Group is responsible for developing and implementing programs to reduce harms and mitigate risks to the community and to Department personnel, primarily in the areas of UOF, work injuries, employee involved traffic collisions, and workplace conflict.

OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL
POLICING AND POLICY

The Risk Management Legal Affairs Group is comprised of Legal Affairs Division, Risk Management Division, and Ombuds Section. The commanding officer is the Department Risk Manager, who also serves as the Chair of the Risk Management Executive Committee (RMEC).

Legal Affairs Division

Legal Affairs Division coordinates with the Los Angeles City Attorney regarding legal matters affecting the Department, including UOF incidents. It provides investigative services to the City Attorney during litigation, and is responsible for Discovery and Public Records requests.

Risk Management Division

Risk Management Division includes the Risk Management Mitigation Unit, Analysis and Evaluation Section, and RMEC Support Unit.

The Risk Mitigation Unit includes a UOF team. To help advance the Department-wide efforts to mitigate financial risks resulting from UOF incidents, the team is dedicated to researching innovative solutions that foster programs to keep the Department’s workforce and community safe. This is a deliberate effort to improve how the organization serves the community and affirms its commitment to the reverence for human life.

The Analysis and Evaluation Section guides the Risk Mitigation Unit by capturing critical data valuable for the UOF problem solving team. Qualitative and quantitative data analyses assists in the creation and implementation of timely and appropriate solutions to UOF related matters.

The Risk Management Executive Committee Support Unit assists RMEC in their review of an employee’s work performance to assess risk management concerns. In cases that involve UOF, the Department may examine an employee’s conduct to determine if potential ongoing liability issues are present, especially once the BOPC has adjudicated a UOF incident. When deemed necessary and appropriate, RMEC may impose work restrictions and/ or other mitigating efforts to rehabilitate the employee and take necessary corrective actions to address any performance, behavioral, or managerial concerns.

Public Communications Group

The Department values transparency and reverence for a free and open press, and is therefore committed to a positive and productive relationship with print, digital, and broadcast media from around the world. It is the responsibility of the Public Communications Group (PCG)

to cultivate and maintain that important relationship by informing the media and the public about critical incidents (including UOF incidents), public safety issues, and other general police related information regarding the City of Los Angeles.

Public Communications Group maintains a strong connection with the press that is fostered through mutual respect. This connection is a bond that is held together by timely and accessible information. While the news media is PCG’s primary stakeholder, the group is committed to delivering that information to the public through several traditional and alternative methods including, news releases, press conferences, video vignettes, social media posts, online media pages, and direct “face-to-face” community outreach efforts.

A Public Information Officer supervisor is always “on-call,” ready to respond to every OIS or ICD incident (or other UOF incident deemed especially significant) and is responsible for managing the flow of information between the public and the Department throughout the event.

Public Communications Group consists of Media Relations Division and the Digital Section, which support the initiative to provide timely and accurate information to the press across all media.





The Department is steadfast in its effort to create, implement, and evaluate programs and training geared toward enhancing community relations while curtailing crime and UOF occurrences throughout the City of Los Angeles. As such, discretion for resource allocation is given to each of the three Department Offices (OO, OAS, and OSO), and subsequently, to the four geographic Bureaus reporting to OO (OCB, OSB, OWB, and OVB).

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

In 2016, the Office of the Chief of Staff established the Family Liaison Section to provide assistance in the form of improved communication and coordination to family members of those who have been killed in encounters with the police, or who have died while in Department custody. The unit is staffed by two sergeants on a full-time basis. These employees respond to OIS and ICD scenes, establish immediate liaison with the family of the decedent, and maintain contact with those family members throughout the entire administrative investigation and adjudication process.

In the past, there was no consolidated mechanism or single point of contact to effectively communicate with family members of those who have been killed in encounters with the police or who died while in police custody. The creation of the Family Liaison Section enables the Department to better inform relatives of decedents about the often complicated and seemingly convoluted investigative, and sometimes lengthy, process that results from OIS or ICD occurrences.

OFFICE OF OPERATIONS

Response Protocols for Calls Involving Edged Weapons

On November 16, 2016, OO published and disseminated Communications Division Divisional Orders Nos. 8 and 9, which delineates the response protocols for field units responding to calls involving subjects armed with edged weapons and/or reports of persons suffering from possible mental illness.

Based on Divisional Order No. 8 (Response Protocol for Calls Involving Knives, Swords, or any Edged Weapons), the Department has mandated that field units responding to such calls for service are equipped with either a beanbag shotgun or a 40mm less-lethal launcher. In addition, a field supervisor shall accompany the responding unit(s). The goal of the Order is to pre-position resources so officers have a wide tactical choice of less-lethal options and to necessitate command and control measures.

Response Protocols for Calls Involving Mental Illness

Divisional Order No. 9 (Field Supervisor Response to Calls Involving Reports of Persons with Mental Illness) requires field supervisors to accompany responding units to all calls involving reports of persons suffering, or perceived suffering, from mental illness. Similar to Divisional Order No. 8, the goal is to provide additional command and control measures with the intention of defusing the situation, and possibly reducing the need to use force.

Operations-Central Bureau

In 2016, OCB prioritized the attendance of field personnel whose primary function encompassed the response and interaction with the City's homeless to the MHIT course. In addition, OCB worked intensely to comply with the Department's guidelines pertaining to OCB personnel's attendance of the UOF Update Class. At the conclusion of 2016, OCB had achieved a nearly 100 percent attendance rate.

Operations-South Bureau

In 2016, de-escalation and community relationship-building strategies were of immense discussion and implementation under the OSB command. Consequently, management re-emphasized the importance of de-escalation concepts to Bureau and Divisional training coordinators to ensure updated training curricula.

Operations-South Bureau successfully oversaw the Community Awareness Relationship Engagement Training, which is geared toward strengthening community relations and public trust by providing stakeholders with a better understanding of Department procedures and guidelines pertaining to UOF incidents.

Further, there were numerous Department community-based engagements throughout OSB, including visits at faith-based organizations, town hall meetings, community engagement conferences, training seminars, food give-a-ways, and a remembrance ceremony for murder victims.

Operations-South Bureau also participated in the 40mm less-lethal launcher program and continues building a cadre of personnel who can deploy the device during field operations.

Operations-West Bureau

Similar to OSB, OWB participated in the 40mm less-lethal launcher program in 2016, which will continue in 2017. Bureau management also devised and began deploying specialized field units to address mental health-related calls for service. Personnel assigned to these units were required to attend the Department’s MHIT course. When feasible, these units can respond Bureau-wide for mental health related calls for service or assist patrol or other specialized units who encounter subjects with possible mental health issues.

In accordance with OO Notice No. 4, OWB conducted two separate audits pertaining to compliance of TASER deployment by field personnel in each of the geographic Areas. Based on results from both audits, OWB documented 100 percent compliance.

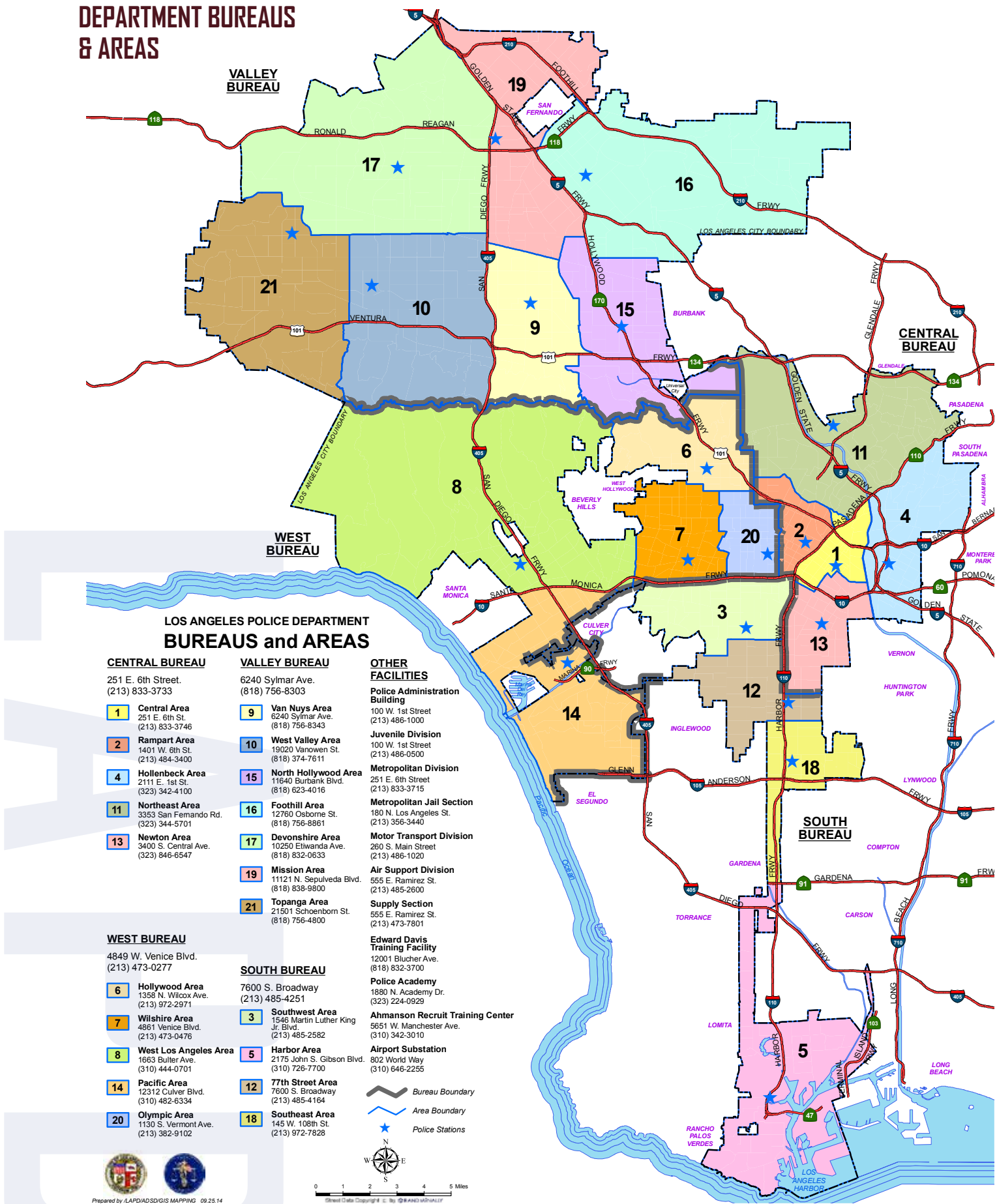
Operations-Valley Bureau

Operations-Valley Bureau hosted various community engagements that included discussions on UOF occurrences and OVB’s goals and strategies to reduce UOF by its employees. Each of the geographic Areas reinforced the importance of de-escalation concepts to its field personnel and continued with compliance measures for personnel to attend the UOF Update Course. Areas within OVB also participated in the 40mm less-lethal launcher program and conducted audits pertaining to compliance of TASER deployment by field personnel, in accordance with OO Notice No. 4.

Family Liaison Section

In 2016, the Office of the Chief of Police established the Family Liaison Section to provide assistance in the form of improved communication and coordination with family members of those who have been killed in encounters with the police, or who have died while in Department custody.

DEPARTMENT BUREAUS & AREAS



LAPD

2016

USE OF FORCE
YEAR-END REVIEW

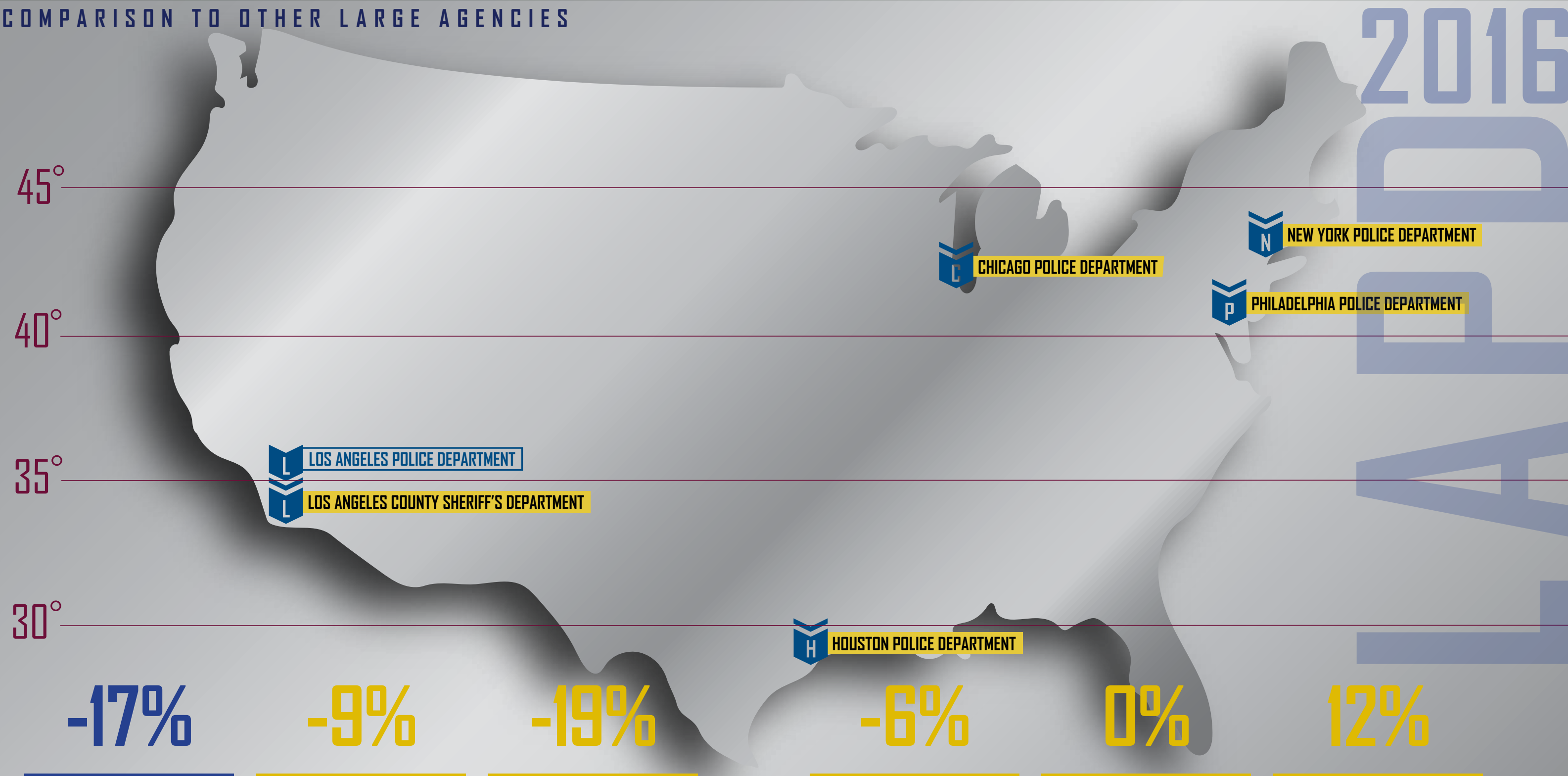
5,908 FIREARMS RECOVERED

In 2016, there were 5,908 firearm recoveries resulting from all Department field operations, 721 of which were recovered by Metropolitan Division.



8574

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
COMPARISON TO OTHER LARGE AGENCIES



Los Angeles Police Department

The Los Angeles Police Department experienced a 17 percent decrease in OIS incidents from 2015.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department experienced a nine percent decrease in OIS incidents from 2015.

Houston Police Department

The Houston Police Department experienced a 19 percent decrease in OIS incidents from 2015.

Chicago Police Department

The Chicago Police Department experienced a six percent decrease in OIS incidents from 2015.

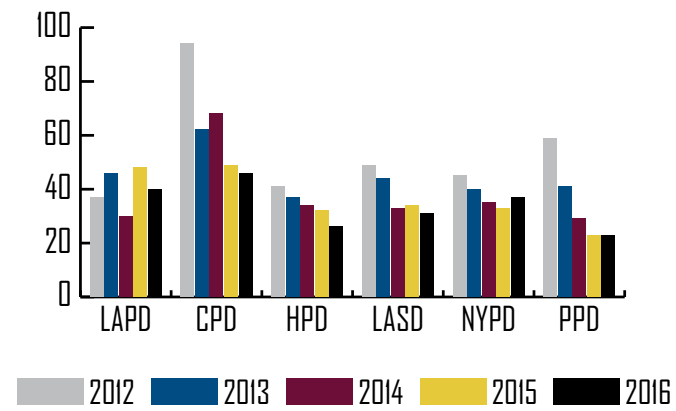
Philadelphia Police Department

The Philadelphia Police Department experienced no change in the number of OIS incidents compared to 2015.

New York Police Department

New York Police Department experienced a 12 percent increase in OIS incidents from 2015.

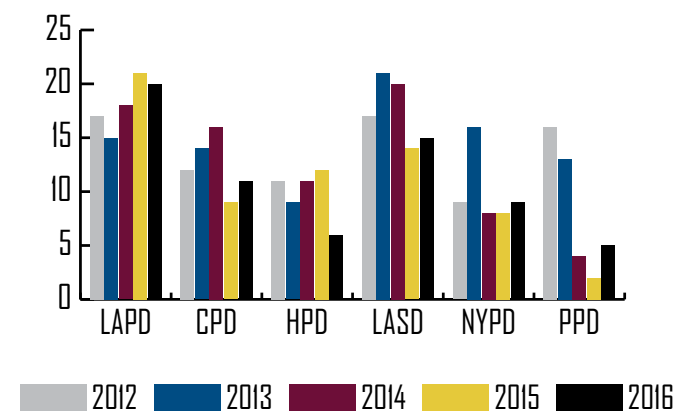
OTHER AGENCY COMPARISON
Officer Involved Shootings – Comparison



Department	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Los Angeles Police Department	37	46	30	48	40
Chicago Police Department	94	62	68	49	46
Houston Police Department	41	37	34	32	26
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	49	44	33	34	31
New York Police Department	45	40	35	33	37
Philadelphia Police Department	59	41	29	23	23

In 2016, the Department had 40 OIS incidents, which was six fewer than the Chicago Police Department (CPD), but more than the New York Police Department (NYPD), Houston Police Department (HPD), Philadelphia Police Department (PPD), and the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department (LASD).

Deceased Suspects in OIS Incidents – Comparison



Department	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Los Angeles Police Department	17	15	18	21	20*
Chicago Police Department	12	14	16	9	11
Houston Police Department	11	9	11	12	6
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	17	21	20	14	15
New York Police Department	9	16	8	8	9
Philadelphia Police Department	16	13	4	2	5

* One suspect died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound during an OIS-No Hit incident.

Of the 40 OIS incidents involving Department personnel in 2016, 19 suspects died from police gunfire, representing 48 percent of all OIS incidents. One decedent, representing approximately three percent, suffered a fatal self-inflicted gunshot wound. The following depicts the remaining agencies and their deceased suspect totals and percentages in relation to their respective 2016 OIS incident totals:

LASD: 15 deceased, or 48 percent;
CPD: 11 deceased, or 24 percent;
NYPD: nine deceased, or 24 percent;
HPD: six deceased, or 23 percent; and,
PPD: five deceased, or 22 percent.

Of the 201 OIS incidents involving Department personnel from 2012 through 2016, 70 suspects died from police gunfire, representing 35 percent of all OIS incidents. In comparison, the LASD had a higher percentage with 87 suspects who died from deputy gunfire during 191 OIS incidents, or 46 percent. The following depicts the remaining agencies and their five-year decedent totals along with their respective decedent per OIS incident percentages:

HPD: 49 deaths, or 29 percent;
NYPD: 50 deaths, or 26 percent;
PPD: 40 deaths, or 23 percent; and,
CPD: 62 deaths, or 19 percent.

Firearm Qualification – Comparison

Firearms qualification is an essential component of law enforcement training and aptitude. An improvement in marksmanship reduces the risk of unnecessarily jeopardizing innocent bystanders, stopping the threat with minimal force, and improves officers’ ability to protect themselves and the public from harm.

Los Angeles Police Department

Qualify four times per year with handguns; once per year with a shotgun and once per year on a FOS system. There are years-of-service and rank exemptions.

Chicago Police Department

Qualify once per year with handguns; unknown with a shotgun and unknown on a FOS system. There are no years-of-service and/or rank exemptions.

Houston Police Department

Qualify once per year with handguns; once per year with a shotgun and no FOS qualification. There are no years-of-service and/or rank exemptions.

Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department

Qualify four times per year with handguns; one time every two years with a shotgun and offers qualification on a FOS system (not mandatory). There are no years-of-service and/or rank exemptions.

New York Police Department

Qualify twice per year with handguns; unknown with a shotgun and unknown on a FOS system. There are no years-of-service and/or rank exemptions.

Philadelphia Police Department

Qualify once per year with handguns; twice with a shotgun and no qualification required on a FOS system. There are no years of-service and/or rank exemptions.





2016
USE OF FORCE
YEAR-END REVIEW

99.8% FIREARM QUALIFICATION PASS RATE

In 2016, an average of 0.23 percent of Department personnel failed to successfully qualify. This accounted for a 0.18 percentage point decrease compared to a 0.41 percent failure rate in 2015.

OTHER LARGE AGENCY
ACADEMY COMPARISON

LOS ANGELES PD

USE OF FORCE CURRICULUM	MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING	FIREARMS TRAINING	ARREST AND CONTROL	COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP TRNG	LESS-LETHAL TRAINING	DE-ESCALATION TECHNIQUES	FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR	OTHER UOF COURSES
INCLUDES: FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR: 3 HRS		INCLUDES: FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR: 3 HRS	INCLUDES: DE-ESCALATION: 15.25	INCLUDES: FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR: 3 HRS	INCLUDES: TASER: 4 BEANBAG SHOTGUN: 2 CHEMICAL AGENT & O.C.: 6	INCLUDES: EMERGENCY VEHICLE OPERATIONS CENTER: 4 ACADEMICS: 17.5 ARREST & CONTROL: 15.25 CRITICAL INCIDENT: 24 TACTICS: 90 HRTU: 50	INCLUDES: FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR: 3 HRS	INCORPORATED INTO ALL SCENARIOS
TOTAL: 26.5 HRS	TOTAL: 15 HRS	TOTAL: 113 HRS	TOTAL: 81 HRS	TOTAL: 18 HRS	TOTAL: 12 HRS	TOTAL: 200.75 HRS	TOTAL: 12 HRS	

LA COUNTY SD

USE OF FORCE CURRICULUM	MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING	FIREARMS TRAINING	ARREST AND CONTROL	COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP TRNG	LESS-LETHAL TRAINING	DE-ESCALATION TECHNIQUES	FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR	OTHER UOF COURSES
INCORPORATED INTO ACADEMY TRAINING	INCLUDES: PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES: 15 MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING IS ALSO INCLUDED IN SCENARIO TRAINING	INCLUDES: CHEMICAL AGENTS	INCLUDES: UOF SCENARIO TEST: 12 ARREST & CONTROL: 68	INCORPORATED INTO ACADEMY TRAINING	INCORPORATED INTO ACADEMY TRAINING	INCLUDES: ARREST & CONTROL: 68 CROWD CONTROL: 8 VICTIMOLOGY: 8	NOT CURRENTLY USED FOR RECRUIT TRAINING	INCORPORATED INTO ACADEMY TRAINING
	TOTAL: 15 HRS	TOTAL: 104 HRS	TOTAL: 80 HRS			TOTAL: 84 HRS		

PHILADELPHIA PD

USE OF FORCE CURRICULUM	MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING	FIREARMS TRAINING	ARREST AND CONTROL	COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP TRNG	LESS-LETHAL TRAINING	DE-ESCALATION TECHNIQUES	FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR	OTHER UOF COURSES
INCLUDES: UOF IN LAW ENFORCEMENT: 8 UOF LEGAL ISSUES: 2 TACTICAL SELF DEFENSE: 60	INCLUDES: BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT CRISIS & DISPUTE INTERVENTION SPECIAL NEEDS				SEE USE OF FORCE TRAINING	INCLUDES: DIFFUSING & DE-ESCALATION: 5 PUBLIC SPEAKING: 4 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: 11 VEHICLE STOP SCENARIOS: 4		
TOTAL: 70 HRS	TOTAL: 48 HRS	TOTAL: 109 HRS	TOTAL: 29 HRS	TOTAL: 16 HRS	TOTAL: 12 HRS	TOTAL: 24 HRS	TOTAL: 4 HRS	TOTAL: 35 HRS

CHICAGO PD

USE OF FORCE CURRICULUM	MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING	FIREARMS TRAINING	ARREST AND CONTROL	COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP TRNG	LESS-LETHAL TRAINING	DE-ESCALATION TECHNIQUES	FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR	OTHER UOF COURSES
INCLUDES: UOF: 4 DEADLY FORCE: 2 TACTICAL SAFETY/AWARENESS: 18 VEHICLE STOPS/OCCUPANT CONTROL: 18 FORCE MITIGATION & MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS: 16	INCLUDES: VARIANT BEHAVIOR: 7 AUTISM: 3 POLICE-CITIZEN RELATIONS: 2 ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES: 2 CRISIS INTERVENTION & DISTURBANCE: 6 MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS: 16			INCLUDES: PROCEDURAL JUSTICE DIVERSITY TRAINING LAW ENFORCEMENT & DEMOCRACY INITIATIVE OBSERVATION & PERCEPTION PROBLEM SOLVING	INCLUDES: TASER: 8	INCLUDES: FORCE MITIGATION & MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS	VARIES; INCORPORATED IN TACTICAL SAFETY & AWARENESS	
TOTAL: 58 HRS	TOTAL: 36 HRS	TOTAL: 82 HRS	TOTAL: 45 HRS	TOTAL: 49 HRS	TOTAL: 8 HRS	TOTAL: 16 HRS	TOTAL: 12 HRS	

:: Academy comparison information was not available for New York Police Department and Houston Police Department ::

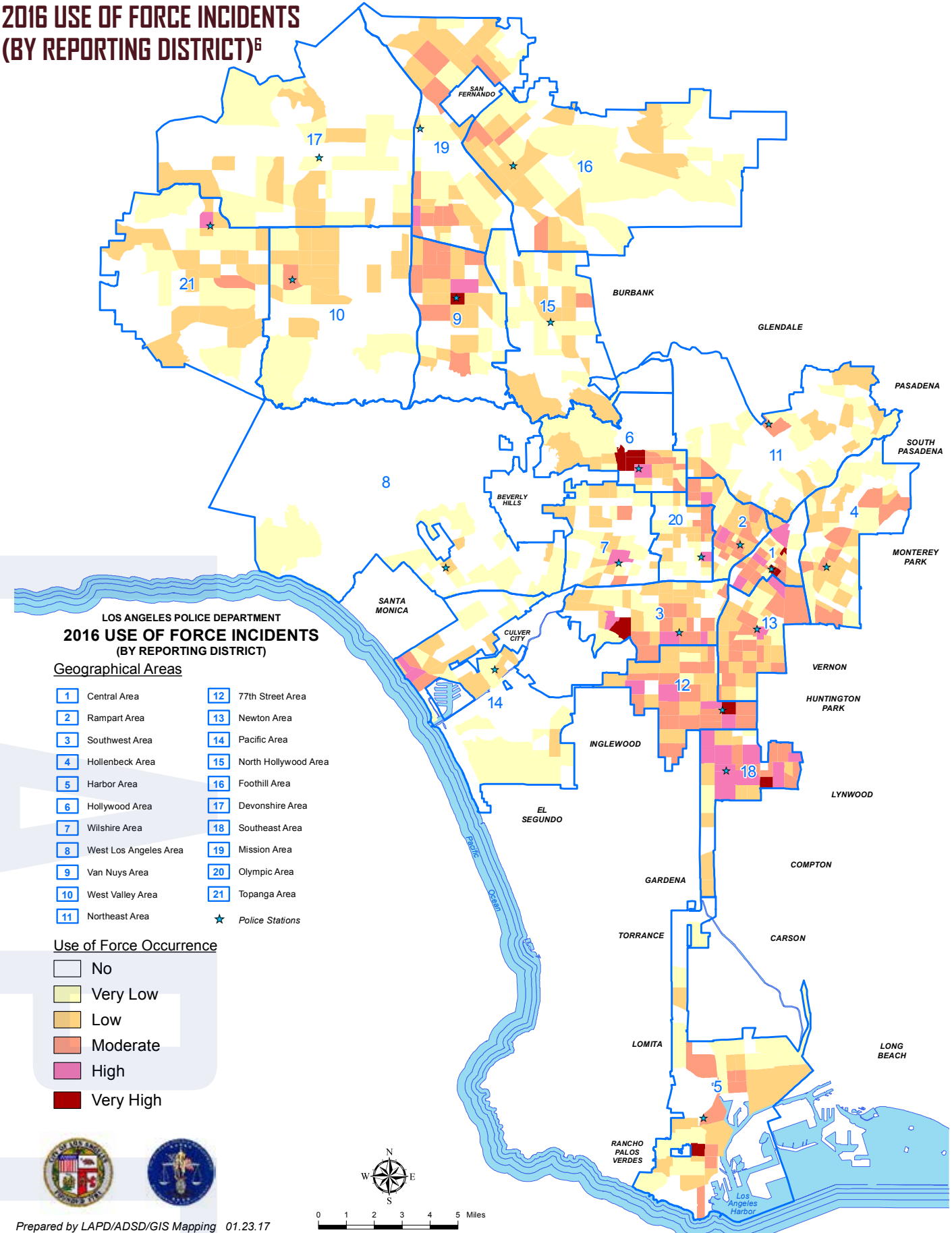
LAPD

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

MAPPING RESOURCES

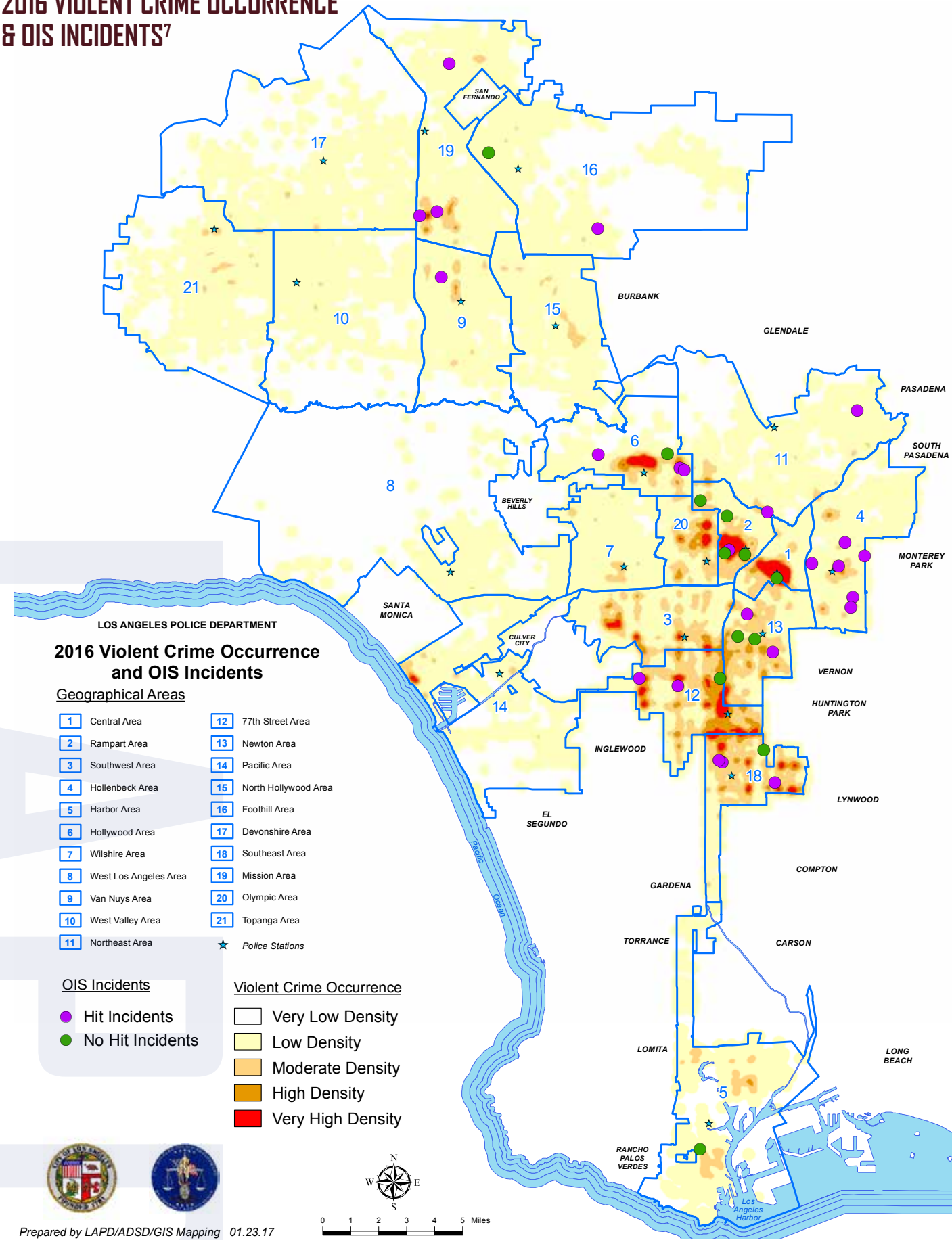
The Graphic Information Systems Section, under the command of Information Technology Bureau, is responsible for creating a variety of mapping resources for the Department.

2016 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS (BY REPORTING DISTRICT)⁶



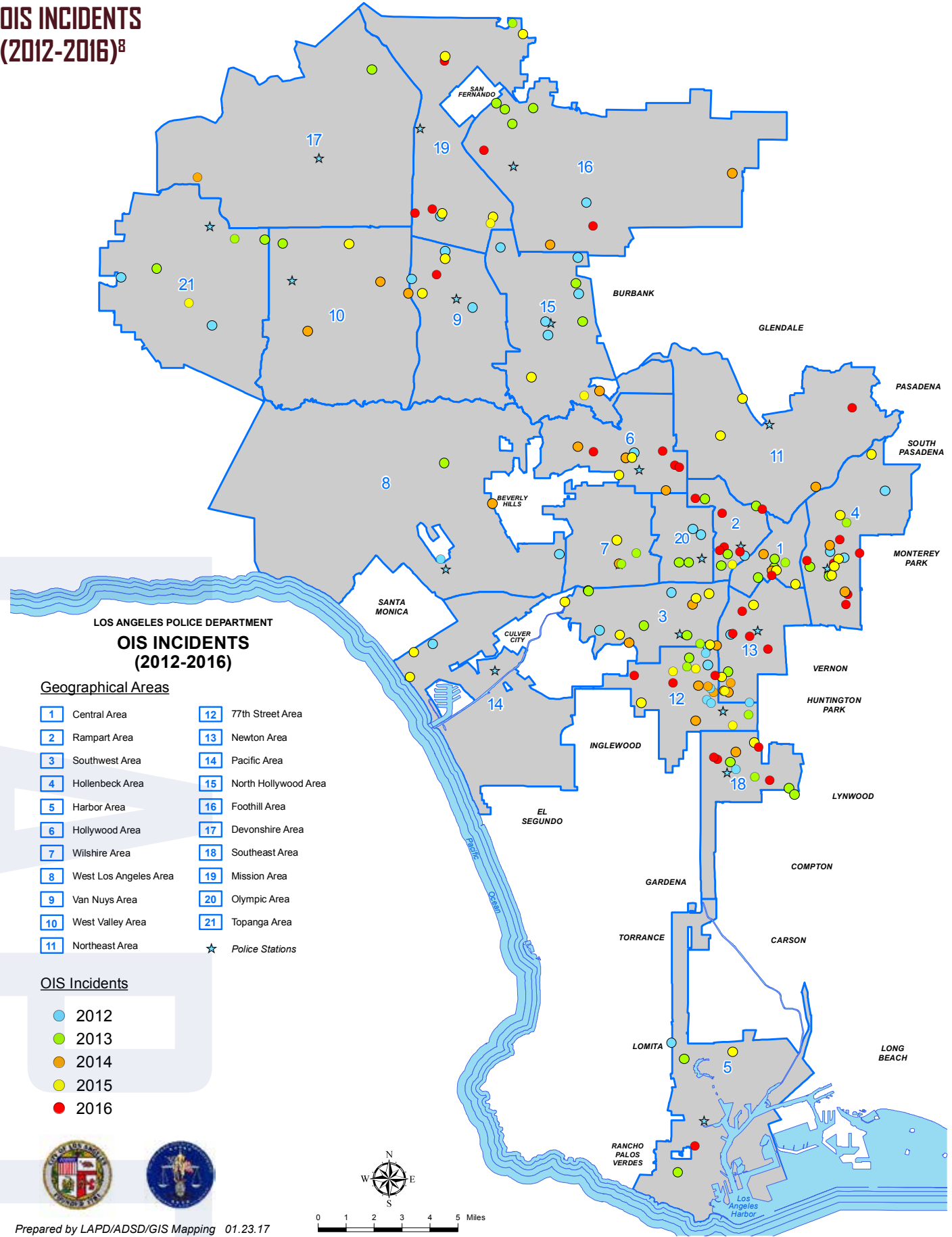
⁶ Map excludes UOF incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits.

2016 Violent Crime Occurrence
& OIS INCIDENTS⁷



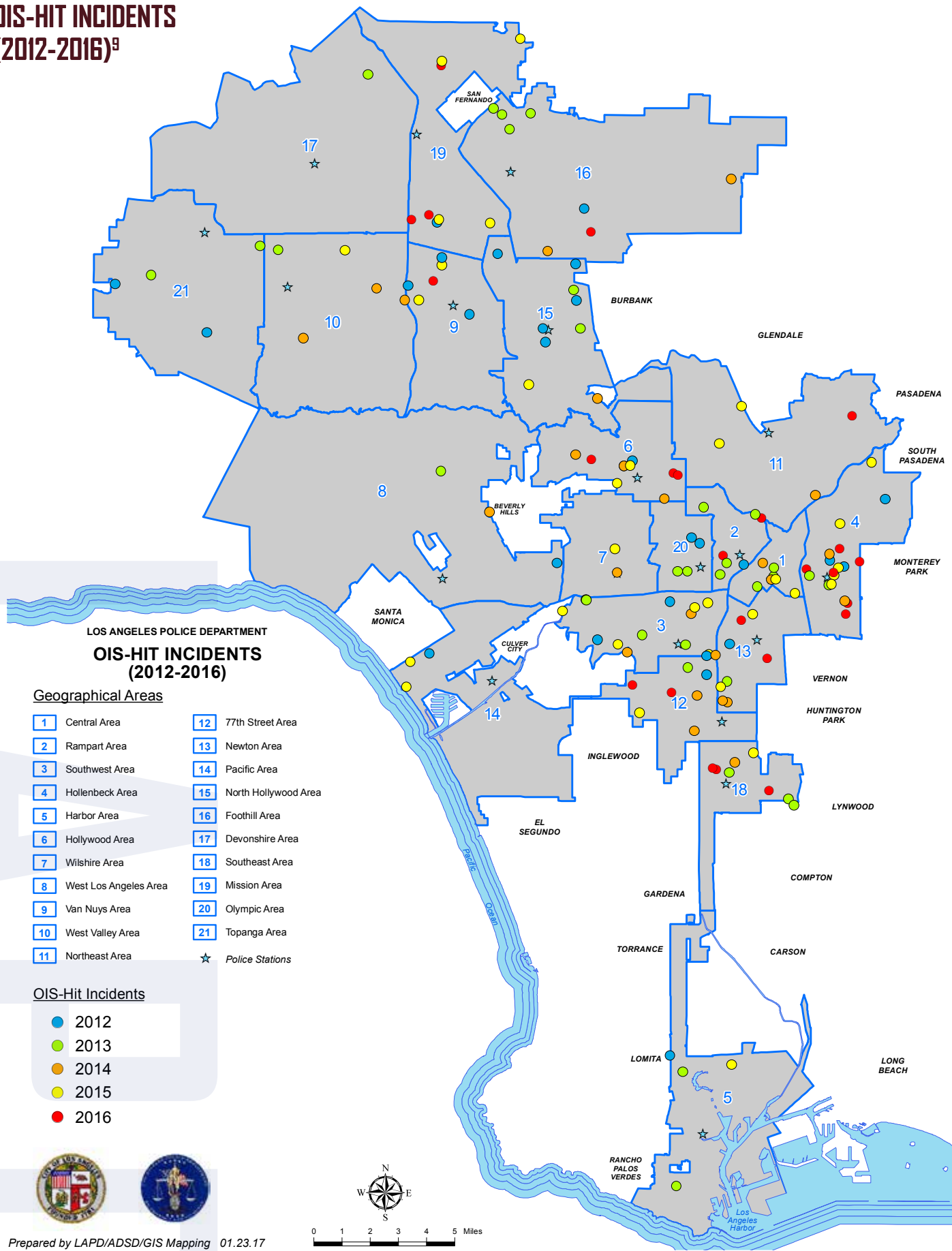
⁷ Map excludes OIS incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits.

OIS INCIDENTS
(2012-2016)⁸



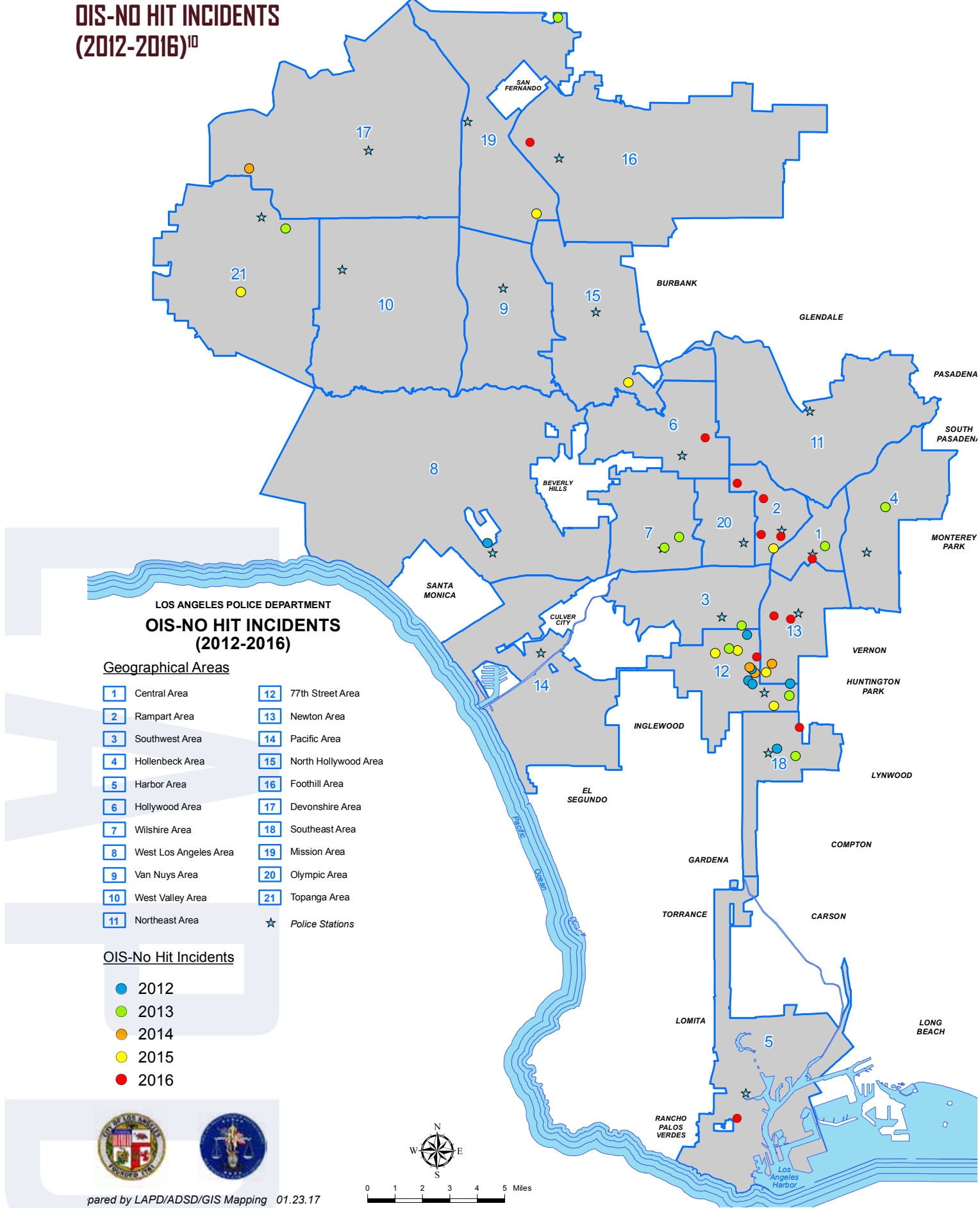
⁸ Map excludes OIS incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits.

OIS-HIT INCIDENTS
(2012-2016)⁹



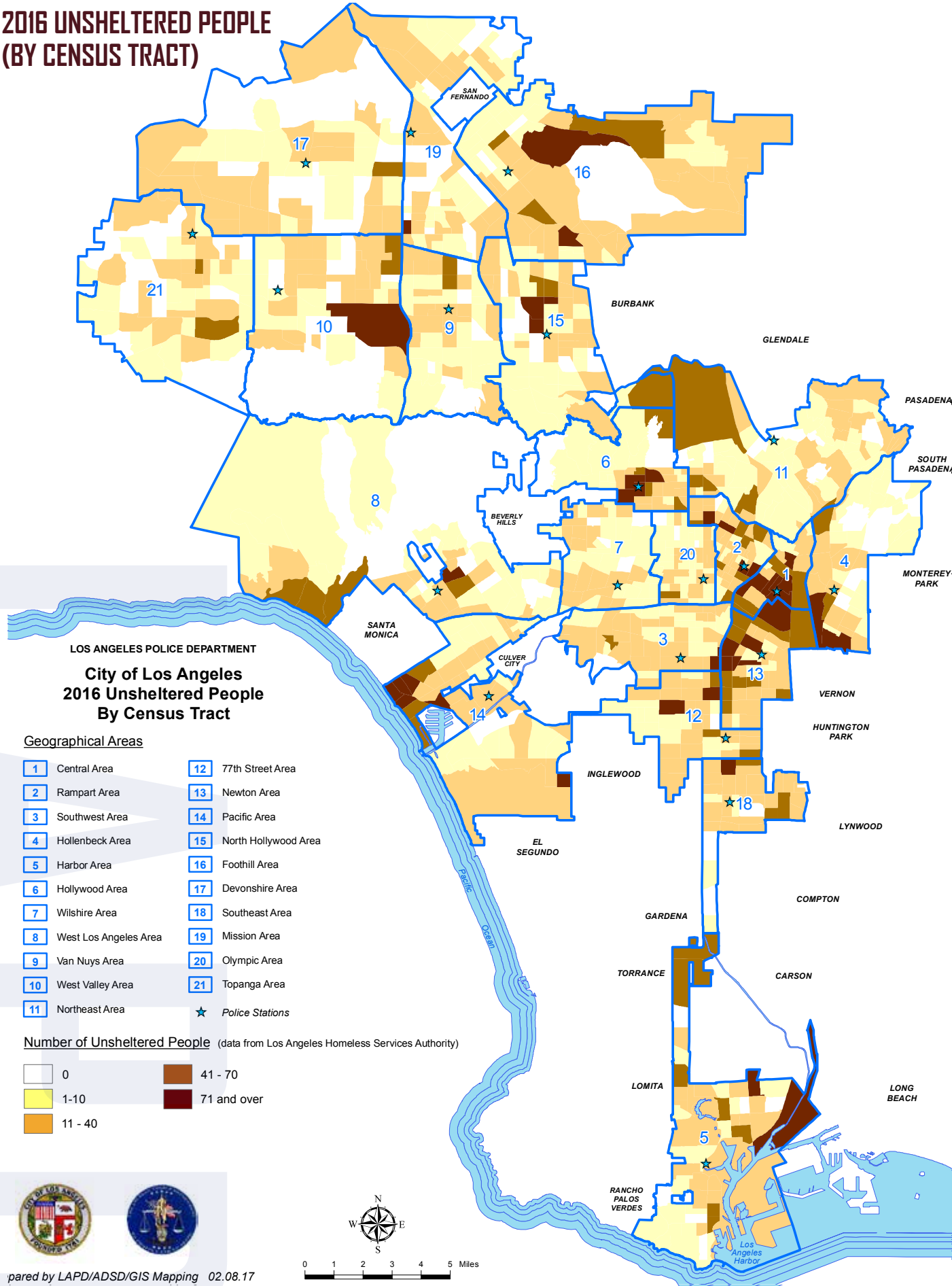
⁹ Map excludes OIS incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits.

OIS-NO HIT INCIDENTS
(2012-2016)¹⁰

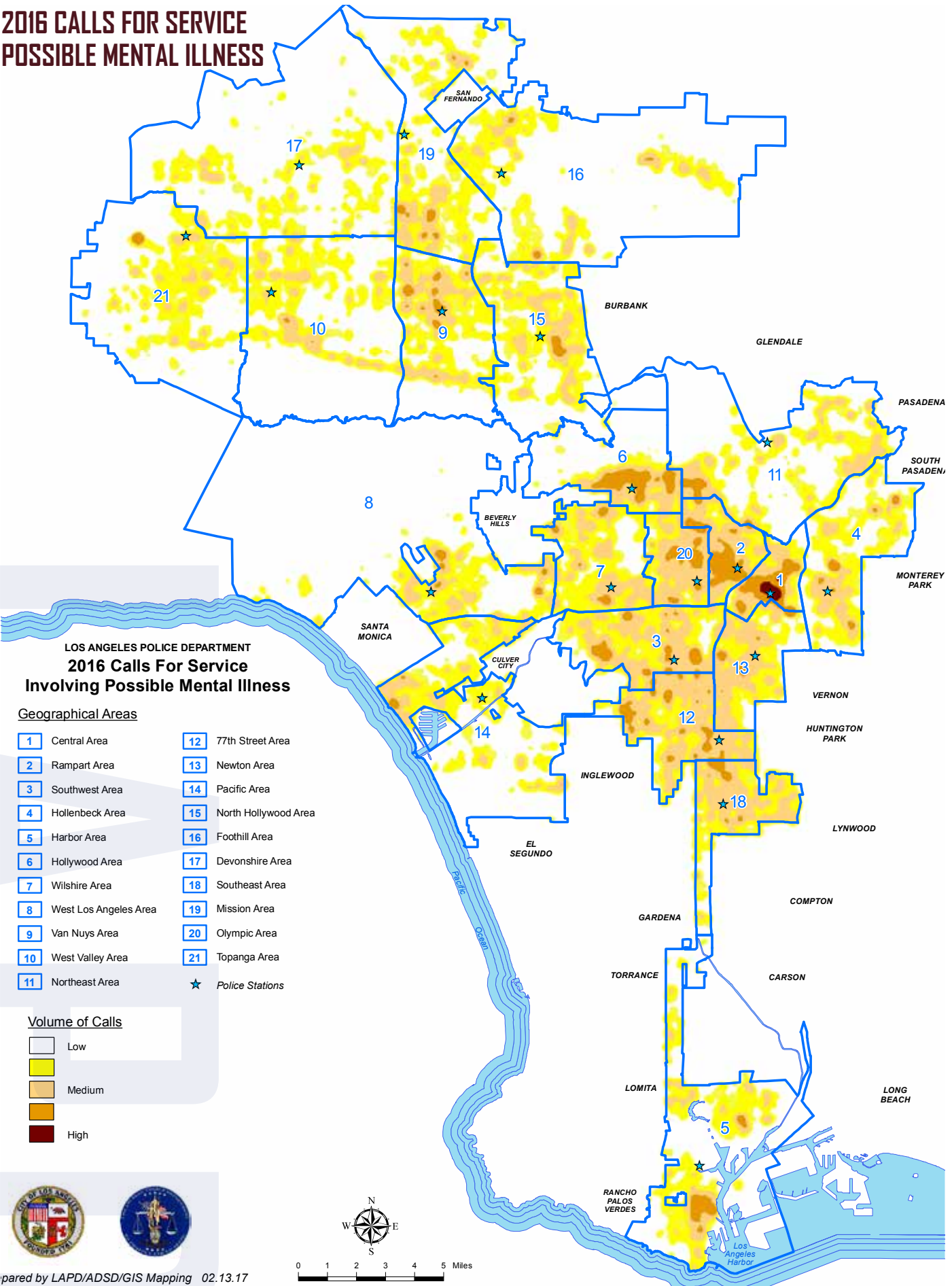


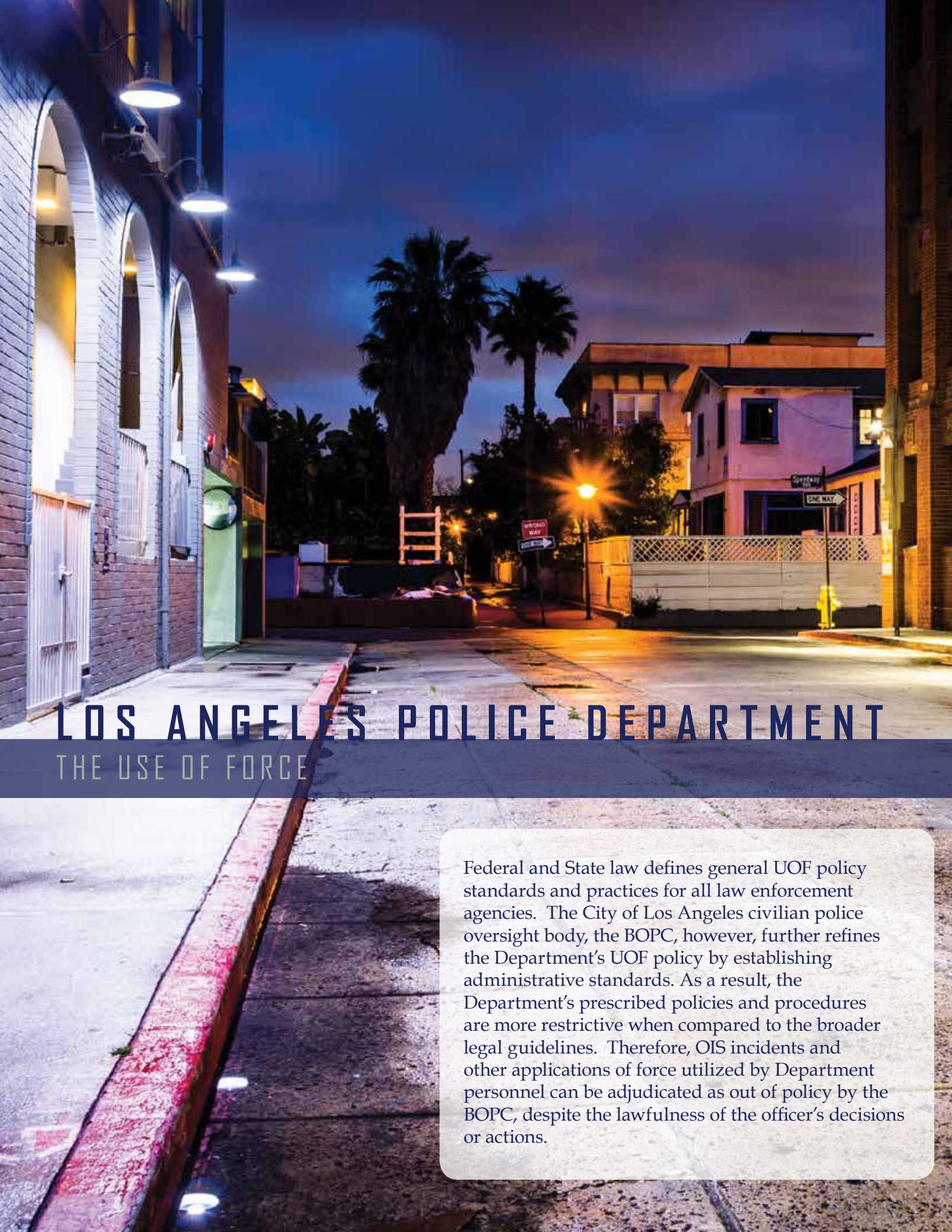
¹⁰ Map excludes OIS incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits.

2016 UNSHELTERED PEOPLE
(BY CENSUS TRACT)



2016 CALLS FOR SERVICE
POSSIBLE MENTAL ILLNESS





LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE USE OF FORCE

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

LEGAL STANDARDS

The UOF by members of law enforcement is a matter of critical concern both to the public and the law enforcement community. It is recognized that some individuals will not comply with the law or submit to detention or arrest unless compelled to do so by the UOF. Therefore, law enforcement officers are sometimes called upon to use force in the performance of their duties.

It is also recognized that members of law enforcement derive their authority from the public, and therefore, must be ever mindful that they are not only guardians, but are also the servants of the public. The Department’s guiding value when using force shall always be reverence for human life. When warranted, Department personnel may objectively use reasonable force to carry out their duties. Officers who use unreasonable force degrade the confidence of the community, expose the Department and fellow officers to legal, physical, and financial harm, and violate the rights of individuals upon whom unreasonable force was used. Conversely, officers who fail to use force when warranted may endanger themselves, the public, and fellow officers.

Federal Legal Standards

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

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

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

State of California Legal Standards

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

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

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

THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF FORCE POLICY

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

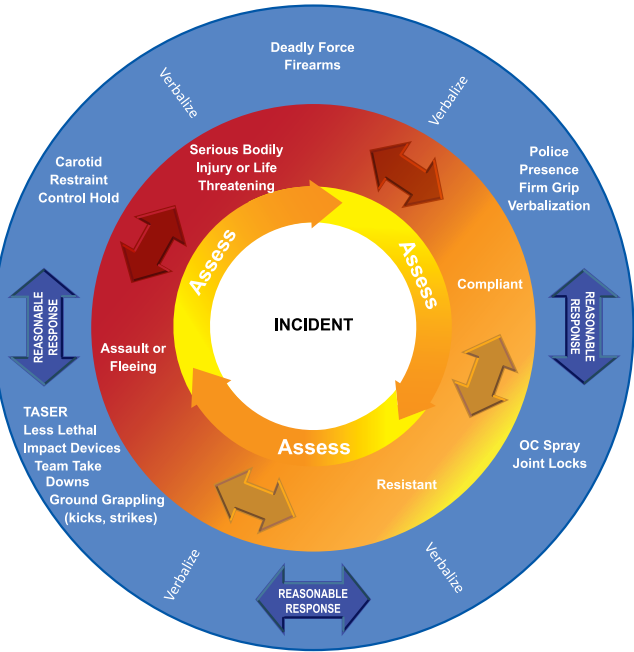
- Defend themselves;
- Defend others;
- Effect an arrest or detention;
- Prevent escape; or,
- Overcome resistance.

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

- The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
- The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
- Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to officers or a danger to the community;
- The potential for injury to citizens, officers or subjects;
- The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;

- The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
- The time available to an officer to make a decision;
- The availability of other resources;
- The training and experience of the officer;
- The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
- Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of officers versus subjects; and,
- The environmental factors and/or other exigent circumstances.

According to the objectively reasonable standard in *Graham*, a suspect’s actions and behavior, among other factors, determine whether the officer’s reactions are in policy. The following graph illustrates the force options available to officers as it relates to the Department’s UOF policy. It should be noted that the force options in the graph do not have to be attempted in a progressive order, but that the officer must constantly assess each situation when evaluating which level of force is justified under the existing circumstances (for example, an incident where an officer resorts to deadly force against a suspect who is actively shooting at a victim would not be required to attempt joint locks as an initial action to stop the suspect due to the exigency of the incident).



Note: *Black’s Law Dictionary defines imminent as, “near at hand; impending; on the point of happening.” Serious bodily injury, as defined in California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), includes, but is not limited to, the following:*

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

Drawing and/or Exhibiting Firearms

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

Note: *During a special meeting on September 29, 1977, the Board of Police Commissioners adopted the following as a valid interpretation of this Section:*

Unnecessarily or prematurely drawing or exhibiting a firearm limits an officer’s alternatives in controlling a situation, creates unnecessary anxiety on the part of citizens, and may result in an unwarranted or accidental discharge of the firearm. An officer’s decision to draw or exhibit a firearm should be based on the tactical situation and the officer’s reasonable belief there is a substantial risk that the situation may escalate to the point where deadly force may be justified. When an officer has determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, the officer shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster the firearm.

Deadly Force

During the rare and unfortunate circumstances where a combination of complex factors warrant the use of deadly force to stop a threat to the public or police officers, the Department authorizes such force to be utilized by personnel in any of the following situations:

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

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

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

Warning Shots

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

Shooting at or From Moving Vehicles

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

Note: *It is understood that the policy in regards to discharging a firearm at or from a moving vehicle may not cover every situation that may arise. In all situations, Department members are expected to act with*

intelligence and exercise sound judgment, attending to the spirit of this policy. Any deviations from the provisions of this policy shall be examined rigorously on a case-by-case basis. The involved officer must be able to articulate clearly the reasons for the use of deadly force. Factors that may be considered include whether the officer’s life or the lives of others were in immediate peril and there was no reasonable or apparent means of escape.

DEPARTMENT CATEGORIZATION OF UOF

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

Categorical Use of Force

A CUOF is defined as:

- An incident involving the use of deadly force (e.g., discharge of a firearm) by a Department employee;
- All uses of an upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid or locked carotid hold;
- All deaths while the arrestee or detainee is in the custodial care of the Department (also known as an In-Custody Death or ICD);
- A UOF incident resulting in death;
- A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a Law Enforcement Related Injury Investigation, or LERII;
- All intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight, etc.) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that result in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death;
- Officer involved animal shootings;
- Tactical and non-tactical unintentional discharges;
- An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required. Under Department policy, a canine contact is not a UOF but has been included in this category to satisfy the provisions of the Consent Decree; and,
- Incidents where the Department has agreed to conduct similar critical incident investigations for a non-Department entity, such as a Los Angeles Fire Department Arson Unit.

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

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

Non-Categorical Use of Force

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

The following incidents are not reportable as a NCUOF incident:

- The use of a C-grip, firm grip, or joint lock to compel a person to comply with an employee’s direction which does not result in an injury or complained of injury;
- The UOF reasonable to overcome passive resistance due to physical disability, mental illness, intoxication, or muscle rigidity of a person (e.g., use of a C-grip or firm grip, joint lock, joint lock walk down or body weight) which does not result in an injury or complained of injury;
- Under any circumstances, the discharge of a less-lethal projectile weapon (e.g., beanbag shotgun, TASER, 37mm or 40mm projectile launcher, any chemical control dispenser or Compressed Air Projectile System) that does not contact a person;
- Force used by an organized squad in a crowd control situation, or a riotous situation when the crowd exhibits hostile behavior and does not respond to verbal directions from Department employees.

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

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

Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels

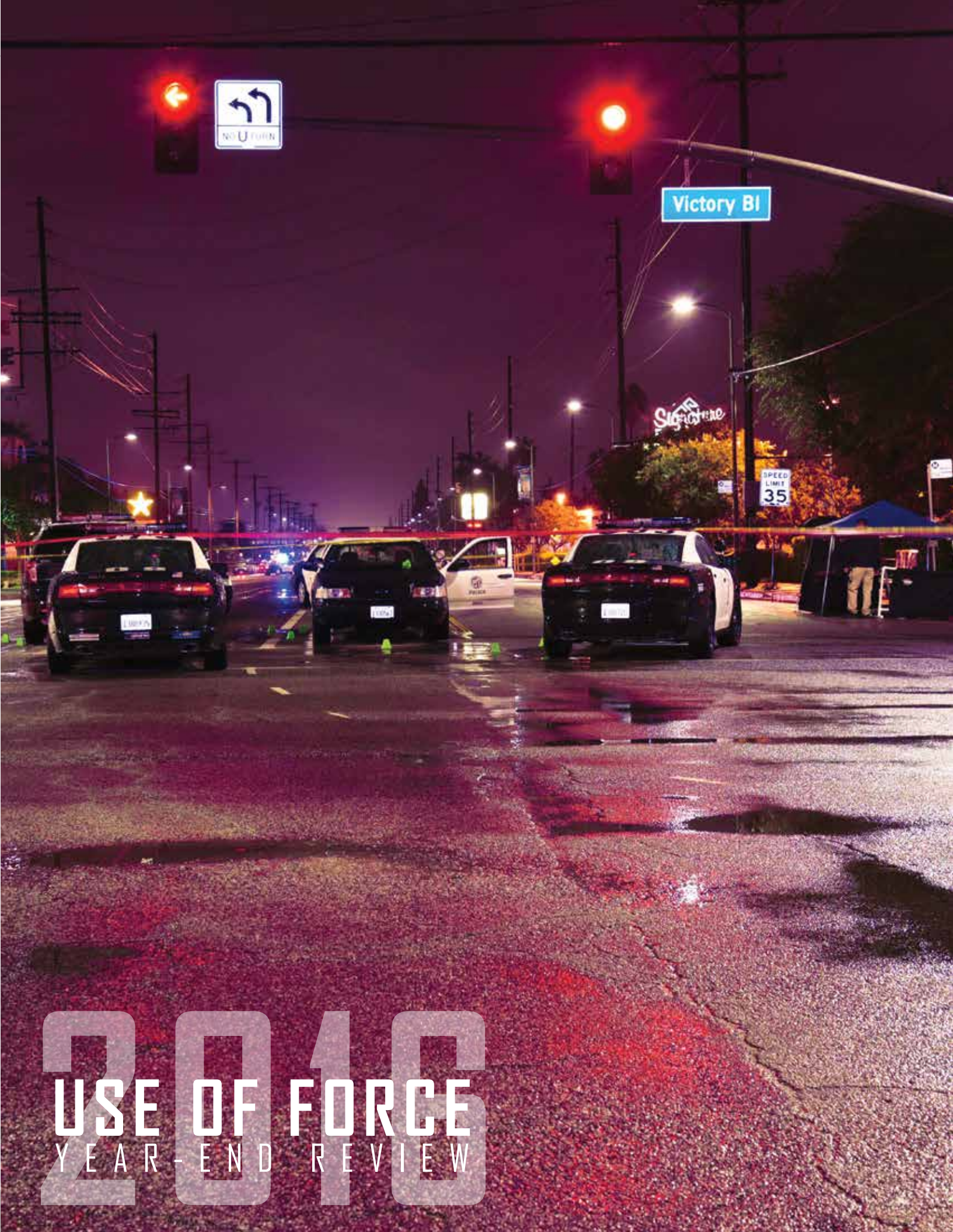
All NCUOF incidents shall be classified as either a Level I or Level II incident.

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

1. An allegation of unauthorized force is made regarding the force used by a Department employee(s); or,
 2. The force used results in a serious injury, such as a broken bone, dislocation, an injury requiring sutures, etc., that does not rise to the level of a CUOF; or,
- Note: If the investigating supervisor is unable to verify the seriousness of an injury or complaint of injury, it shall be reported as a Level I incident. If the injury requires admission to a hospital, the incident becomes a CUOF and will be investigated by FID.*
3. The injuries to the person upon whom force was used are inconsistent with the amount or type of force reported by involved Department employee(s); or,
 4. Accounts of the incident provided by witnesses and/or the subject of the UOF substantially conflict with the involved employee(s) account.

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

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



2016
USE OF FORCE
YEAR-END REVIEW

LAPD

627,677 INDIVIDUALS STOPPED

In 2016, Department personnel stopped 627,677 individuals during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops).

2016
USE OF FORCE
YEAR-END REVIEW

MEDICAL CARE OF ARRESTEES

Once an arrestee is in the custody of the Department, a safe housing environment and access to adequate medical care are required.

The watch commander at the arresting officers' geographical area inquires whether the arrestee has any medical problems prior to authorizing the booking procedures to begin.

Once at a Department custody facility, the initial medical assessment of an arrestee is twofold. First, the arresting officer(s) completes a standardized medical questionnaire. The questionnaire is utilized to identify any medical concerns, mental illnesses, use of prescribed medication, and substance use. Second, the officer(s) performs a visual screening of the arrestee for any visible injuries, impairment, and/or medical conditions that would require medical attention or an increased level of care.

If the arrestee reports or displays the need for medical treatment, onsite Medical Services Division personnel evaluate the arrestee within each of the three regional custody facility medical dispensaries (Metropolitan Detention Center, 77th Regional Jail, and Valley Regional Jail). If the level of care cannot be sufficiently provided at the Department's custody facility, the arrestee is transferred to a contract hospital or the county jail for further treatment. If the treating physician at the contract hospital clears the arrestee to return to the detention facility, a re-screening is conducted and the level of care is monitored until the arrestee is transferred to another agency.

After the arrestee has been screened by the arresting officer(s) and evaluated by medical personnel, if needed, the booking officer conducts a second evaluation of the arrestee to identify any factors that necessitate special confinement. Once housed at the custody facility, the arrestee is observed in person by jail personnel at a minimum of every 30 minutes, exceeding the hourly check required under State Title 15 mandates.

Medical staff conducts sick-call visits to the housing units at approximately 0300 and 1500 hours each day to provide follow-up care. Medical staff also utilize the sick-call visits to address any new concerns by arrestees who did not report any initial medical issues.

THE INVESTIGATION, REVIEW, & ADJUDICATION PROCESS

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

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

The Department, like all other law enforcement agencies, is mandated by law to oversee and investigate all UOF incidents by its officers. The adjudication process for CUOF incidents involves a precise and systematic process with specific procedures. Officer involved shootings, for example, take on a different level of investigation and review compared to animal shootings or NCUOF incidents. Unlike NCUOF incidents, all CUOF incidents are followed by a formal adjudication process consisting of a comprehensive investigation, a thorough analysis of the force used by a UOFRB, recommended findings presented by the UOFRB to the COP, recommended findings by the COP to the BOPC, and the final adopted findings imposed by the BOPC.

Public Safety Statement

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

Separation and Transportation of Personnel

After the PSS has been obtained and all public safety concerns have been addressed (e.g., establishing a perimeter, protecting the crime scene, locating witnesses/evidence, managing the response of additional resources, etc.), the incident commander shall ensure that additional supervisors transport all SIPs and witness employees individually to the location of the FID interview as soon as practicable. Separation shall remain in effect until FID interviews all concerned employees.

Real Time Analysis and Critical Response Division Responsibilities

Real-Time Analysis and Critical Response Division (RACR) is responsible for making the following notifications within 20 minutes of being notified by the Area watch commander/incident commander that a CUOF incident has occurred:

- Force Investigation Division;
- Office of the COP or his designee;
- Chief of Staff; and,
- Office of the Inspector General on behalf of the BOPC.

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

- Commanding Officer, Professional Standards Bureau (PSB);
- Involved employee(s) CO;
- Department Risk Manager; and,
- Los Angeles District Attorney's Office (LADA) for those cases identified in the roll out protocol governing such notifications.

Initial Notification and Call-Out Procedures

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

Force Investigation Division

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

Force Investigation Division was established on August 22, 2004 as the Department entity responsible for the administrative investigation of all UOF incidents determined to be "Categorical" in the Federal Consent Decree (between the Department and the United States Department of Justice). Force Investigation Division is comprised of four Administrative Investigation Sections comprised of two teams each; a Criminal Apprehension Team; an Investigative Support Unit; and an Investigative Support Section.

Resources Utilized by FID

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

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

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

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

Investigative Procedures & Guidelines Following the Field Investigation

Force Investigation Division is obligated to complete the investigation and forward the case to UOFRD within 240 days of the date of the CUOF incident date.

Further Investigation (as deemed necessary)

As necessary, FID investigators conduct additional investigative inquiries, as requested by the COP or the BOPC.

Inclusion of Other Investigative Entities

During the course of the initial investigation, evidence and/ or other facts about the incident may emerge, warranting joint-investigations amongst several investigative entities. Factors that contribute to the decision on whether to incorporate joint investigations are typically identified while FID conducts their initial investigation or during the preliminary notification process of information obtained from supervisors who respond to the incident. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the death of, or serious bodily injury sustained by, a police officer as a result of the suspect’s actions, the identification of a Department employee as the victim of a crime directly related to the

incident being investigated, or allegations of serious misconduct on behalf of the officer. In such events, the Department may involve the following:

- Robbery-Homicide Division;
- Internal Affairs Group; and,
- Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office, Crimes against Police Officers Section.

Forensic Science Division & Technical Investigation Division

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

The Criminalistics Laboratory is a part of the Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center at the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory. The 180,000 square foot forensic science facility is located on the campus of California State University, Los Angeles, and is shared by the Department, the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department, California State University, Los Angeles, the California Forensic Science Institute, and the California Criminalistics Institute.

The Criminalistics Laboratory is comprised of the Field Investigation Unit, Firearm Analysis Unit, Narcotics Analysis Unit, Quality Assurance Unit, Questioned Documents Unit, Serology/DNA Unit, and the Toxicology and Trace Analysis Unit. The Technical Laboratory encompasses the Electronics, Latent Print, Photography and Polygraph Units.

Behavioral Science Services (BSS)

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

For more information regarding the Department’s mandated process and protocols relevant to BSS referrals, refer to the Officer Wellness and Suitability to Return to Duty section on page 144.

72-Hour Briefing

Within 72-Hours of an OIS (or other significant CUOF incident wherein a briefing is deemed necessary by the COP), an initial briefing is scheduled for the COP and other concerned command staff members. During the briefing, FID provides a preliminary presentation of the incident

and answers questions by the COP and attending staff members.

Although the briefing is an initial assessment of the incident, based on preliminary information, many basic facts are available at this stage. The objective of the briefing is to address issues that require immediate Department attention. The involved employees of the incident do not attend the briefing.

General Training Update (GTU)

In addition to the Tactical Debrief, which occurs after adjudication, substantially involved personnel also receive directed training, or the GTU, within 90 days following a CUOF incident. Areas of concern regarding the incident are addressed by any of the levels of initial review. Those subject matters are then conveyed to UOFRD, who coordinates and oversees the completion of the directed training. In addition to topics requested by command staff to be addressed, five mandatory subjects (six if an OIS occurred) are required for CUOF incidents. The mandatory GTU topics include:

- Command and Control;
- Equipment Required and Maintained;
- Tactical Communications;
- Tactical Planning;
- Use of Force Policy; and,
- FOS (for OIS incidents only).

Note: As of January 2017, Tactical De-Escalation was added to the mandatory GTU subjects.

General Training Updates are typically administered by personnel assigned to the training unit at the involved employee(s) Area or division of assignment. Upon completion of the GTU, the concerned Area or division forwards documentation to UOFRD for tracking and documentation purposes, and the training is updated on the employee’s Training Evaluation and Management System (TEAMS) II Report.

Statute of Limitations for Adjudication

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

- The statute date, or completion date for the entire process, which is one year from the CUOF incident date (or the date the incident is reported to a Department supervisor);
- FID’s completion of the entire CUOF incident, which is within 240 calendar days from the date of incident; and,

The COP’s recommended findings, which shall be submitted to the BOPC within 60 calendar days prior to the administrative statute date.

Review & Findings

Upon completion of FID’s investigation of a CUOF incident, UOFRD receives and completes a comprehensive review and analysis of the incident. Use of Force Review Division then schedules a UOFRB.

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

Adjudication: Tactics	
Findings	Outcome
Tactical Debrief	Tactical Debrief
Administrative Disapproval	Tactical Debrief plus (one or more of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Extensive Retraining▪ Notice to Correct Deficiencies▪ Personnel Complaint
Adjudication: Drawing/Exhibiting of Firearm	
Findings	Outcome
In Policy/No Further Action	Tactical Debrief
Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy	Tactical Debrief plus (one or more of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Extensive Retraining▪ Notice to Correct Deficiencies▪ Personnel Complaint
Adjudication: Use of Force	
Findings	Outcome
In Policy/No Further Action	Tactical Debrief
Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy	Tactical Debrief plus (one or more of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Extensive Retraining▪ Notice to Correct Deficiencies▪ Personnel Complaint

Factors Considered in Determining Appropriate Findings

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

Use of Force Review Board

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

- Office of Administrative Services (Chair);
- Representative from respective administrative Office;
- Police Sciences and Training Bureau;
- Representative from the concerned Geographic Bureau; and,
- Peer member (similar rank of the substantially involved personnel).

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

The UOFRB is presented information and analysis from FID personnel, who brief the UOFRB about the facts of the incident and the subsequent investigation. The CO of the concerned substantially involved employee also attends and offers his/her assessment of the incident and their recommendations. After careful examination, the UOFRB makes its recommendations of the findings and forwards them to the COP.

Chief of Police

The COP analyzes and examines all the facts presented by the UOFRB and either concurs with the recommended findings or provides contrasting findings of his/her own. The COP submits correspondence to the BOPC, detailing the recommended administrative findings by the administrative statute deadline.

Office of the Inspector General

Personnel from the OIG and representatives from LADA are notified of CUOF incidents. The OIG responds to the scene to monitor the conduct of FID’s on-scene investigation, assessing compliance with applicable policy standards.

Personnel from LADA respond to OIS and ICD incidents to lend advice to FID regarding criminal law issues as they pertain to the investigation and also to assess whether an independent criminal investigation is necessary.

Office of the Inspector General

All FID investigations are closely overseen by the OIG. The OIG’s oversight begins immediately following the occurrence of a CUOF. The OIG has a 24-hour response capability, and is promptly notified following the occurrence of a CUOF. The OIG responds to the scene of CUOF incidents and monitors the conduct of FID’s on-scene investigation, assessing compliance with applicable policy standards, as well as more generally working to ensure the overall quality of the investigative work being performed. As the investigation progresses over the months that follow the incident, the OIG maintains its oversight role. The OIG’s oversight of each investigation culminates in a detailed review of every completed investigation case file, and a written assessment of such to the BOPC of the quality of that investigation. In practice, the OIG works closely with FID in order to ensure that, whenever possible, investigative issues identified during the course of the investigation are addressed and resolved.

Concurrent with the Department’s internal review of each CUOF by the UOFRB and the COP, the OIG independently reviews every CUOF case. As it conducts its own review, the OIG’s staff also monitors the progression of the Department’s internal review. This monitoring role includes attendance at every UOFRB, where the OIG may ask questions and provide input to the board members.

Once the COP’s report to the BOPC of each CUOF case is completed, it is reviewed by the OIG. The OIG evaluates the COP’s findings and reports its own, independent set of recommendations to the BOPC for use in its adjudication of the case. In cases where the OIG concurs with the findings of the COP, it will recommend to the BOPC that it adopt those findings. If the OIG believes additional or different analysis is warranted, the OIG will provide that analysis to the BOPC in its report. If the OIG determines that the available evidence supports findings other than those set forth by the COP, it will recommend, with supporting analysis, that the BOPC modify the COP’s findings.

Board of Police Commissioners

The BOPC reviews and examines the facts of the case while considering the recommended findings proposed by the COP, on behalf of the Department, as well as the independent recommended findings proposed by the OIG. The BOPC adjudicates the case and delivers the adopted findings for each of the concerned Department personnel.

Post-Adjudication Procedures Internal Process Report (IPR)

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

Tactical Debrief, Extensive Retraining, & Disciplinary Proceedings

Under current policy, an Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy determination will result in one or more of the following: extensive retraining, notice to correct deficiencies, or a personnel complaint. If such findings are adopted, the COP will render a decision on which of the outcomes are most suitable to address the employee’s actions.

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

Extensive Retraining is conducted by Training Division. The facilitator of the Extensive Retraining course tailors the training to be incident specific and verifies that the areas of concern are included in the course curriculum.

If a Notice to Correct Deficiencies is ratified, the CO of the employee will complete and submit the necessary documentation, which is to be recorded on the employee’s TEAMS II Report.

In certain circumstances, it may be appropriate for the Department to initiate a personnel complaint. Those instances include when training alone is insufficient, has already been provided and proven ineffective, and/or the employee disregarded Department policy or procedure(s).

In such cases, the employee could face an official reprimand, demotion, suspension, or termination. For further information regarding the Department’s complaint process relative to UOF incidents, refer to the Personnel Complaints Resulting from Use of Force Incidents section on page 140.

Department Personnel Tracking & Monitoring

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

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

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

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

Investigation of a NCUOF Level I Incident

Supervisors are required to record witness statements, document injuries and medical treatment (when applicable) of involved suspects or employees, and acquire photographs of the NCUOF incident scene.

Investigation of a NCUOF Level II Incident

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

- Tape-recording non-Department employee witnesses is optional;

The requirement for an “Incident Overview” is eliminated; and,
The requirement to document any witness statements in the narrative of the NCUOF report is eliminated.

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

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

Watch Commander Responsibility

As part of the watch commander’s evaluation of the NCUOF incident, they shall:

- Evaluate whether or not the amount of force used was reasonable and consistent with actions reported by the involved Department employee(s), ensuring that all relevant tactical actions, UOF application(s) and policy issues are addressed. The watch commander/OIC shall evaluate the force that was used, not the force options that could have been considered;
- Ensure that all supervisors are interviewed regarding their conduct at the scene during the incident; and,
- Evaluate the actions of each of these supervisors.

Commanding Officer Responsibility

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

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

Commanding Officer, UOFRD, Responsibility

The director of the OAS is the Department’s review authority for the administrative review of all UOF incidents. For NCUOF incidents, that authority is generally exercised through the CO of UOFRD, who shall:

Review the NCUOF investigation and all related reports to ensure compliance with Department policy and procedure; and,
Approve or disapprove the recommended disposition and provide a written rationale for any finding that differs from that of the bureau CO;

Post-Adjudication Procedures

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

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

CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

1

Categorical Use of Force (CUOF) incident occurs

2

Force Investigation Division (FID) personnel responds and conducts the CUOF incident investigation

3

Chief of Police (COP) 72-Hour Briefing (all OIS and any other significant CUOF incident)

4

General Training Update completed within 90 days of the CUOF incident for all substantially involved personnel

5

Use of Force Review Division receives completed FID investigation for analysis and schedules a Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB)

6

UOFRB is convened, chaired by the Director of Office of Administrative Services

7

COP receives UOFRB recommendations and evaluates the incident. COP reports his recommendations to the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC)

8

BOPC receives COP recommendations and evaluates the incident. BOPC adjudicates the incident. COP determines appropriate outcome based on BOPC decision

May be adjudicated by BOPC as: Tactical Debrief, In-Policy, and/or Out-of-Policy’
Mandatory Tactical Debrief within 90 days, and if out-of-policy, COP can order “Extensive Re-Training,” “Notice to Correct,” or “Personnel Complaint”

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

1

Non-Categorical Use of Force (NCUOF) incident occurs

2

A supervisor responds and conducts the NCUOF incident investigation

3

Watch Commander and Training/TEAMS II Coordinator reviews the supervisor’s completed investigation

4

Area/Division Commanding Officer reviews the NCUOF investigation

5

Bureau Commanding Officer reviews the NCUOF investigation

6

Use of Force Review Division (UOFRD) reviews the NCUOF investigation

Personnel may receive training and/or;
Personnel may receive discipline

Personnel may receive training and/or;
Personnel may receive discipline

UOFRD may endorse the recommendations or;
UOFRD may direct training and/or discipline

LAPD

PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS RESULTING FROM USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

Internal Affairs was first created as a bureau of the Department in 1949. After nearly sixty-eight years, IAG, under the command of PSB, operates as the investigative arm of the COP to identify and report corruption and employee behavior that violates Department policy or otherwise discredits the organization.

PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS RESULTING FROM USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

INITIATION & INVESTIGATION PROCESS

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

Categorical Use of Force

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

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

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

Because the FID investigation and subsequent review process are exhaustive, these complaints are commonly initiated within two months of the administrative statute date. To complete the complaint investigation within such short time period, CCU investigators generally use the FID investigation, interviews, and transcripts to complete the complaint, though on occasion, ancillary allegations and discrepancies necessitate additional investigation.

Non-Categorical Use of Force

Personnel complaints and/or training resulting from Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy findings for NCUOF incidents may be initiated by one of the following at any point throughout the UOF review cycle:

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

Commanding Officer, UOFRD

Ultimately, the CO of UOFRD either approves or disapproves the bureau's recommended disposition. When there is a finding of Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy, UOFRD may recommend training and/or discipline.

Complaints associated with NCUOF incidents are generally investigated by CCU, and occasionally by other IAG

investigators. The investigators review all reports and interviews related to the UOF, probe ancillary allegations, and address discrepancies as they would any other type of allegation.

ADJUDICATION PROCESS

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

Theoretically, the possible disciplinary dispositions for all complaints of misconduct include:

- Sustained;
- Unfounded (the act did not occur);
- Exonerated (the act occurred but was justified, lawful and proper);
- Not Resolved (when evidence does not clearly prove or disprove the allegation);
- Insufficient Evidence to Adjudicate; or,
- Withdrawn by the COP (used only by the COP when an allegation would be better adjudicated by a court; imposing discipline is legally prohibited; the alleged act is minor misconduct and significant time has passed; or evidence has been lost or destroyed).

However, when force known to have occurred is found to be Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy, and the COP has determined it should be addressed with a personnel complaint, the most likely disposition is sustained.

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

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

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

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

POSSIBLE OUTCOMES

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

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

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

BOARD OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

APPEAL PROCESS

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

If the complaint is sustained with no penalty, a penalty of admonishment, or an official reprimand, the officer may request an Administrative Appeal to be held before a civilian hearing officer selected from the BOPC’s list of approved hearing officers. The standard used is a preponderance of the evidence. The hearing officer’s recommendation is provided to the COP for consideration. The decision of the COP is final (Memorandum of Understanding No. 24

– Police Officers, Lieutenant and Below Representation Unit, by and between the City of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Police Protective League, July 2014 – June 2018 [MOU], Article 9).

If the penalty imposed is a demotion and/or suspension of one to 22 days, the officer may either appeal using the Administrative Appeal procedure [MOU Article 9], or opt for a Board of Rights [City Charter Section 1070(b)(2)].

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

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

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

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

Officers are also provided an opportunity to appeal the Department’s action when a CUOF results in Administrative Disapproval – Extensive Retraining. As set for in Article 9 of the MOU, CUOF adjudications of Administrative Disapproval – Extensive Retraining are subject to the Administrative Appeal process. The Department shall bear the burden of proof to establish by a preponderance of evidence that the Department’s action should remain.



Out of Policy force findings for CUOF incidents in 2015 exceeded the 2012 through 2014 annual average by one percentage point.

OFFICER WELLNESS & Suitability to Return to Duty

For over 48 years, the Department's BSS staff has provided innovative and unparalleled law enforcement related psychological and counseling services to sworn and civilian employees.

The Department's Behavioral Science Services is the oldest and most established in-house law enforcement psychological service entity in the United States. Since 1968, BSS has been a leader in the field of law enforcement psychology, having introduced not only the first in-house counseling service, but the first group of field-deployed police psychologists assigned to geographical Areas and Divisions. Behavioral Science Services police psychologists are experienced in debriefing officers exposed to a wide array of potentially traumatizing occurrences, including OIS and other CUOF incidents.

Officers involved in an OIS, including those who discharged their weapons and others who were immediately present, are mandated to visit BSS for individual psychological debriefings by a licensed psychologist. A CO can also order his/her personnel to BSS at their discretion if the employee was involved in a CUOF incident other than an OIS. The purpose of the debriefing is to evaluate the officer's emotional, cognitive, behavioral, and physiological reactions to the incident. The debriefing is not an assessment of the officer's global functioning, nor is it a fitness-for-duty evaluation. The appointment is scheduled between two and five days after the incident. Appointments are arranged by the concerned employee's CO and are conducted on an on-duty basis.

Following the first session, the psychologist typically makes a recommendation to the concerned CO whether the officer should be allowed to return to their pre-incident work assignment. The psychologist may also direct the officer to return for additional mandated sessions, or suggest temporary non-field duties, if warranted.

To be reinstated to full work-duty status, an employee must receive approval from BSS and concurrence from the COP, via the employee's concerned chain of command.

Behavioral Science Services provides individual and couples counseling to all Department personnel and their spouses. Although counseling is the primary service offered by BSS, the psychologists also provide training for Department personnel on topics such as stress management, suicide prevention, and anger management. Behavioral Science Services also provides organizational/psychological consultation to work groups within the Department. In addition, psychologists from BSS respond with SWAT personnel to hostage negotiations and

barricaded suspect situations. Further, BSS designs and conducts research regarding various specialized areas related to law enforcement.

To assist with the Department's commitment to providing employees wellness related services, BSS articulated specific organizational goals in 2016. Those goals include expanding wellness and injury reduction efforts, enhancing the quality of its pre-existing services, and automating its procedures for efficiency purposes. To effectively achieve these goals, BSS will:

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

LAPD

STATISTICAL

Analysis Section

CATEGORICAL

USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

2016
USE OF FORCE
YEAR-END REVIEW

2016

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE TOTALS

40

DIS Incidents

27

DIS-Hit Incidents

13

DIS-No Hit Incidents

14

Animal Shooting Incidents

7

Unintentional Discharge Incidents

0

Warning Shot Incidents

8

In-Custody Death Incidents

2

Carotid Restraint Control Hold Incidents

9

Law Enforcement Related Injury Incidents

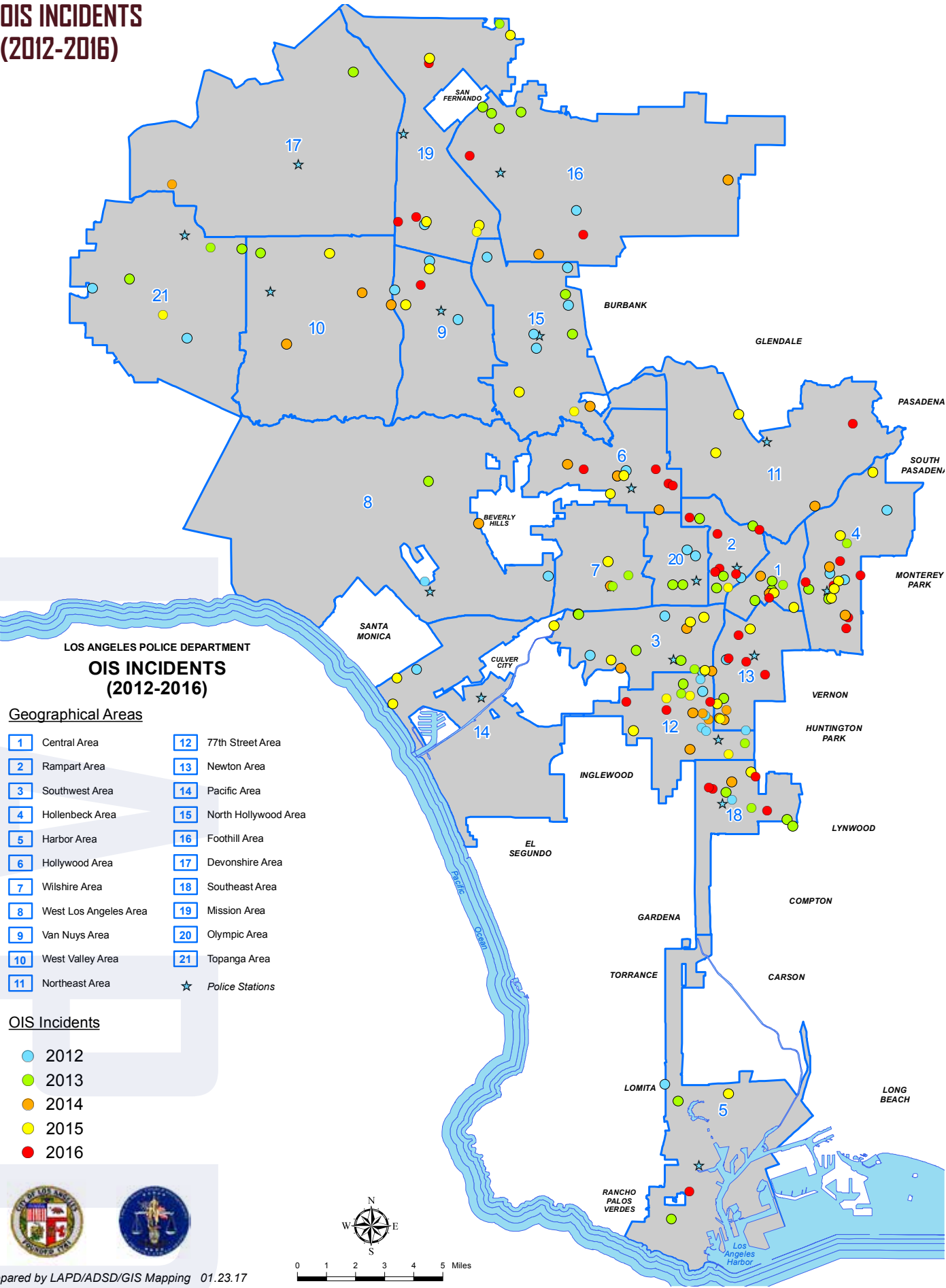
2

Head Strike Incidents

4

K9 Contact Incidents Requiring Hospitalization

DIS INCIDENTS (2012-2016)

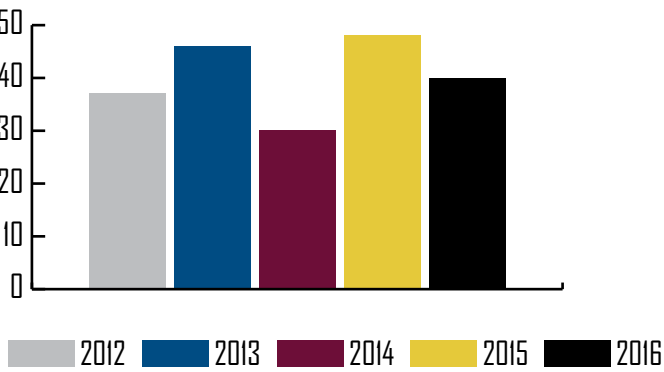


pared by LAPD/ADSD/GIS Mapping 01.23.17

OFFICER INVOLVED
SHOOTING INCIDENTS

An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm. These incidents are categorized into Hits or No Hits (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

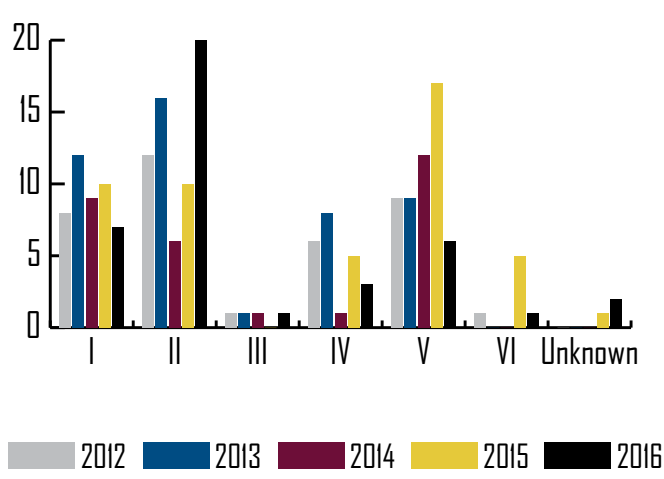


In 2016, Department personnel were involved in 40 OIS incidents, a decrease of eight incidents, or 17 percent, compared to 2015. In the four-year period from 2012

OIS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	37	46	30	48	40

through 2015, there were a total of 161 OIS incidents, resulting in an annual average of 40.25 incidents. The 2016 count fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.25 incidents, or 0.6 percent.

CLASSIFICATION OF OIS INCIDENTS



In 2016, 20 of the 40 total OIS incidents, or 50 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a 29 percentage point increase compared to 21 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from

Classification	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
I	8	12	9	10	7
II	12	16	7	10	20
III	1	1	1	0	1
IV	6	8	1	5	3
V	9	9	12	17	6
VI	1	0	0	5	1
Unknown	0	0	0	1	2
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	40

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

2012 through 2015 of 28 percent, 2016 experienced a 22 percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2016, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 65 of the 201 total OIS incidents, or 32 percent.

CUOF Incidents - Officer Involved Shooting

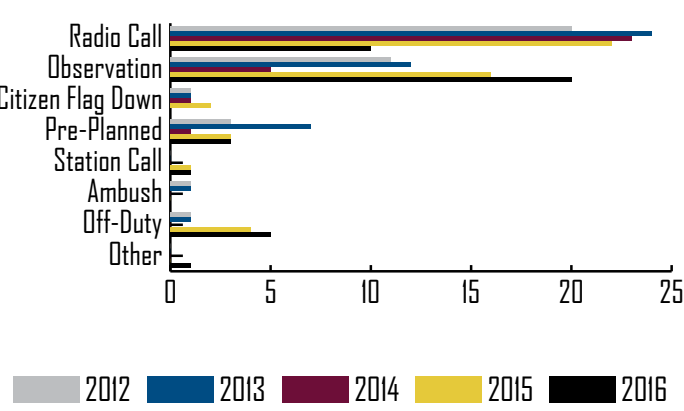
In 2016, seven of the 40 total OIS incidents, or approximately 18 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 21 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 24 percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2016, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 46 of the 201 total OIS incidents, or 23 percent.

In 2016, six of the 40 total OIS incidents, or 15 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a 20 percentage point decrease compared

to 35 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 29 percent, 2016 experienced a 14 percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2016, Classification V shooting incidents accounted for 53 of the 201 total OIS incidents, or 26 percent.

Five incidents, or approximately 13 percent, were categorized as Classification III, IV, VI shootings. Two incidents, or five percent, currently have unknown Classifications, pending completion of the investigations by FID.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



In 2016, 20 of the Department’s 40 OIS incidents, or 50 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers’ observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a 17 percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers’ observations from 2012 through 2015 of 27 percent, 2016 experienced a 23 percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2016, field detentions based on officers’ observations represented the second largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 64 of the 201 total incidents, or 32 percent.

In 2016, 10 of the Department’s 40 OIS incidents, or 25 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 21 percentage point decrease compared to 46 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from radio calls from 2012 through 2015 of 55 percent, 2016 experienced a 30 percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2016,

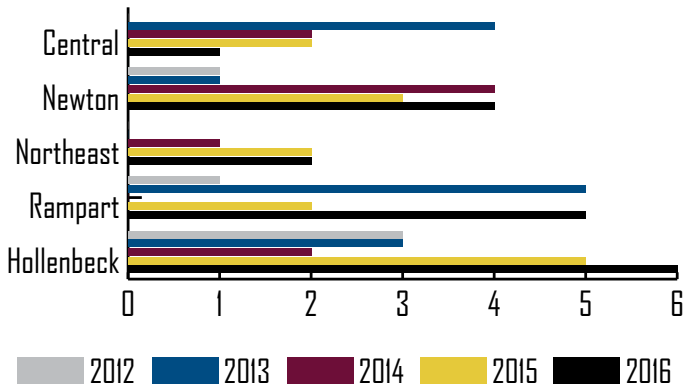
Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Radio Call	20	24	23	22	10
Observation	11	12	5	16	20
Citizen Flag Down	1	1	1	2	0
Pre-Planned	3	7	1	3	3
Station Call	0	0	0	1	1
Ambush	1	1	0	0	0
Off-Duty	1	1	0	4	5
Other	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	40

radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 99 of the 201 total incidents, or 49 percent.

In 2016, five of the Department’s 40 OIS incidents, or approximately 13 percent, originated during off-duty occurrences. This accounted for a five percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from off-duty occurrences from 2012 through 2015 of four percent, 2016 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2016, off-duty occurrences represented the fourth largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 11 of the 201 total incidents, or five percent.

The remaining five incidents, or approximately 13 percent, in 2016 occurred during pre-planned activities, a station call, and one incident with an “Other” designation.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

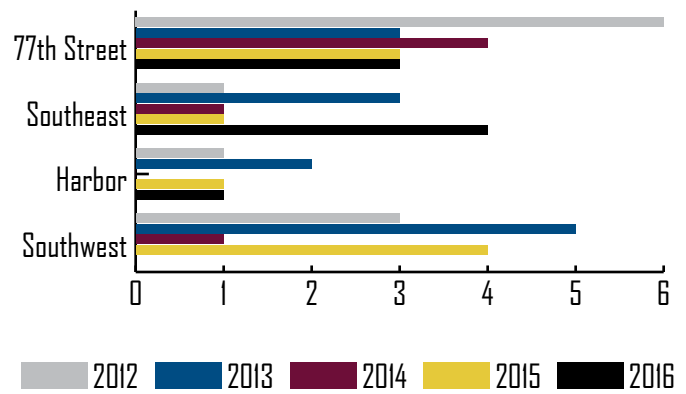


In 2016, 18 of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was an increase of four incidents, or 29 percent, compared to 2015. Forty-five percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 40; Central Bureau - 18).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	0	4	2	2	1
Newton	1	1	4	3	4
Northeast	0	0	1	2	2
Rampart	1	5	0	2	5
Hollenbeck	3	3	2	5	6
TOTAL	5	13	9	14	18

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 41 OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 10.25 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 7.75 incidents, or approximately 76 percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

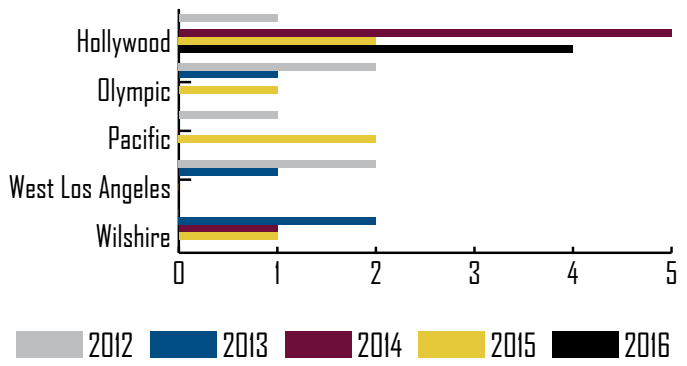


In 2016, eight of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 11 percent, compared to 2015. Twenty percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 40; South Bureau - eight).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	6	3	4	3	3
Southeast	1	3	1	1	4
Harbor	1	2	0	1	1
Southwest	3	5	1	4	0
TOTAL	11	13	6	9	8

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 39 OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 9.75 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 1.75 incidents, or 18 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

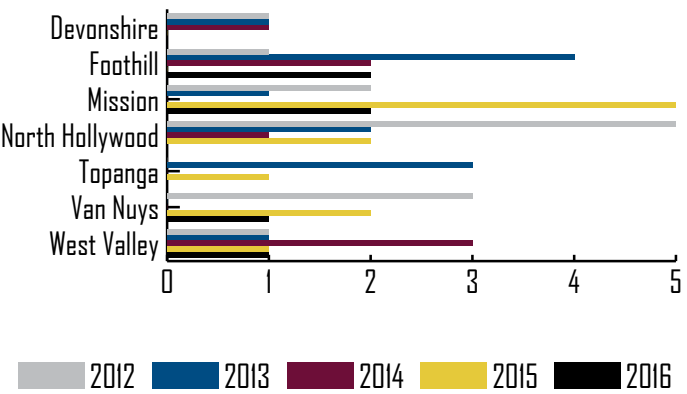


In 2016, four of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau, a decrease of two incidents, or 33 percent, compared to 2015. Ten percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 40; West Bureau - four).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hollywood	1	0	5	2	4
Olympic	2	1	0	1	0
Pacific	1	0	0	2	0
West Los Angeles	2	1	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	2	1	1	0
TOTAL	6	4	6	6	4

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 22 OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 5.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 1.5 incidents, or approximately 27 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

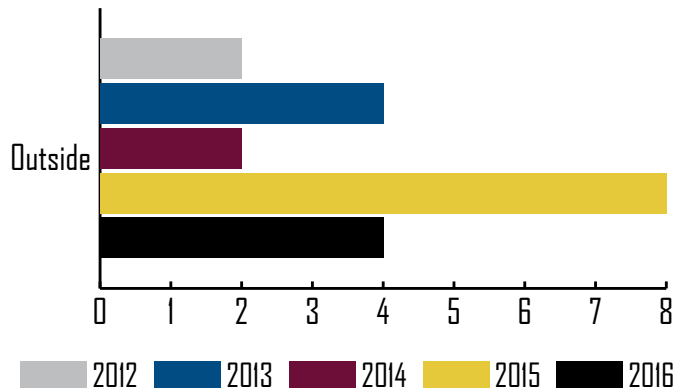


In 2016, six of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of five incidents, or 45 percent, compared to 2015. Fifteen percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 40; Valley Bureau - six).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Devonshire	1	1	1	0	0
Foothill	1	4	2	0	2
Mission	2	1	0	5	2
North Hollywood	5	2	1	2	0
Topanga	0	3	0	1	0
Van Nuys	3	0	0	2	1
West Valley	1	1	3	1	1
TOTAL	13	12	7	11	6

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 43 OIS incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 10.75 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 4.75 incidents, or 44 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

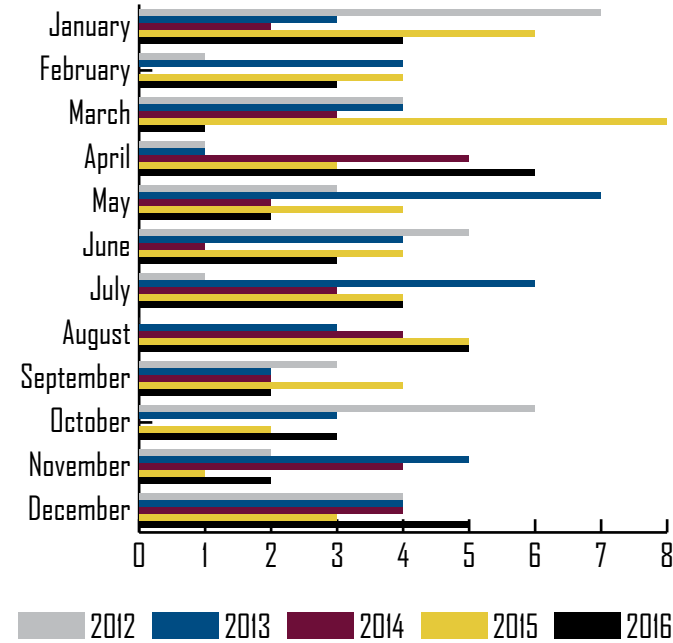


In 2016, four of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred outside the Department’s jurisdiction, a decrease of four incidents, or 50 percent, compared to 2015. Ten percent of the Department’s OIS incidents occurred in areas outside the Department’s jurisdiction (Department - 40; Outside Areas - four).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outside Jurisdiction	2	4	2	8	4

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 16 OIS incidents occurred in areas outside the Department’s jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of four incidents. The total incident count for outside areas in 2016 remained unchanged compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



In 2016, April represented the month with the most OIS incidents with six occurrences, or 15 percent, out of 40 total incidents for the year. August and December each had the second most incidents with five incidents, or approximately 13 percent, respectively. The remaining

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	7	3	2	6	4
February	1	4	0	4	3
March	4	4	3	8	1
April	1	1	5	3	6
May	3	7	2	4	2
June	5	4	1	4	3
July	1	6	3	4	4
August	0	3	4	5	5
September	3	2	2	4	2
October	6	3	0	2	3
November	2	5	4	1	2
December	4	4	4	3	5
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	40

24 incidents, or 60 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

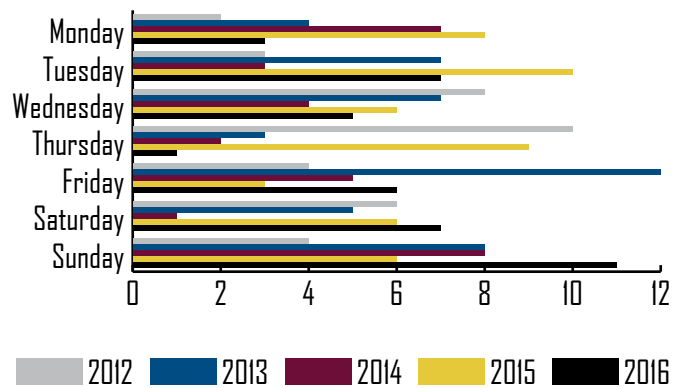
From 2012 through 2016, January represented the month with the most OIS incidents with 22 out of the 201 total

incidents, or 11 percent. February represented the month with the least, consisting of 12 incidents, or six percent. The remaining 167 incidents, or 83 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining months.

The OIS percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2012 through 2016 was as follows:

- January through March: 54 incidents, or 27 percent;
- April through June: 51 incidents, or 25 percent;
- July through September: 48 incidents; or 24 percent; and,
- October through December: 48 incidents, or 24 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

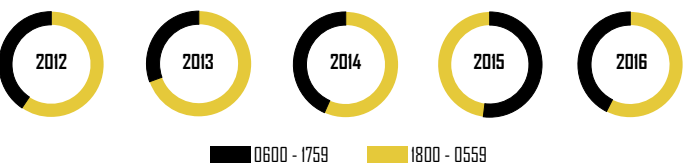


In 2016, 11 OIS incidents, or 28 percent, occurred on a Sunday. Tuesday and Saturday represented the second most frequent days of the week, with seven incidents each day, or 18 percent, respectively.

Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monday	2	4	7	8	3
Tuesday	3	7	3	10	7
Wednesday	8	7	4	6	5
Thursday	10	3	2	9	1
Friday	4	12	5	3	6
Saturday	6	5	1	6	7
Sunday	4	8	8	6	11
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	40

From 2012 through 2016, Sunday represented the day with the most OIS incidents with 37 out of the 201 total, or 18 percent. Monday represented the day with the least with 24 incidents, or 12 percent. The remaining 140 incidents, or 70 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2016, 17 incidents, or approximately 43 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 23 incidents, or approximately 58 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution was similar from 2012 through 2015, where 67 OIS incidents, or 42 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 94 incidents, or

Time of Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0600 - 1759	15	14	13	25	17
1800 - 0559	22	32	17	23	23
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	40

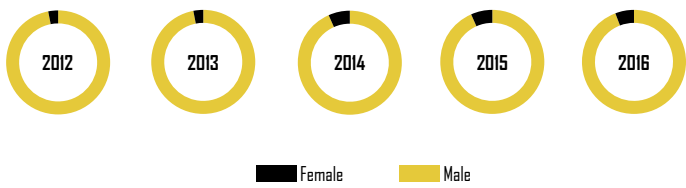
58 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2012 through 2016 was 16.8 OIS incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 23.4 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the OIS incident.

OFFICER - GENDER

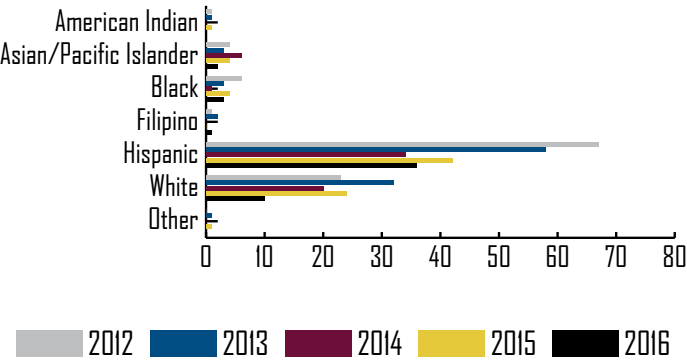


In 2016, 49 male officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 94 percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 93 percent in 2015. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS incidents in 2016 was 12 percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 96 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were male, representing 373 of the 391 total employees, or 95 percent.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	3	3	4	5	3
Male	99	97	57	71	49
TOTAL	102	100	61	76	52

In 2016, three female officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to seven percent in 2015. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS incidents in 2016 was 12 percentage points below the Department’s overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2012 through 2015 of four percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point increase.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



In 2016, 36 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 69 percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a 14 percentage point increase compared to 55 percent in 2015. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS incidents in 2016 was 23 percentage points above the Department’s overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 59 percent, 2016 experienced a 10 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, representing 237 of the 391 total employees, or 61 percent.

In 2016, 10 White officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a 13 percentage point decrease compared to 32 percent in 2015. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS incidents in 2016 was 14 percentage points below the Department’s overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 29 percent, 2016 experienced a 10 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, White officers accounted for the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, representing 109 of the 391 total employees, or 28 percent.

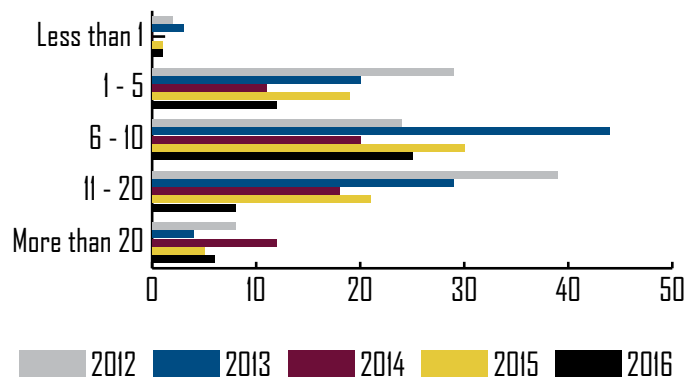
Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	1	1	0	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	3	6	4	2
Black	6	3	1	4	3
Filipino	1	2	0	0	1
Hispanic	67	58	34	42	36
White	23	32	20	24	10
Other	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	102	100	61	76	52

Ethnicity	City of LA	Department Personnel	OIS Officer
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	10%	6%
Black	9%	10%	6%
Hispanic	49%	46%	69%
Other	3%	1%	0%
White	28%	33%	19%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

In 2016, three Black officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2015. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS incidents in 2016 was four percentage points below the Department’s overall Black total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2012 through 2015 of four percent, 2016 represented a two percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2016, Black officers accounted for the fourth largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, representing 17 of the 391 total employees, or four percent.

The remaining three employees, or six percent, involved in 2016 OIS incidents included two Asian/Pacific Islander officers and one Filipino officer.

OFFICER - YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2016 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – two percent (one out of 52 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 23 percent (12 out of 52 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 48 percent (25 out of 52 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 15 percent (eight out of 52 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 12 percent (six out of 52 total officers).

In 2016, there were percentage point increases in three of the five categories and decreases in two, when compared to 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – one percentage point increase (one percent in 2015, two percent in 2016);
- 1-5 years of service – two percentage point decrease (25 percent in 2015, 23 percent in 2016);
- 6-10 years of service – nine percentage point increase (39 percent in 2015, 48 percent in 2016);
- 11-20 years of service – 13 percentage point decrease (28 percent in 2015, 15 percent in 2016); and,
- More than 20 years of service – five percentage point increase (seven percent in 2015, 12 percent in 2016).

In 2016, there were percentage point increases in four of the five years of service categories and a decrease in one when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel

Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Less than 1	2	3	0	1	1
1 - 5	29	20	11	19	12
6 - 10	24	44	20	30	25
11 - 20	39	29	18	21	8
More than 20	8	4	12	5	6
TOTAL	102	100	61	76	52

involved in OIS incidents during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no percentage point change (two percent during four-year period, two percent in 2016);
- 1-5 years of service – no percentage point change (23 percent during four-year period, 23 percent in 2016);
- 6-10 years of service – 13 percentage point increase (35 percent during four-year period, 48 percent in 2016);
- 11-20 years of service – 17 percentage point decrease (32 percent during four-year period, 15 percent in 2016); and,
- More than 20 years of service – three percentage point increase (nine percent during four-year period, 12 percent in 2016).

Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents had 6-10 years of service, representing 143 of the 391 total employees, or 37 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 115 employees, or 29 percent, during the same five-year period. Officers with 1-5 years of service were the third largest group, with 91 personnel, or 23 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had 35 officers, or nine percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which represented seven officers, accounted for only two percent of the total.

OFFICER - RANK

Rank	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	1
Sergeant	7	2	1	4	0
Detective	0	2	0	3	5
Police Officer	94	95	60	69	46
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	102	100	61	76	52

In 2016, 46 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 91 percent in 2015. The percentage of police officers involved in OIS incidents in 2016 was 20 percentage points above the Department’s overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2012 through 2015 of 94 percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were at the rank of police officer, representing 364 of the 391 total employees, or 93 percent.

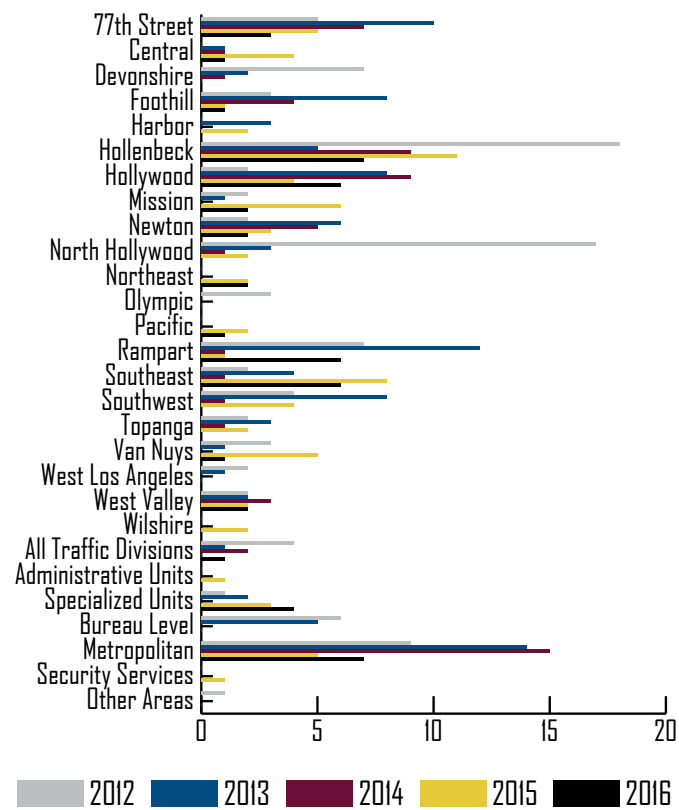
In 2016, five employees at the rank of detective were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 10 percent of the 52 total employees. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2015. The percentage of detectives involved in OIS incidents in 2016 was five percentage points below the Department’s overall detective total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the

rank of detective from 2012 through 2015 of one percent, 2016 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, employees at the rank of detective accounted for the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, representing 10 of the 391 total employees, or three percent.

The remaining employee involved in an OIS incident in 2016, representing two percent of the 52 total employees, was at the rank of lieutenant.

Historically, from 2012 through 2016, employees at the rank of sergeant accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, representing 14 of the 391 total employees, or four percent. However, no sergeants were involved in any of the OIS incidents in 2016.

OFFICER - AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2016, seven personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 52 total employees. This represented a one percentage point decrease compared to 2015 (11 out of 76 employees). When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division from 2012 through 2015 of 13 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were assigned to Hollenbeck Division (as well as those assigned to Metropolitan Division), representing 50 of the 391 total employees, or 13 percent.

In 2016, seven personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 52 total employees. This represented a six percentage point increase compared to 2015 (five out of 76 employees). When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2012 through 2015 of 13 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division (as well as those assigned to Hollenbeck Division), representing 50 of the 391 total employees, or 13 percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	5	10	7	5	3
Central	0	1	1	4	1
Devonshire	7	2	1	0	0
Foothill	3	8	4	1	1
Harbor	0	3	0	2	0
Hollenbeck	18	5	9	11	7
Hollywood	2	8	9	4	6
Mission	2	1	0	6	2
Newton	2	6	5	3	2
North Hollywood	17	3	1	2	0
Northeast	0	0	0	2	2
Olympic	3	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	2	1
Rampart	7	12	1	1	6
Southeast	2	4	1	8	6
Southwest	4	8	1	4	0
Topanga	2	3	1	2	0
Van Nuys	3	1	0	5	1
West Los Angeles	2	1	0	0	0
West Valley	2	2	3	2	2
Wilshire	0	0	0	2	0
All Traffic Divisions	4	1	2	0	1
Administrative Units	0	0	0	1	0
Specialized Units	1	2	0	3	4
Bureau Level	6	5	0	0	0
Metropolitan	9	14	15	5	7
Security Services	0	0	0	1	0
Other Areas	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	102	100	61	76	52

In 2016, six personnel assigned to Hollywood Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 12 percent of the 52 total employees. This represented a seven percentage point increase compared to 2015 (four out of 76 employees). When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Hollywood Division from 2012 through 2015 of seven percent, 2016 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, 29 personnel assigned to Hollywood Division out of the Department’s 391 total employees for the five-year period were involved in OIS incidents, representing seven percent.

In 2016, six personnel assigned to Rampart Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 12 percent of the 52 total employees. This represented an eleven percentage point increase compared to 2015 (one out of 76 employees). When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Rampart Division from 2012 through 2015 of six percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, 27 personnel assigned to Rampart Division out of the Department’s 391 total employees for the five-year period were involved in OIS incidents, representing seven percent.

In 2016, six personnel assigned to Southeast Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 12 percent of the 52 total employees. This represented a one percentage point increase compared to 2015 (eight out of 76 employees). When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2012 through 2015 of four percent, 2016 experienced an eight percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, 21 personnel assigned to Southeast Division out of the Department’s 391 total employees for the five-year period were involved in OIS incidents, representing five percent.

The remaining 20 Department personnel, or 38 percent, were fairly evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/Divisions.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the 52 total personnel involved in OIS incidents in 2016:

- Central Bureau: 18 personnel, or 35 percent;
- West Bureau: seven personnel, or 13 percent;
- South Bureau: nine personnel, or 17 percent;
- Valley Bureau: six personnel, or 12 percent;
- CTSOB: 11 personnel, or 21 percent; and,
- Other: one personnel, or two percent.

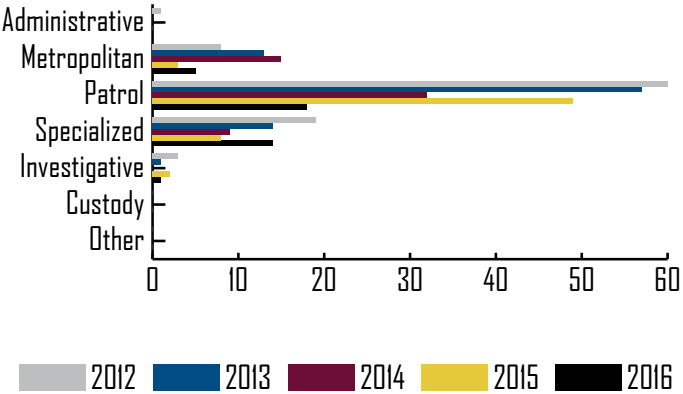
In 2016, there were percentage point increases in three of the six Bureau categories and decreases in three, when compared to 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 7.4 percentage point increase (27.6 percent in 2015, 35 percent in 2016);
- West Bureau: 2.5 percentage point increase (10.5 percent in 2015, 13 percent in 2016);
- South Bureau: eight percentage point decrease (25 percent in 2015, 17 percent in 2016);
- Valley Bureau: 11.7 percentage point decrease (23.7 percent in 2015, 12 percent in 2016);
- CTSOB: 10.5 percentage point increase (10.5 percent in 2015, 21 percent in 2016); and,
- Other: 0.6 percentage point decrease (2.6 percent in 2015, two percent in 2016).

In 2016, there were percentage point increases in three of the six Bureau categories and decreases in three, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: nine percentage point increase (26 percent during four-year period, 35 percent in 2016);
- West Bureau: three percentage point increase (10 percent during four-year period, 13 percent in 2016);
- South Bureau: two percentage point decrease (19 percent during four-year period, 17 percent in 2016);
- Valley Bureau: thirteen percentage point decrease (25 percent during four-year period, 12 percent in 2016);
- CTSOB: seven percentage point increase (14 percent during four-year period, 21 percent in 2016); and,
- Other: four percentage point decrease (six percent during four-year period, two percent in 2016).

OFFICER - UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2016, 21 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 40 percent of the 52 total personnel. This accounted for a 30 percentage point decrease compared to 70 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2012 through 2015 of 64 percent, 2016 experienced a 24 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were assigned to patrol, representing 238 of the 391 total employees, or 61 percent.

In 2016, 21 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 40 percent of the 52 total personnel. This accounted for a 22 percentage point increase compared to 18 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2012 through 2015 of 19 percent, 2016 experienced a 21 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to specialized assignments accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, representing 86 of the 391 total employees, or 22 percent.

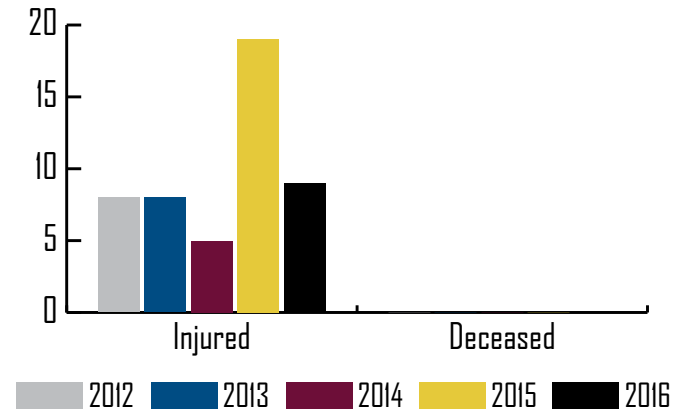
In 2016, seven personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 52 total personnel. This accounted for a

Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative	1	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	9	14	15	5	7
Patrol	65	62	37	53	21
Specialized	22	20	9	14	21
Investigative	5	4	0	4	3
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	102	100	61	76	52

six percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2012 through 2015 of 13 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division accounted for the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, representing 50 of the 391 total employees, or 13 percent.

In 2016, three personnel assigned to investigative assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 52 total personnel. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to investigative assignments from 2012 through 2015 of four percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to investigative assignments accounted for the fourth largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, representing 16 of the 391 total employees, or four percent.

OFFICER - INJURIES

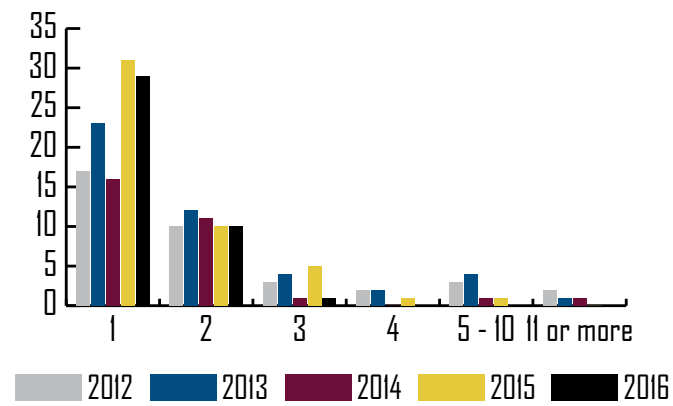


No Department personnel were killed during OIS incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016. However, 49 officers sustained injuries during OIS incidents during the same five-year period.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	8	8	5	19	9
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	8	5	19	9

In 2016, nine officers sustained injuries during the 40 OIS incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 53 percent decrease compared to 19 injured officers in 2015. However, when compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 10 injured officers, 2016 was one officer, or 10 percent, below the four-year annual average.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT



In 2016, there were 29 single shooter OIS incidents, which represented 73 percent of the 40 total incidents. This accounted for an eight percentage point increase compared to 65 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 54 percent, 2016 experienced a 19 percentage point increase.

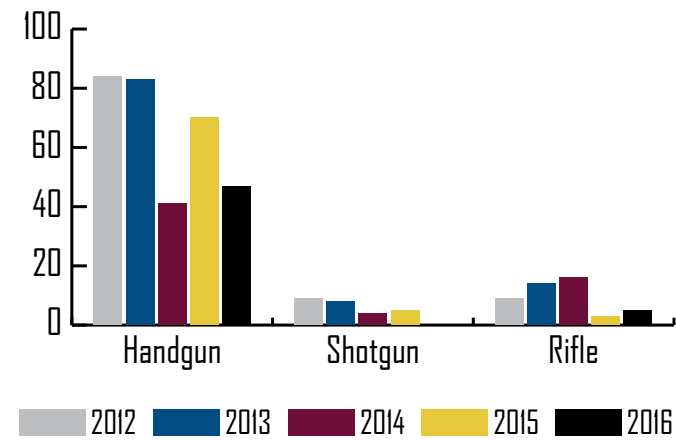
In 2016, there were 10 double shooter OIS incidents, which represented 25 percent of the 40 total incidents. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 21 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 27 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point decrease.

No. of Shooters	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	17	23	16	31	29
2	10	12	11	10	10
3	3	4	1	5	1
4	2	2	0	1	0
5 - 10	3	4	1	1	0
11 or more	2	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	40

In 2016, there was one triple shooter OIS incident, which represented three percent of the 40 total incidents. This accounted for a seven percentage point decrease compared to 10 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of triple shooter OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of eight percent, 2016 experienced a five percentage point decrease.

Historically from 2012 through 2016, OIS incidents involving a single shooter represented the majority of occurrences, consisting of 116 of the 201 total incidents, or 58 percent. Incidents involving two shooters accounted for the second largest category with 53 incidents, or 26 percent, during the same five-year period.

OFFICER - WEAPON SYSTEM



In 2016, 47 handguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented 90 percent out of the 52 total weapon types. This represented no change compared to 90 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 80 percent, 2016 experienced a ten percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, representing 325 of the 398 total weapons, or 82 percent.

In 2016, five rifles were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented 10 percent out of the 52 total weapon types. This accounted for a six percentage point increase

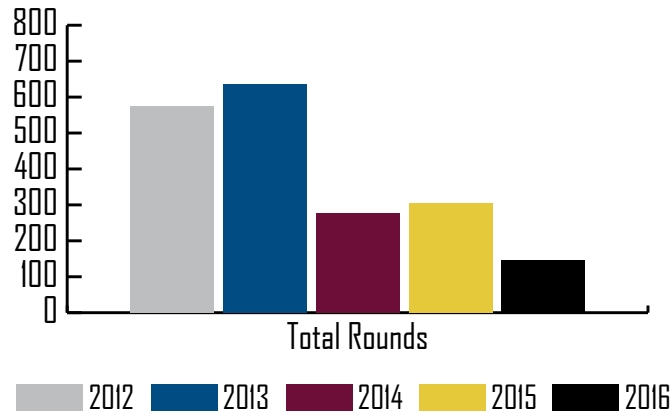
Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Handgun	84	83	41	70	47
Shotgun	9	8	4	5	0
Rifle	9	14	16	3	5
TOTAL	102	105	61	78	52

compared to four percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 12 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, representing 47 of the 398 total weapons, or 12 percent.

The use of shotguns has consistently decreased during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016. The following depicts the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized compared to total weapon types from OIS incidents during the five-year period:

- 2012: nine percent;
- 2013: eight percent;
- 2014: seven percent;
- 2015: six percent;
- 2016: none.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

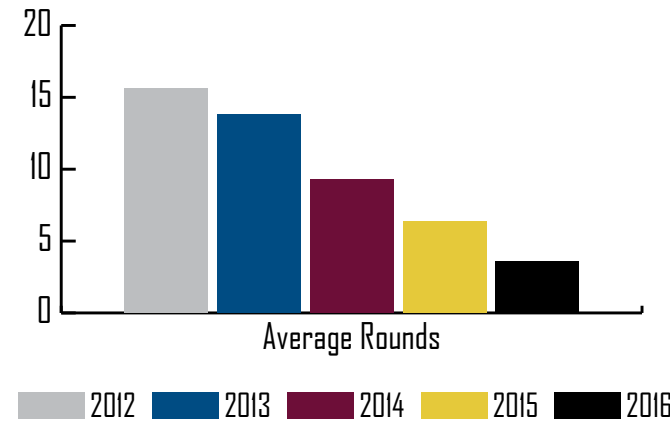


In 2016, 145 rounds were fired during all 40 OIS incidents. When compared to the 2015 total of 305 rounds fired, 2016 experienced a decrease of 160 rounds, or 52

OIS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Rounds	576	637	278	305	145

percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 449 rounds fired, 2016 was 304 rounds, or 68 percent, below the four-year annual average.

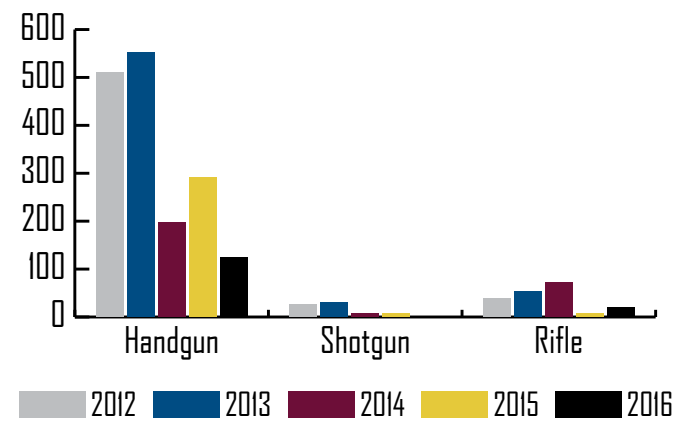
ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



In 2016, an average of 3.6 rounds were fired during OIS incidents. When compared to the 2015 average of 6.4 rounds fired, 2016 experienced a decrease of 2.8 rounds, or 44 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2012

through 2015 annual average of 11.2 rounds fired per incident, 2016 was 7.6 rounds, or 68 percent, below the four-year annual average.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON SYSTEM



In 2016, 125 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS incidents, which represented 86 percent of the 145 total rounds fired. This accounted for a nine percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 86 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, representing 1,678 of the 1,941 total rounds, or 86 percent.

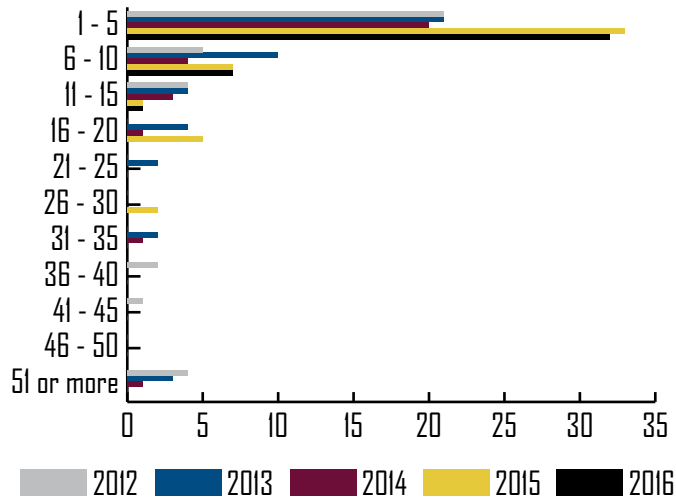
In 2016, 20 rounds were fired from rifles during OIS incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 145 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 12 percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2015. When

Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Handgun	511	553	198	291	125
Shotgun	27	31	7	7	0
Rifle	38	53	73	7	20
TOTAL	576	637	278	305	145

compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from rifles during OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 10 percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2016, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, representing 191 of the 1,941 total rounds, or 10 percent.

Comparatively to the reduction of shotguns utilized during OIS incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, rounds fired from shotguns has correspondingly decreased during the same five-year period. Rounds fired from shotguns were the third most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents for the five-year period, representing 72 of the 1,941 total rounds, or four percent. No shotguns were utilized during 2016 OIS incidents.

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS



No. of Rounds	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1 - 5	21	21	20	33	32
6 - 10	5	10	4	7	7
11 - 15	4	4	3	1	1
16 - 20	0	4	1	5	0
21 - 25	0	2	0	0	0
26 - 30	0	0	0	2	0
31 - 35	0	2	1	0	0
36 - 40	2	0	0	0	0
41 - 45	1	0	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 or more	4	3	1	0	0
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	40

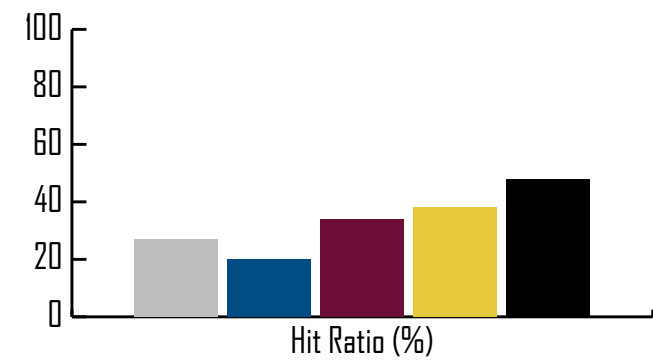
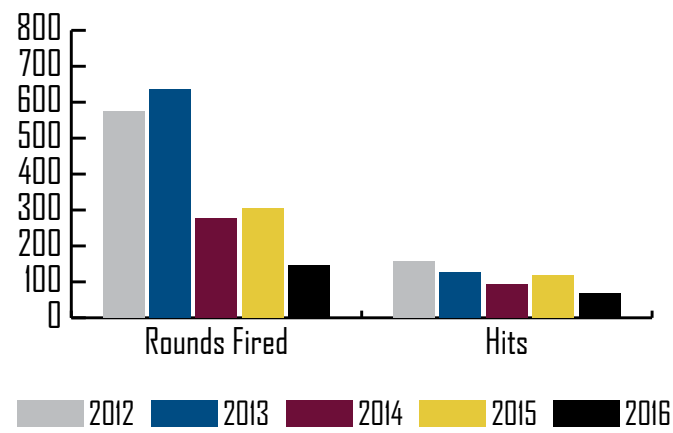
In 2016, there were 32 OIS incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 80 percent of the 40 total incidents. This accounted for an 11 percentage point increase compared to 69 percent in 2015. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 59 percent, 2016 experienced a 21 percentage point increase.

In 2016, there were seven OIS incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 18 percent of the 40 total incidents. This accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to 15 percent in 2015. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 16 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point increase.

In 2016, there was one OIS incident in which 11-15 rounds were fired, which represented three percent of the 40 total incidents. This represented no percentage point change compared to 2015. However, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of seven percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point decrease.

Historically from 2012 through 2016, OIS incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired represented the majority of occurrences, consisting of 127 of the 201 total incidents, or 63 percent. Incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired accounted for the second largest category with 33 incidents, or 16 percent, during the same five-year period.

OFFICER - HIT RATIO



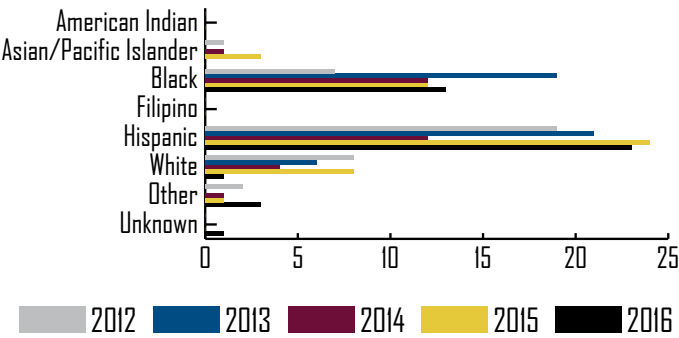
The 2016 total number of rounds fired compared to the total number of rounds which struck their intended targets resulted in a hit ratio of 48 percent. This accounted for a 10 percentage point increase compared to 38 percent in 2015. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 aggregate hit ratio of 28 percent, 2016 was 20 percentage points above the four-year annual average. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the hit ratio during OIS incidents, representing 565 of the 1,941 total rounds fired, was 29 percent.

OIS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rounds Fired	576	637	278	305	145
Hits	158	127	94	117	69
Hit Ratio (%)	27%	20%	34%	38%	48%

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT - ETHNICITY



In 2016, 23 Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 56 percent of the 41 total suspects. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2015. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2016 was seven percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic population total. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2016 represented no percentage point change compared the City’s overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 47 percent, 2016 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents, representing 99 of the 202 total suspects, or 49 percent.

In 2016, 13 Black suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 32 percent of the 41 total suspects. This accounted for an increase of one suspect, or seven percentage points, compared to 25 percent in 2015. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2016 was 23 percentage points above the City’s overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2016 was 11 percentage points below the City’s overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 31 percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents, representing 63 of the 202 total suspects, or 31 percent.

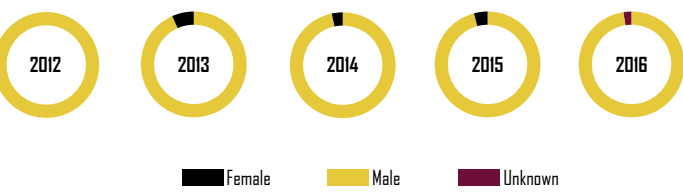
Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	3	0
Black	7	19	12	12	13
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	19	21	12	24	23
White	8	6	4	8	1
Other	2	0	1	1	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	41

Ethnicity	City of LA	Violent Crime Suspects	OIS Suspects
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%	0%
Black	9%	43%	32%
Hispanic	49%	41%	56%
Other	3%	2%	7%
Unknown	0%	5%	2%
White	28%	8%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

In 2016, one White suspect was involved in an OIS incident, which represented two percent of the 41 total suspects. This accounted for a 15 percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2015. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2016 was 26 percentage points below the City’s overall White population total. Additionally, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2016 was six percentage points below the City’s overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 16 percent, 2016 experienced a 14 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents, representing 27 of the 202 total suspects, or 13 percent.

Three suspects, or seven percent, had an “Other” ethnicity designation. The remaining suspect, representing two percent, had an “Unknown” ethnicity classification, pending completion of the investigation by FID.

SUSPECT - GENDER

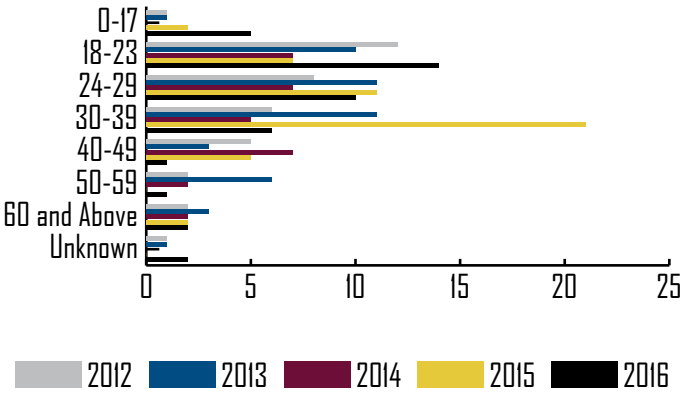


In 2016, 40 male suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 98 percent of the 41 total suspects. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 96 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 96 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of suspects involved in OIS incidents were male, representing 195 of the 202 total suspects, or 97 percent.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	0	3	1	2	0
Male	37	43	29	46	40
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	41

The remaining suspect currently has an “Unknown” gender, pending completion of the FID investigation.

SUSPECT - AGE



In 2016, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were in the 18-23 age group. Specifically, 14 of the 41 total suspects, or 34 percent, were included in this age group. The 18-23 age category accounted for a 19 percentage point increase compared to 15 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2012 through 2015 of 22 percent, 2016 experienced a 12 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 18-23 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents, consisting of 50 of the 202 total suspects, or 25 percent.

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0-17	1	1	0	2	5
18-23	12	10	7	7	14
24-29	8	11	7	11	10
30-39	6	11	5	21	6
40-49	5	3	7	5	1
50-59	2	6	2	0	1
60 and Above	2	3	2	2	2
Unknown	1	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	41

In 2016, the 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category, with 10 out of the 41 total suspects, or 24 percent. The 24-29 age category accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2015. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2012 through 2015 of 23 percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 24-29 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents, consisting of 47 of the 202 total suspects, or 23 percent.

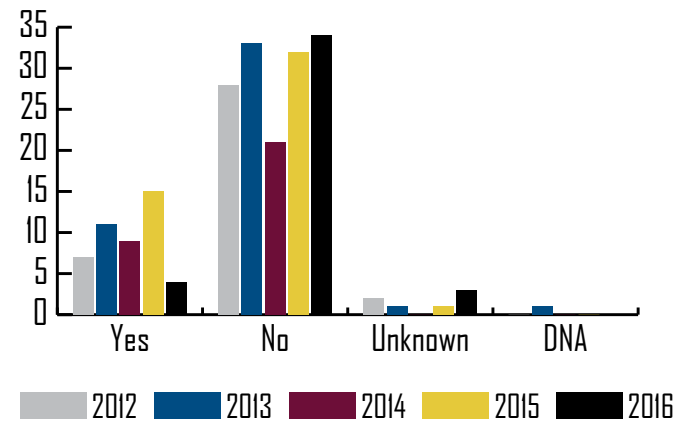
In 2016, the 30-39 age group represented the third largest age category, with six out of the 41 total suspects, or 15 percent. The 30-39 age category accounted for a 29 percentage point decrease compared to 44 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2012 through 2015 of 27 percent, 2016 experienced a 12 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 30-39 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents, consisting of 49 of the 202 total suspects, or 24 percent.

In 2016, the 0-17 age group represented the fourth largest age category, with five out of the 41 total suspects, or 12 percent. The 0-17 age category accounted for an eight

percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 0-17 age range from 2012 through 2015 of two percent, 2016 experienced a 10 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 0-17 age group was one of the least represented age categories of suspects involved in OIS incidents, consisting of nine of the 202 total suspects, or four percent.

Two of the suspects' ages in 2016 remain unknown, pending completion of the investigations by FID. The remaining four suspects in 2016 were in the age ranges of 40-49, 50-59, and 60 and above.

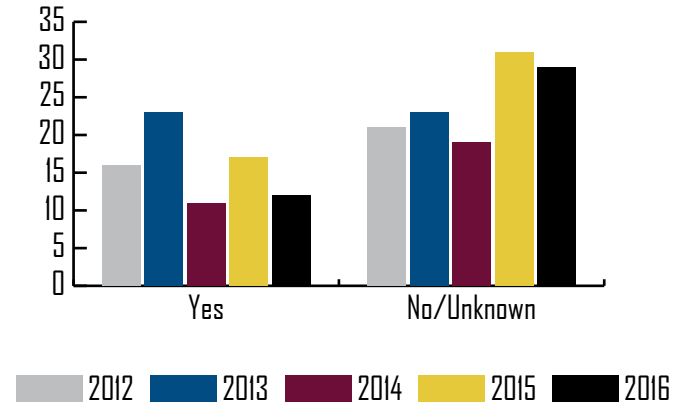
SUSPECT - PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS



In 2016, four of the 41 total suspects, or 10 percent, involved in OIS incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 21 percentage point decrease compared to 31 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to

suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2012 through 2015 of 26 percent, 2016 experienced a 16 percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 46 of the 202 total suspects, or 23 percent.

SUSPECT - GANG MEMBERSHIP



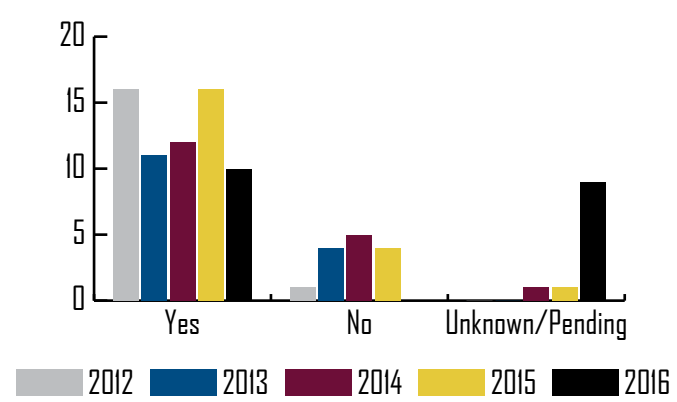
In 2016, 12 of the 41 total suspects, or 29 percent, involved in OIS incidents were verified as documented gang members. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 35 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were documented as gang members from 2012 through 2015 of 42 percent, 2016 experienced a 13 percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects

Gang Member	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	16	23	11	17	12
No/Unknown	21	23	19	31	29
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	41

who were documented as gang members accounted for 79 of the 202 total suspects involved in OIS incidents, or 39 percent.

The remaining 29 suspects involved in 2016 OIS incidents, representing 71 percent, were either not documented as gang members or had an unknown gang affiliation.

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

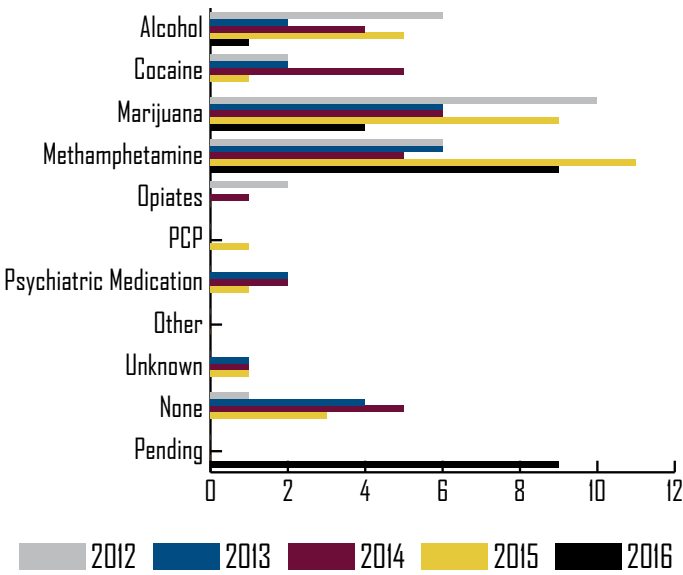


Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2016, 10 decedents, or 53 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). Nine decedents, or 47 percent, are pending toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner. Therefore, all decedents, or 100 percent, with completed toxicology reports at the time of publication of this Report had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s).

In 2015, 16 of the 21 decedents involved in OIS incidents, or 76 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol

and/or a controlled substance(s). This accounted for a nine percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) during OIS incidents from 2012 through 2014 of 78 percent, 2015 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, deceased suspects with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) during OIS incidents accounted for 55 of the 71 total decedents, or 77 percent.

SUSPECT - TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS



Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2016, 10 decedents, or 53 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). Nine decedents, or 47 percent, are pending toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner.

In 2016, nine of the 10 decedents involved in OIS incidents, or 90 percent, with completed toxicology reports had positive results for methamphetamine. This partial 2016 percentage was an increase of 38 percentage points when compared to 11 of 21 decedents, or 52 percent, with positive toxicology results for methamphetamine in 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, deceased suspects in OIS incidents with positive toxicology results for methamphetamine accounted for 28 of the 71 total decedents, or 39 percent.

Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alcohol	6	2	4	5	1
Cocaine	2	2	5	1	0
Marijuana	10	6	6	9	4
Methamphetamine	6	6	5	11	9
Opiates	2	0	1	0	0
PCP	0	0	0	1	0
Psychiatric Medication	0	2	2	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	1	1	1	0
None	1	4	5	3	0
Pending	0	0	0	0	9

Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alcohol	35%	13%	22%	24%	N/A
Cocaine	12%	13%	28%	5%	N/A
Marijuana	59%	40%	33%	43%	N/A
Methamphetamine	35%	40%	28%	52%	N/A
Opiates	12%	0%	6%	0%	N/A
PCP	0%	0%	0%	5%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0%	13%	11%	5%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	7%	6%	5%	N/A
None	6%	27%	28%	14%	N/A

In 2016, four of the 10 decedents involved in OIS incidents, or 40 percent, with completed toxicology reports had positive results for marijuana. This partial 2016 percentage was a decrease of three percentage points when compared to nine of 21 decedents, or 43 percent, with positive toxicology results for marijuana in 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, deceased suspects in OIS incidents with positive toxicology results for marijuana accounted for 31 of the 71 total decedents, or 44 percent.

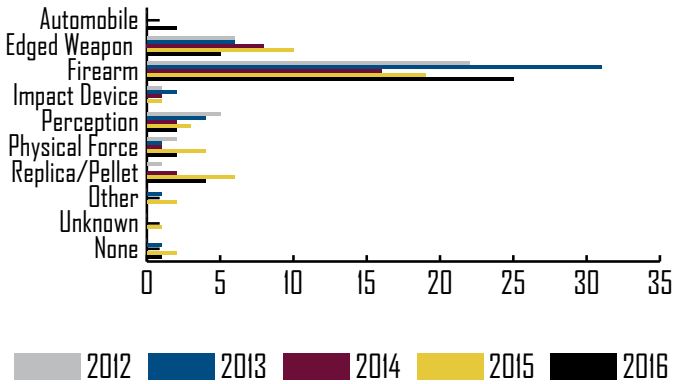
In 2016, one of the 10 decedents involved in OIS incidents, or 10 percent, with completed toxicology reports had positive results for alcohol. This partial 2016 percentage was a decrease of three percentage points when compared to five of 21 decedents, or 24 percent, with positive toxicology results for alcohol in 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, deceased suspects in OIS incidents with positive toxicology results for alcohol accounted for 17 of the 71 total decedents, or 24 percent.

SUSPECT - HOMELESS¹¹

In 2016, two of the 41 total suspects, or five percent, involved in OIS incidents were homeless.

Homeless	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37
Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	41

SUSPECT - WEAPON/FORCE



In 2016, 25 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 61 percent out of the 41 total weapon types. This accounted for a 21 percentage point increase compared to 40 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 55 percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 113 of the 202 total weapons, or 56 percent.

In 2016, five edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 12 percent out of the 41 total weapon types. This accounted for a nine percentage point decrease compared to 21 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 19 percent, 2016 experienced a seven percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 35 of the 202 total weapons, or 17 percent.

In 2016, four replica/pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 10 percent out of the 41 total weapon types. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of

Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Automobile	0	0	0	0	2
Edged Weapon	6	6	8	10	5
Firearm	22	31	16	19	25
Impact Device	1	2	1	1	0
Perception	5	4	2	3	2
Physical Force	2	1	1	4	2
Replica/Pellet	1	0	2	6	4
Other	0	1	0	2	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0
None	0	1	0	2	1
TOTAL	37	46	30	48	41

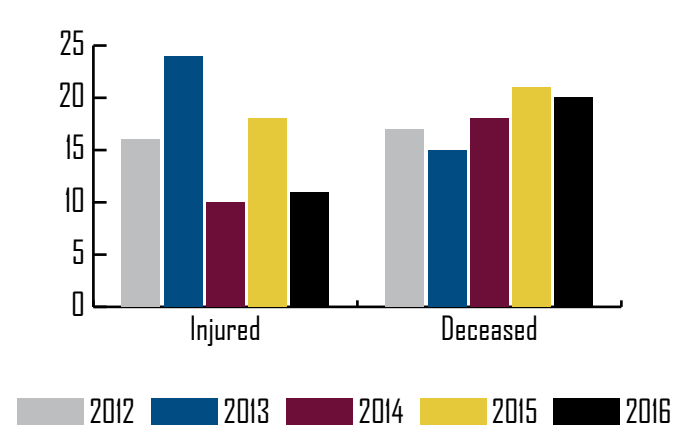
replica/pellet guns utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of six percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, replica/pellet guns were the fourth most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 13 of the 202 total weapons, or six percent.

In 2016, two suspects were perceived to be armed with a weapon (perception-based shooting), which represented five percent out of the 41 total weapon types. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of perception-based OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of nine percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, perception-based OIS incidents were the third most represented weapon category, with 16 of the 202 total weapon classifications, or eight percent.

In 2016, one suspect, representing two percent, was determined to be unarmed. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to four percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of unarmed-related OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of two percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, unarmed-related OIS incidents accounted for four of the 202 total weapon classifications, or two percent.

¹¹The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT - INJURIES



One suspect in 2016 suffered a fatal self-inflicted gunshot wound during an OIS-No Hit incident and was not included in the analysis below.

In 2016, 19 suspects died from police gunfire, resulting in a death occurring in 48 percent of the 40 total OIS incidents. When compared to the 2015 total of 21 deaths, the number of deceased suspects decreased by two individuals, or 10 percent, in 2016. However, the 2016 percentage of deaths relative to the number of incidents accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 44 percent in 2015. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 17.75 deceased suspects, 2016 was 1.25 decedents, or seven percent, above the four-year annual average. Additionally, when compared to the aggregate percentage of suspect deaths from police gunfire from 2012 through 2015 of 44 percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, an average of 18 suspects died from police gunfire each year.

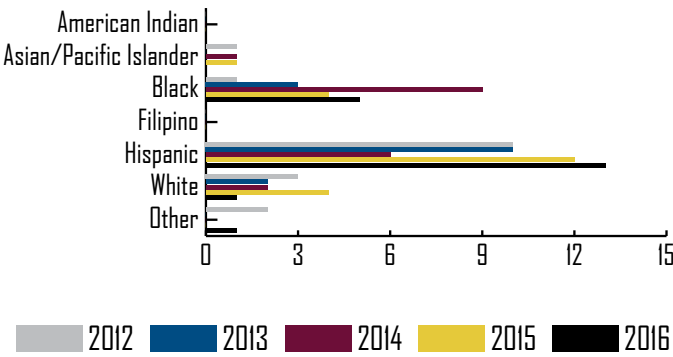
In 2016, nine suspects sustained injuries from police gunfire during eight OIS incidents, resulting in an injury from police gunfire (other than a fatal injury) occurring in 20 percent of the 40 total OIS incidents. When compared to the 2015 total of 17, the number of injured suspects decreased by eight individuals, or 47 percent, in 2016. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 15 injured suspects, 2016 was six individuals, or 40 percent, below the four-year annual average. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, an average of 13.8 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries from police gunfire each year.

Sixty-eight percent of the Department’s 40 OIS incidents in 2016 included a suspect struck by police gunfire (either suffering a fatal or non-fatal injury).

Also in 2016, two suspects sustained injuries during OIS-No Hit incidents from causes other than police gunfire.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	16	24	10	18	11
Deceased	17	15	18	21	20
TOTAL	33	39	28	39	31

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS



One suspect involved in a 2016 OIS incident died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound and was not included in the analysis below.

Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2016, 12 individuals, or 63 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 57 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Hispanic suspects from OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 54 percent, 2016 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, representing 50 of the 90 total decedents, or 56 percent.

Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2016, five individuals, or 26 percent, were Black. This accounted for a seven percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Black suspects from OIS incidents from

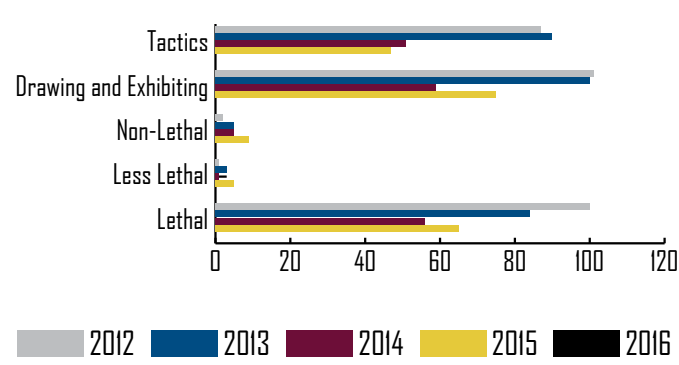
Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	1	0
Black	1	3	9	4	5
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	10	6	12	13
White	3	2	2	4	1
Other	2	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	17	15	18	21	20

2012 through 2015 of 24 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Black suspects accounted for the second highest ethnic decedent count, representing 22 of the 90 total decedents, or 24 percent.

Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2016, one individual, or five percent, was White. This accounted for a 14 percentage point decrease compared to 19 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased White suspects from OIS incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 15 percent, 2016 experienced a 10 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, White suspects accounted for the third highest ethnic decedent count, representing 12 of the 90 total decedents, or 13 percent.

The remaining decedent involved in a 2016 OIS incident, representing five percent of the 19 total decedents, was designated with an “Other” ethnic classification.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION¹²
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY
(NO FURTHER ACTION)



In 2015, 47 out of the 76 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 62 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 24 percentage point decrease compared to 86 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 87 percent, 2015 experienced a 25 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, representing 275 of the 337 total Tactics findings, or 82 percent.

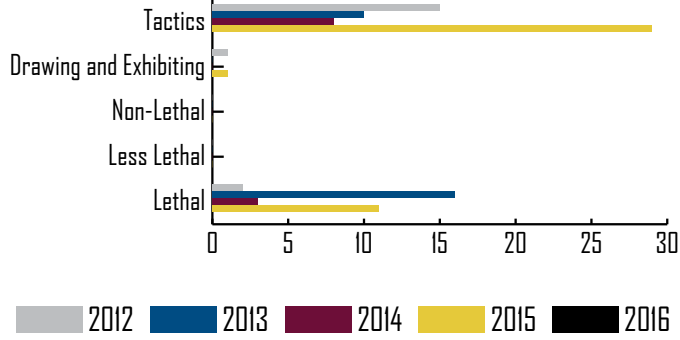
In 2015, 75 out of the 76 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 98.7 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 1.3 percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 99.6 percent, 2015 experienced a 0.9 percentage

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	87	90	51	47	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	101	100	59	75	N/A
Non-Lethal	2	5	5	9	N/A
Less Lethal	1	3	1	5	N/A
Lethal	100	84	56	65	N/A
TOTAL	291	282	172	201	N/A

point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, representing 335 of the 337 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 99.4 percent.

In 2015, 65 out of the 76 total OIS Lethal force findings, representing 86 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a nine percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 92 percent, 2015 experienced a six percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, representing 305 of the 337 total findings, or 91 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY
(ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL)



In 2015, 29 out of the 76 total OIS Tactics findings, representing 38 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 24 percentage point increase compared to 14 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 13 percent, 2015 experienced a 25 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, 62 of the 337 total Tactics findings, representing 18 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2015, one out of the 76 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 1.3 percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a 100 percentage point increase compared to no “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” findings for Drawing/Exhibiting in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)”

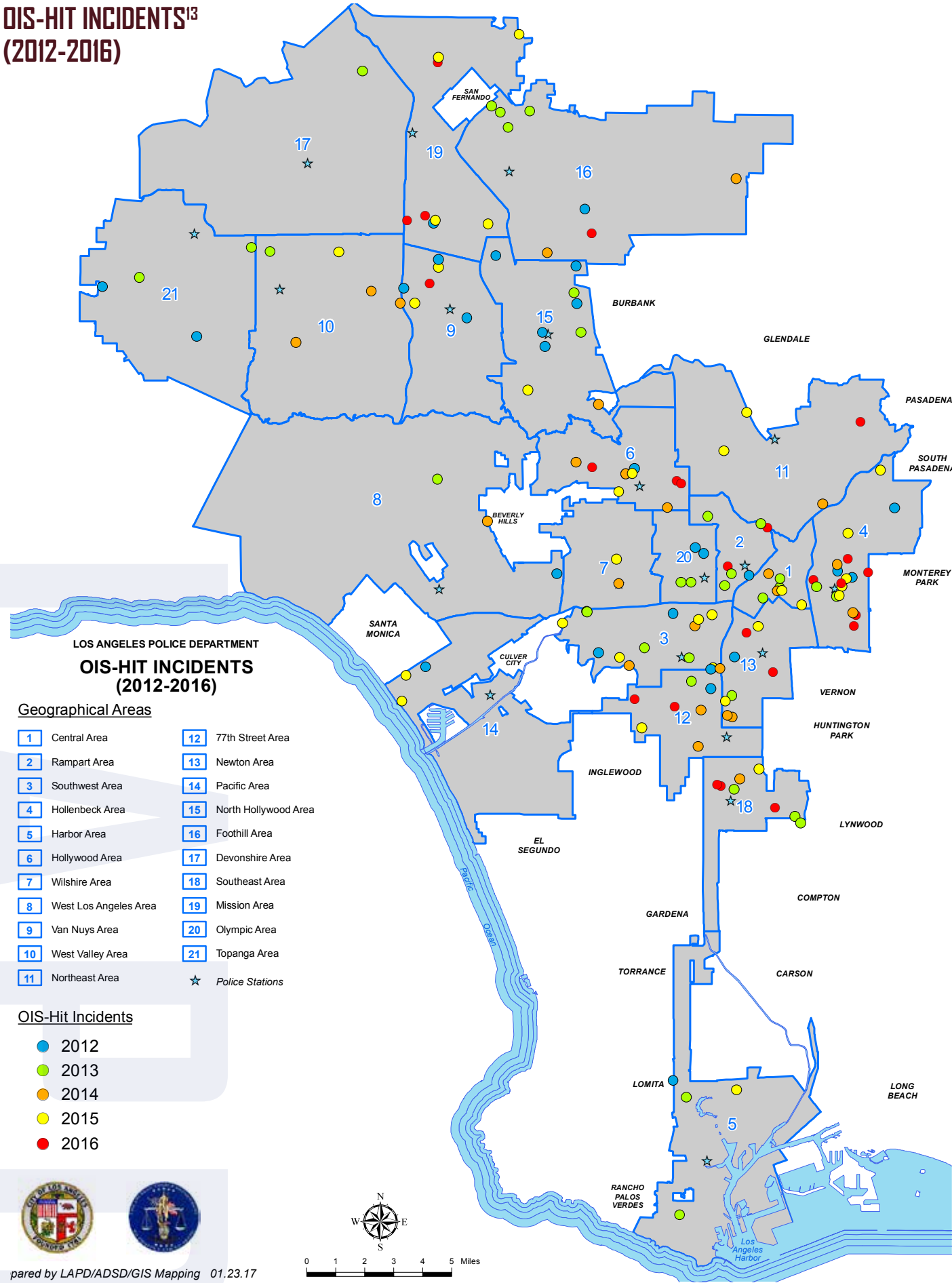
Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	15	10	8	29	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	1	0	0	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	2	16	3	11	N/A
TOTAL	18	26	11	41	N/A

findings from 2012 through 2014 of 0.4 percent, 2015 experienced a 0.9 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, only two of the 337 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 0.6 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

In 2015, 11 out of the 76 total OIS Lethal force findings, representing 14 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a nine percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of eight percent, 2015 experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, 32 of the 337 total Lethal force findings, representing nine percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

¹² Adjudication data for 2016 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2017.

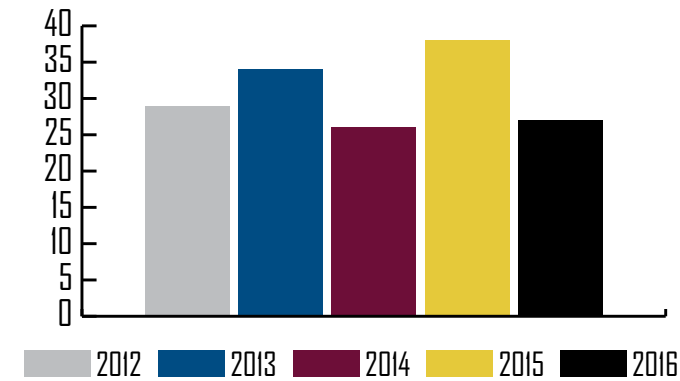
DIS-HIT INCIDENTS¹³
(2012-2016)



OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING -
HIT INCIDENTS

An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm. These incidents are categorized into Hits or No Hits (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

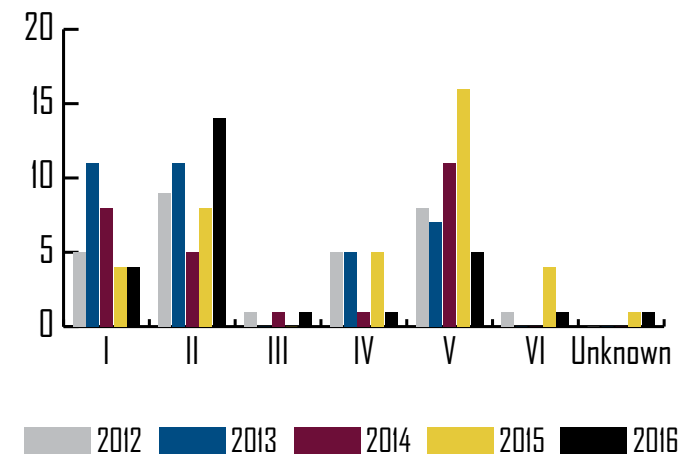


OIS - Hit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	29	34	26	38	27

In 2016, Department personnel were involved in 27 OIS-Hit incidents, a decrease of 11 incidents, or 29 percent, compared to 2015. In the four-year period from 2012

through 2015, there were a total of 127 OIS-Hit incidents, resulting in an annual average of 31.75 incidents. The 2016 count fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 4.75 incidents, or 15 percent.

CLASSIFICATION OF OIS INCIDENTS



Classification	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
I	5	11	8	4	4
II	9	11	5	8	14
III	1	0	1	0	1
IV	5	5	1	5	1
V	8	7	11	16	5
VI	1	0	0	4	1
VII	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	29	34	26	38	27

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

In 2016, 14 of the 27 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 52 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a 31 percentage point increase compared to 21 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 26 percent, 2016 experienced a 26 percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2016, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 47 of the 154 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 31 percent.

compared to 42 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification V shooting incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 33 percent, 2016 experienced a 14 percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2016, Classification V shooting incidents accounted for 47 of the 154 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 31 percent.

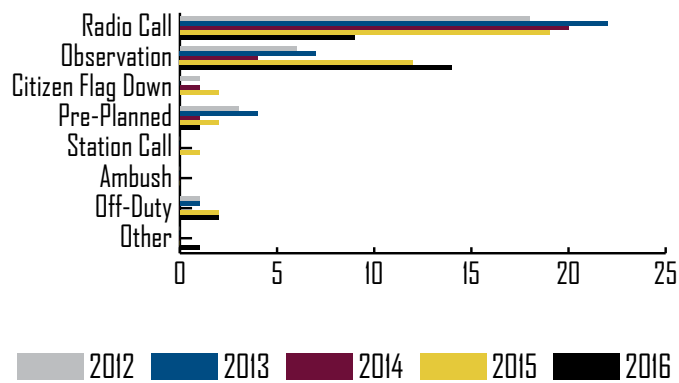
In 2016, five of the 27 total OIS-Hit incidents, or approximately 19 percent, were categorized as Classification V shootings. This accounted for a 23 percentage point decrease

In 2016, four of the 27 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 15 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 22 percent, 2016 experienced a seven percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through

2016, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 32 of the 154 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 21 percent.

Three incidents, or 11 percent, were categorized as Classification III, IV, VI shootings. One incident, representing four percent, currently has an unknown Classification, pending completion of the investigation by FID.

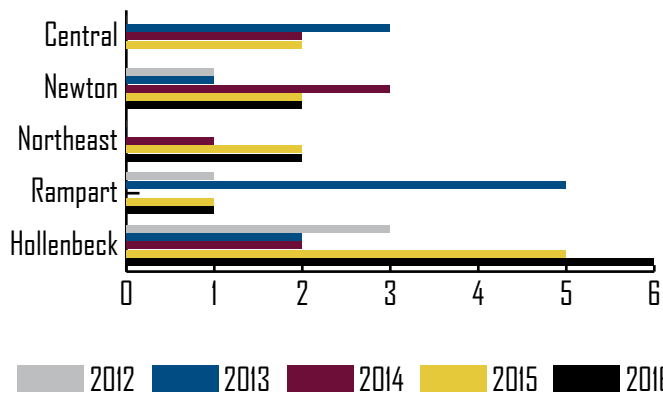
SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



In 2016, 14 of the Department’s 27 OIS-Hit incidents, or 52 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers’ observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Nine incidents, or 33 percent, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. The remaining four incidents, or 15 percent, occurred during a pre-planned activity, two off-duty occurrences, and one incident designated as “Other.”

From 2012 through 2016, radio calls and observation stops were the most represented sources of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 88 incidents, or 57 percent, and 43 incidents, or 28 percent, out of 154 total incidents, respectively.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

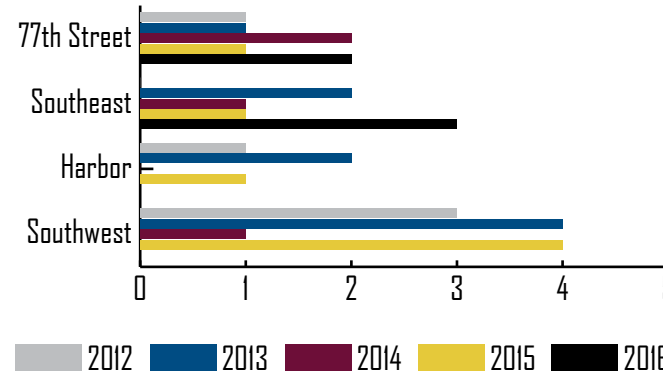


In 2016, 11 of the Department’s OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or eight percent, compared to 2015. Approximately 41 percent of the Department’s OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 27; Central Bureau - 11).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	0	3	2	2	0
Newton	1	1	3	2	2
Northeast	0	0	1	2	2
Rampart	1	5	0	1	1
Hollenbeck	3	2	2	5	6
TOTAL	5	11	8	12	11

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 36 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of nine incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by two incidents, or approximately 22 percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

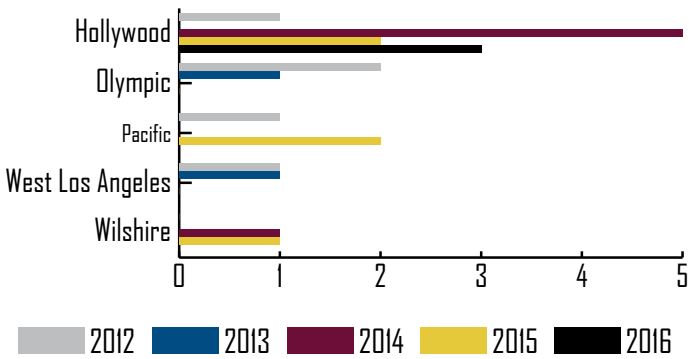


In 2016, five of the Department’s OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 29 percent, compared to 2015. Approximately 19 percent of the Department’s OIS-Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 27; South Bureau - five).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	1	1	2	1	2
Southeast	0	2	1	1	3
Harbor	1	2	0	1	0
Southwest	3	4	1	4	0
TOTAL	5	9	4	7	5

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 25 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 6.25 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 1.25 incidents, or 20 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

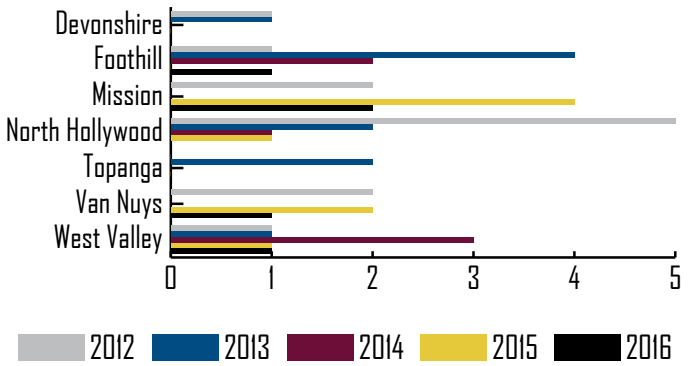


In 2016, three of the Department’s OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau, a decrease of two incidents, or 40 percent, compared to 2015. Approximately 11 percent of the Department’s OIS-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 27; West Bureau - three).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hollywood	1	0	5	2	3
Olympic	2	1	0	0	0
Pacific	1	0	0	2	0
West Los Angeles	1	1	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	5	2	6	5	3

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 18 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 4.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 1.5 incidents, or approximately 33 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

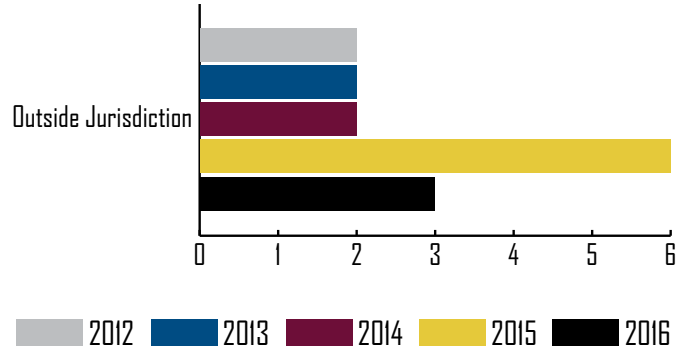


In 2016, five of the Department’s OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of three incidents, or 37 percent, compared to 2015. Approximately 19 percent of the Department’s OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 27; Valley Bureau - five).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Devonshire	1	1	0	0	0
Foothill	1	4	2	0	1
Mission	2	0	0	4	2
North Hollywood	5	2	1	1	0
Topanga	0	2	0	0	0
Van Nuys	2	0	0	2	1
West Valley	1	1	3	1	1
TOTAL	12	10	6	8	5

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 36 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of nine incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by four incidents, or approximately 44 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

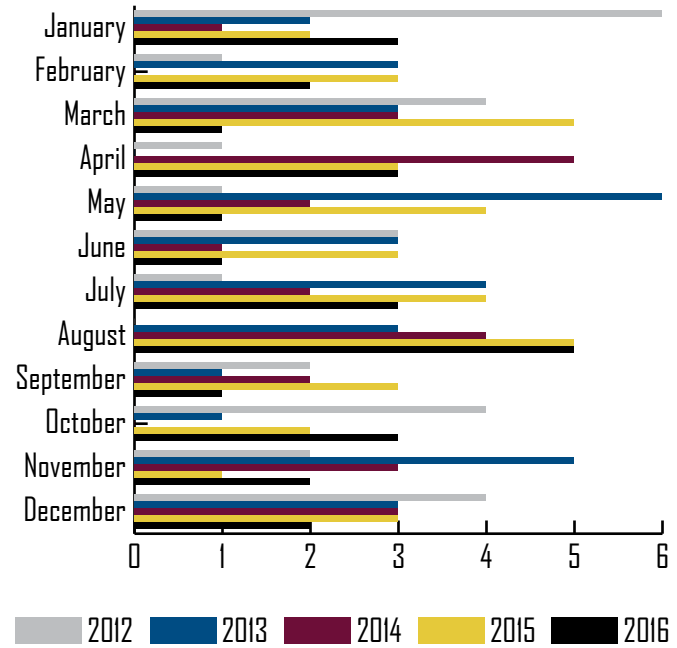


In 2016, three of the Department’s OIS-Hit incidents occurred outside the Department’s jurisdiction, a decrease of three incidents, or 50 percent, compared to 2015. Approximately 11 percent of the Department’s OIS-Hit incidents occurred in areas outside the Department’s jurisdiction (Department - 27; Outside Areas - three).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outside Jurisdiction	2	2	2	6	3

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 12 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in areas outside the Department’s jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of three incidents. The total incident count for outside areas in 2016 remained unchanged compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	6	2	1	2	3
February	1	3	0	3	2
March	4	3	3	5	1
April	1	0	5	3	3
May	1	6	2	4	1
June	3	3	1	3	1
July	1	4	2	4	3
August	0	3	4	5	5
September	2	1	2	3	1
October	4	1	0	2	3
November	2	5	3	1	2
December	4	3	3	3	2
TOTAL	29	34	26	38	27

In 2016, August represented the month with the most OIS-Hit incidents with five occurrences, or approximately 19 percent, out of 27 total incidents for the year. January, April, July, and October each had the second most incidents with three incidents, or 11 percent, respectively; with a combined total of 12 incidents, or 44 percent. The remaining 10 incidents, or approximately 37 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

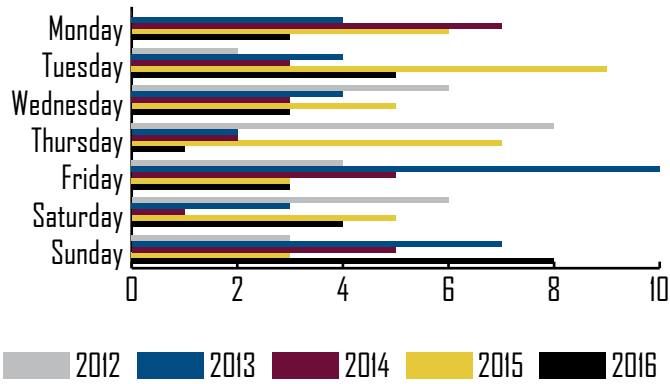
From 2012 through 2016, August represented the month with the most OIS-Hit incidents, representing 17 out of the 154 total incidents, or 11 percent. The remaining 137

incidents, or 89 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining 11 months.

The OIS-Hit percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2012 through 2016 was as follows:

- January through March: 39 incidents, or 25 percent;
- April through June: 37 incidents, or 24 percent;
- July through September: 40 incidents; or 26 percent; and,
- October through December: 38 incidents, or 25 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

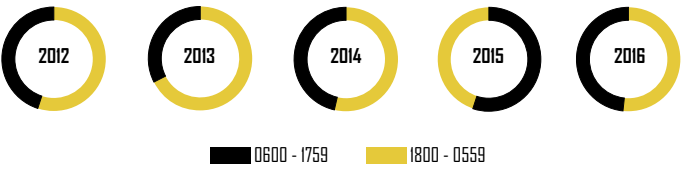


In 2016, eight OIS-Hit incidents, or 30 percent, occurred on a Sunday. Tuesday represented the second most frequent day of the week with five incidents, or 19 percent.

Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monday	0	4	7	6	3
Tuesday	2	4	3	9	5
Wednesday	6	4	3	5	3
Thursday	8	2	2	7	1
Friday	4	10	5	3	3
Saturday	6	3	1	5	4
Sunday	3	7	5	3	8
TOTAL	29	34	26	38	27

From 2012 through 2016, Sunday represented the day with the most OIS-Hit incidents with 26 out of 154 total occurrences, or 17 percent. Friday had the second most occurrences, with 25 incidents, or 16 percent.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2016, OIS-Hit incidents were fairly evenly distributed between night and day, or the two time frames used in this report. Thirteen incidents, or 48 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 14 incidents, or 52 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

However, the time distribution was more distinct from 2012 through 2015, where 57 OIS-Hit incidents, or 45 percent,

Time of Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0600 - 1759	13	11	12	21	13
1800 - 0559	16	23	14	17	14
TOTAL	29	34	26	38	27

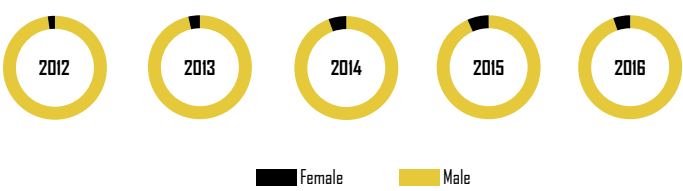
occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 70 incidents, or 55 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2012 through 2016 was 14 OIS-Hit incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 16.8 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the OIS incident.

OFFICER - GENDER

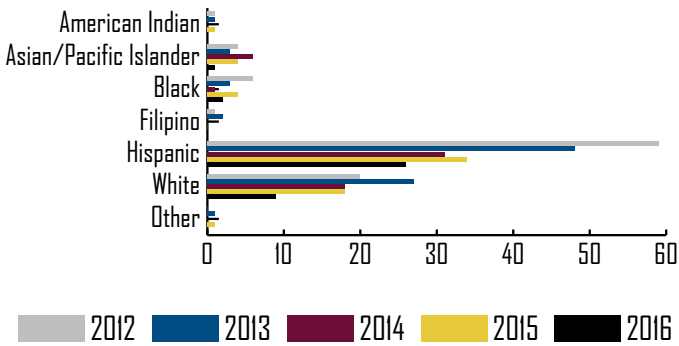


In 2016, 36 male officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 95 percent of the 38 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 94 percent in 2015. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was 13 percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 96 percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were male, representing 318 of the 332 total employees, or 96 percent.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	2	3	3	4	2
Male	89	82	53	58	36
TOTAL	91	85	56	62	38

In 2016, two female officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 38 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2015. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was 13 percentage points below the Department's overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2012 through 2015 of four percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point increase.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



In 2016, 26 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 68 percent of the 38 total employees. This accounted for a 13 percentage point increase compared to 55 percent in 2015. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was 22 percentage points above the Department’s overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 59 percent, 2016 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, representing 198 of the 332 total employees, or 60 percent.

In 2016, nine White officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 24 percent of the 38 total employees. This accounted for a five percentage point decrease compared to 29 percent in 2015. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was nine percentage points below the Department’s overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 28 percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, White officers accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, representing 92 of the 332 total employees, or 28 percent.

In 2016, two Black officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented five percent of the 38 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2015. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was five percentage points below the Department’s overall

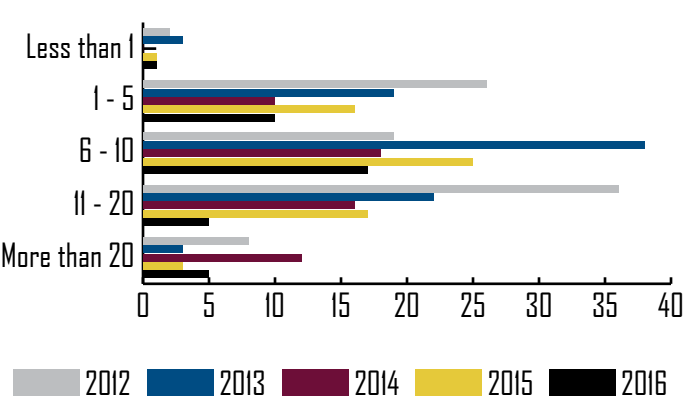
Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	1	1	0	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	3	6	4	1
Black	6	3	1	4	2
Filipino	1	2	0	0	0
Hispanic	59	48	31	34	26
White	20	27	18	18	9
Other	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	91	85	56	62	38

Ethnicity	City of LA	Department Personnel	OIS Hit Officer
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	10%	3%
Black	9%	10%	5%
Hispanic	49%	46%	68%
Other	3%	1%	0%
White	28%	33%	24%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Black total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2012 through 2015 of five percent, 2016 represented no percentage change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Black officers accounted for the fourth largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, representing 16 of the 332 total employees, or five percent.

In 2016, one Asian/Pacific Islander officer was involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented three percent of the 38 total employees. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to six percent in 2015. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was five percentage points above the Department’s overall Asian/Pacific Islander total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2012 through 2015 of six percent, 2016 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, representing 18 of the 332 total employees, or five percent.

OFFICER - YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – three percent (one out of 38 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 26 percent (10 out of 38 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 45 percent (17 out of 38 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 13 percent (five out of 38 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 13 percent (five out of 38 total officers).

In 2016, there were percentage point increases in three of the five categories, a decrease in one, and one that remained unchanged, when compared to 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – one percentage point increase (two percent in 2015, three percent in 2016);
- 1-5 years of service – no percentage point change (26 percent in 2015, 26 percent in 2016);
- 6-10 years of service – five percentage point increase (40 percent in 2015, 45 percent in 2016);
- 11-20 years of service – 14 percentage point decrease (27 percent in 2015, 13 percent in 2016); and,
- More than 20 years of service – eight percentage point increase (five percent in 2015, 13 percent in 2016).

In 2016, there were percentage point increases in four of the five years of service categories and a decrease in one when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel

Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Less than 1	2	3	0	1	1
1 - 5	26	19	10	16	10
6 - 10	19	38	18	25	17
11 - 20	36	22	16	17	5
More than 20	8	3	12	3	5
TOTAL	91	85	56	62	38

involved in OIS-Hit incidents during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – one percentage point increase (two percent during four-year period, three percent in 2016);
- 1-5 years of service – two percentage point increase (24 percent during four-year period, 26 percent in 2016);
- 6-10 years of service – 11 percentage point increase (34 percent during four-year period, 45 percent in 2016);
- 11-20 years of service – 18 percentage point decrease (31 percent during four-year period, 13 percent in 2016); and,
- More than 20 years of service – four percentage point increase (nine percent during four-year period, 13 percent in 2016).

Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents had 6-10 years of service, representing 117 of the 332 total employees, or 35 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 96 employees, or 29 percent, during the same five-year period. Officers with 1-5 years of service were the third largest group, with 81 personnel, or 24 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had 31 officers, or nine percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which represented seven officers, accounted for only two percent of the total.

OFFICER - RANK

Rank	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	1	0	0	0	1
Sergeant	6	2	1	3	0
Detective	0	1	0	2	3
Police Officer	84	82	55	57	34
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	91	85	56	62	38

In 2016, 34 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 89 percent of the 38 total employees. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 92 percent in 2015. The percentage of police officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was 21 percentage points above the Department’s overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2012 through 2015 of 94.5 percent, 2016 experienced a 5.5 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were at the rank of police officer, representing 312 of the 332 total employees, or 94 percent.

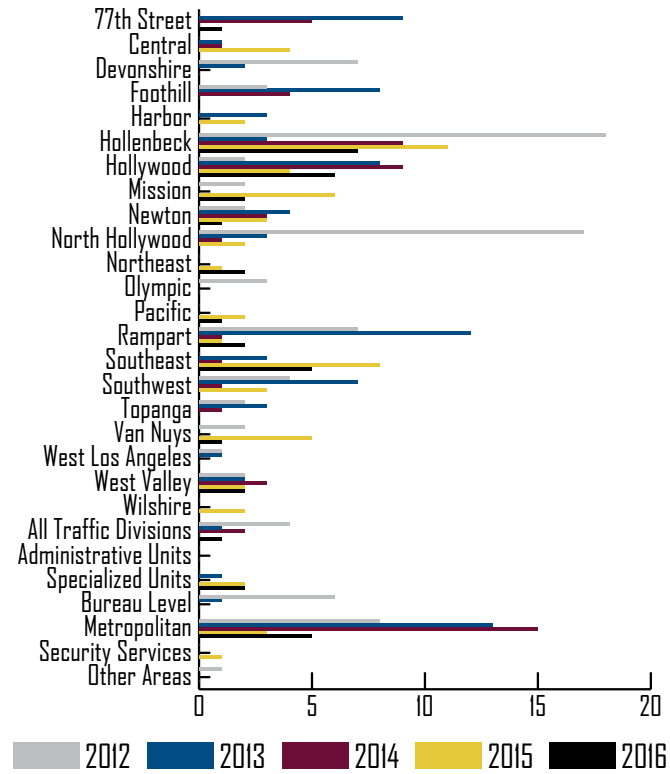
In 2016, three employees at the rank of detective were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented eight percent of the 38 total employees. This accounted for a five percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2015. The percentage of detectives involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was seven percentage points below the

Department’s overall detective total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of detective from 2012 through 2015 of one percent, 2016 experienced a seven percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, employees at the rank of detective accounted for the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, representing six of the 332 total employees, or two percent.

The remaining employee involved in an OIS-Hit incident in 2016, representing three percent of the 38 total employees, was at the rank of lieutenant.

Historically, from 2012 through 2016, employees at the rank of sergeant accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, representing 12 of the 332 total employees, or four percent. However, no sergeants were involved in any OIS-Hit incidents in 2016.

OFFICER - AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2016, seven personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 38 total employees. This represented no percentage change compared to 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division from 2012 through 2015 of 14 percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point increase.

In 2016, six personnel assigned to Hollywood Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 38 total employees. This accounted for a 10 percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2015. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Hollywood Division from 2012 through 2015 of eight percent, 2016 experienced an eight percentage point increase.

In 2016, five personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 38 total employees. This accounted for an eight percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2015. However, when compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2012 through 2015 of thirteen percent, 2016 experienced no percentage change.

In 2016, five personnel assigned to Southeast Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 13

Division/Area/Bureau	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	0	9	5	0	1
Central	0	1	1	4	0
Devonshire	7	2	0	0	0
Foothill	3	8	4	0	0
Harbor	0	3	0	2	0
Hollenbeck	18	3	9	11	7
Hollywood	2	8	9	4	6
Mission	2	0	0	6	2
Newton	2	4	3	3	1
North Hollywood	17	3	1	2	0
Northeast	0	0	0	1	2
Olympic	3	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	2	1
Rampart	7	12	1	1	2
Southeast	0	3	1	8	5
Southwest	4	7	1	3	0
Topanga	2	3	1	0	0
Van Nuys	2	0	0	5	1
West Los Angeles	1	1	0	0	0
West Valley	2	2	3	2	2
Wilshire	0	0	0	2	0
All Traffic Divisions	4	1	2	0	1
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	1	0	2	2
Bureau Level	6	1	0	0	0
Metropolitan	8	13	15	3	5
Security Services	0	0	0	1	0
Other Areas	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	91	85	56	62	38

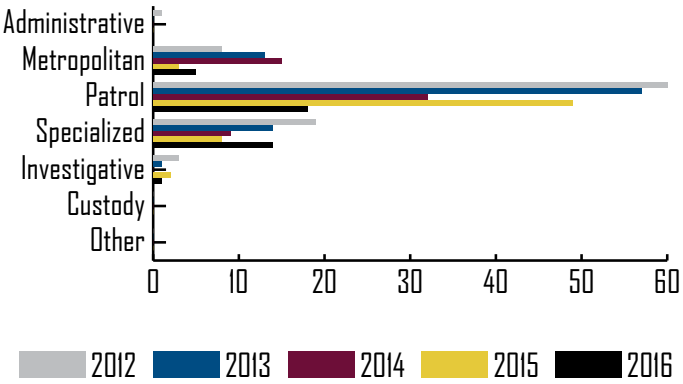
percent of the 38 total employees. This represented no percentage change compared to 2015 (eight out of 62 employees). However, when compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2012 through 2015 of four percent, 2016 experienced a nine percentage point increase.

The remaining 15 Department personnel, or 39 percent, were fairly evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/Divisions. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to Hollenbeck Division were involved in the majority of OIS-Hit incidents, representing 48 of the 332 total employees, or 14 percent. Personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division accounted for the second largest category with a total of 44 employees, or 13 percent, during the same five-year period.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the 38 total personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016:

- Central Bureau: 12 personnel, or 32 percent;
- West Bureau: seven personnel, or 18 percent;
- South Bureau: six personnel, or 16 percent;
- Valley Bureau: five personnel, or 13 percent;
- CTSOB: five personnel, or 13 percent; and,
- Other: three personnel, or eight percent.

OFFICER - UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2016, 18 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 47 percent of the 38 total personnel. This accounted for a 32 percentage point decrease compared to 79 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2012 through 2015 of 67 percent, 2016 experienced a 20 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were assigned to patrol, representing 216 of the 332 total employees, or 65 percent.

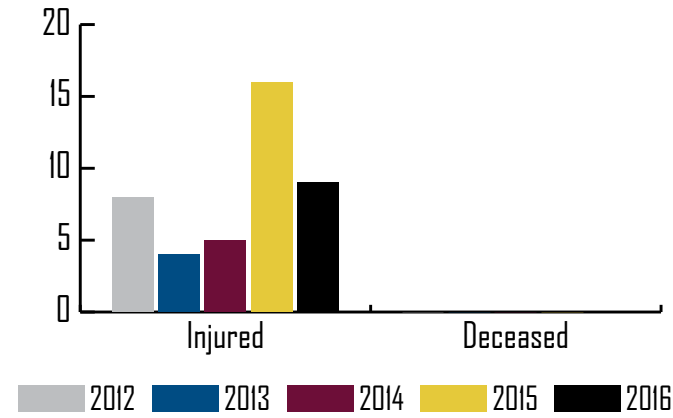
In 2016, 14 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 37 percent of the 38 total personnel. This accounted for a 24 percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2012 through 2015 of 17 percent, 2016 experienced

Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative	1	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	8	13	15	3	5
Patrol	60	57	32	49	18
Specialized	19	14	9	8	14
Investigative	3	1	0	2	1
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	91	85	56	62	38

a 20 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to specialized assignments accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, representing 64 of the 332 total employees, or 19 percent.

In 2016, five personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 38 total personnel. This accounted for an eight percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2012 through 2015 of 13 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division accounted for the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, representing 44 of the 332 total employees, or 13 percent.

OFFICER - INJURIES

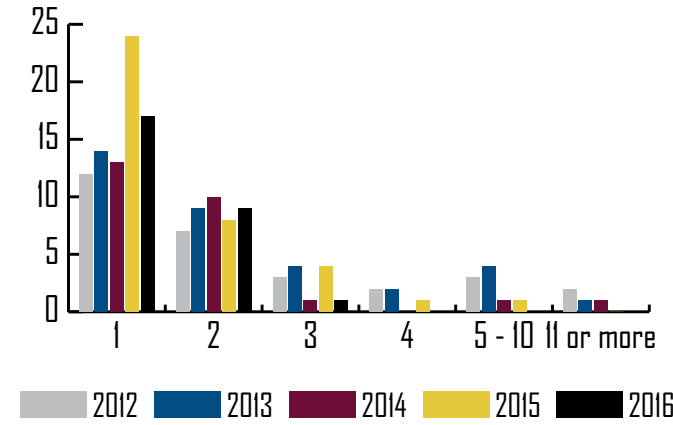


No Department personnel were killed during OIS-Hit incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016. However, 42 officers sustained injuries during OIS-Hit incidents for the same five-year period.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	8	4	5	16	9
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	4	5	16	9

In 2016, nine officers sustained injuries during the 27 OIS-Hit incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 56 percent decrease compared to 16 injured officers in 2015. However, when compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 8.25 injured officers, 2016 was 0.75 injured officers, or nine percent, above the four-year annual average.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT



In 2016, there were 17 single shooter OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 63 percent of the 27 total incidents. This represented no percentage change compared to 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 50 percent, 2016 experienced a 13 percentage point increase.

In 2016, there were nine double shooter OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 33 percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for a 12 percentage point increase compared to 21 percent in 2015. When compared to the

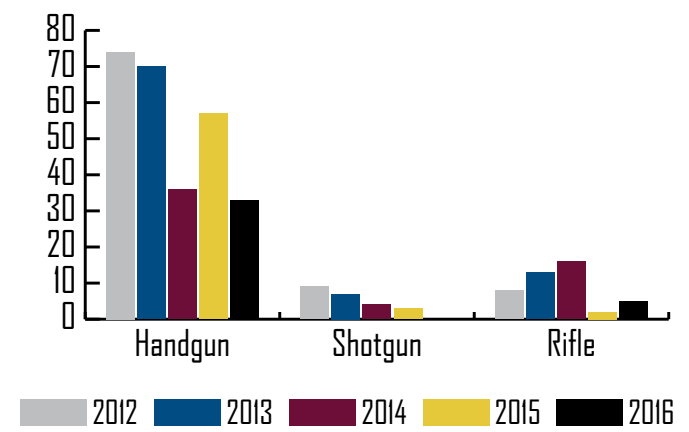
No. of Shooters	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	12	14	13	24	17
2	7	9	10	8	9
3	3	4	1	4	1
4	2	2	0	1	0
5 - 10	3	4	1	1	0
11 or more	2	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	29	34	26	38	27

aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 27 percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point increase.

In 2016, there was one triple shooter OIS-Hit incident, which represented four percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for a seven percentage point decrease compared to 11 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of triple shooter OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of nine percent, 2016 experienced a five percentage point decrease.

Historically, from 2012 through 2016, OIS-Hit incidents involving a single shooter represented the majority of occurrences, consisting of 80 of the 154 total incidents, or 52 percent. Incidents involving two shooters accounted for the second largest category with 43 incidents, or 28 percent, for the same five-year period.

OFFICER - WEAPON SYSTEM



In 2016, 33 handguns were utilized during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 87 percent out of the 38 total weapon types. This accounted for a five percentage point decrease compared to 92 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 79 percent, 2016 experienced an eight percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 270 of the 337 total weapons, or 80 percent.

In 2016, five rifles were utilized during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 13 percent out of the 38 total weapon types. This accounted for a 10 percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 13 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from

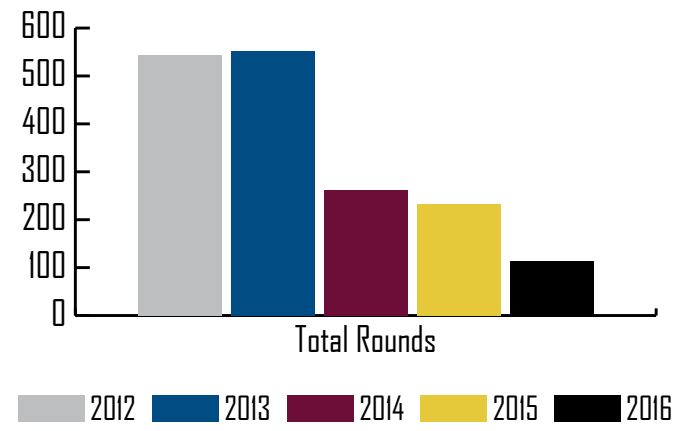
Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Handgun	74	70	36	57	33
Shotgun	9	7	4	3	0
Rifle	8	13	16	2	5
TOTAL	91	90	56	62	38

2012 through 2016, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 44 of the 337 total weapons, or 13 percent.

The use of shotguns has consistently decreased during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016. The following depicts the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized compared to total weapon types during OIS-Hit incidents during the five-year period:

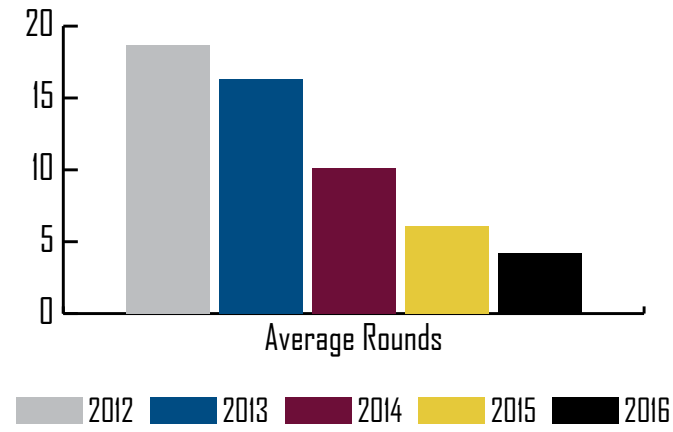
- 2012: 10 percent;
- 2013: eight percent;
- 2014: seven percent;
- 2015: five percent;
- 2016: none.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR



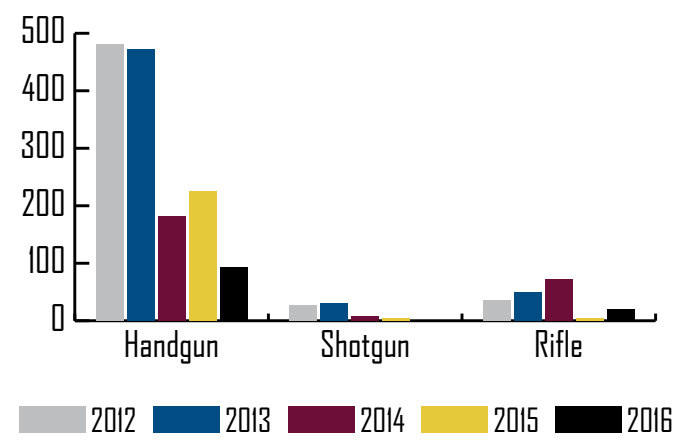
In 2016, 113 rounds were fired during all 27 OIS-Hit incidents. When compared to the 2015 total of 233 rounds fired, 2016 experienced a decrease of 120 rounds, or 52 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 397.75 rounds fired, 2016 was 284.75 rounds, or 72 percent, below the four-year annual average.

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



In 2016, an average of 4.2 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents. When compared to the 2015 average of 6.1 rounds fired, 2016 experienced a decreased of 1.9 rounds, or 31 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 12.5 rounds fired per incident, 2016 was 8.3 rounds, or 66 percent, below the four-year annual average.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON SYSTEM



In 2016, 93 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 82 percent of the 113 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 15 percentage point decrease compared to 97 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 86 percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 1,454 of the 1,704 total rounds, or 85 percent.

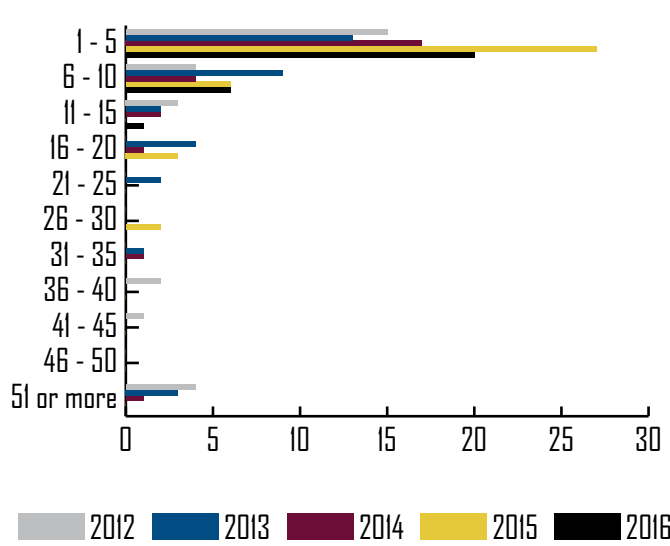
In 2016, 20 rounds were fired from rifles during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 18 percent of the 113 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 16 percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from

Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Handgun	481	473	182	225	93
Shotgun	27	30	7	4	0
Rifle	35	50	73	4	20
TOTAL	543	553	262	233	113

rifles during OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 10 percent, 2016 experienced an eight percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, rounds fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 182 of the 1,704 total rounds, or 11 percent.

Comparative to the reduction of shotguns utilized during OIS-Hit incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, rounds fired from shotguns has correspondingly decreased during the same five-year period. Rounds fired from shotguns were the third most frequent round type fired during OIS-Hit incidents for the five-year period, representing 68 of the 1,704 total rounds, or four percent. No shotguns were utilized during 2016 OIS-Hit incidents.

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS



In 2016, there were 20 OIS-Hit incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 74 percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to 71 percent in 2015. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 57 percent, 2016 experienced a 17 percentage point increase.

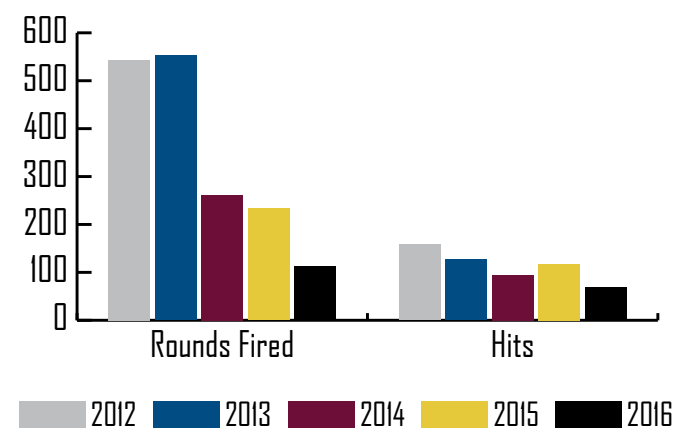
In 2016, there were six OIS-Hit incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 22 percent of the 27 total incidents. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 16 percent in 2015. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 18 percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point increase.

No. of Rounds	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1 - 5	15	13	17	27	20
6 - 10	4	9	4	6	6
11 - 15	3	2	2	0	1
16 - 20	0	4	1	3	0
21 - 25	0	2	0	0	0
26 - 30	0	0	0	2	0
31 - 35	0	1	1	0	0
36 - 40	2	0	0	0	0
41 - 45	1	0	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 or more	4	3	1	0	0
TOTAL	29	34	26	38	27

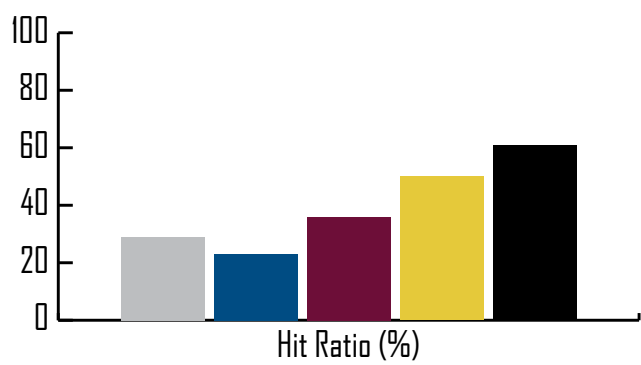
In 2016, there was one OIS-Hit incident in which 11-15 rounds were fired, which represented four percent of the 27 total incidents. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of six percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point decrease.

Historically, from 2012 through 2016, OIS-Hit incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired represented the majority of occurrences, representing 92 of the 154 total incidents, or 60 percent. Incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired represented the second largest category with 29 incidents, or 19 percent, during the same five-year period. Incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired and 51 or more rounds were fired were the third largest categories, with eight incidents each, or five percent, respectively.

OFFICER - HIT RATIO



The 2016 total number of rounds fired compared to the total number of rounds which struck their intended targets resulted in a hit ratio of 61 percent. This accounted for an 11 percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2015. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 aggregate hit ratio of 31 percent, 2016 was 30 percentage points above the four-year annual average. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the hit ratio during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 565 of the 1,704 total rounds fired, was 33 percent.

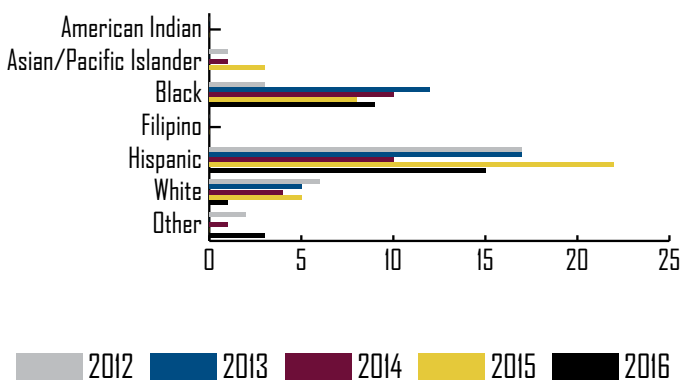


OIS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rounds Fired	543	553	262	233	113
Hits	158	127	94	117	69
Hit Ratio (%)	29%	23%	36%	50%	61%

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT - ETHNICITY



In 2016, 15 Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 54 percent of the 28 total suspects. This accounted for a four percentage point decrease compared to 58 percent in 2015. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was five percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was 13 percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 52 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were Hispanic, representing 81 of the 155 total suspects, or 52 percent.

In 2016, nine Black suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 32 percent of the 28 total suspects. This accounted for an 11 percentage point increase compared to 21 percent in 2015. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was 23 percentage points above the City’s overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was 11 percentage points below the City’s overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 26 percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents, representing 42 of the 155 total suspects, or 27 percent.

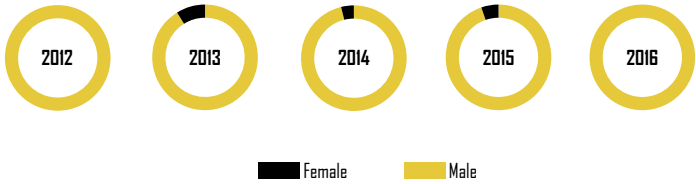
Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	3	0
Black	3	12	10	8	9
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	17	17	10	22	15
White	6	5	4	5	1
Other	2	0	1	0	3
TOTAL	29	34	26	38	28

Ethnicity	City of LA	Violent Crime Suspects	OIS-Hit Suspects
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%	0%
Black	9%	43%	32%
Hispanic	49%	41%	54%
Other	3%	2%	11%
Unknown	0%	5%	0%
White	28%	8%	4%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

In 2016, one White suspect was involved in an OIS-Hit incident, which represented four percent of the 28 total suspects. This accounted for a nine percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2015. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was 24 percentage points below the City’s overall White population total. Additionally, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016 was four percentage points below the City’s overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 16 percent, 2016 experienced a 12 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents, representing 21 of the 155 total suspects, or 14 percent.

Three suspects with an “Other” designation were involved in 2016 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 11 percent of the 28 total suspects.

SUSPECT - GENDER



In 2016, 28 male suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 28 total suspects. This accounted for a five percentage point increase compared to 95 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 95 percent, 2016 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were male, representing 149 of the 155 total suspects, or 96 percent.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	0	3	1	2	0
Male	29	31	25	36	28
TOTAL	29	34	26	38	28

No females were involved in any of the OIS-Hit incidents in 2016. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, female suspects only accounted for six of the 155 total suspects, or four percent.

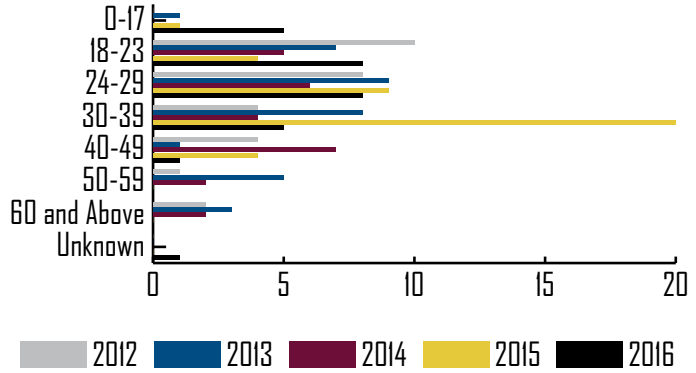
2016, the age category of 24-29 represented the second largest age category of OIS-Hit incidents, with 40 of the 155 total suspects, or 26 percent.

In 2016, the 0-17 age category accounted for a 15 percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 0-17 age group from 2012 through 2015 of two percent, 2016 experienced a 16 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the age category of 0-17 was one of the least represented age categories of OIS-Hit incidents, with seven of the 155 total suspects, or five percent.

In 2016, the 30-39 age category accounted for a 35 percentage point decrease compared to 53 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects in the 30-39 age group from 2012 through 2015 of 28 percent, 2016 experienced a 10 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the age category of 30-39 represented the largest age category of OIS-Hit incidents, with 41 of the 155 total suspects, or 26 percent.

One suspect’s age in 2016 remains unknown, pending completion of the investigation by FID. The remaining suspect in 2016 was in between the age range of 40-49.

SUSPECT - AGE



In 2016, the 18-23 and 24-29 suspect age categories were the most represented age groups of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents, each with eight suspects, or 29 percent (58 percent combined), respectively. The 0-17 and 30-39 age categories represented the second largest age groups, each with five suspects, or 18 percent (36 percent combined), respectively.

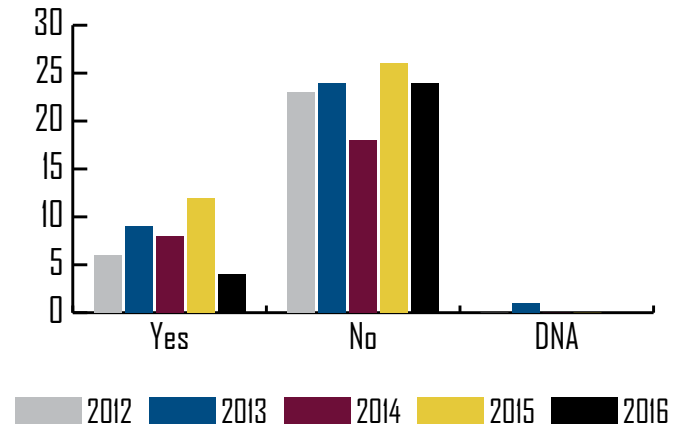
In 2016, the 18-23 age category accounted for an 18 percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age group from 2012

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0-17	0	1	0	1	5
18-23	10	7	5	4	8
24-29	8	9	6	9	8
30-39	4	8	4	20	5
40-49	4	1	7	4	1
50-59	1	5	2	0	0
60 and Above	2	3	2	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	29	34	26	38	28

through 2015 of 20 percent, 2016 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the age category of 18-23 represented the third largest age category of OIS-Hit incidents, with 34 of the 155 total suspects, or 22 percent.

In 2016, the 24-29 age category accounted for a five percentage point increase compared to 24 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age group from 2012 through 2015 of 25 percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through

SUSPECT - PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

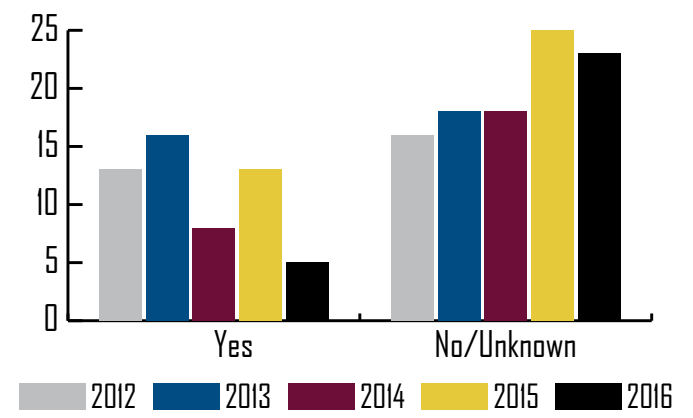


In 2016, four of the 28 total suspects, or 14 percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 18 percentage point decrease compared to 32 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents who were perceived

Per. Mental Illness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	6	9	8	12	4
No	23	24	18	26	24
DNA	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	29	34	26	38	28

to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2012 through 2015 of 28 percent, 2016 experienced a 14 percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis, accounted for 39 of the 155 total suspects, or 25 percent.

SUSPECT - GANG MEMBERSHIP



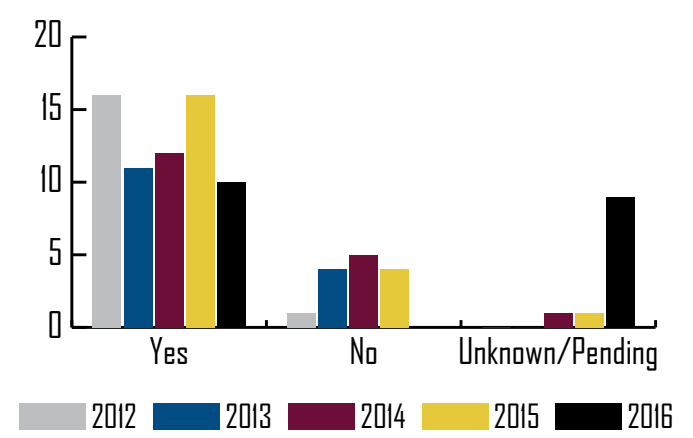
In 2016, five of the 28 total suspects, or 18 percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents were verified as documented gang members. This accounted for a 16 percentage point decrease compared to 34 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were documented as gang members from 2012 through 2015 of 39 percent, 2016 experienced a 21 percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects

Gang Member	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	13	16	8	13	5
No/Unknown	16	18	18	25	23
TOTAL	29	34	26	38	28

who were documented as gang members accounted for 55 of the 155 total suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents, or 35 percent.

The remaining 23 suspects involved in 2016 OIS-Hit incidents, representing 82 percent, were either not documented as gang members or had an unknown gang affiliation.

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS



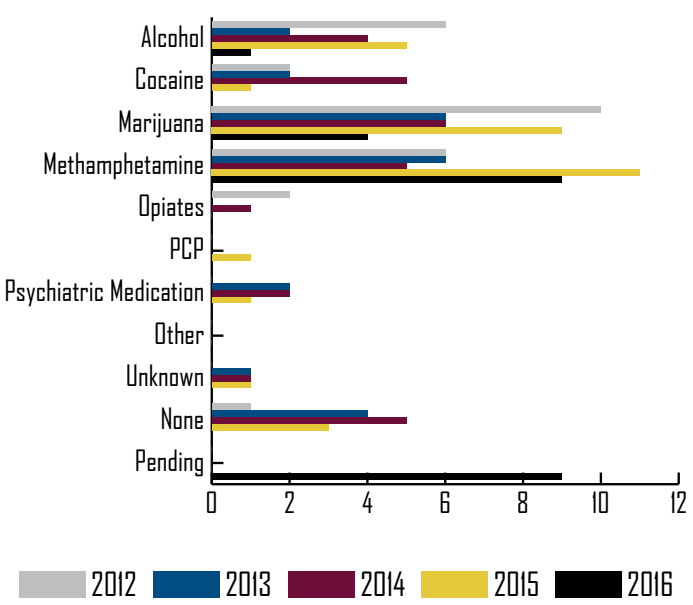
Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016, 10 decedents, or 53 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). Nine decedents, or 47 percent, are pending toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner. Therefore, all decedents, or 100 percent, with completed toxicology reports at the time of publication of this Report had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s).

In 2015, 16 of the 21 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents, or 76 percent, had positive toxicology results

Substance Present	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	16	11	12	16	10
No	1	4	5	4	0
Unknown/Pending	0	0	1	1	9
TOTAL	17	15	18	21	19

for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). This accounted for a nine percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) during OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2014 of 78 percent, 2015 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, deceased suspects with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) during OIS-Hit incidents accounted for 55 of the 71 total decedents, or 77 percent.

SUSPECT - TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS



Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016, 10 decedents, or 53 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). Nine decedents, or 47 percent, are pending toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner.

In 2016, nine of the 10 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents, or 90 percent, with completed toxicology reports had positive results for methamphetamine. This partial 2016 percentage was an increase of 38 percentage points when compared to 11 of 21 decedents, or 52 percent, with positive toxicology results for methamphetamine in 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, deceased suspects in OIS-Hit incidents with positive toxicology results for methamphetamine accounted for 28 of the 71 total decedents, or 39 percent.

In 2016, four of the 10 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents, or 40 percent, with completed toxicology reports had positive results for marijuana. This partial 2016 percentage was a decrease of three percentage points when compared to nine of 21 decedents, or 43 percent, with positive toxicology results for marijuana in 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, deceased suspects in OIS-Hit incidents with positive toxicology results for marijuana accounted for 31 of the 71 total decedents, or 44 percent.

Toxicology Results (Specific Substance) - OIS Hit

Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alcohol	6	2	4	5	1
Cocaine	2	2	5	1	0
Marijuana	10	6	6	9	4
Methamphetamine	6	6	5	11	9
Opiates	2	0	1	0	0
PCP	0	0	0	1	0
Psychiatric Medication	0	2	2	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	1	1	1	0
None	1	4	5	3	0
Pending	0	0	0	0	9

Toxicology Analysis (Percentage) - OIS Hit

Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alcohol	35%	13%	22%	24%	N/A
Cocaine	12%	13%	28%	5%	N/A
Marijuana	59%	40%	33%	43%	N/A
Methamphetamine	35%	40%	28%	52%	N/A
Opiates	12%	0%	6%	0%	N/A
PCP	0%	0%	0%	5%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0%	13%	11%	5%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	7%	6%	5%	N/A
None	6%	27%	28%	14%	N/A

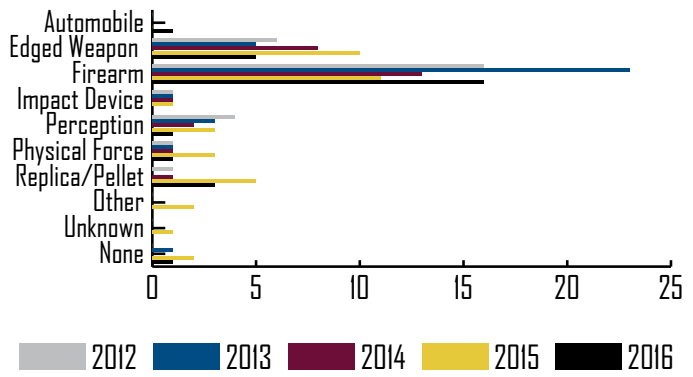
In 2016, one of the 10 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents, or 10 percent, with completed toxicology reports had positive results for alcohol. This partial 2016 percentage was a decrease of three percentage points when compared to five of 21 decedents, or 24 percent, with positive toxicology results for alcohol in 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, deceased suspects in OIS-Hit incidents with positive toxicology results for alcohol accounted for 17 of the 71 total decedents, or 24 percent.

SUSPECT - HOMELESS

In 2016, one of the 28 total suspects, representing four percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents was homeless.

Homeless	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27
Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	28

SUSPECT - WEAPON/FORCE



In 2016, 16 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 57 percent out of the 28 total weapon types. This accounted for a 28 percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 50 percent, 2016 experienced a seven percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 79 of the 155 total weapons, or 51 percent.

In 2016, five edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 18 percent out of the 28 total weapon types. This accounted for an eight percentage point decrease compared to 26 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 23 percent, 2016 experienced a five percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit

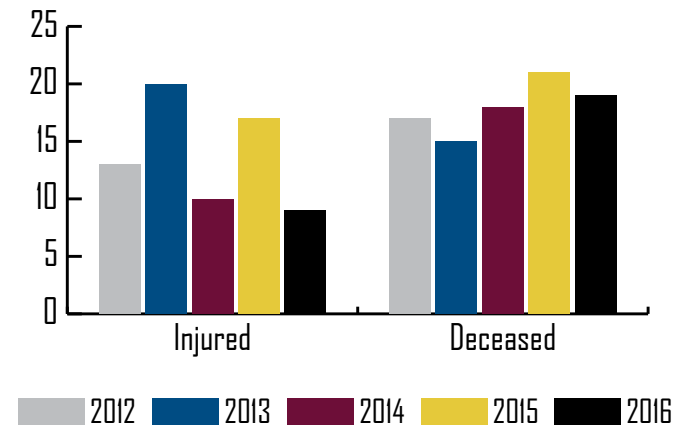
Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Automobile	0	0	0	0	1
Edged Weapon	6	5	8	10	5
Firearm	16	23	13	11	16
Impact Device	1	1	1	1	0
Perception	4	3	2	3	1
Physical Force	1	1	1	3	1
Replica/Pellet	1	0	1	5	3
Other	0	0	0	2	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0
None	0	1	0	2	1
TOTAL	29	34	26	38	28

incidents, representing 34 of the 155 total weapons, or 22 percent.

In 2016, three replica/pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 11 percent out of the 28 total weapon types. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of replica/pellet guns utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of six percent, 2016 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, replica/pellet guns were the fourth most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 10 of the 155 total weapons, or six percent.

One suspect, representing four percent, in 2016 was determined not to be armed nor did they utilize any force type. The remaining three suspects, representing 11 percent, utilized an automobile, physical force, and one was deemed to be perceived with a weapon.

SUSPECT - INJURIES



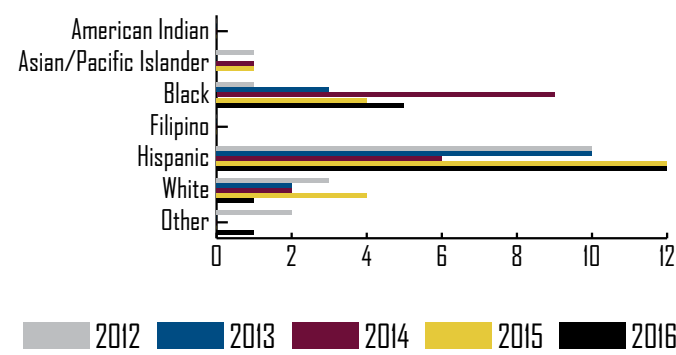
In 2016, 19 suspects died from police gunfire. When compared to the 2015 total of 21, the number of deceased suspects decreased by two individuals, or 10 percent, in 2016. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 17.75 involved deceased suspects, 2016 was 1.25 decedents, or seven percent, above the four-year annual average. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, an average of 18 suspects died from police gunfire each year.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	13	20	10	17	9
Deceased	17	15	18	21	19
TOTAL	30	35	28	38	28

In 2016, nine suspects sustained injuries from police gunfire. When compared to the 2015 total of 17, the number of injured suspects decreased by eight individuals, or 47 percent, in 2016. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 15 involved injured suspects, 2016 was six individuals, or 40 percent, below the four-year annual average. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, an average of 13.8 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries from police gunfire each year.

¹⁴ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

ETHNICITY OF DECEASED SUSPECTS



Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016, 12 individuals, or 63 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 57 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Hispanic suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 54 percent, 2016 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were Hispanic, representing 50 of the 90 total decedents, or 56 percent.

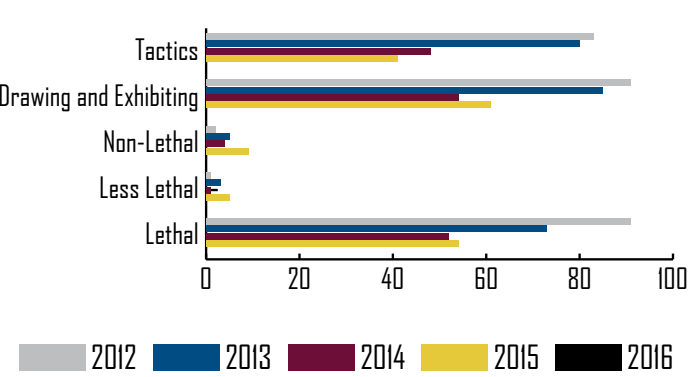
Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016, five individuals, or 26 percent, were Black. This accounted for a seven percentage point increase compared to 19 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Black suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 24 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Black suspects accounted for the second highest ethnic decedent count, representing 22 of the 90 total decedents, or 24 percent.

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	1	0
Black	1	3	9	4	5
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	10	6	12	12
White	3	2	2	4	1
Other	2	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	17	15	18	21	19

Of the 19 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2016, one individual, or five percent, was White. This accounted for a 14 percentage point decrease compared to 19 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased White suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 15 percent, 2016 experienced a 10 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, White suspects accounted for the third highest ethnic decedent count, representing 12 of the 90 total decedents, or 13 percent.

The remaining decedent involved in a 2016 OIS-Hit incident, representing five percent of the 19 total decedents, was designated with an “Other” ethnic classification.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION¹⁵
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



In 2015, 41 out of the 62 total OIS-Hit Tactics findings, representing 66 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 23 percentage point decrease compared to 89 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 92 percent, 2015 experienced a 26 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, representing 252 of the 292 total Tactics findings, or 86 percent.

In 2015, 61 out of the 62 total OIS-Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 98 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 100 percent, 2015 experienced a two percentage

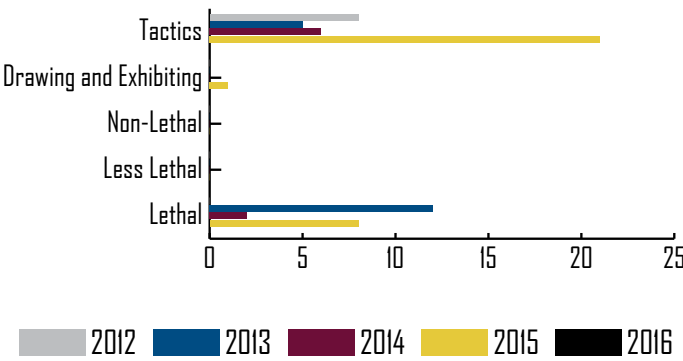
Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	83	80	48	41	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	91	85	54	61	N/A
Non-Lethal	2	5	4	9	N/A
Less Lethal	1	3	1	5	N/A
Lethal	91	73	52	54	N/A
TOTAL	268	246	159	170	N/A

point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, representing 291 of the 292 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 99.7 percent.

In 2015, 54 out of the 62 total OIS-Hit Lethal force findings, representing 87 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a nine percentage point decrease compared to 96 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 94 percent, 2015 experienced a seven percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, representing 270 of the 292 total findings, or 92 percent.

¹⁵ Adjudication data for 2016 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2017.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY
(ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL)



In 2015, 21 out of the 62 total OIS-Hit Tactics findings, representing 34 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 23 percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2012 through 2014 of eight percent, 2015 experienced a 26 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, 40 of the 292 total Tactics findings, representing 14 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

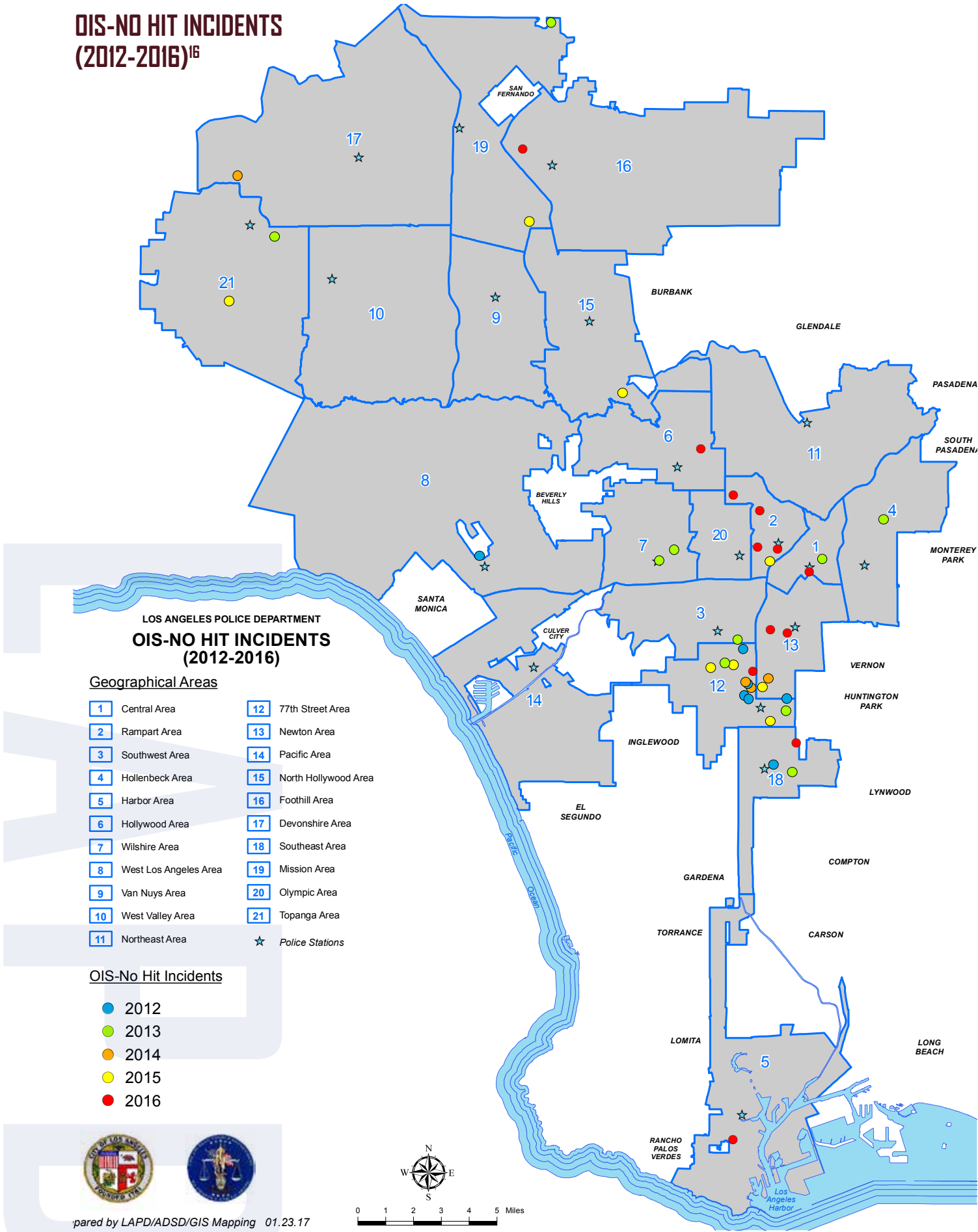
In 2015, one out of the 62 total OIS-Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing two percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a 100 percentage point increase compared to no “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” findings for Drawing/

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	8	5	6	21	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	0	0	0	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	12	2	8	N/A
TOTAL	8	17	8	30	N/A

Exhibiting in 2014. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, only one of the 292 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 0.3 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

In 2015, eight out of the 62 total OIS-Hit Lethal force findings, representing 13 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a nine percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of six percent, 2015 experienced a seven percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, 22 of the 292 total Lethal force findings, representing eight percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

OIS-NO HIT INCIDENTS
(2012-2016)¹⁶

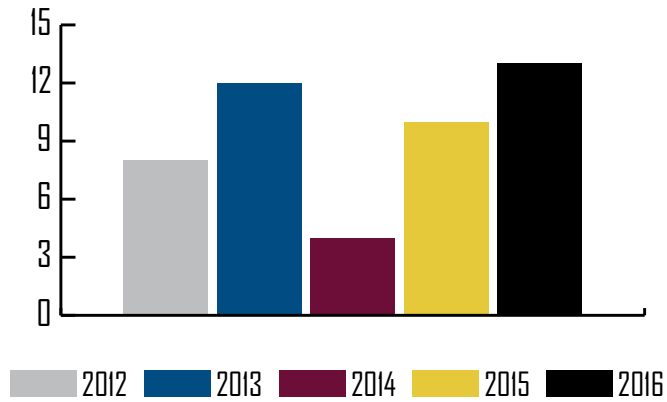


¹⁶ Map excludes OIS incidents that occurred outside of the Los Angeles city limits.

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING - NO HIT INCIDENTS

An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm. These incidents are categorized into Hits or No Hits (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

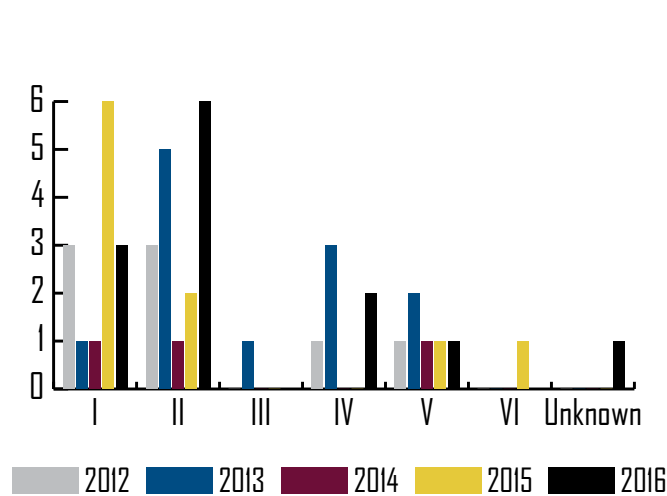


In 2016, Department personnel were involved in 13 OIS-No Hit incidents, an increase of three incidents, or 30 percent, compared to 2015. In the four-year period from

OIS - No Hit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	8	12	4	10	13

2012 through 2015, there were a total of 34 OIS-No Hit incidents, resulting in an annual average of 8.5 incidents. The 2016 count exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 4.5 incidents, or 53 percent.

CLASSIFICATION OF OIS INCIDENTS



In 2016, six of the 13 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 46 percent, were categorized as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a 26 percentage point increase

Classification	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
I	3	1	1	6	3
II	3	5	2	2	6
III	0	1	0	0	0
IV	1	3	0	0	2
V	1	2	1	1	1
VI	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	8	12	4	10	13

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

compared to 20 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 35 percent, 2016 experienced an 11 percentage point increase. Historically from

CUOF Incidents - OIS-No Hit

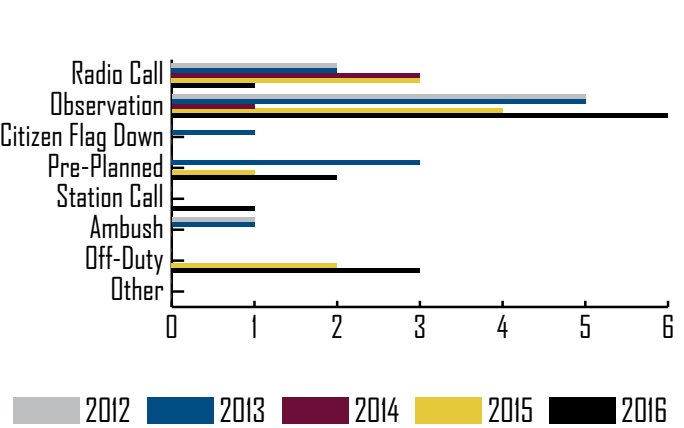
2012 through 2016, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 18 of the 47 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 38 percent.

In 2016, three of the 13 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 23 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a 37 percentage point decrease compared to 60 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 32 percent, 2016 experienced a nine percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2016, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 14 of the 47 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 30 percent.

In 2016, two of the 13 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 15 percent, were categorized as Classification IV shootings. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification IV shooting incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 12 percent, 2016 experienced a three percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2016, Classification IV shooting incidents accounted for six of the 47 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or 13 percent.

One incident, representing eight percent, was categorized as a Classification V shooting. The remaining incident currently has an unknown Classification, pending completion of the investigation by FID.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

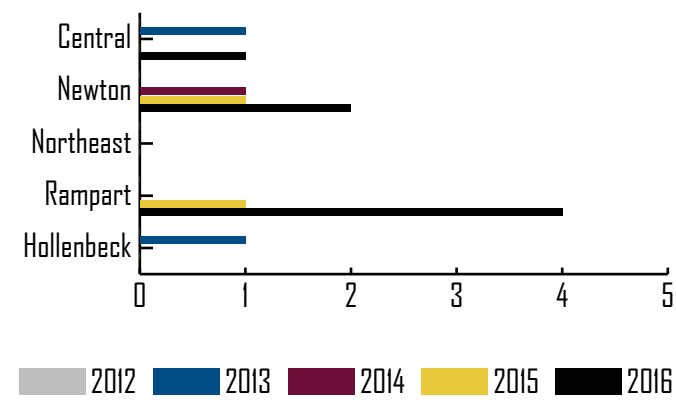


In 2016, six of the Department's 13 OIS-No Hit incidents, or 46 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Three incidents, or 23 percent, were off-duty occurrences. Two incidents, or 15 percent, resulted from pre-planned activities. The remaining two incidents, or 15 percent, resulted from a radio call generated by Communications Division and a station call.

From 2012 through 2016, observation stops and radio calls were the most represented sources of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 21 incidents, or 45 percent, and 11 incidents, or 23 percent, out of 47 total incidents, respectively.

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Radio Call	2	2	3	3	1
Observation	5	5	1	4	6
Citizen Flag Down	0	1	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	3	0	1	2
Station Call	0	0	0	0	1
Ambush	1	1	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	2	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	12	4	10	13

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

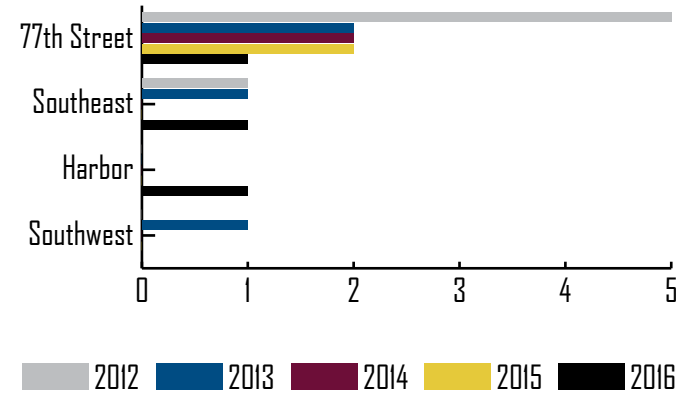


In 2016, seven of the Department’s OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was an increase of five incidents, or 250 percent, compared to 2015. Approximately 54 percent of the Department’s OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 13; Central Bureau - seven).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	0	1	0	0	1
Newton	0	0	1	1	2
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	1	4
Hollenbeck	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2	1	2	7

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, five OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.25 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 5.75 incidents, or approximately 460 percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

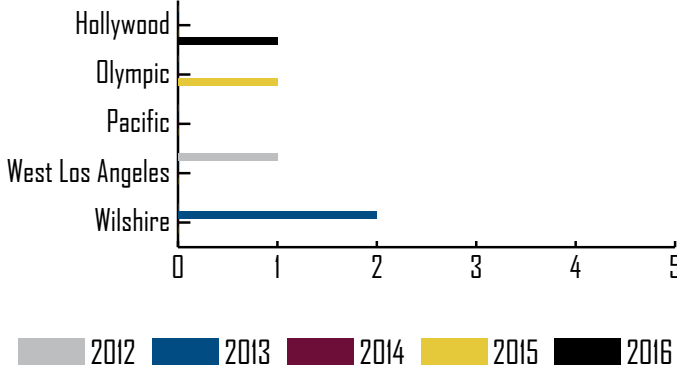


In 2016, three of the Department’s OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2015. Approximately 23 percent of the Department’s OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 13; South Bureau - three).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	5	2	2	2	1
Southeast	1	1	0	0	1
Harbor	0	0	0	0	1
Southwest	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	4	2	2	3

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 14 OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 3.5 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or approximately 14 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

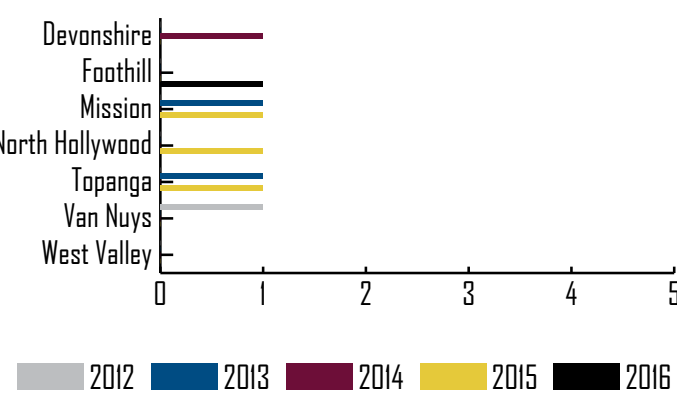


In 2016, one of the Department’s OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau, representing no change from 2015. Approximately eight percent of the Department’s OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 13; West Bureau - one).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	1
Olympic	0	0	0	1	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	1	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	0	1	1

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, four OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of one incident. The West Bureau count for 2016 remained unchanged compared to the same four-year period.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

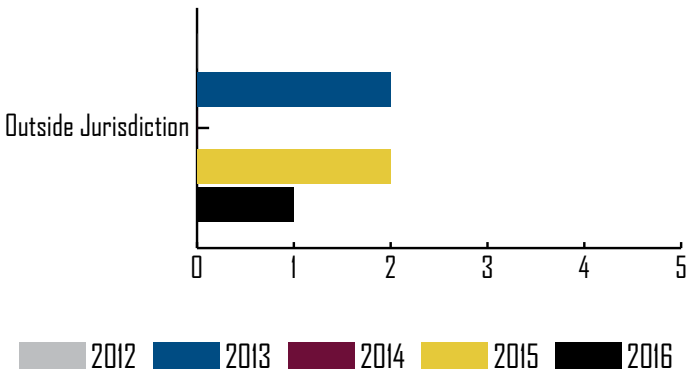


In 2016, one of the Department’s OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 67 percent, compared to 2015. Approximately eight percent of the Department’s OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 13; Valley Bureau - one).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Devonshire	0	0	1	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	1
Mission	0	1	0	1	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Topanga	0	1	0	1	0
Van Nuys	1	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	1	3	1

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, seven OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.75 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.75 incidents, or 43 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

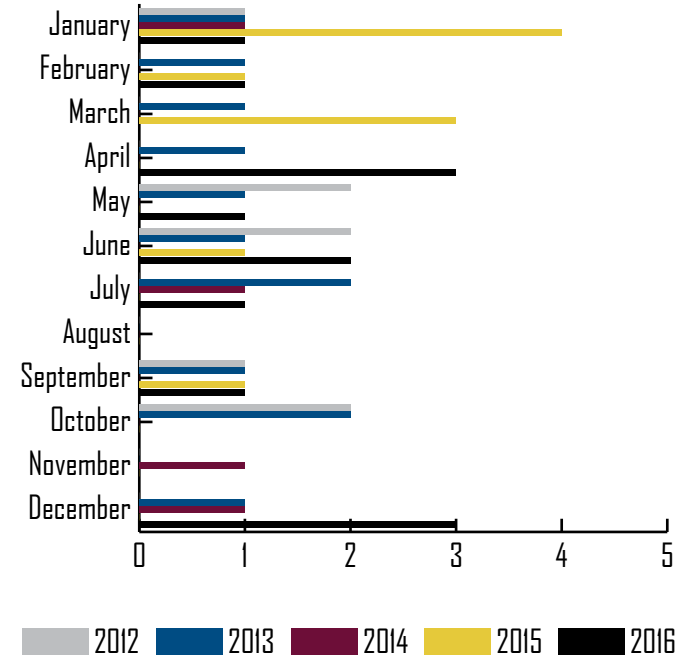


In 2016, one of the Department’s OIS-No Hit incidents occurred outside the Department’s jurisdiction, a decrease of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2015. Approximately eight percent of the Department’s OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in areas outside the Department’s jurisdiction (Department - 13; Outside Areas - one).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outside Jurisdiction	0	2	0	2	1

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, four OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in areas outside the Department’s jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of one incident. The total incident count for outside areas in 2016 remained unchanged compared to the same four-year period.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	1	1	1	4	1
February	0	1	0	1	1
March	0	1	0	3	0
April	0	1	0	0	3
May	2	1	0	0	1
June	2	1	0	1	2
July	0	2	1	0	1
August	0	0	0	0	0
September	1	1	0	1	1
October	2	2	0	0	0
November	0	0	1	0	0
December	0	1	1	0	3
TOTAL	8	12	4	10	13

In 2016, April and December represented the months with the most OIS-No Hit incidents, each accounting for three occurrences, or approximately 23 percent, out of 13 total incidents for the year. June represented the month with the second most incidents with two, or 15 percent. The remaining five incidents, or approximately 38 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

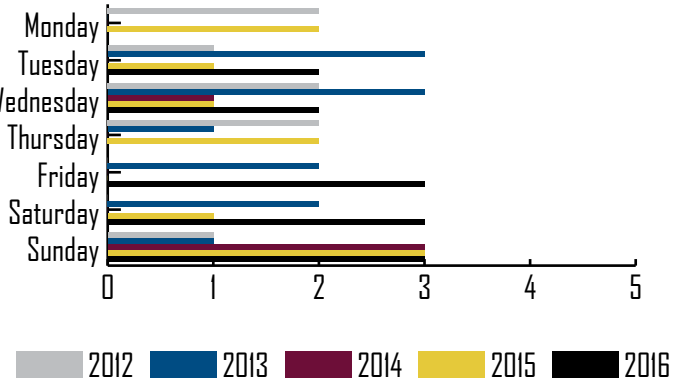
From 2012 through 2016, January represented the month with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with eight out of the 47 total occurrences, or 17 percent. The month of June accounted for the second most OIS-No Hit incidents with six out of the 47 total, or 13 percent. August did not account

for any of the OIS-No Hit incidents during the same five-year period. The remaining 33 incidents, or 70 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining months.

The OIS-No Hit percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2012 through 2016 was as follows:

- January through March: 15 incidents, or 32 percent;
- April through June: 14 incidents, or 30 percent;
- July through September: eight incidents; or 17 percent; and,
- October through December: 10 incidents, or 21 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

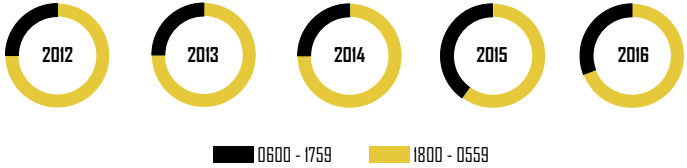


Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monday	2	0	0	2	0
Tuesday	1	3	0	1	2
Wednesday	2	3	1	1	2
Thursday	2	1	0	2	0
Friday	0	2	0	0	3
Saturday	0	2	0	1	3
Sunday	1	1	3	3	3
TOTAL	8	12	4	10	13

In 2016, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday were the days of the week with the most OIS-No Hit incidents, each accounting for three occurrences, or 23 percent. Tuesday and Wednesday represented the second most frequent days of the week with two incidents each, or 15 percent, respectively.

From 2012 through 2016, Sunday represented the day with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with 11 out of 47 total incidents, or 23 percent. Wednesday had the second most incidents, with nine incidents, or 19 percent.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time of Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0600 - 1759	2	3	1	4	4
1800 - 0559	6	9	3	6	9
TOTAL	8	12	4	10	13

In 2016, four OIS-No Hit incidents, or 31 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while nine incidents, or 69 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution was more distinct from 2012 through 2015, where 10 OIS-No Hit incidents, or 29 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while

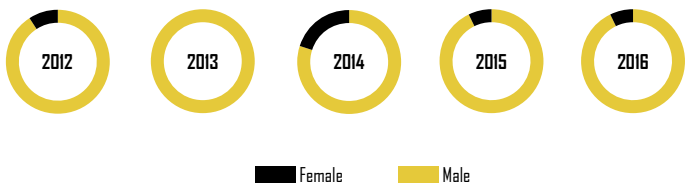
24 incidents, or 71 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2012 through 2016 was 2.8 OIS-No Hit incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 6.6 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the OIS incident.

OFFICER - GENDER

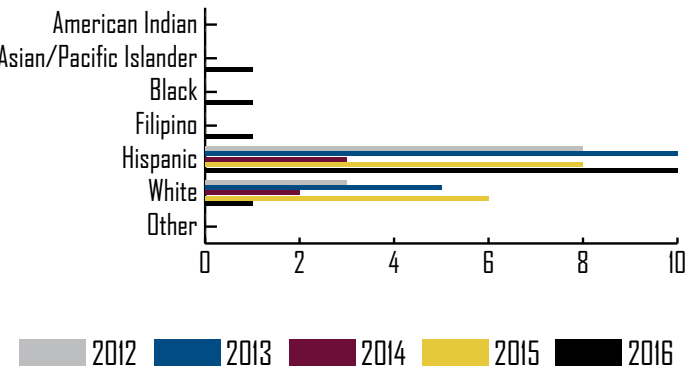


In 2016, 13 male officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 93 percent of the 14 total employees. This represented no percentage point change compared to 2015. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 was 11 percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 93 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of the officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were male, representing 55 of the 59 total employees, or 93 percent.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	1	0	1	1	1
Male	10	15	4	13	13
TOTAL	11	15	5	14	14

In 2016, one female officer was involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented seven percent of the 14 total employees. This represented no percentage point change compared to 2015. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 was 11 percentage points below the Department’s overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2012 through 2015 of seven percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



In 2016, 10 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 71 percent of the 14 total employees. This accounted for a 14 percentage point increase compared to 57 percent in 2015. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 was 25 percentage points above the Department’s overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 64 percent, 2016 experienced a seven percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of the officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were Hispanic, representing 39 of the 59 total employees, or 66 percent.

In 2016, one White officer was involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented seven percent of the 14 total employees. This accounted for a 36 percentage point decrease compared to 43 percent in 2015. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 was 26 percentage points below the Department’s overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 36 percent, 2016 experienced a 29 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, White officers accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, representing 17 of the 59 total employees, or 29 percent.

In 2016, one Black officer was involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented seven percent of the 14 total employees. The percentage of Black officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 was three percentage points below the Department’s overall Black total. No Black officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Black officers accounted for only one of the 59 total employees, or two percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents.

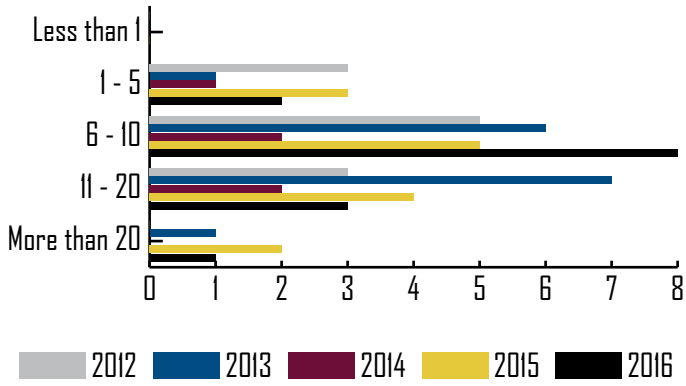
Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	1
Black	0	0	0	0	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	1
Hispanic	8	10	3	8	10
White	3	5	2	6	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11	15	5	14	14

Ethnicity	City of LA	Department Personnel	OIS No Hit Officer
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	10%	14%
Black	9%	10%	7%
Hispanic	49%	46%	71%
Other	3%	1%	0%
White	28%	33%	7%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

In 2016, one Asian/Pacific Islander officer was involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented seven percent of the 14 total employees. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 was one percentage point below the Department’s overall Asian/Pacific Islander total. No Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for only one of the 59 total employees, or two percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents.

In 2016, one Filipino officer was involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which represented seven percent of the 14 total employees. The percentage of Filipino officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 was five percentage points above the Department’s overall Filipino total. No Filipino officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Filipino officers accounted for only one of the 59 total employees, or two percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents.

OFFICER - YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – none;
- 1-5 years of service – 14 percent (two out of 14 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 57 percent (eight out of 14 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 21 percent (three out of 14 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – seven percent (one out of 14 total officers).

In 2016, there were percentage point decreases in three of the five categories, an increase in one, and one that remained unchanged, when compared to 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – unchanged (none in 2015, none in 2016);
- 1-5 years of service – seven percentage point decrease (21 percent in 2015, 14 percent in 2016);
- 6-10 years of service – 21 percentage point increase (36 percent in 2015, 57 percent in 2016);
- 11-20 years of service – eight percentage point decrease (29 percent in 2015, 21 percent in 2016); and,
- More than 20 years of service – seven percentage point decrease (14 percent in 2015, seven percent in 2016).

In 2016, there were percentage point decreases in two of the five years of service categories, an increase in one,

Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	3	1	1	3	2
6 - 10	5	6	2	5	8
11 - 20	3	7	2	4	3
More than 20	0	1	0	2	1
TOTAL	11	15	5	14	14

and two that remained unchanged, when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – unchanged (none during four-year period, none in 2016);
- 1-5 years of service – four percentage point decrease (18 percent during four-year period, 14 percent in 2016);
- 6-10 years of service – 17 percentage point increase (40 percent during four-year period, 57 percent in 2016);
- 11-20 years of service – 15 percentage point decrease (36 percent during four-year period, 21 percent in 2016); and,
- More than 20 years of service – unchanged (seven percent during four-year period, seven percent in 2016).

Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of the officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents had 6-10 years of service, representing 26 of the 59 total employees, or 44 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 19 employees, or 32 percent, during the same five-year period. Officers with 1-5 years of service were the third largest group, with 10 personnel, or 17 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had four officers, or seven percent. Officers with less than one year of service were not involved in any of the OIS-No Hit incidents during the five-year period.

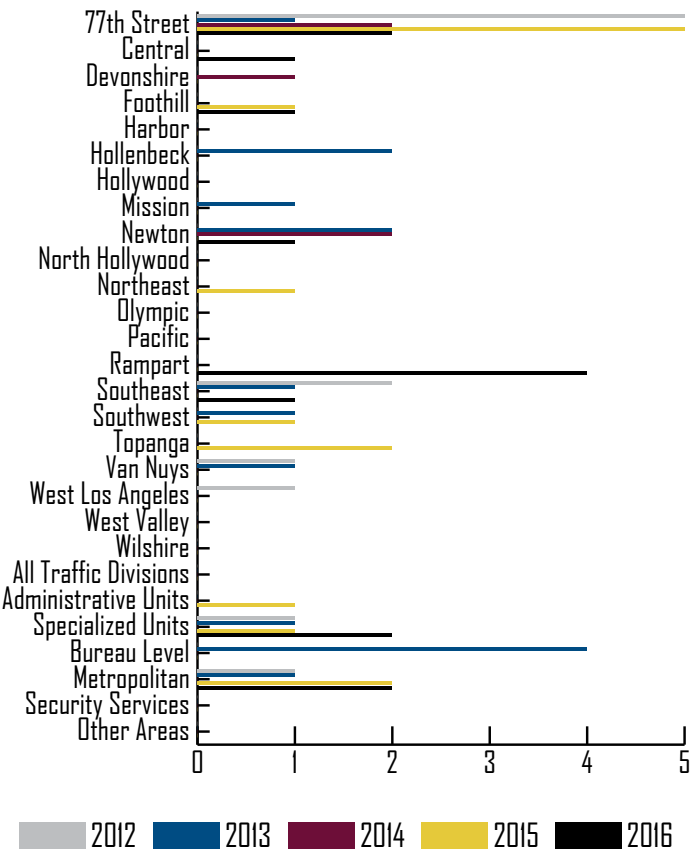
OFFICER - RANK

Rank	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	1	0	0	0
Sergeant	1	0	0	1	0
Detective	0	1	0	1	2
Police Officer	10	13	5	12	12
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11	15	5	14	14

In 2016, 12 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 86 percent of the 14 total employees. This represented no change compared to the same percentage of police officers involved in 2015. The percentage of police officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 was 18 percentage points above the Department’s overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2012 through 2015 of 89 percent, 2016 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of the officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were at the rank of police officer, representing 52 of the 59 total employees, or 88 percent.

In 2016, two employees at the rank of detective were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 14 total employees. This accounted for a seven percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2015. The percentage of detectives involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 was one percentage point below the Department’s overall detective total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of detective from 2012 through 2015 of four percent, 2016 experienced a 10 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, employees at the rank of detective accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, representing four of the 59 total employees, or seven percent.

OFFICER - AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2016, four personnel assigned to Rampart Division were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 29 percent of the 14 total employees. No personnel assigned to Rampart Division were involved in an OIS-No Hit incident during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015.

In 2016, two personnel assigned to 77th Street Division were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 14 total employees. This accounted for a 22 percentage point decrease compared to 36 percent in 2015. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to 77th Street Division from 2012 through 2015 of 29 percent, 2016 experienced a 15 percentage point decrease.

In 2016, two personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 14 total employees. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage of involved Metropolitan personnel in 2015. However, when compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2012

Division/Area/Bureau	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	5	1	2	5	2
Central	0	0	0	0	1
Devonshire	0	0	1	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	1	1
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	2	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	1	0	0	0
Newton	0	2	2	0	1
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	1	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	4
Southeast	2	1	0	0	1
Southwest	0	1	0	1	0
Topanga	0	0	0	2	0
Van Nuys	1	1	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	1	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	1	0
Specialized Units	1	1	0	1	2
Bureau Level	0	4	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	1	0	2	2
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11	15	5	14	14

through 2015 of nine percent, 2016 experienced a five percentage point increase.

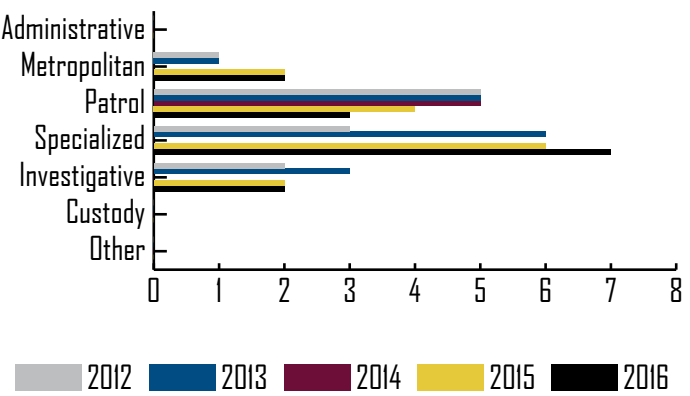
In 2016, two personnel assigned to specialized units were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 14 total employees. This represented a seven percentage point increase compared to seven percent 2015. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized units from 2012 through 2015 of seven percent, 2016 experienced a seven percentage point increase.

The remaining four Department personnel, or 29 percent, were assigned to Central Division, Foothill Division, Newton Division, and Southeast Division. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to 77th Street Division were involved in the majority of OIS-No Hit incidents, representing 15 of the 59 total employees, or 25 percent. Personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division accounted for the second largest category with six employees, or 10 percent, during the same five-year period.

The following is the Bureau of assignment for the 14 total personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016:

- Central Bureau: six personnel, or 43 percent;
- South Bureau: three personnel, or 21 percent;
- Other: two personnel, or 14 percent.
- CTSOB: two personnel, or 14 percent; and,
- Valley Bureau: one personnel, or seven percent; and,
- West Bureau: none.

OFFICER - UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2016, seven personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 50 percent of the 14 total personnel. This accounted for a seven percentage point increase compared to 43 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2012 through 2015 of 33 percent, 2016 experienced a 17 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to specialized assignments (along with personnel assigned to patrol) accounted for the largest category of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, representing 22 of the 59 total employees, or 37 percent.

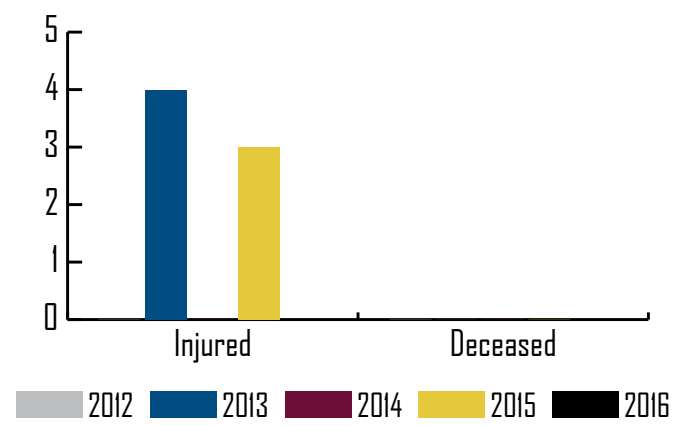
In 2016, three personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 21 percent of the 14 total personnel. This accounted for an eight

percentage point decrease compared to 29 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2012 through 2015 of 42 percent, 2016 experienced a 21 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of the officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were assigned to patrol (along with personnel assigned to specialized assignments), representing 22 of the 59 total employees, or 37 percent.

The remaining four personnel, or 29 percent, involved in 2016 OIS-No Hit incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division and an investigative function.

Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	1	0	2	2
Patrol	5	5	5	4	3
Specialized	3	6	0	6	7
Investigative	2	3	0	2	2
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11	15	5	14	14

OFFICER - INJURIES

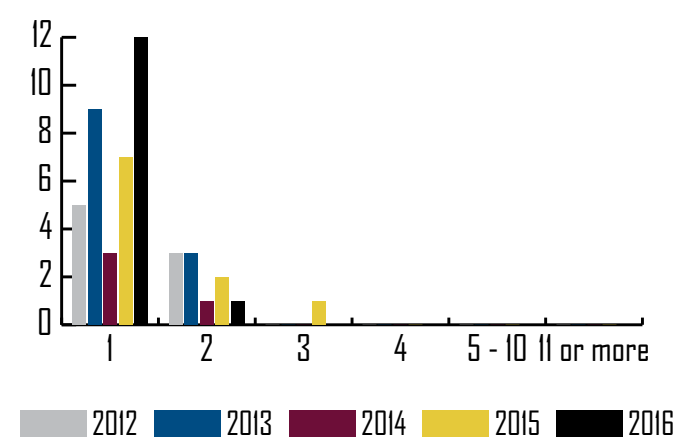


No Department personnel were killed or injured during OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016. In addition, no officers were killed during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	0	4	0	3	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	4	0	3	0

From 2012 through 2016, seven officers sustained injuries, which accounted for annual average of 1.4 injured officers for the five-year period.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT



In 2016, there were 12 single shooter OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 92 percent of the 13 total incidents. This accounted for a 22 percentage point increase compared to 70 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS-No Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 71 percent, 2016 experienced a 21 percentage point increase.

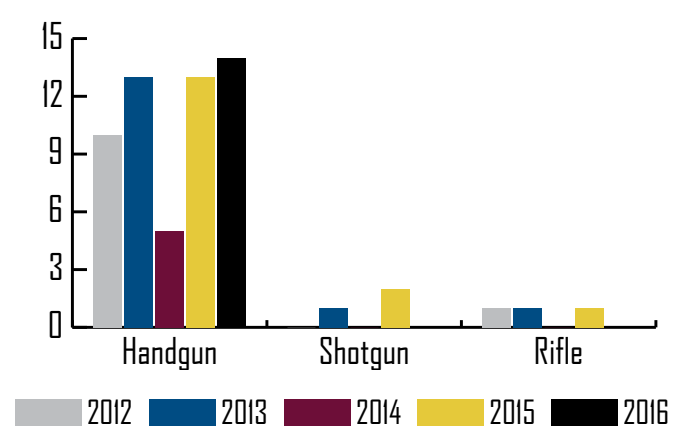
In 2016, there was one double shooter OIS-No Hit incident, which represented eight percent of the 13 total incidents. This accounted for a 12 percentage point decrease

No. of Shooters	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	5	9	3	7	12
2	3	3	1	2	1
3	0	0	0	1	0
4	0	0	0	0	0
5 - 10	0	0	0	0	0
11 or more	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	12	4	10	13

compared to 20 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of double shooter OIS-No Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 26 percent, 2016 experienced an 18 percentage point decrease.

Historically, from 2012 through 2016, OIS-No Hit incidents involving a single shooter represented the majority of occurrences, consisting of 36 of the 47 total incidents, or 77 percent. Incidents involving two shooters accounted for the second largest category with 10 incidents, or 21 percent, for the same five-year period.

OFFICER - WEAPON SYSTEM

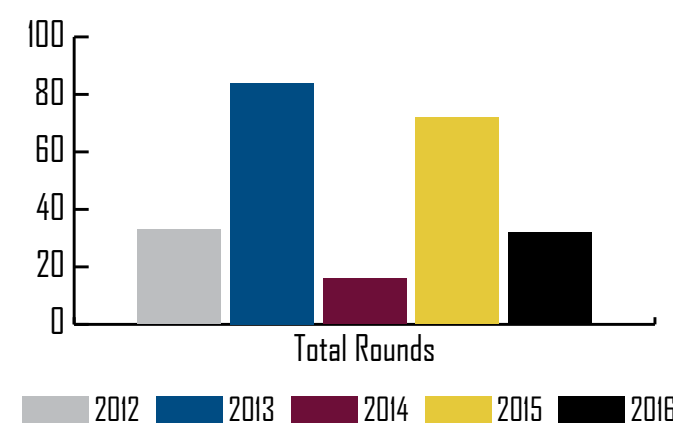


In 2016, 14 handguns were utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent out of the 14 total weapon types. This accounted for a 19 percentage point increase compared to 81 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2012 through

Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Handgun	10	13	5	13	14
Shotgun	0	1	0	2	0
Rifle	1	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	11	15	5	16	14

2015 of 87 percent, 2016 experienced a 13 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS-No Hit incidents, representing 55 of the 61 total weapons, or 90 percent.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

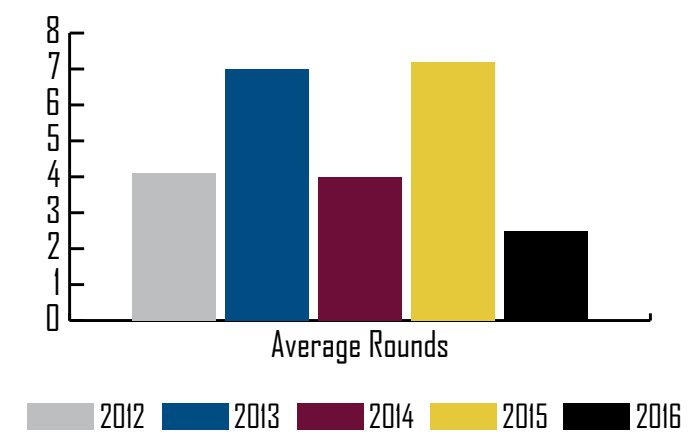


In 2016, 32 rounds were fired during all 13 OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2015 total of 72 rounds fired, 2016 experienced a decrease of 40 rounds, or 56 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2012 through

OIS - No Hit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Rounds	33	84	16	72	32

2015 annual average of 51.25 rounds fired, 2016 was 19.25 rounds, or 38 percent, below the four-year annual average.

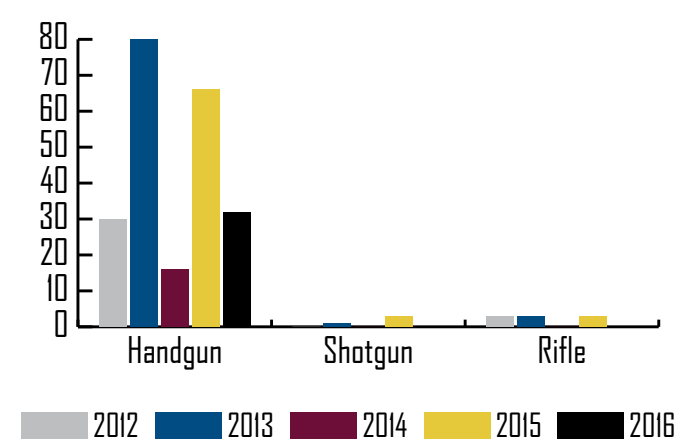
ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



In 2016, an average of 2.5 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2015 average of 7.2 rounds fired, 2016 experienced a decreased of 4.7 rounds, or 65 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of six rounds fired per incident, 2016 was 3.5 rounds, or 58 percent, below the four-year annual average.

OIS - No Hit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Average Rounds	4.1	7.0	4.0	7.2	2.5

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON SYSTEM

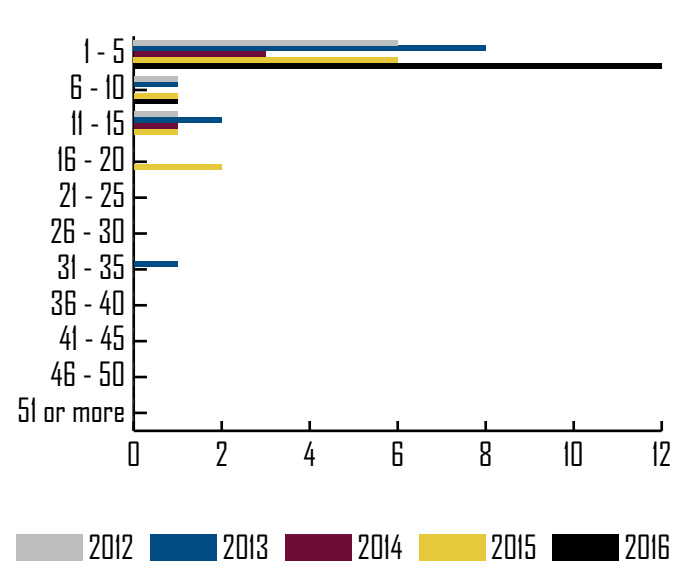


In 2016, 32 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 32 total rounds fired. This accounted for an eight percentage point increase compared to 92 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2012 through

2015 of 94 percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS-No Hit incidents, representing 224 of the 237 total rounds, or 95 percent.

Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Handgun	30	80	16	66	32
Shotgun	0	1	0	3	0
Rifle	3	3	0	3	0
TOTAL	33	84	16	72	32

NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT BY OFFICERS



In 2016, there were 12 OIS-No Hit incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 92 percent of the 13 total incidents. This accounted for a 32 percentage point increase compared to 60 percent in 2015. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 68 percent, 2016 experienced a 24 percentage point increase.

In 2016, there was one OIS-No Hit incident in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented eight percent of the 13 total incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to 10 percent in 2015. In

addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of nine percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point decrease.

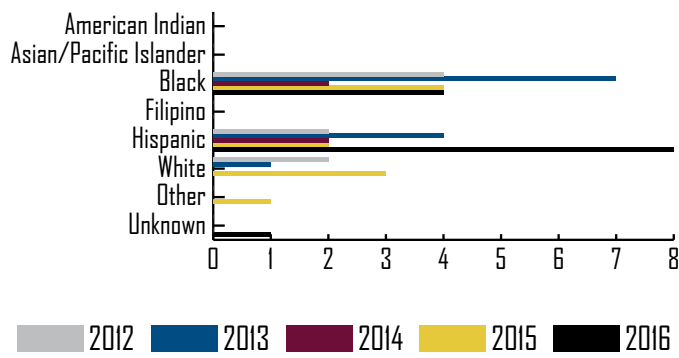
Historically, from 2012 through 2016, OIS-No Hit incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired represented the majority of occurrences, consisting of 35 of the 47 total incidents, or 74 percent. Incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired represented the second largest category with five incidents, or 11 percent, followed by incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, representing four incidents, or nine percent.

No. of Rounds	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1 - 5	6	8	3	6	12
6 - 10	1	1	0	1	1
11 - 15	1	2	1	1	0
16 - 20	0	0	0	2	0
21 - 25	0	0	0	0	0
26 - 30	0	0	0	0	0
31 - 35	0	1	0	0	0
36 - 40	0	0	0	0	0
41 - 45	0	0	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 or more	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	12	4	10	13

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during OIS-No Hit incidents.

SUSPECT - ETHNICITY



In 2016, eight Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 62 percent of the 13 total suspects. This accounted for a 42 percentage point increase compared to 20 percent in 2015. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 was 13 percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 was 21 percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 29 percent, 2016 experienced a 33 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Hispanics were the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, representing 18 of the 47 total suspects, or 38 percent.

In 2016, four Black suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 31 percent of the 13 total suspects. This accounted for a nine percentage point decrease compared to 40 percent in 2015. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 was 22 percentage points above the City’s overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black

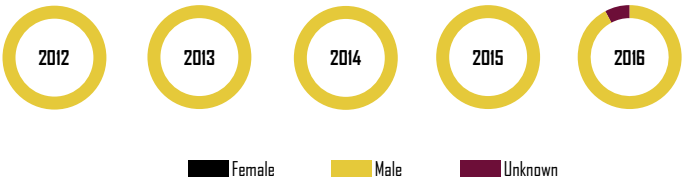
Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	4	7	2	4	4
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	2	4	2	2	8
White	2	1	0	3	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	8	12	4	10	13

Ethnicity	City of LA	Violent Crime Suspects	OIS-No Hit Suspects
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%	0%
Black	9%	43%	31%
Hispanic	49%	41%	62%
Other	3%	2%	0%
Unknown	0%	5%	8%
White	28%	8%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2016 was 12 percentage points below the City’s overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 50 percent, 2016 experienced a 19 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Blacks were the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, representing 21 of the 47 total suspects, or 45 percent.

One suspect in 2016 was classified with an “Unknown” ethnic designation, pending completion of the investigation by FID.

SUSPECT - GENDER



In 2016, 12 male suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 92 percent of the 13 total suspects.

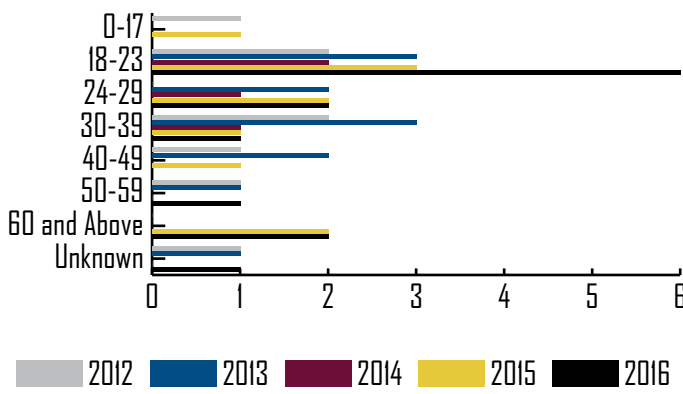
One suspect was classified with an “Unknown” gender designation, pending completion of the investigation by

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	8	12	4	10	12
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	8	12	4	10	13

FID. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of the suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were male, representing 46 of the 47 total suspects, or 98 percent.

No females were involved in any of the OIS-No Hit incidents from 2012 through 2016.

SUSPECT - AGE



In 2016, the 18-23 suspect age category was the most represented age group of suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, with six out of 13 suspects, or 46 percent. This accounted for a 16 percentage point increase compared to 30 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects in the 18-23 age group from 2012 through 2015 of 29 percent, 2016 experienced a 17 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the age group of 18-23 represented the largest age category of OIS-No Hit incidents, with 16 of the 47 total suspects, or 34 percent.

In 2016, the 24-29 age group represented the second largest age category (along with the 60 and above group), with two out of 13 suspects, or 15 percent. This accounted for a five percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects in the 24-29 age group from 2012 through 2015 of 15 percent, 2016 experienced

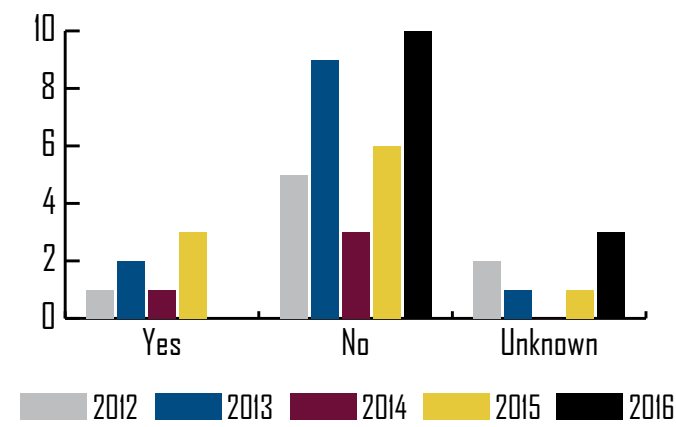
Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0-17	1	0	0	1	0
18-23	2	3	2	3	6
24-29	0	2	1	2	2
30-39	2	3	1	1	1
40-49	1	2	0	1	0
50-59	1	1	0	0	1
60 and Above	0	0	0	2	2
Unknown	1	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	8	12	4	10	13

no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the age group of 24-29 represented the second most frequent age category of OIS-No Hit incidents, with seven of the 47 total suspects, or 15 percent.

In 2016, the 60 and above age group represented the second largest age category (along with the 24-29 group), with two out of 13 suspects, or 15 percent. This accounted for a five percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 60 and above age range from 2012 through 2015 of six percent, 2016 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 60 and above age category was one of the least represented age categories, with four of the 47 total suspects, or nine percent.

One suspect’s age in 2016 remains unknown, pending completion of the investigation by FID.

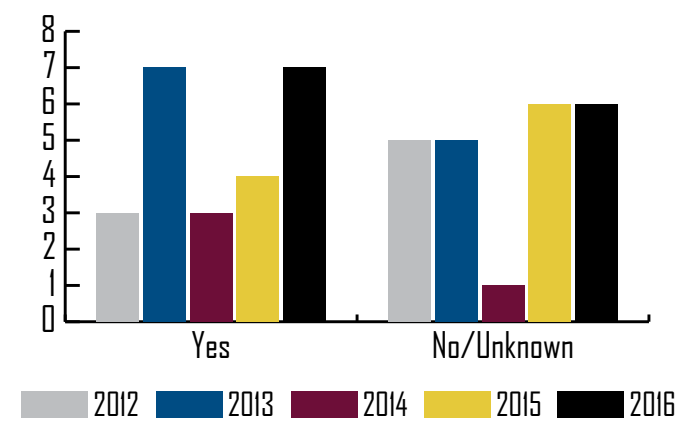
SUSPECT - PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS



In 2016, none of the 13 total suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis, accounted for seven of the 47 total suspects, or 15 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	1	2	1	3	0
No	5	9	3	6	10
Unknown	2	1	0	1	3
TOTAL	8	12	4	10	13

SUSPECT - GANG MEMBERSHIP



In 2016, seven of the 13 total suspects, or 54 percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were verified as documented gang members. This accounted for a 14 percentage point increase compared to 40 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were documented as gang members from 2012 through 2015 of 50 percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects

who were documented as gang members accounted for 24 of the 47 total suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, or 51 percent.

The remaining six suspects involved in 2016 OIS-No Hit incidents, representing 46 percent, were either not documented as gang members or had an unknown gang affiliation.

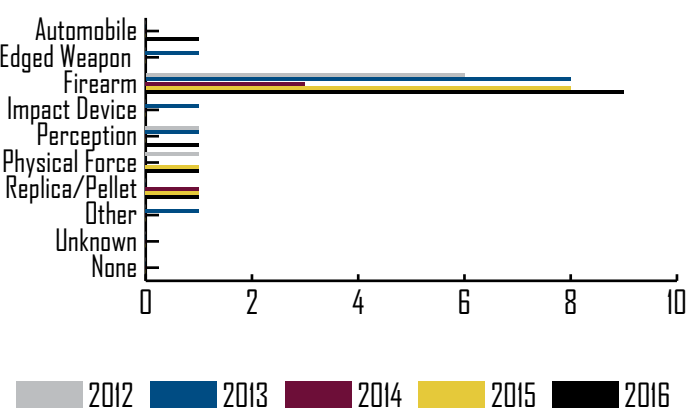
Gang Member	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	3	7	3	4	7
No/Unknown	5	5	1	6	6
TOTAL	8	12	4	10	13

SUSPECT - HOMELESS¹⁷

In 2016, one of the 13 total suspects, representing eight percent, involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were homeless.

Homeless	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	13

SUSPECT - WEAPON/FORCE



Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Automobile	0	0	0	0	1
Edged Weapon	0	1	0	0	0
Firearm	6	8	3	8	9
Impact Device	0	1	0	0	0
Perception	1	1	0	0	1
Physical Force	1	0	0	1	1
Replica/Pellet	0	0	1	1	1
Other	0	1	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	12	4	10	13

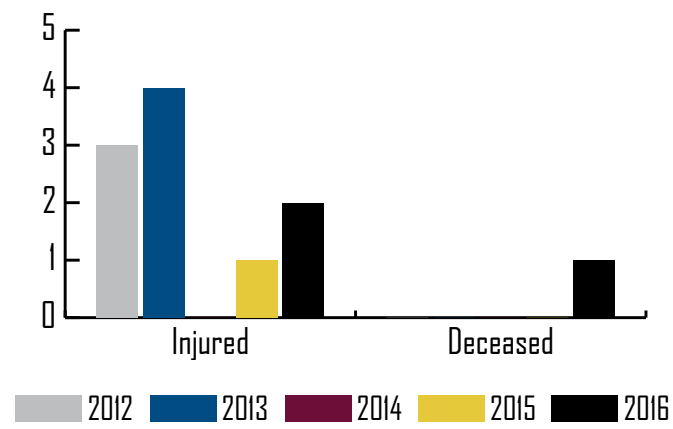
In 2016, nine firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 69 percent out of the 13 total weapon types. This accounted for an 11 percentage point decrease compared to 80 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 74 percent, 2016 experienced a five percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012

through 2016, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-No Hit incidents, representing 34 of the 47 total weapons, or 72 percent.

The remaining four suspects, representing 31 percent, utilized an automobile, physical force, a replica/pellet gun, and one deemed to be perceived with a weapon.

¹⁷ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT - INJURIES

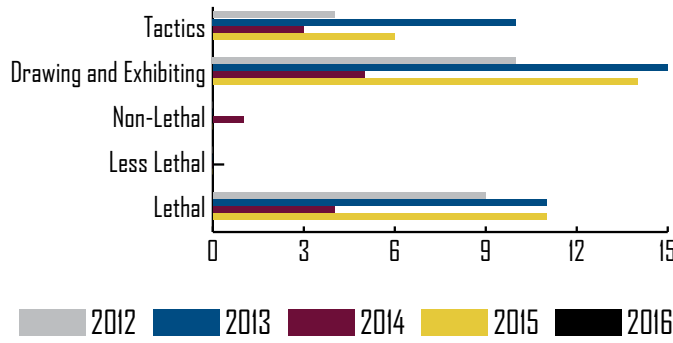


From 2012 through 2016, no suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents died or sustained injuries as a direct result of police gunfire. The data, however, reflects 10 injuries and one death sustained by suspects by causes other than police gunfire during the same five-year period.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	3	4	0	1	2
Deceased	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	3	4	0	1	3

In 2016, two suspects, representing 15 percent of the 13 total suspects, sustained injuries during OIS-No Hit incidents from causes other than police gunfire. One suspect, representing eight percent of the 13 total suspects, suffered a fatal self-inflicted gunshot wound.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION¹⁸
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY
(NO FURTHER ACTION)



In 2015, six out of the 14 total OIS-No Hit Tactics findings, representing 43 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 17 percentage point decrease compared to 60 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 55 percent, 2015 experienced a 12 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, representing 23 of the 45 total Tactics findings, or 51 percent.

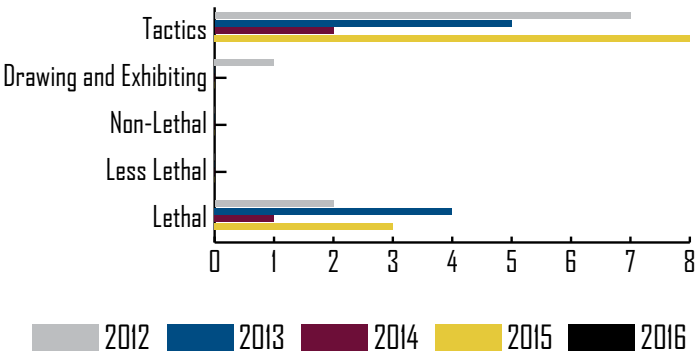
Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	4	10	3	6	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	10	15	5	14	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	9	11	4	11	N/A
TOTAL	23	36	13	31	N/A

In 2015, 14 out of the 14 total OIS-No Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for no percentage point change compared to 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 97 percent, 2015 experienced a three percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, representing 44 of the 45 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 98 percent.

In 2015, 11 out of the 14 total OIS-No Hit Lethal force findings, representing 79 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 80 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” findings from 2012 through

2014 of 77 percent, 2015 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, representing 35 of the 45 total findings, or 78 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY
(ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL)



In 2015, eight out of the 14 total OIS-No Hit Tactics findings, representing 57 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 17 percentage point increase compared to 40 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 45 percent, 2015 experienced a 12 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, 22 of the 45 total Tactics findings, representing 49 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	7	5	2	8	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	1	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	2	4	1	3	N/A
TOTAL	10	9	3	11	N/A

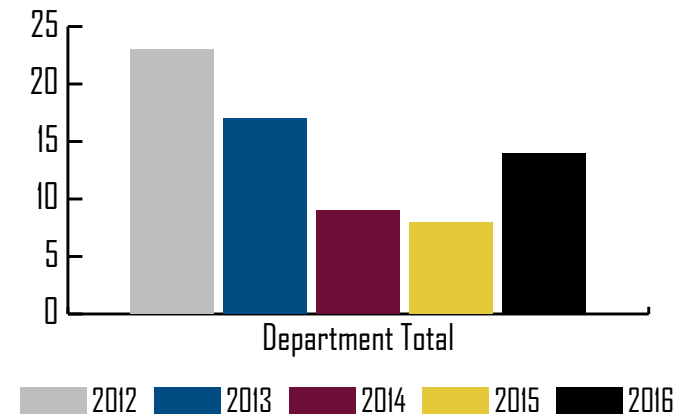
In 2015, three out of the 14 total OIS-No Hit Lethal force findings, representing 21 percent, were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 20 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 23 percent, 2015 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, 10 of the 45 total Lethal force findings, representing 22 percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

¹⁸ Adjudication data for 2016 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2017.

ANIMAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS

An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm at an animal (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS¹⁹

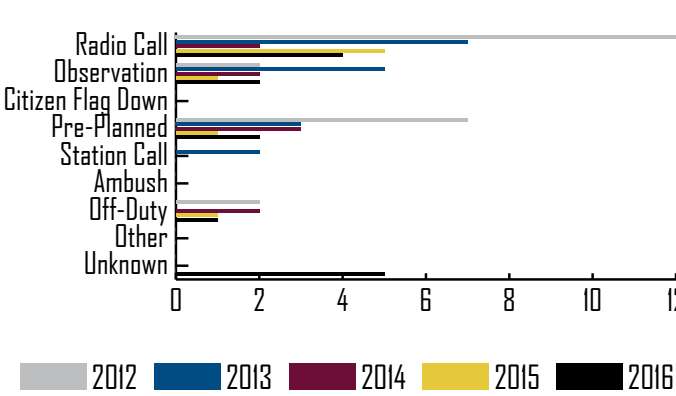


In 2016, Department personnel were involved in 14 Animal Shooting incidents, an increase six incidents, or 75 percent, compared to 2015. In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, there were a total of 57 Animal

DIS - Animal	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	23	17	9	8	14

Shooting incidents, resulting in an annual average of 14.25 incidents. The 2016 count fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.25 incidents, or two percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



In 2016, four of the Department's 14 Animal Shooting incidents, or 29 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 34 percentage point decrease compared to 63 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Animal Shooting incidents resulting from radio calls from 2012 through 2015 of 46 percent, 2016 experienced a 17 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, radio calls represented the

¹⁹ A bystander was struck by a round fired by a Department employee during an Animal Shooting in 2016. This incident was classified as an Animal Shooting since the round struck the animal as intended, but travelled through it and struck the bystander who had no role in the incident.

compared to the aggregate percentage of Animal Shooting incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2012 through 2015 of 18 percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the third largest source category of Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 12 of the 71 total incidents, or 17 percent.

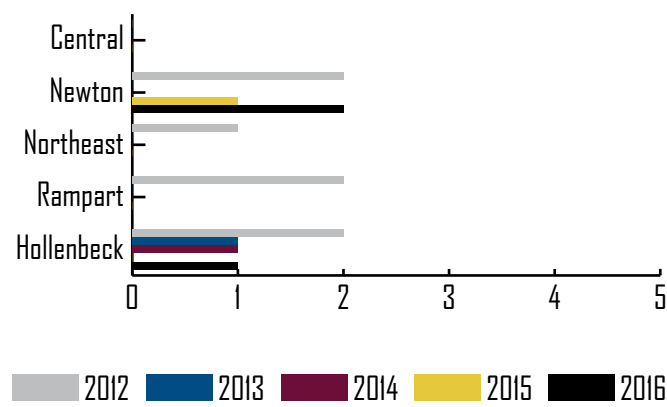
In 2016, two of the Department's 14 Animal Shooting incidents, or 14 percent, originated from pre-planned activities. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Animal Shooting incidents resulting from pre-planned activities from 2012 through 2015 of 25 percent, 2016 experienced an eleven percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, pre-planned activities represented the second

largest source category of Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 16 of the 71 total incidents, or 23 percent.

In 2016, one of the Department's 14 Animal Shooting incidents, or seven percent, originated from an off-duty occurrence. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Animal Shooting incidents originating from off-duty occurrences from 2012 through 2015 of nine percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, off-duty occurrences represented the fourth largest source category of Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for six of the 71 total incidents, or eight percent.

Five of the 14 Animal Shooting incidents, or 36 percent, currently have "Unknown" source of activity classifications, pending completion of the investigations by FID.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

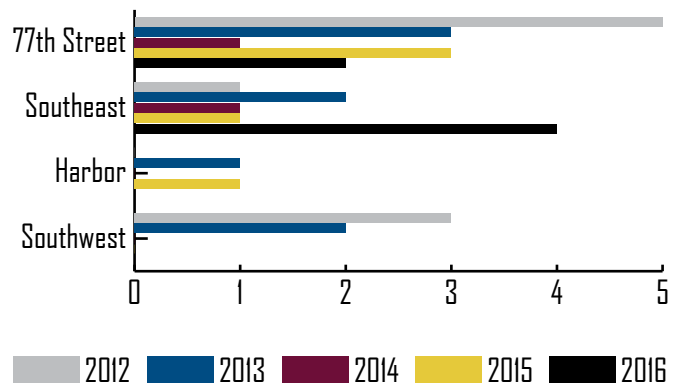


In 2016, three of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents, or 200 percent, compared to 2015. Twenty-one percent of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 14; Central Bureau - three).

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 10 Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 2.5 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 20 percent.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	2	0	0	1	2
Northeast	1	0	0	0	0
Rampart	2	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	2	1	1	0	1
TOTAL	7	1	1	1	3

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

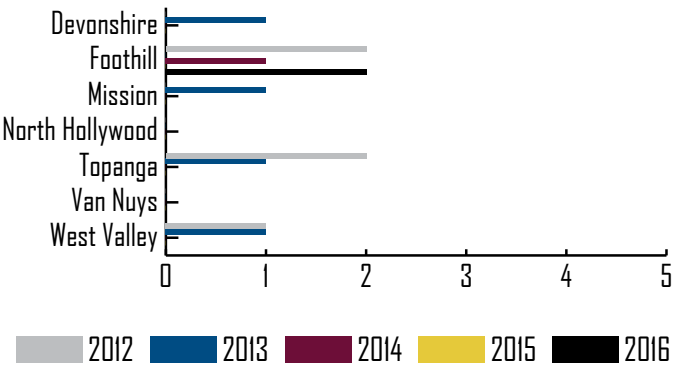


In 2016, six of the Department’s Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 20 percent, compared to 2015. Forty-three percent of the Department’s Animal Shooting incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - 14; South Bureau - six).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	5	3	1	3	2
Southeast	1	2	1	1	4
Harbor	0	1	0	1	0
Southwest	3	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	9	8	2	5	6

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 24 Animal Shooting incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of six incidents. The South Bureau count for 2016 represented no change when compared the 2012 through 2015 annual average.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

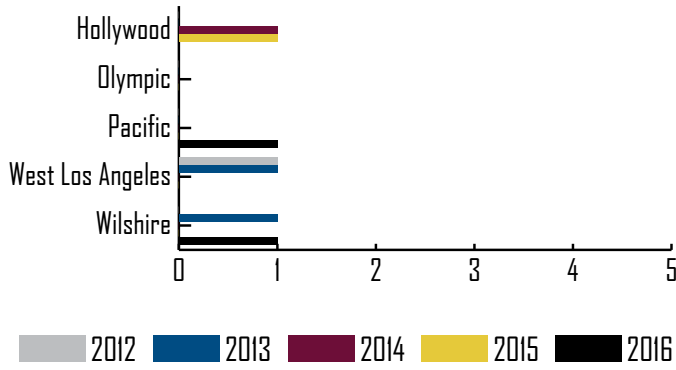


In 2016, two of the Department’s Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau. No Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Valley Bureau in 2015. Fourteen percent of the Department’s Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - 14; Valley Bureau - two).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Devonshire	0	1	0	0	0
Foothill	2	0	1	0	2
Mission	0	1	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	2	1	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	4	1	0	2

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 10 Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 2.5 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 20 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

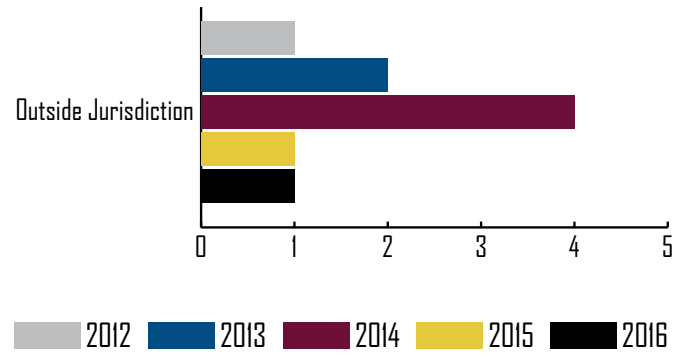


In 2016, two of the Department’s Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau, an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2015. Fourteen of the Department’s Animal Shooting incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 14; West Bureau - two).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hollywood	0	0	1	1	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	1
West Los Angeles	1	1	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, five Animal Shooting incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.25 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.75 incidents, or 60 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

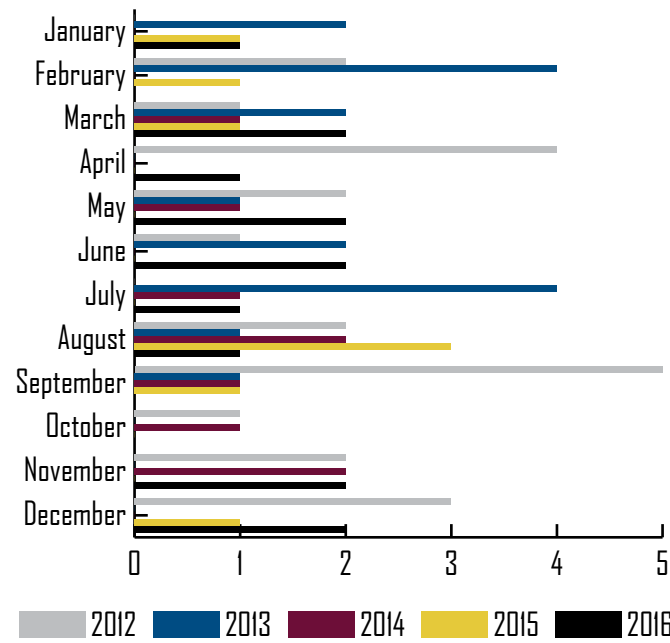


In 2016, one of the Department’s Animal Shooting incidents occurred outside the Department’s jurisdiction, which represented no change when compared to 2015. Seven percent of the Department’s Animal Shooting incidents occurred in areas outside the Department’s jurisdiction (Department - 14; Outside Areas - one).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outside Jurisdiction	1	2	4	1	1

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, eight Animal Shooting incidents occurred in areas outside the Department’s jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of two incidents. The total incident count for outside areas in 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by one incident, or 50 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

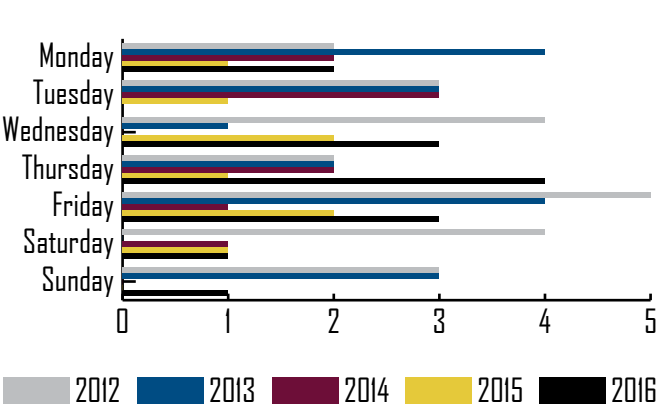


In 2016, the 14 Animal Shooting incidents were fairly evenly distributed throughout the 12 months of the year.

From 2012 through 2016, the Animal Shooting percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis was as follows:

- January through March: 18 incidents, or 25 percent;
- April through June: 16 incidents, or 23 percent;
- July through September: 23 incidents; or 32 percent; and,
- October through December: 14 incidents, or 20 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE



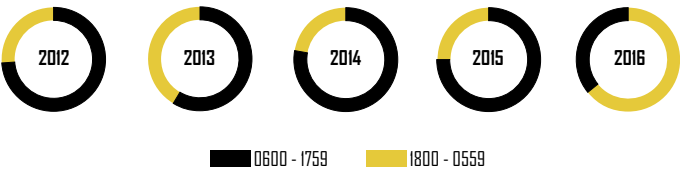
In 2016, four Animal Shooting incidents, or 29 percent, occurred on a Thursday. Wednesday and Friday represented the second most frequent days of the week with three incidents each day, or 21 percent, respectively.

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	0	2	0	1	1
February	2	4	0	1	0
March	1	2	1	1	2
April	4	0	0	0	1
May	2	1	1	0	2
June	1	2	0	0	2
July	0	4	1	0	1
August	2	1	2	3	1
September	5	1	1	1	0
October	1	0	1	0	0
November	2	0	2	0	2
December	3	0	0	1	2
TOTAL	23	17	9	8	14

Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monday	2	4	2	1	2
Tuesday	3	3	3	1	0
Wednesday	4	1	0	2	3
Thursday	2	2	2	1	4
Friday	5	4	1	2	3
Saturday	4	0	1	1	1
Sunday	3	3	0	0	1
TOTAL	23	17	9	8	14

From 2012 through 2016, Friday represented the day with the most Animal Shooting incidents with 15 out of the 71 total occurrences, or 21 percent. Saturday and Sunday represented the days with the least with seven incidents each day, or 10 percent, respectively.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2016, five incidents, or approximately 36 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while nine incidents, or approximately 64 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution was more distinct from 2012 through 2015, where 40 Animal Shooting incidents, or 70 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while

Time of Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0600 - 1759	17	10	7	6	5
1800 - 0559	6	7	2	2	9
TOTAL	23	17	9	8	14

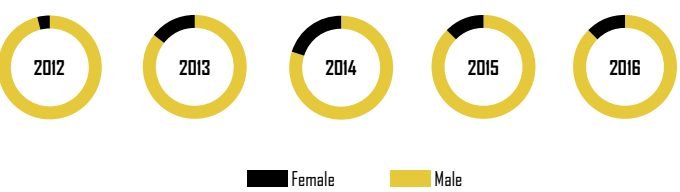
17 incidents, or 30 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2012 through 2016 was nine Animal Shooting incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 5.2 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the Animal Shooting incident.

OFFICER - GENDER

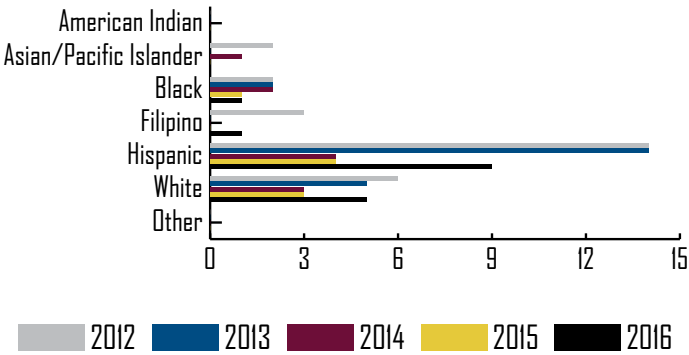


In 2016, 14 male officers were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented approximately 88 percent of the 16 total employees. This represented no change when compared 2015. The percentage of male officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2016 was six percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 89 percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were male, representing 73 of the 82 total employees, or 89 percent.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	1	3	2	1	2
Male	26	18	8	7	14
TOTAL	27	21	10	8	16

In 2016, two female officers were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented approximately 13 percent of the 16 total employees. This represented no change when compared to 2015. The percentage of female officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2016 was five percentage points below the Department's overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 11 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point increase.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



In 2016, nine Hispanic officers were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 56 percent of the 16 total employees. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2015. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2016 was 10 percentage points above the Department’s overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 55 percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were Hispanic, representing 45 of the 82 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2016, five White officers were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 31 percent of the 16 total employees. This accounted for a seven percentage point decrease compared to 38 percent in 2015. The percentage of White officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2016 was two percentage points below the Department’s overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 26 percent, 2016 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, White officers accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents, representing 22 of the 82 total employees, or 27 percent.

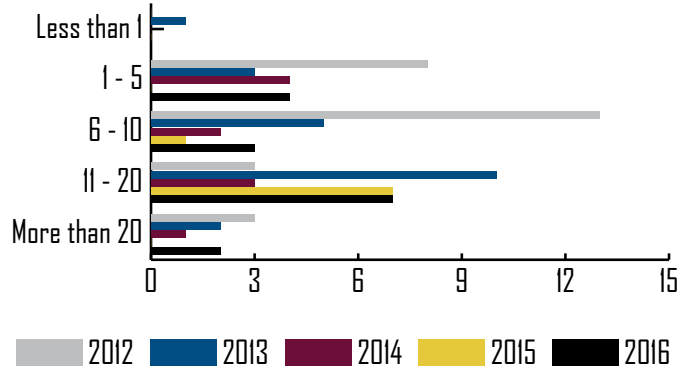
Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	1	0	0
Black	2	2	2	1	1
Filipino	3	0	0	0	1
Hispanic	14	14	4	4	9
White	6	5	3	3	5
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	27	21	10	8	16

Ethnicity	City of LA	Department Personnel	DIS Animal Officer
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	10%	6%
Black	9%	10%	6%
Hispanic	49%	46%	56%
Other	3%	1%	0%
White	28%	33%	31%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

In 2016, one Black officer was involved in an Animal Shooting incident, which represented six percent of the 16 total employees. This accounted for a seven percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2015. The percentage of Black officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2016 was four percentage points below the Department’s overall Black total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 11 percent, 2016 represented a five percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Black officers accounted for the third largest category of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents, representing eight of the 82 total employees, or 10 percent.

The remaining employee, or six percent, involved in a 2016 Animal Shooting incident was Filipino.

OFFICER - YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2016 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – none (none out of 16 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 25 percent (four out of 16 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 19 percent (three out of 16 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 44 percent (seven out of 16 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 13 percent (two out of 16 total officers).

In 2016, there were percentage point increases in three of the five categories, a decrease in one, and one that remained unchanged when compared to 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no percentage point change (none in 2015, none in 2016);
- 1-5 years of service – 25 percentage point increase (none in 2015, 25 percent in 2016);
- 6-10 years of service – six percentage point increase (13 percent in 2015, 19 percent in 2016);
- 11-20 years of service – 44 percentage point decrease (88 percent in 2015, 44 percent in 2016); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 13 percentage point increase (none in 2015, 13 percent in 2016).

In 2016, there were percentage point increases in three of the five years of service categories and decrease in two when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015. The following depicts these changes:

Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Less than 1	0	1	0	0	0
1 - 5	8	3	4	0	4
6 - 10	13	5	2	1	3
11 - 20	3	10	3	7	7
More than 20	3	2	1	0	2
TOTAL	27	21	10	8	16

- Less than one year of service – two percentage point decrease (two percent during four-year period, none in 2016);
- 1-5 years of service – two percentage point increase (23 percent during four-year period, 25 percent in 2016);
- 6-10 years of service – 13 percentage point decrease (32 percent during four-year period, 19 percent in 2016);
- 11-20 years of service – nine percentage point increase (35 percent during four-year period, 44 percent in 2016); and,
- More than 20 years of service – four percentage point increase (nine percent during four-year period, 13 percent in 2016).

Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents had 11-20 years of service, representing 30 of the 82 total employees, or 37 percent. Officers with 6-10 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 24 employees, or 29 percent, during the same five-year period. Officers with 1-5 years of service were the third largest group, with 19 employees, or 23 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had eight employees, or 10 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which represented one employee, accounted for only one percent of the total.

OFFICER - RANK

Rank	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	2	0	0	0
Detective	0	1	0	0	0
Police Officer	27	18	10	8	16
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	27	21	10	8	16

In 2016, all of the employees involved in Animal Shooting incidents were at the rank of police officer. This represented no percentage point change when compared to 2015. The percentage of police officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2016 was 32 percentage points above the Department’s overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2012 through 2015 of 95 percent, 2016 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were at the rank of police officer, representing 79 of the 82 total employees, or 96 percent.

In 2016, three personnel assigned to Foothill Division were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 16 total employees. This represented a 19 percentage point increase compared to 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Foothill Division from 2012 through 2015 of three percent, 2016 experienced a 16 percentage point increase.

In 2016, three personnel assigned to Newton Division were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 16 total employees. This represented a six percentage point decrease compared to 25 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Newton Division from 2012 through 2015 of six percent, 2016 experienced a 13 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Newton Division had the third most personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents, representing seven of the 82 total employees, or nine percent.

In 2016, three personnel assigned to Southeast Division were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 16 total employees. This represented a 19 percentage point increase compared to 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southeast Division from 2012 through 2015 of eight percent, 2016 experienced an 11 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Southeast Division had the second most personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents, representing eight of the 82 total employees, or 10 percent.

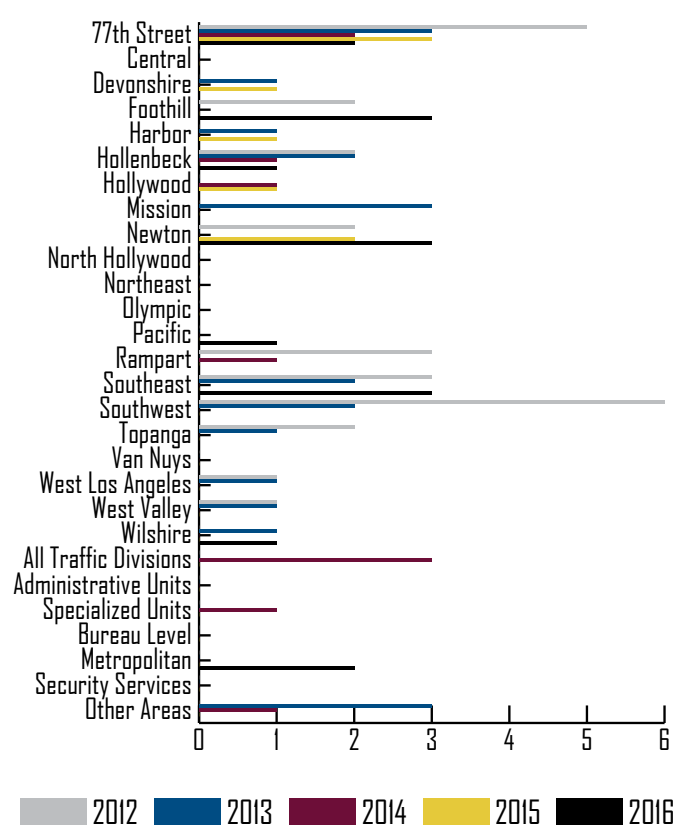
In 2016, two personnel assigned to 77th Street Division were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented approximately 13 percent of the 16 total employees. This represented a 25 percentage point decrease compared to 38 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to 77th Street Division from 2012 through 2015 of 20 percent, 2016 experienced a seven percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, 77th Street Division had the most personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents, representing 15 of the 82 total employees, or 18 percent.

In 2016, two personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented approximately 13 percent of the 16 total employees. There were no personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division involved in an Animal Shooting from 2012 through 2015.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the 16 total personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2016:

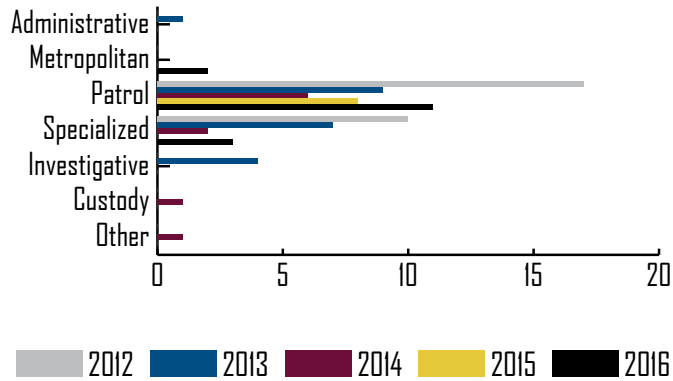
- Central Bureau: four personnel, or 25 percent;
- West Bureau: two personnel, or 13 percent;
- South Bureau: five personnel, or 31 percent;
- Valley Bureau: three personnel, or 19 percent;
- CTSOB: two personnel, or 13 percent; and,
- Other: none.

OFFICER - AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



Division/Area/Bureau	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	5	3	2	3	2
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	1	0	1	0
Foothill	2	0	0	0	3
Harbor	0	1	0	1	0
Hollenbeck	2	2	1	0	1
Hollywood	0	0	1	1	0
Mission	0	3	0	0	0
Newton	2	0	0	2	3
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	1
Rampart	3	0	1	0	0
Southeast	3	2	0	0	3
Southwest	6	2	0	0	0
Topanga	2	1	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	1	1	0	0	0
West Valley	1	1	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	1	0	0	1
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	3	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	1	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	2
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	3	1	0	0
TOTAL	27	21	10	8	16

OFFICER - UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative	0	1	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	2
Patrol	17	9	6	8	11
Specialized	10	7	2	0	3
Investigative	0	4	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	27	21	10	8	16

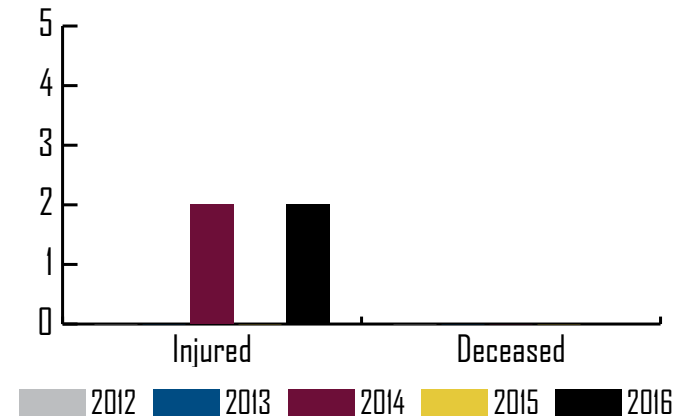
In 2016, 11 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 69 percent of the 16 total personnel. This accounted for a 31 percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2012 through 2015 of 61 percent, 2016 experienced an eight percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were assigned to patrol, representing 51 of the 82 total employees, or 62 percent.

In 2016, three personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in Animal Shooting incidents,

which represented 19 percent of the 16 total personnel. This accounted for a 19 percentage point increase compared to 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2012 through 2015 of 29 percent, 2016 experienced a 10 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to specialized assignments accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents, representing 22 of the 82 total employees, or 27 percent.

The remaining two involved officers, or approximately 13 percent, in 2016 were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

OFFICER - INJURIES

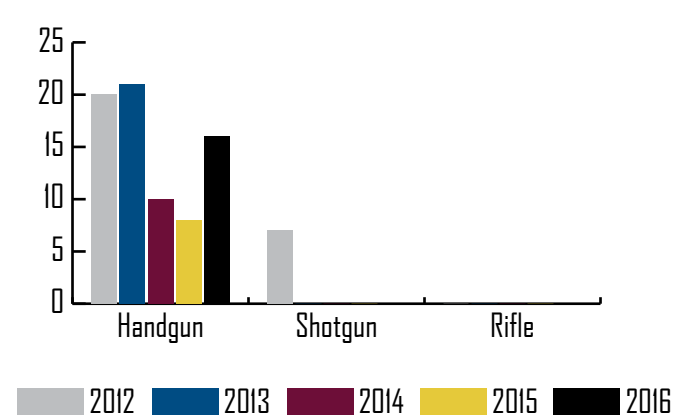


No Department personnel were killed during Animal Shooting incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016. However, four officers sustained injuries during Animal Shooting incidents during the same five-year period.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	0	0	2	0	2
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	2	0	2

In 2016, two officers sustained injuries during the 14 Animal Shooting incidents throughout the year. No officers were injured during Animal Shooting incidents in 2015. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 0.5 injured officers, 2016 was 1.5 officers, or 300 percent, above the four-year annual average.

OFFICER - WEAPON SYSTEM

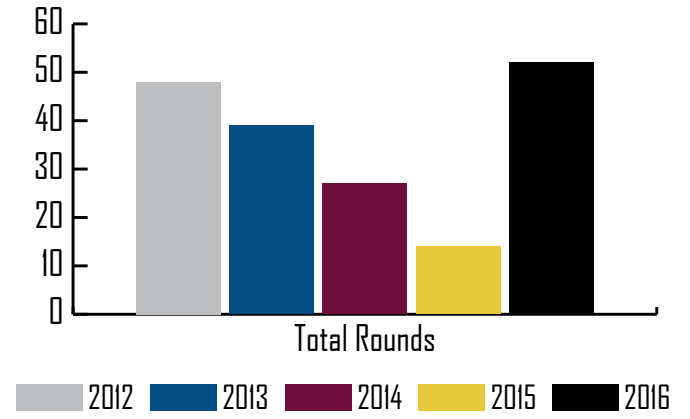


Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Handgun	20	21	10	8	16
Shotgun	7	0	0	0	0
Rifle	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	27	21	10	8	16

In 2016, all of the personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents utilized handguns, which represented no percentage point change compared to 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during Animal Shooting incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 89 percent, 2016 experienced an 11 percentage point

increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during Animal Shooting incidents, representing 75 of the 82 total weapons, or 91 percent.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR



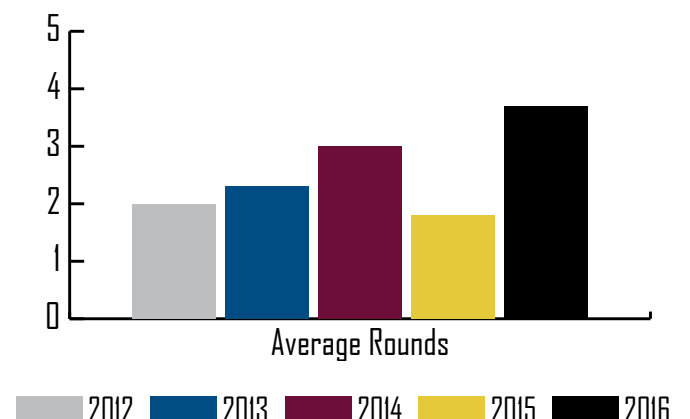
OIS - Animal	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Rounds	48	39	27	14	52

In 2016, 52 rounds were fired during all 14 Animal Shooting incidents, which was the highest total during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016. However, one outlier incident accounted for 18 rounds fired, which represented 35 percent of the 52 total rounds. When compared to the 2015 total of 14 rounds fired, 2016 experienced an increase of 38 rounds, or 271 percent. Additionally, when

compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 32 rounds fired, 2016 was 20 rounds, or 63 percent, above the four-year annual average.

One outlier incident in 2016 accounted for 35 percent of the 52 total rounds.

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED PER INCIDENT



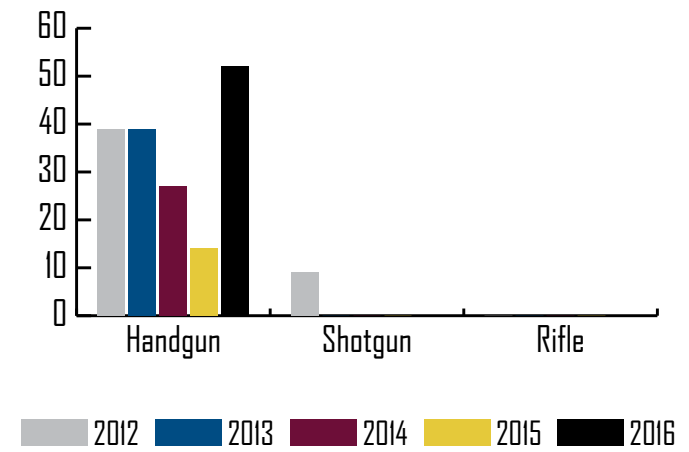
OIS - Animal	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Average Rounds	2.0	2.3	3.0	1.8	3.7

In 2016, an average of 3.7 rounds were fired during Animal Shooting incidents. When compared to the 2015 average of 1.8 rounds fired, 2016 experienced an increase of 1.9

rounds, or 111 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 2.3 rounds fired per incident, 2016 was 1.4 rounds, or 61 percent, above the four-year annual average.

One outlier incident in 2016, which accounted for 35 percent of the 52 total rounds, skewed the average for the year.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON SYSTEM

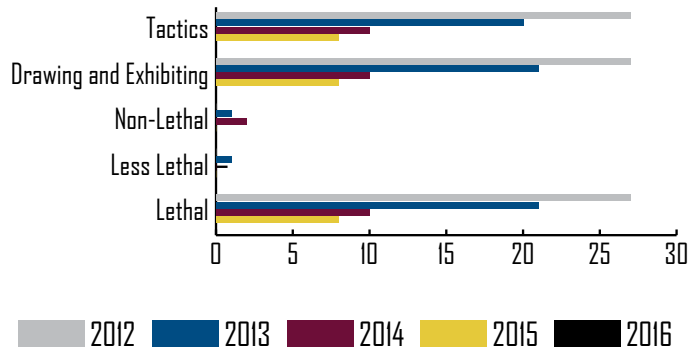


In 2016, all 52 rounds fired were from handguns during Animal Shooting incidents. This represented no change when compared to 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during Animal Shooting incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 93 percent, 2016 experienced a seven percentage point increase.

Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Handgun	39	39	27	14	52
Shotgun	9	0	0	0	0
Rifle	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	48	39	27	14	52

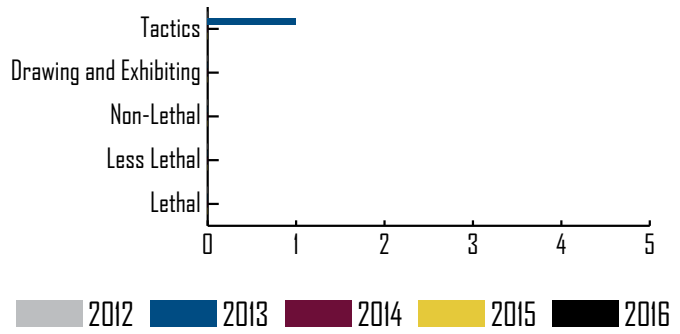
Historically, from 2012 through 2016, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during Animal Shooting incidents, representing 171 of the 180 total rounds, or 95 percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION²⁰
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY
(NO FURTHER ACTION)



²⁰ Adjudication data for 2016 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2017.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY
(ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL)



In 2015, all eight Animal Shooting Tactics findings, or 100 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This represented no change when compared to 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 98 percent, 2015 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, representing 65 of the 66 total Tactics findings, or 98 percent.

In 2015, all eight Animal Shooting Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This represented no change when compared to 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 100 percent, 2015 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, all the adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome.

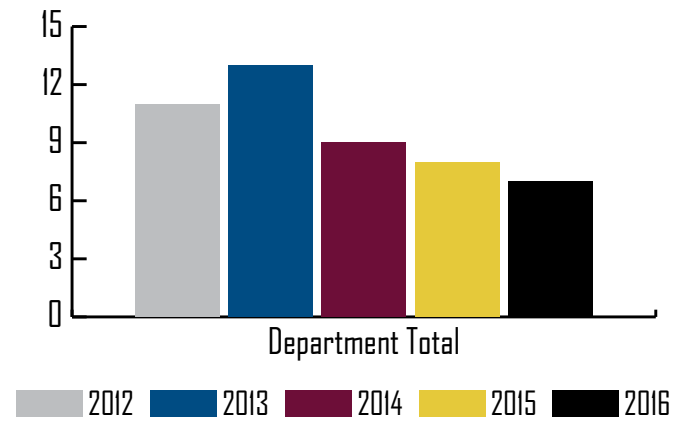
Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	0	1	0	0	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
TOTAL	0	1	0	0	N/A

In 2015, all eight Animal Shooting Lethal force findings, or 100 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This represented no change when compared to 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 100 percent, 2015 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, all the adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome.

UNINTENTIONAL
DISCHARGE INCIDENTS

The unintentional discharge of a firearm by a Department employee regardless of cause. Unintentional discharges are evaluated and categorized as “Accidental Discharges” or “Negligent Discharges” (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

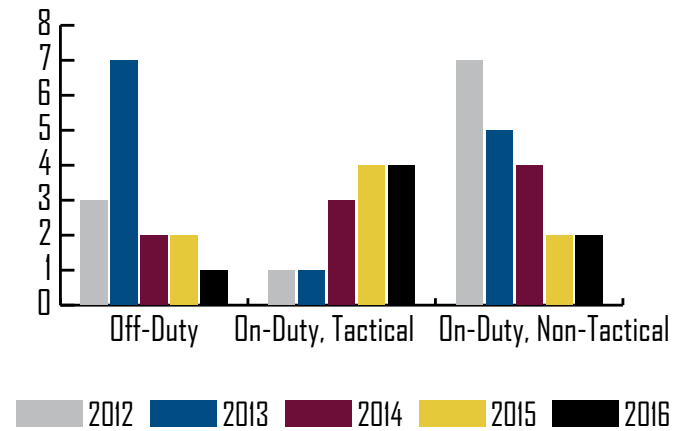


In 2016, Department personnel were involved in seven Unintentional Discharge incidents, a decrease of one incident, or 13 percent, compared to 2015. In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, there were a total of 41 Unintentional Discharge incidents, resulting in an annual

Unintentional Discharge	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	11	13	9	8	7

average of 10.25 incidents. The 2016 count fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 3.25 incidents, or 32 percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

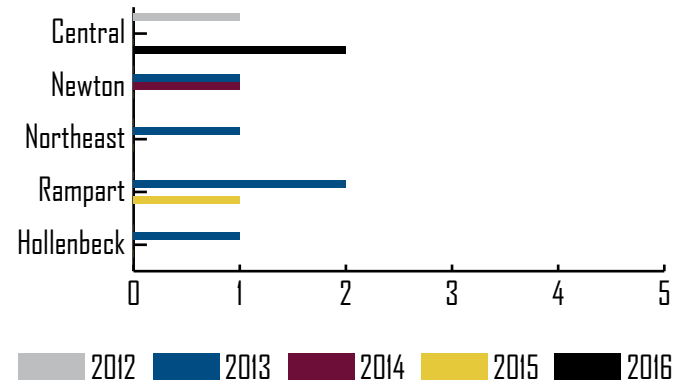


In 2016, four of the Department’s seven Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 57 percent, occurred during on-duty tactical situations (field operation circumstances wherein deployment of the weapon system was warranted). Two, or 29 percent, occurred during on-duty non-tactical situations (e.g. non-field operation circumstances – conducting a weapon check, cleaning the weapon, etc.). Lastly, one incident, or 14 percent, occurred during an officer’s off-duty status.

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Off-Duty	3	7	2	2	1
On-Duty, Tactical	1	1	3	4	4
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	7	5	4	2	2
TOTAL	11	13	9	8	7

From 2012 through 2016, on-duty non-tactical situations were the most frequent source of Unintentional Discharge incidents, accounting for 20 of the 48 total incidents, or 42 percent. Off-duty situations were the second most common, accounting for 15 incidents, or 31 percent, followed by on-duty tactical situations, accounting for 13 incidents, or 27 percent.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

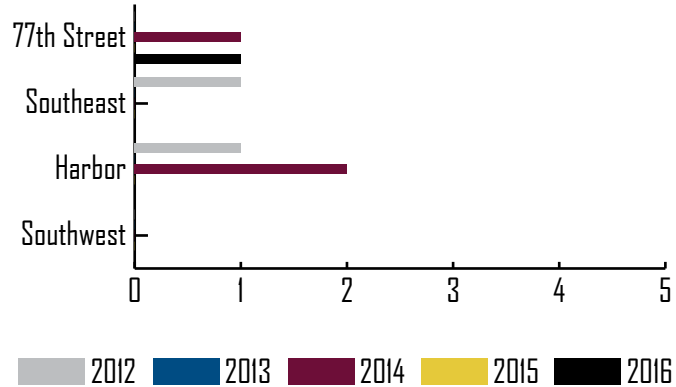


In 2016, two of the Department’s Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2015. Approximately 29 percent of the Department’s Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - seven; Central Bureau - two).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	1	0	0	0	2
Newton	0	1	1	0	0
Northeast	0	1	0	0	0
Rampart	0	2	0	1	0
Hollenbeck	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	5	1	1	2

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, eight Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of two incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2016 represented no change compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

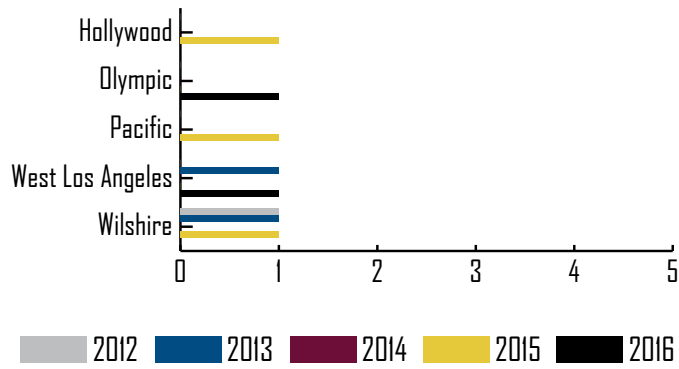


In 2016, one of the Department’s Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was an increase of one incident compared to zero in 2015. Approximately 14 percent of the Department’s Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department – seven; South Bureau – one).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	0	0	1	0	1
Southeast	1	0	0	0	0
Harbor	1	0	2	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	0	3	0	1

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, five Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.25 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.25 incidents, or 20 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

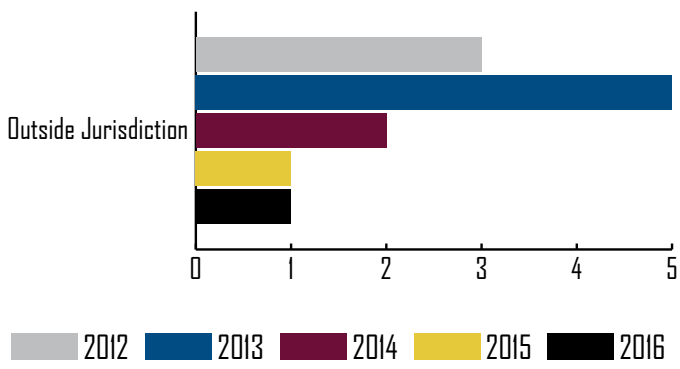


In 2016, two of the Department’s Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 33 percent, compared to 2015. Approximately 29 percent of the Department’s Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department – seven; West Bureau – two).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	1
Pacific	0	0	0	1	0
West Los Angeles	0	1	0	0	1
Wilshire	1	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	1	2	0	3	2

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, six of the Department’s Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 33 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

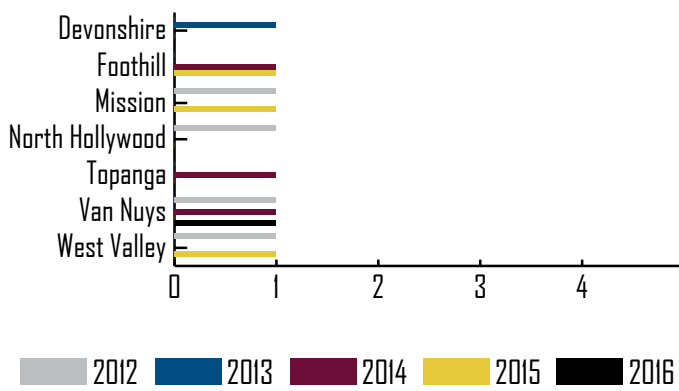


In 2016, one of the Department’s Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred outside the Department’s jurisdiction, which represented no change compared to 2015. Approximately 14 percent of the Department’s Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred outside the Department’s jurisdiction (Department – seven; Outside Jurisdiction – one).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outside Jurisdiction	3	5	2	1	1

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 11 Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in an area outside the Department’s jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 2.75 incidents. The total incident count for outside areas in 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 1.75 incidents, or 64 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

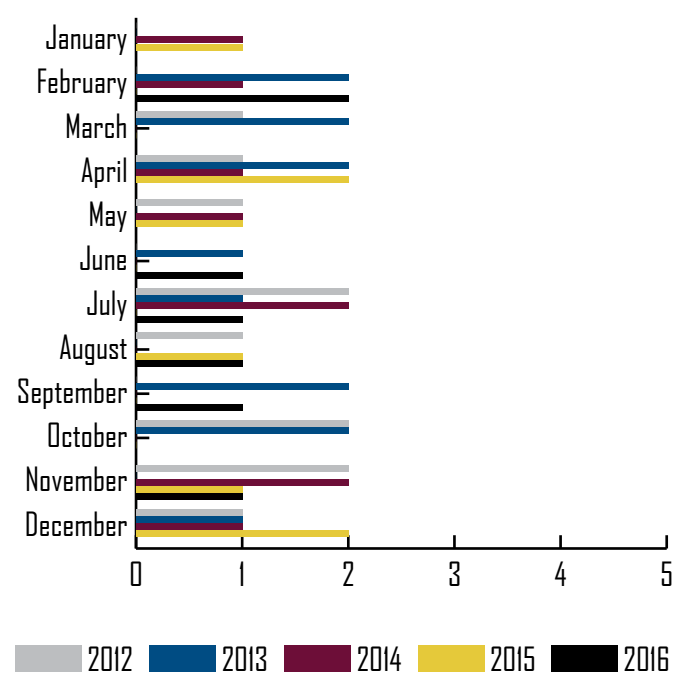


In 2016, one of the Department’s Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 67 percent, compared to 2015. Approximately 14 percent of the Department’s Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – seven; Valley Bureau – one).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Devonshire	0	1	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	1	1	0
Mission	1	0	0	1	0
North Hollywood	1	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	1	0	0
Van Nuys	1	0	1	0	1
West Valley	1	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	4	1	3	3	1

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 11 Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 2.75 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 1.75 incidents, or 64 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

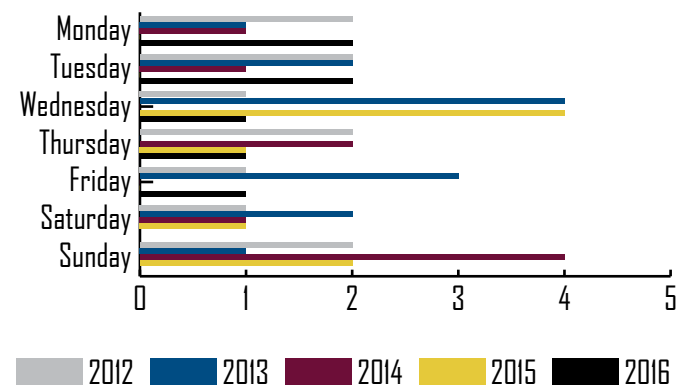


In 2016, two of the seven Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 29 percent, occurred in February. The months of June, July, August, September, and November each had one

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	0	0	1	1	0
February	0	2	1	0	2
March	1	2	0	0	0
April	1	2	1	2	0
May	1	0	1	1	0
June	0	1	0	0	1
July	2	1	2	0	1
August	1	0	0	1	1
September	0	2	0	0	1
October	2	2	0	0	0
November	2	0	2	1	1
December	1	1	1	2	0
TOTAL	11	13	9	8	7

incident. Based on data for the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for Unintentional Discharge incidents.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

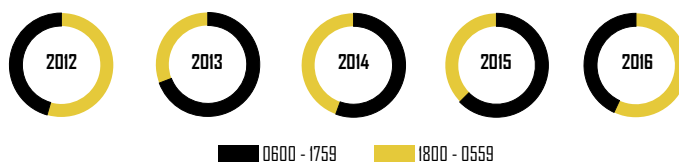


In 2016, two of the seven Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 29 percent, occurred on Monday and Tuesday, respectively. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday each had one incident. Based on data for the five-year

Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monday	2	1	1	0	2
Tuesday	2	2	1	0	2
Wednesday	1	4	0	4	1
Thursday	2	0	2	1	1
Friday	1	3	0	0	1
Saturday	1	2	1	1	0
Sunday	2	1	4	2	0
TOTAL	11	13	9	8	7

period from 2012 through 2016, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for Unintentional Discharge incidents.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2016, three of the seven Unintentional Discharge incidents, representing 43 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while the other four incidents, or 57 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. Based on the data for the five-year

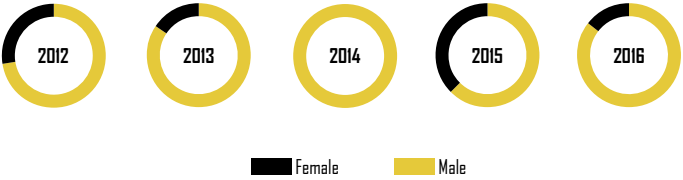
Time of Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0600 - 1759	5	9	5	5	3
1800 - 0559	6	4	4	3	4
TOTAL	11	13	9	8	7

period from 2012 through 2016, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the time of occurrence for Unintentional Discharge incidents.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, unintentional discharge BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the Unintentional Discharge incident.

OFFICER - GENDER

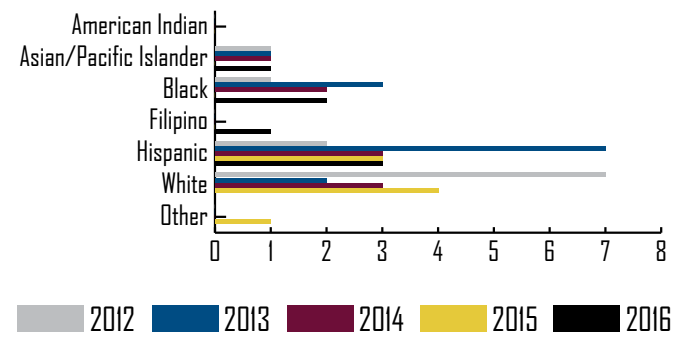


In 2016, six male officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 86 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 23 percentage point increase compared to 63 percent in 2015. The percentage of male officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2016 was four percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 80 percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were male, representing 39 of the 48 total employees, or 81 percent.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	3	2	0	3	1
Male	8	11	9	5	6
TOTAL	11	13	9	8	7

In 2016, one female officer was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 14 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 24 percentage point decrease compared to 38 percent in 2015. The percentage of female officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2016 was four percentage points below the Department's overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 20 percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point decrease.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



In 2016, three Hispanic officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 43 percent of the seven total employees. During the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, Hispanic officers accounted for 15 of the 41 total officers, or 37 percent, involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents. During the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, involved Hispanic officers accounted for 18 of the 48 total officers, or 38 percent.

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	1	0	1
Black	1	3	2	0	2
Filipino	0	0	0	0	1
Hispanic	2	7	3	3	3
White	7	2	3	4	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	11	13	9	8	7

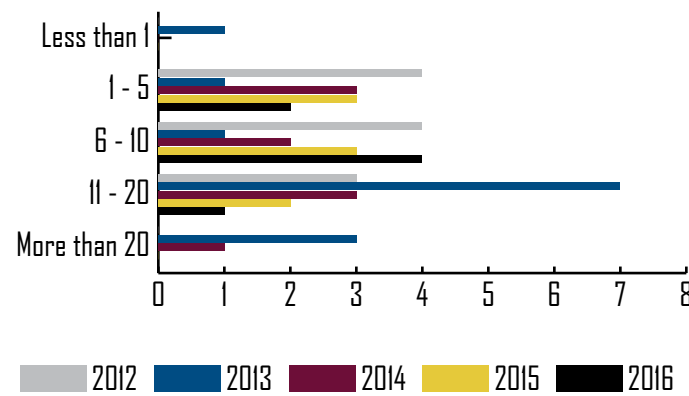
Ethnicity	City of LA	Department Personnel	UD Officer
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	10%	29%
Black	9%	10%	29%
Hispanic	49%	46%	43%
Other	3%	1%	0%
White	28%	33%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

In 2016, two Black officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 29 percent of the seven total employees. During the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, Black officers accounted for six of the 41 total officers, or 15 percent, involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents. During the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, involved Black officers accounted for eight of the 48 total officers, or 17 percent.

In 2016, the remaining two officers belonged to the Asian/ Pacific Islander and Filipino ethnic groups, respectively.

While no White officers were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2016, White officers represented the largest ethnic group during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015. White officers accounted for 16 of the 41 total officers, or 39 percent, involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents. During the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, involved White officers accounted for 16 of the 48 total officers, or 33 percent.

OFFICER - YEARS OF SERVICE



Compared to 2015, the following categories experienced changes in 2016:

- 1-5 years of service – decrease of one officer (three in 2015, two in 2016), or 33 percent;
- 6-10 years of service – increase of one officer (three in 2015, four in 2016), or 33 percent; and,
- 11-20 years of service – decrease of one officer (two in 2015, one in 2016), or 50 percent.

Officers with less than one year of service and more than

20 years of service remained unchanged in 2016 from 2015 at zero.

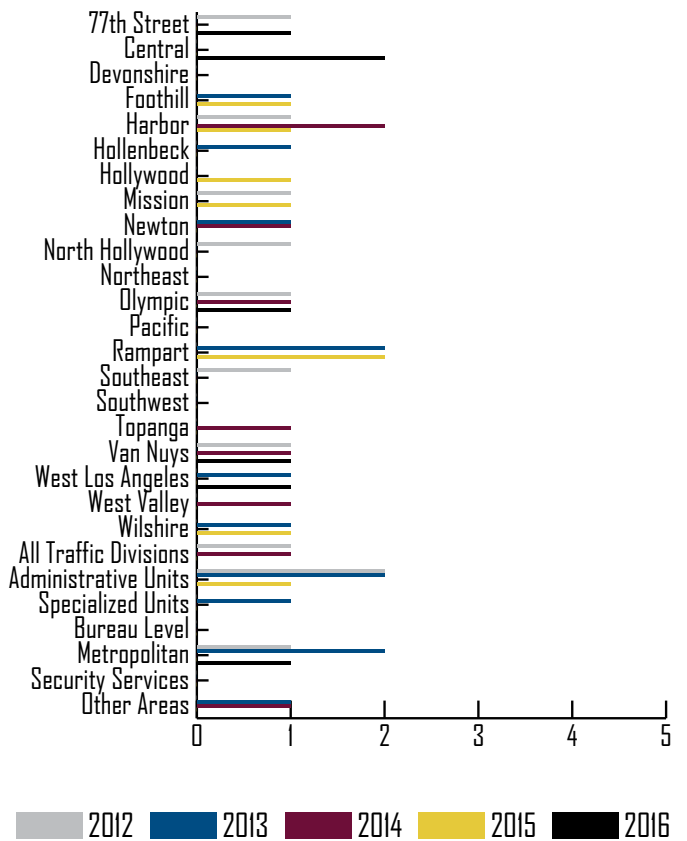
From 2012 through 2016, officers with 11-20 years of service were the group representing the largest percentage of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, with 16 out of the 48 total officers, or 33 percent. Officers with six to 10 years of service were the second largest group with 14 employees, or 29 percent. Officers with one to five years of service were the third largest group with 13 employees, or 27 percent.

OFFICER - RANK

In 2016, the seven employees involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 100 percent, were at the rank of police officer. This accounted for a 12 percentage point increase compared to 88 percent in 2015. The percentage of police officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2016 was 32 percentage points above the Department’s overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2012 through 2015 of 85 percent, 2016 experienced a 15 percentage point increase. From 2012 through 2016, a majority of employees involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were at the rank of police officer, representing 42 of the 48 total employees, or 88 percent.

Rank	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Captain and Above	0	1	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	2	0	0	0
Detective	0	1	1	1	0
Police Officer	11	9	8	7	7
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11	13	9	8	7

OFFICER - AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

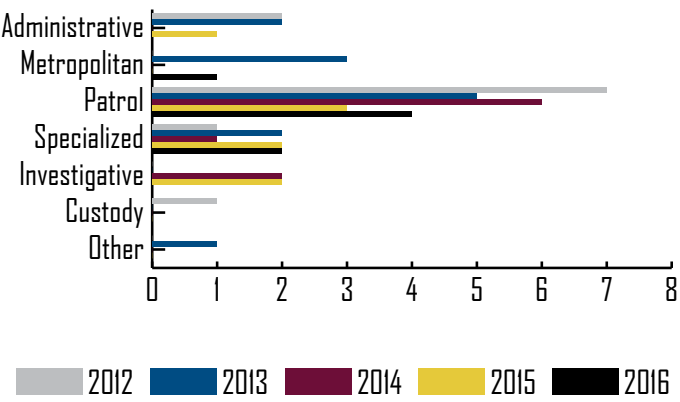


Division/Area/Bureau	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	1	0	0	0	1
Central	0	0	0	0	2
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	1	0	1	0
Harbor	1	0	2	1	0
Hollenbeck	0	1	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Mission	1	0	0	1	0
Newton	0	1	1	0	0
North Hollywood	1	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	1	0	1	0	1
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	2	0	2	0
Southeast	1	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	1	0	0
Van Nuys	1	0	1	0	1
West Los Angeles	0	1	0	0	1
West Valley	0	0	1	0	0
Wilshire	0	1	0	1	0
All Traffic Divisions	1	0	1	0	0
Administrative Units	2	2	0	1	0
Specialized Units	0	1	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	2	0	0	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	11	13	9	8	7

In 2016, two officers assigned to Central Division were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 29 percent of the seven total officers. The remaining five officers, or 71 percent, were assigned to 77th Street Division, Olympic Division, Van Nuys Division,

West Los Angeles Division, and Metropolitan Division. Based on data for the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the officer's area of assignment for Unintentional Discharge incidents.

OFFICER - UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



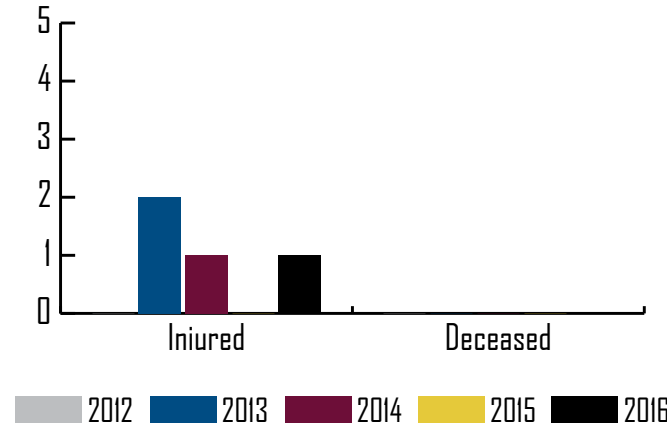
In 2016, four personnel assigned to patrol were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 57 percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for a 19 percentage point increase compared to 38 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2012 through 2015 of 51 percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were assigned to patrol, representing 25 of the 48 total employees, or 52 percent.

assignments from 2012 through 2015 of 15 percent, 2016 experienced a 14 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to specialized assignments accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, representing eight of the 48 total employees, or 17 percent.

In 2016, two personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 29 percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized

In 2016, one officer assigned to Metropolitan Division was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 14 percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for an increase of one employee compared to zero in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2012 through 2015 of seven percent, 2016 experienced a seven percentage point increase. From 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented four of the 48 total employees, or eight percent.

OFFICER - INJURIES

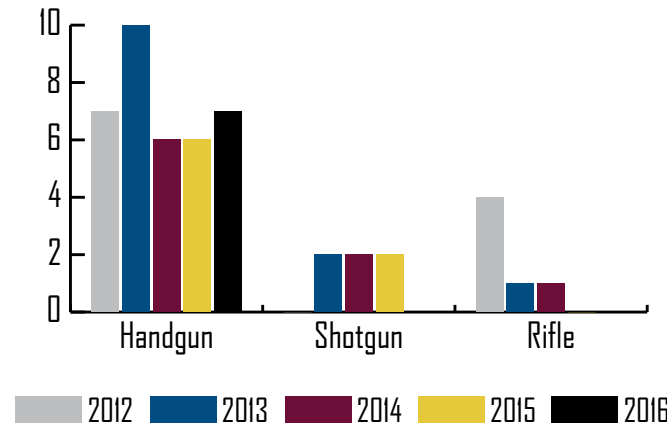


No Department personnel were killed during Unintentional Discharge incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016. However, four officers sustained injuries during Unintentional Discharge incidents during the same five-year period.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	0	2	1	0	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2	1	0	1

In 2016, one officer sustained injuries during an Unintentional Discharge incident. This accounted for an increase of one employee compared to no injured officers in 2015. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of one injured officer, 2016 represented no change.

OFFICER - WEAPON SYSTEM



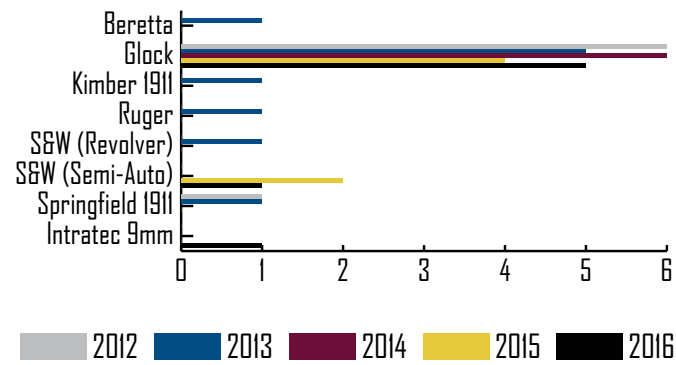
In 2016, seven handguns were utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 100 percent out of the seven total weapons. This accounted for a 25 percentage point increase compared to 75 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 70 percent, 2016 experienced a 30 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through

Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Handgun	7	10	6	6	7
Shotgun	0	2	2	2	0
Rifle	4	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	11	13	9	8	7

2016, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during Unintentional Discharge incidents, representing 36 of the 48 total weapons, or 75 percent.

During the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, rifles and shotguns were the second most frequent weapon type used with six incidents, or 13 percent, respectively.

OFFICER - HANDGUN MAKE



In 2016, five of the seven incidents, or 71 percent, involved Glock handguns. During the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, Glock handguns were the most frequent handgun make to be used during Unintentional Discharge incidents with 26 out of 36 incidents involving handguns, or 72 percent.

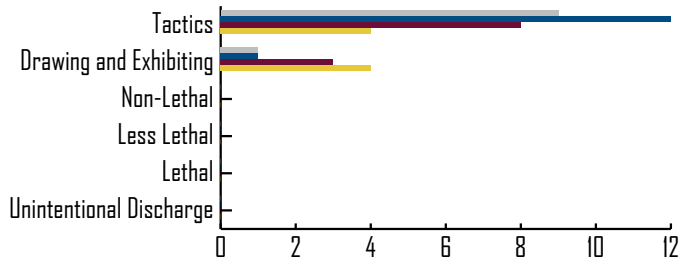
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON SYSTEM

During all Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2012 through 2016, only one round was fired during each incident.

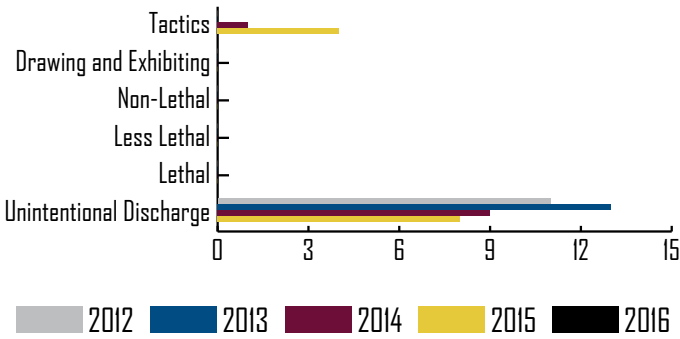
Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Handgun:					
Beretta	0	1	0	0	0
Glock	6	5	6	4	5
Kimber 1911	0	1	0	0	0
Ruger	0	1	0	0	0
Smith & Wesson (Revolver)	0	1	0	0	0
Smith & Wesson (Semi-Automatic)	0	0	0	2	1
Springfield 1911	1	1	0	0	0
Intratec 9mm	0	0	0	0	1
Shotgun	0	2	2	2	0
Rifle	4	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	11	13	9	8	7

In 2016, one of the seven incidents, or 14 percent, involved a Smith and Wesson semi-automatic, and one of the seven incidents, or 14 percent, involved an Intratec 9mm, which was mishandled while attempting to unload it after being recovered as evidence.

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



ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY (ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL)



In 2015, four out of the eight total Unintentional Discharge Tactics findings, representing 50 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 39 percentage point decrease compared to 89 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 97 percent, 2015 experienced a 47 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, representing 33 of the 38 total Tactics findings, or 87 percent.

In 2015, four out of the eight total Unintentional Discharge Tactics findings, representing 50 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 39 percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	9	12	8	4	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	1	1	3	4	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unintentional Discharge	0	0	0	0	N/A
TOTAL	10	13	11	8	N/A

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	0	0	1	4	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unintentional Discharge	11	13	9	8	N/A
TOTAL	11	13	10	12	N/A

“Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2012 through 2014 of three percent, 2015 experienced a 47 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, five of the 38 total Tactics findings, representing 13 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

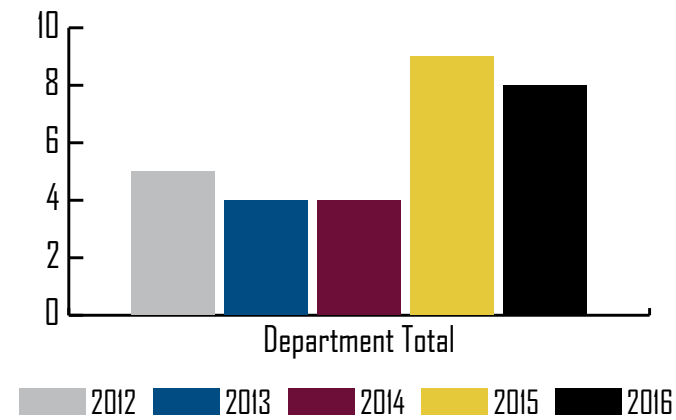
During the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, all adjudicated Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, representing nine of the nine total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, or 100 percent.

During the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, all adjudicated Unintentional Discharge findings resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

IN-CUSTODY
DEATH INCIDENTS

The death of an arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

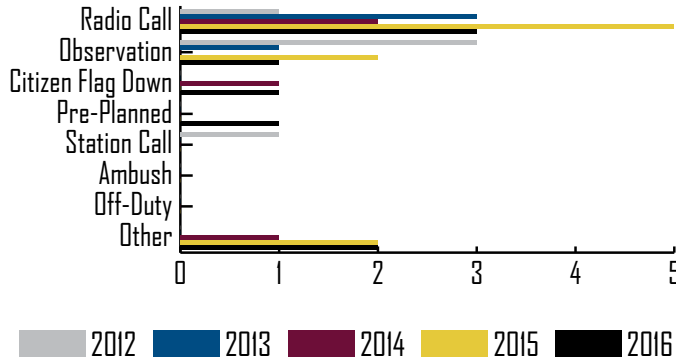


In 2016, Department personnel were involved in eight ICD incidents, a decrease of one incident, or 11 percent, compared to 2015. In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, there were a total of 22 ICD incidents,

In-Custody Death	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	5	4	4	9	8

resulting in an annual average of 5.5 incidents. The 2016 count exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 2.5 incidents, or 45 percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



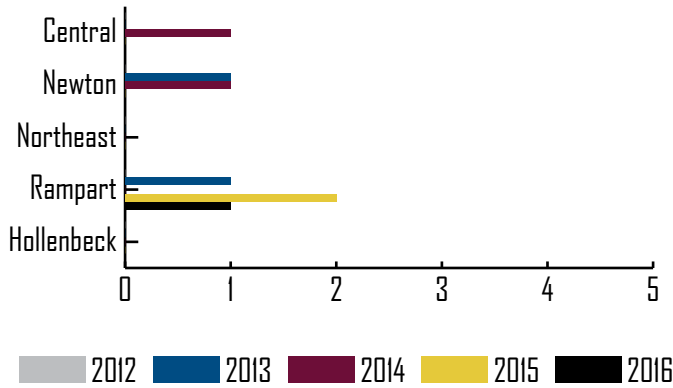
In 2016, three the Department’s eight ICD incidents, or 38 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for an 18 percentage point decrease compared to 56 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD incidents resulting from radio calls from 2012 through 2015 of 50 percent, 2016 experienced a 12 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, radio calls represented the largest source category of ICD incidents, accounting for 14 of the 30 total incidents, or 47 percent.

In 2016, one of the Department’s eight ICD incidents, or approximately 13 percent, originated from a field detention based on officers’ observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic

stops). This accounted for a nine percentage point decrease compared to 22 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers’ observations from 2012 through 2015 of 27 percent, 2016 experienced a 14 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, field detentions based on officers’ observations represented the second largest source category of ICD incidents, accounting for seven of the 30 total incidents, or 23 percent.

The remaining four incidents, or 50 percent, in 2016 occurred during a citizen flag down, a pre-planned activity, and two incidents with “Other” designations.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE
OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

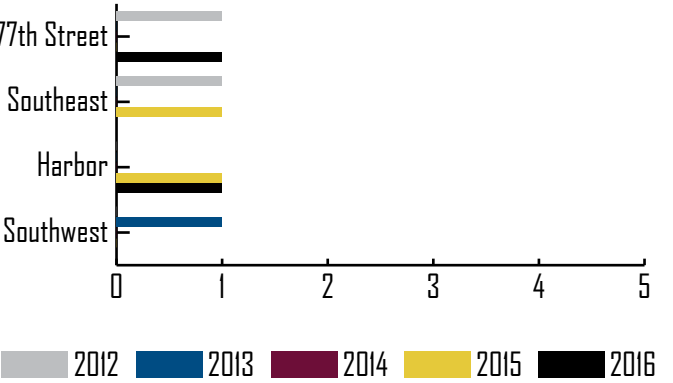


In 2016, one of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which represented a decrease of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2015. Approximately 13 percent of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - eight; Central Bureau - one).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	1	1	1	1	1
Newton	1	1	1	1	1
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	1	1	1	2	1
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	2	2	4	3

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, six ICD incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2016 fell below the four-year annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 33 percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

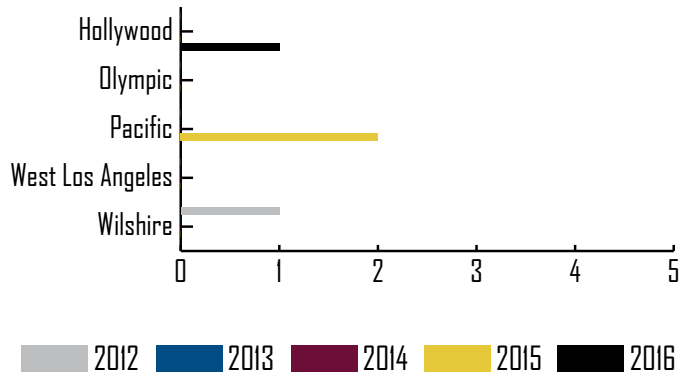


In 2016, two of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which represented no change when compared to 2015. Twenty-five percent of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - eight; South Bureau - two).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	1	1	1	1	1
Southeast	1	1	1	1	1
Harbor	1	1	1	1	1
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, five ICD incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.25 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.75 incidents, or 60 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

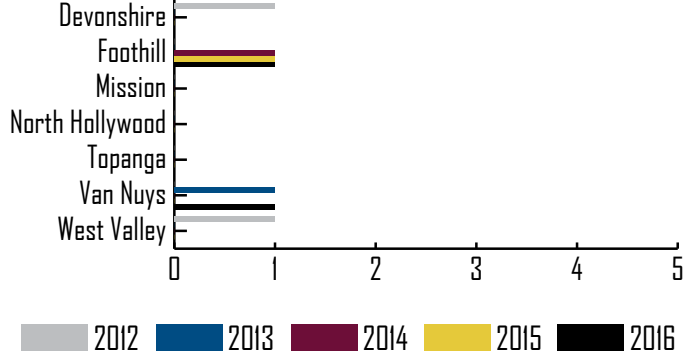


In 2016, one of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau, a decrease of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2015. Approximately 13 percent of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - eight; West Bureau - one).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	1
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	2	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	2	1

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, three ICD incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.75 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.25 incidents, or 33 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

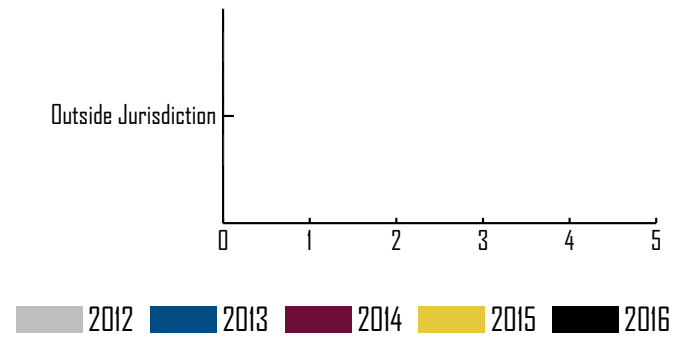


In 2016, two of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2015. Twenty-five percent of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - eight; Valley Bureau - two).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Devonshire	1	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	1	1	1
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	1	0	0	1
West Valley	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	1	1	1	2

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, five ICD incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.25 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.75 incidents, or 60 percent.

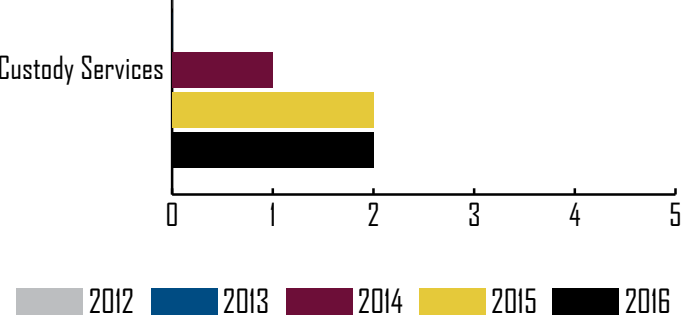
OUTSIDE JURISDICTION



In the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, none of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred in areas outside the Department’s jurisdiction.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0

CUSTODY SERVICES DIVISION

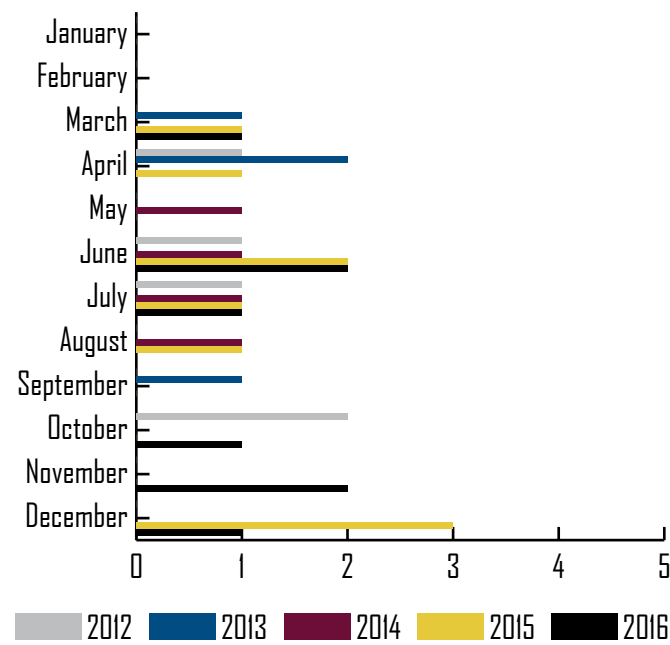


In 2016, two of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred under the command of Custody Services Division, which represented no change when compared to 2015. Twenty-five percent of the Department’s ICD incidents occurred within Custody Services Division (Department - eight; Custody Services Division - two).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Custody Services	0	0	1	2	2

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, three ICD incidents occurred within Custody Services Division, resulting in an annual average of 0.75 incidents. The Custody Services Division count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 1.25 incidents, or 167 percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Based on data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the individual months of occurrence for ICD incidents.

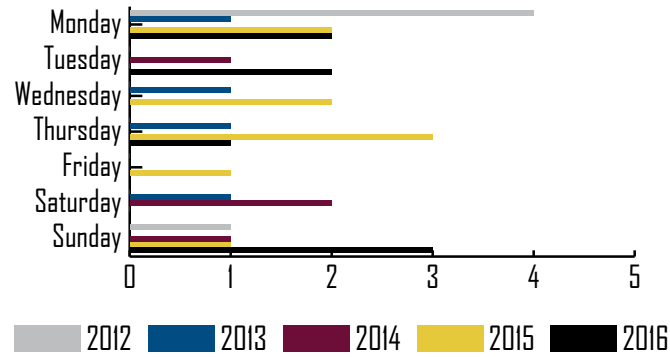
The ICD percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2012 through 2016 was as follows:

- January through March: three incidents, or 10 percent;

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	1	0	1	1
April	1	2	0	1	0
May	0	0	1	0	0
June	1	0	1	2	2
July	1	0	1	1	1
August	0	0	1	1	0
September	0	1	0	0	0
October	2	0	0	0	1
November	0	0	0	0	2
December	0	0	0	3	1
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

- April through June: 11 incidents, or 37 percent;
- July through September: seven incidents; or 23 percent; and,
- October through December: nine incidents, or 30 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

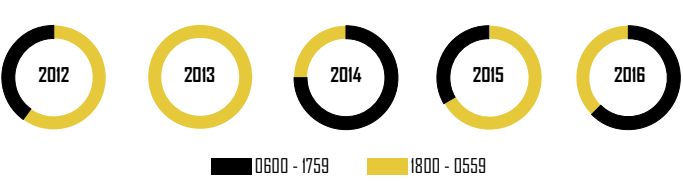


In 2016, three ICD incidents, or 38 percent, occurred on a Sunday. Monday and Tuesday represented the second most frequent days of the week with two incidents each day, or 25 percent, respectively.

Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monday	4	1	0	2	2
Tuesday	0	0	1	0	2
Wednesday	0	1	0	2	0
Thursday	0	1	0	3	1
Friday	0	0	0	1	0
Saturday	0	1	2	0	0
Sunday	1	0	1	1	3
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

From 2012 through 2016, Monday represented the day with the most ICD incidents with nine out of the 30 total occurrences, or 30 percent. Sunday represented the day with the second most during the same five-year period, accounting for six incidents, or 20 percent. Friday accounted for the least with one incident, or three percent.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2016, five incidents, or approximately 62 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while three incidents, or approximately 38 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution, however, was more distinct from 2012 through 2015, where eight ICD incidents, or 36 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59

Time of Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0600 - 1759	2	0	3	3	5
1800 - 0559	3	4	1	6	3
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

p.m., while 14 incidents, or 64 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

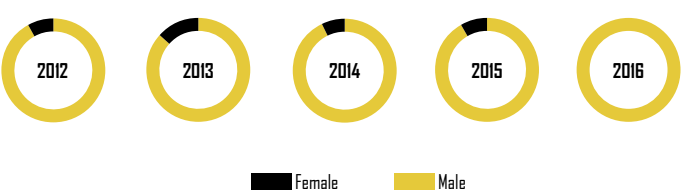
The five-year annual average for 2012 through 2016 was 2.6 ICD incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 3.4 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, non-lethal, less-lethal, and/or lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the ICD incident.

In 2016, three of the eight ICD incidents involved some application of force against a suspect. Of those three incidents, 10 Department personnel were identified, based on the preliminary investigations, as having used some type of force.

OFFICER - GENDER

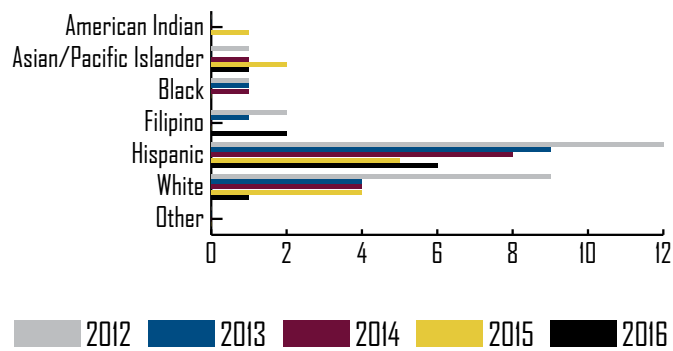


Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	2	2	1	1	0
Male	23	13	13	11	10
TOTAL	25	15	14	12	10

In 2016, all 10 personnel involved in ICD incidents throughout the year were male. This accounted for an eight percentage point increase compared to 92 percent in 2015. The percentage of male officers involved in ICD incidents in 2016 was 18 percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 91 percent, 2016 experienced a nine

percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in ICD incidents were male, representing 70 of the 76 total employees, or 92 percent.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



In 2016, six Hispanic officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 60 percent of the 10 total employees. This accounted for a 18 percentage point increase compared to 42 percent in 2015. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in ICD incidents in 2016 was 14 percentage points above the Department’s overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 52 percent, 2016 experienced an eight percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in ICD incidents were Hispanic, representing 40 of the 76 total employees, or 53 percent.

In 2016, two Filipino officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 20 percent of the 10 total employees. No Filipino officers were involved in ICD incidents in 2015. The percentage of Filipino officers involved in ICD incidents in 2016 was 18 percentage points above the Department’s overall Filipino total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Filipino personnel from 2012 through 2015 of five percent, 2016 represented a 15 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Filipino officers accounted for five of the 76 total employees, or seven percent.

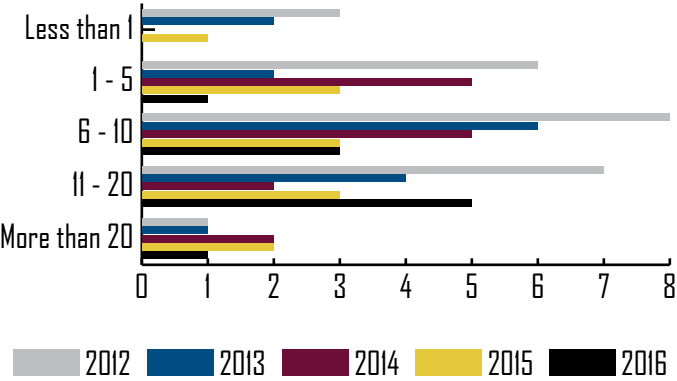
Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	2	1
Black	1	1	1	0	0
Filipino	2	1	0	0	2
Hispanic	12	9	8	5	6
White	9	4	4	4	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	25	15	14	12	10

Ethnicity	City of LA	Department Personnel	ICD Officer
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	10%	30%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	49%	46%	60%
Other	3%	1%	0%
White	28%	33%	10%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

In 2016, one White officer was involved in an ICD incident, which represented 10 percent of the 10 total employees. This accounted for a 23 percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2015. The percentage of White officers involved in ICD incidents in 2016 was 23 percentage points below the Department’s overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 32 percent, 2016 experienced a 22 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, White officers accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in ICD incidents, representing 22 of the 76 total employees, or 29 percent.

In 2016, one Asian/Pacific Islander officer was involved in an ICD incident, which represented 10 percent of the 10 total employees. This accounted for a seven percentage point decrease compared to 17 percent in 2015. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in ICD incidents in 2016 was two percentage points above the Department’s overall Asian/Pacific Islander total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2012 through 2015 of six percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for five of the 76 total employees, or seven percent.

OFFICER - YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents in 2016 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – none (no involved officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 10 percent (one out of 10 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 30 percent (three out of 10 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 50 percent (five out of 10 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 10 percent (one out of 10 total officers).

In 2016, there were percentage point decreases in three of the five categories and increases in two, when compared to 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – eight percentage point decrease (eight percent in 2015, none in 2016);
- 1-5 years of service – 15 percentage point decrease (25 percent in 2015, 10 percent in 2016);
- 6-10 years of service – five percentage point increase (25 percent in 2015, 30 percent in 2016);
- 11-20 years of service – 25 percentage point increase (25 percent in 2015, 50 percent in 2016); and,
- More than 20 years of service – seven percentage point decrease (17 percent in 2015, 10 percent in 2016).

In 2016, there were percentage point decreases in three of the five years of service categories and increases in two, when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel

Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Less than 1	3	2	0	1	0
1 - 5	6	2	5	3	1
6 - 10	8	6	5	3	3
11 - 20	7	4	2	3	5
More than 20	1	1	2	2	1
TOTAL	25	15	14	12	10

involved in ICD incidents during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – nine percentage point decrease (nine percent during four-year period, none in 2016);
- 1-5 years of service – 14 percentage point decrease (24 percent during four-year period, 10 percent in 2016);
- 6-10 years of service – three percentage point decrease (33 percent during four-year period, 30 percent in 2016);
- 11-20 years of service – 26 percentage point increase (24 percent during four-year period, 50 percent in 2016); and,
- More than 20 years of service – one percentage point increase (nine percent during four-year period, 10 percent in 2016).

Historically, from 2012 through 2016, officers with 6-10 years of service were involved in the most in ICD incidents, accounting for 25 of the 76 total employees, or 33 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 21 employees, or 28 percent, during the same five-year period. Officers with 1-5 years of service were the third largest group, with 17 personnel, or 22 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had seven officers, or nine percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which represented six officers, accounted for eight percent of the total.

OFFICER - RANK

In 2016, five employees at the rank of police officer were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 50 percent of the 10 total employees. This accounted for a 50 percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2012 through 2015 of 88 percent, 2016 experienced a 38 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, most employees involved in ICD incidents were at the rank of police officer, representing 63 of the 76 total employees, or 83 percent.

In 2016, five employees at the rank of detention officer were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 50 percent of the 10 total employees. This accounted for a 50 percentage point increase compared to no involved detention officers in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of

Rank	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	1	1	2	0	0
Detective	1	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	21	14	11	12	5
Detention Officer	2	0	1	0	5
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	25	15	14	12	10

involved personnel at the rank of detention officer from 2012 through 2015 of five percent, 2016 experienced a 45 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, employees at the rank of detention officer accounted for eight of the 76 total employees, or 11 percent.

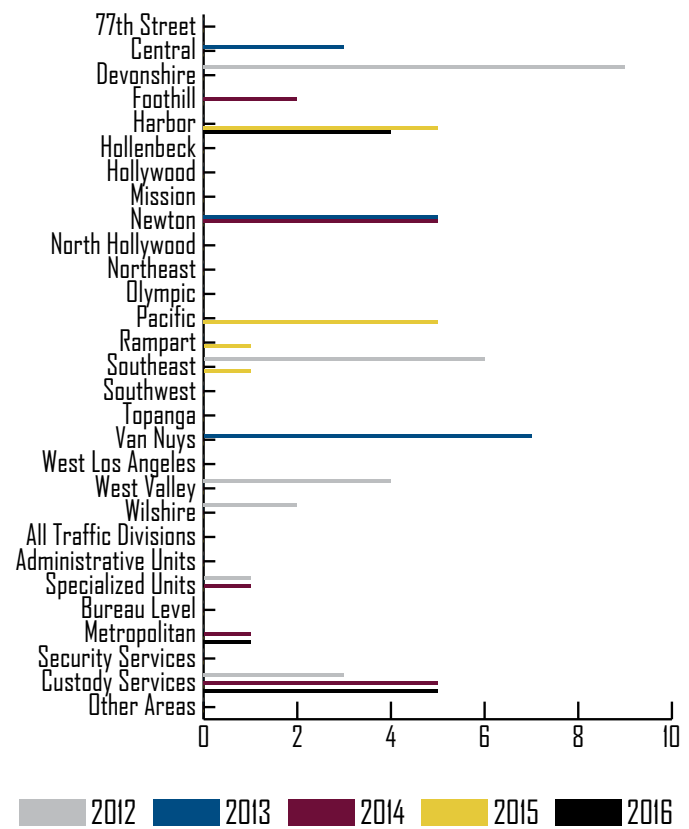
In 2016, five personnel assigned to Custody Services Division were involved in an ICD incident, which represented 50 percent of the 10 total employees. No personnel assigned to Custody Services Division were involved in any of the ICD incidents in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Custody Services Division from 2012 through 2015 of 12 percent, 2016 experienced a 38 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to Custody Services Division accounted for 13 of the 76 total employees, or 17 percent.

In 2016, four personnel assigned to Harbor Division were involved in an ICD incident, which represented 40 percent of the 10 total employees. This represented a two percentage point decrease compared to 42 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of

involved personnel assigned to Harbor Division from 2012 through 2015 of eight percent, 2016 experienced a 32 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to Harbor Division accounted for nine of the 76 total employees, or 12 percent.

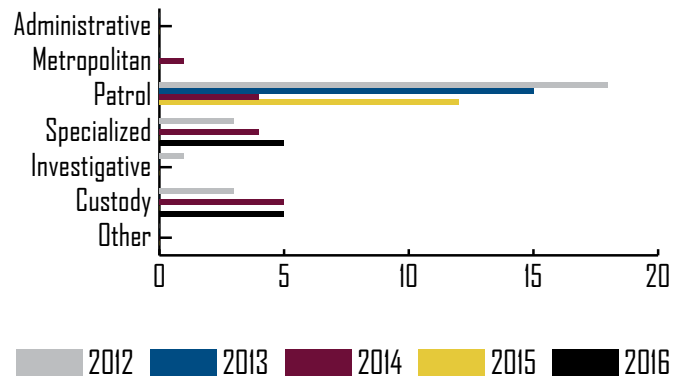
In 2016, one officer assigned to Metropolitan Division was involved in an ICD incident, which represented 10 percent of the 10 total employees. During the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, only one officer assigned to Metropolitan Division was involved in an ICD incident.

OFFICER - AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



Division/Area/Bureau	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	3	0	0	0
Devonshire	9	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	2	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	5	4
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	5	5	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	5	0
Rampart	0	0	0	1	0
Southeast	6	0	0	1	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	7	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	4	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	2	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	1	0	1	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	1	0	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Custody Services	3	0	5	0	5
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	25	15	14	12	10

OFFICER - UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

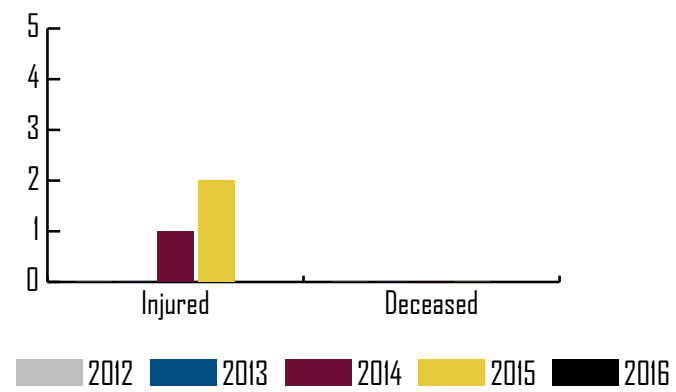


In 2016, five personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 50 percent of the 10 total personnel. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2012 through 2015 of 11 percent, 2016 experienced a 39 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the specialized assignment category accounted for the third most represented personnel group involved in ICD incidents, representing 12 of the 76 total employees, or 16 percent.

Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	1	0	0
Patrol	18	15	4	12	0
Specialized	3	0	4	0	5
Investigative	1	0	0	0	0
Custody	3	0	5	0	5
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	25	15	14	12	10

In 2016, five personnel assigned to a custody function were involved in an ICD incident, which represented 50 percent of the 10 total personnel. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to custody functions from 2012 through 2015 of 12 percent, 2016 experienced a 38 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to custody functions accounted for second largest category of personnel involved in ICD incidents, representing 13 of the 76 total employees, or 17 percent.

OFFICER - INJURIES



Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	0	0	1	2	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	1	2	0

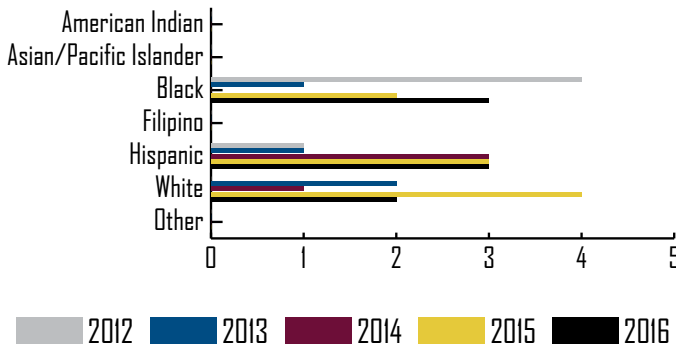
No Department personnel were killed during ICD incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016.

Three officers sustained injuries during ICD incidents during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, however, no officers were injured during 2016 occurrences.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT - ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	4	1	0	2	3
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	1	3	3	3
White	0	2	1	4	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

Ethnicity	City of LA	Violent Crime Suspects	ICD Suspects
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%	0%
Black	9%	43%	38%
Hispanic	49%	41%	38%
Other	3%	2%	0%
Unknown	0%	5%	0%
White	28%	8%	25%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

In 2016, three Hispanic suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented approximately 38 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for a five percentage point increase compared to 33 percent in 2015. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2016 was 11 percentage points below the City’s overall Hispanic population total. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2016 was three percentage points below the City’s overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 36 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Hispanics were the most represented suspect ethnic group involved in ICD incidents, representing 11 of the 30 total suspects, or 37 percent.

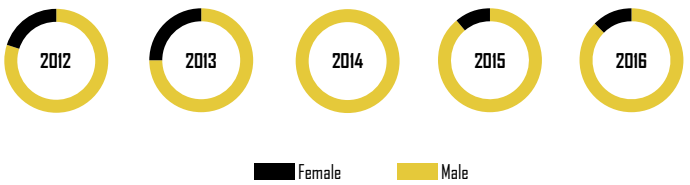
In 2016, three Black suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented approximately 38 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for a 16 percentage point increase compared to 22 percent in 2015. The percentage of Black suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2016 was 29 percentage points above the City’s overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2016 was five percentage points below

the City’s overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 32 percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Blacks were the second most represented ethnic group involved in ICD incidents, representing 10 of the 30 total suspects, or 33 percent.

In 2016, two White suspect were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 25 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for a 19 percentage point decrease

compared to 44 percent in 2015. The percentage of White suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2016 was three percentage points below the City’s overall White population total. Additionally, the percentage of White suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2016 was 17 percentage points below the City’s overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 32 percent, 2016 experienced a seven percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Whites were the third most represented ethnic group involved in ICD incidents, representing nine of the 30 total suspects, or 30 percent.

SUSPECT - GENDER

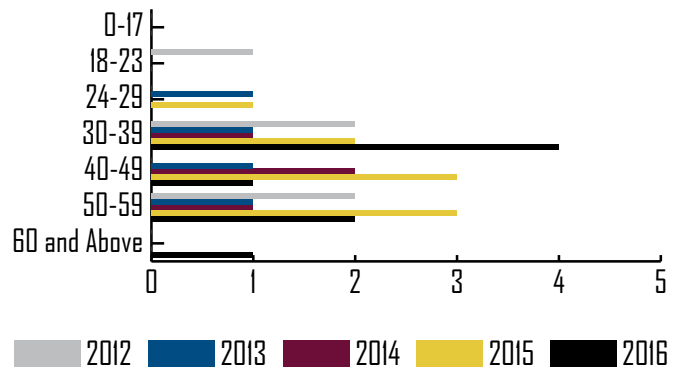


Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	1	1	0	1	1
Male	4	3	4	8	7
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

In 2016, seven male suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 88 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 89 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 86 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of suspects involved in ICD incidents were male, representing 26 of the 30 total suspects, or 87 percent.

In 2016, one female suspect was involved in an ICD incident, which represented approximately 13 percent of the eight total suspects. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 14 percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point decrease.

SUSPECT - AGE

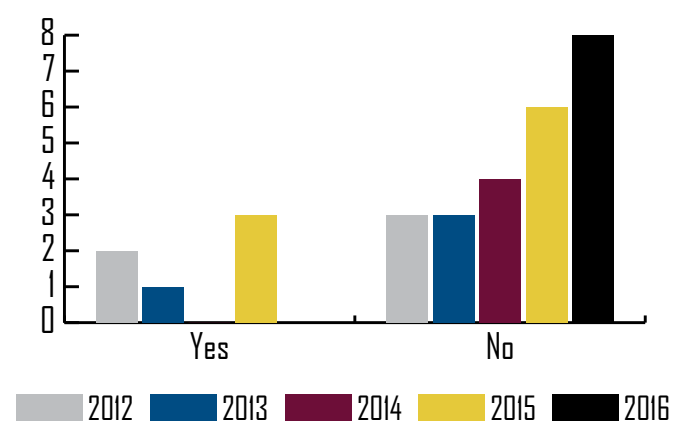


Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	1	0	0	0	0
24-29	0	1	0	1	0
30-39	2	1	1	2	4
40-49	0	1	2	3	1
50-59	2	1	1	3	2
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

In 2016, most suspects involved in ICD incidents were in the 30-39 age group. Specifically, four of the eight total suspects, or 50 percent, were included in this age group. The 30-39 age category accounted for a 28 percentage point increase compared to 22 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2012 through 2015 of 27 percent, 2016 experienced a 23 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in ICD incidents, accounting for 10 of the 30 total suspects, or 33 percent.

In 2016, the 50-59 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in ICD incidents, with two out of the eight total suspects, or 25 percent. The 50-59 age category accounted for an eight percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 50-59 age range from 2012 through 2015 of 32 percent, 2016 experienced a seven percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 50-59 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in ICD incidents, accounting for nine of the 30 total suspects, or 30 percent.

SUSPECT - PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

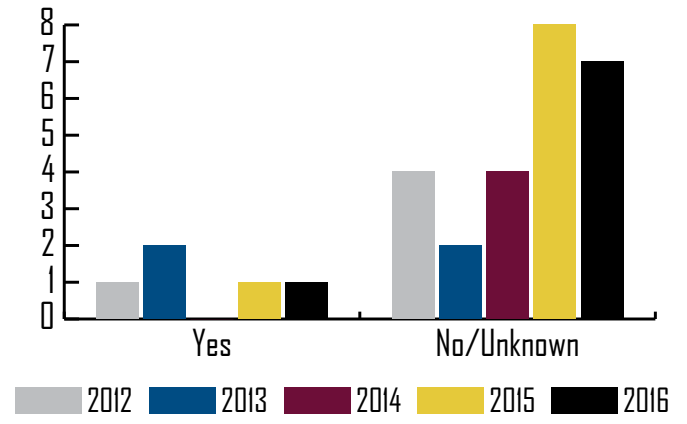


In 2016, none of the eight total suspects involved in ICD incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects involved in ICD incidents who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for six of the 30 total suspects, or 20 percent.

In 2016, one decedent, representing approximately 13 percent of the eight total suspects, involved in an ICD incident was within the 40-49 age range. The 40-49 age category accounted for a 20 percentage point decrease compared to 33 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 40-49 age range from 2012 through 2015 of 27 percent, 2016 experienced a 14 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 40-49 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in ICD incidents, accounting for seven of the 30 total suspects, or 23 percent.

The remaining decedent, or approximately 13 percent, involved in an ICD incident in 2016 was within the age range of 60 and above. This individual’s death accounted for the only 60 and above age category statistic during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016.

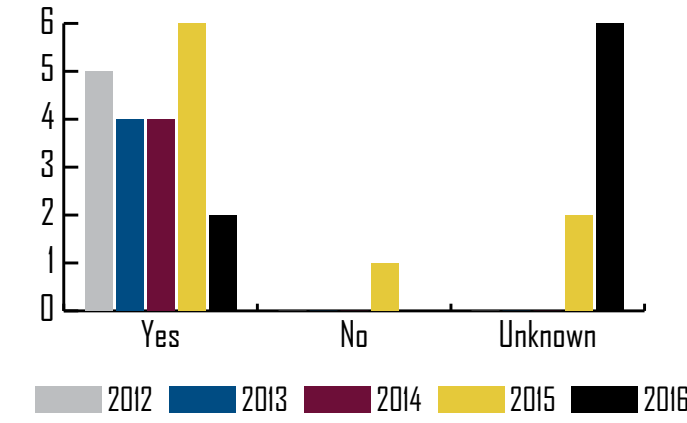
SUSPECT - GANG MEMBERSHIP



In 2016, one of the eight total suspects, or 13 percent, involved in ICD incidents was verified as a documented gang member. The remaining seven suspects were either not documented as gang members or had an unknown gang affiliation.

Gang Member	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	1	2	0	1	1
No/Unknown	4	2	4	8	7
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

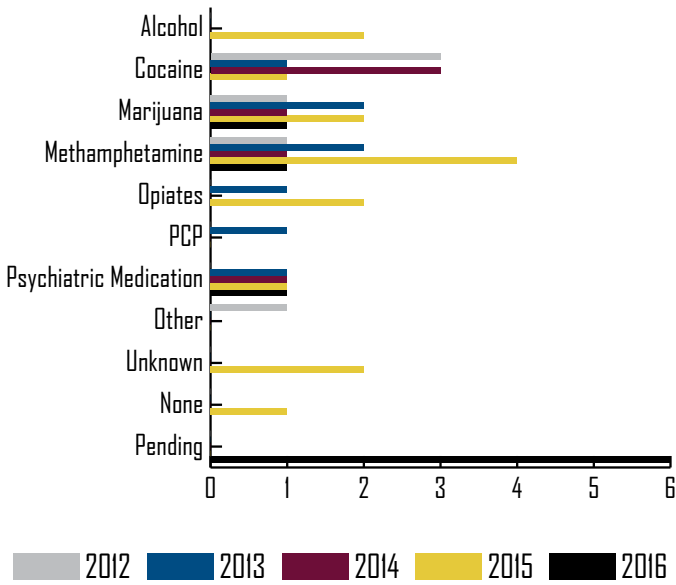


Of the eight decedents involved in ICD incidents in 2016, two decedents, or 25 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). Six decedents, or 75 percent, are pending toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner. Therefore, all decedents, or 100 percent, with completed toxicology reports at the time of publication of this Report had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s).

Substance Present	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	5	4	4	6	2
No	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown/Pending	0	0	0	2	6
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

In 2015, six of the nine decedents involved in ICD incidents, or 67 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). This accounted for a 33 percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of decedents with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) during ICD incidents from 2012 through 2014 of 100 percent, 2015 experienced a 33 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, deceased suspects with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s) during ICD incidents accounted for 19 of the 22 total decedents, or 86 percent.

SUSPECT - TOXICOLOGY ANALYSIS



Of the eight decedents involved in ICD incidents in 2016, two decedents, or 25 percent, had positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). Six decedents, or 75 percent, are pending toxicology reports from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner.

In 2016, one of the two decedents involved in ICD incidents, or 50 percent, with completed toxicology reports had positive results for marijuana. This partial 2016 percentage was an increase of six percentage points when compared to four of nine decedents, or 44 percent, with positive toxicology results for methamphetamine in 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, deceased suspects in ICD incidents with positive toxicology results for methamphetamine accounted for eight of the 22 total decedents, or 36 percent.

In 2016, one of the two decedents involved in ICD incidents, or 50 percent, with completed toxicology reports had positive results for marijuana. This partial 2016 percentage was an increase of 28 percentage points when compared to two of nine decedents, or 22 percent, with positive toxicology results for marijuana in 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, deceased suspects in ICD incidents with positive toxicology results for marijuana accounted for six of the 22 total decedents, or 27 percent.

In 2016, neither of the two decedents involved in ICD incidents with completed toxicology reports had positive results for alcohol. This partial 2016 percentage was a

Toxicology Results (Specific Substance) - ICD

Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alcohol	0	0	0	2	0
Cocaine	3	1	3	1	0
Marijuana	1	2	1	2	1
Methamphetamine	1	2	1	4	1
Opiates	0	1	0	2	0
PCP	0	1	0	0	0
Psychiatric Medication	0	1	1	1	1
Other	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	2	0
None	0	0	0	1	0
Pending	0	0	0	0	6

Toxicology Analysis (Percentage) - ICD

Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alcohol	0%	0%	0%	22%	N/A
Cocaine	60%	25%	75%	11%	N/A
Marijuana	20%	50%	25%	22%	N/A
Methamphetamine	20%	50%	25%	44%	N/A
Opiates	0%	25%	0%	22%	N/A
PCP	0%	25%	0%	0%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	0%	25%	25%	11%	N/A
Other	20%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	22%	N/A
None	0%	0%	0%	11%	N/A

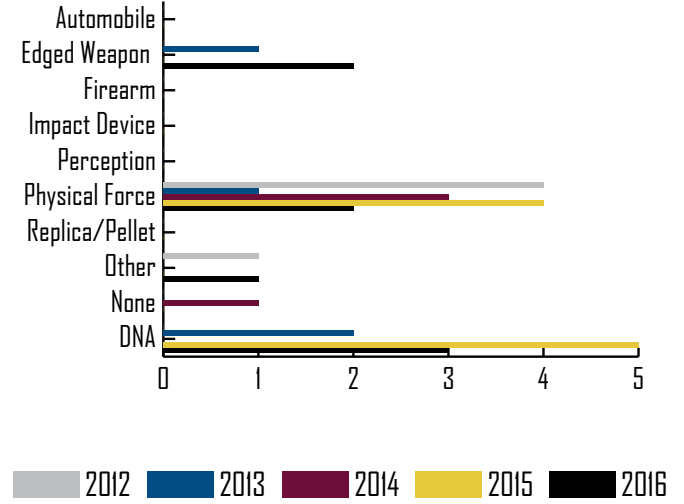
decrease of 22 percentage points when compared to two of nine decedents, or 22 percent, with positive toxicology results for alcohol in 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, deceased suspects in ICD incidents with positive toxicology results for alcohol accounted for 2 of the 22 total decedents, or nine percent.

SUSPECT - HOMELESS²²

In 2016, none of the eight total suspects involved in ICD incidents were homeless.

Homeless	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8
Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	8

SUSPECT - WEAPON/FORCE



Of the five ICD incidents in 2016 in which suspects were armed with a weapon, two incidents, or 40 percent, included edged weapons. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by armed suspects during ICD incidents from 2012 through 2015 of seven percent, 2016 experienced a 33 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, suspects with edged weapons represent three of the 19 total armed suspects, or 16 percent.

Of the five ICD incidents in 2016 in which suspects were armed with a weapon, two incidents, or 40 percent,

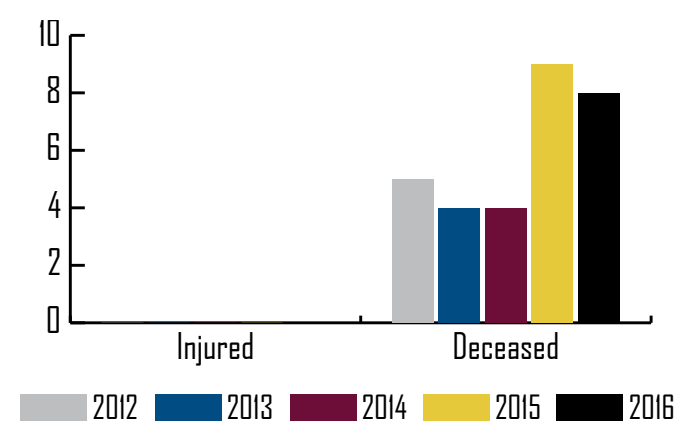
Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	1	0	0	2
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	4	1	3	4	2
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	1
None	0	0	1	0	0
DNA	0	2	0	5	3
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

included physical force. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD suspects who utilized physical force from 2012 through 2015 of 63 percent, 2016 experienced a 23 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, suspects who used physical force represented 14 of the 19 total armed suspects, or 74 percent.

Of the four remaining ICD incidents in 2016, weapons were not a factor in three, or 38 percent. The remaining incident, representing approximately 13 percent, involved a suspect who utilized a weapon and/or force designated as “Other”.

²² The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT - INJURIES



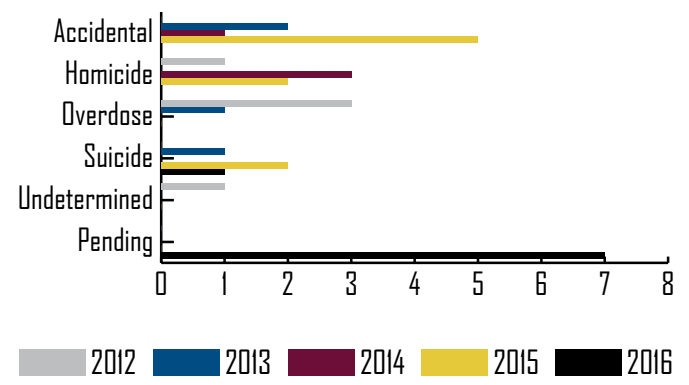
Because ICD incidents only involve suspects who are deceased, this section does not include those who only sustained injuries (those who only sustained injuries, but are not deceased, are included in the LERII section).

In 2016, eight individuals died while in the Department’s custody. When compared to the 2015 total of nine, 2016

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	0	4	4	9	8
Deceased	5	4	4	8	8
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

accounted for one less decedent, representing an 11 percent decrease. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 5.5 decedents from ICD incidents, 2016 was 2.5 decedents, or 45 percent, above the four-year annual average.

SUSPECT - CAUSE/MANNER OF DEATH²³



In 2016, one of the eight decedents, representing approximately 13 percent, died from suicide. The remaining seven decedents, or approximately 88 percent, currently have pending cause/manner of death classifications, pending completion of their respective investigations by FID.

In 2015, five of the nine decedents, or 56 percent, died from accidental causes. This accounted for a 31 percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD decedents

Cause/Manner	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accidental	0	2	5	7	7
Homicide	1	0	3	0	0
Overdose	3	1	0	0	0
Suicide	1	1	2	1	0
Undetermined	1	1	1	1	0
Pending	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL	5	4	4	9	8

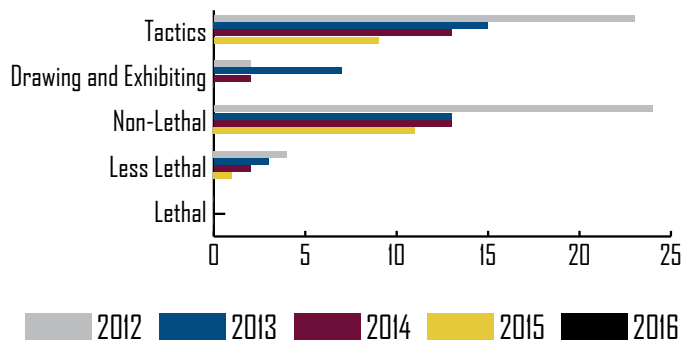
who died from accidental causes during the three-year period from 2012 through 2014 of 23 percent, 2015 experienced a 33 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, ICD decedents who died from accidental causes accounted for eight of the 22 total decedents, or 36 percent.

In 2015, two of the nine decedents, or 22 percent, died from causes and/or manners of death indicative of homicide. This accounted for a 53 percentage point decrease compared to 75 percent in 2014. When compared to the

aggregate percentage of ICD decedents who died from homicide during the three-year period from 2012 through 2014 of 31 percent, 2015 experienced a nine percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, ICD decedents who died from causes/manners of death indicative of homicide accounted for six of the 22 total decedents, or 27 percent.

In 2015, two of the nine decedents, or 22 percent, died from causes and/or manners of death indicative of suicide. None of the ICD decedents died from suicide in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD decedents who died from suicide during the three-year period from 2012 through 2014 of eight percent, 2015 experienced a 14 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, ICD decedents who died from causes/manners of death indicative of suicide accounted for three of the 22 total decedents, or 14 percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION²⁴
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



In 2015, nine out of the 12 total ICD Tactics findings, representing 75 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for an 18 percentage point decrease compared to 93 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 94 percent, 2015 experienced a 19 percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, representing 60 of the 66 total Tactics findings, or 91 percent.

In 2015, all 11 ICD Non-Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This represented no percentage point change when compared

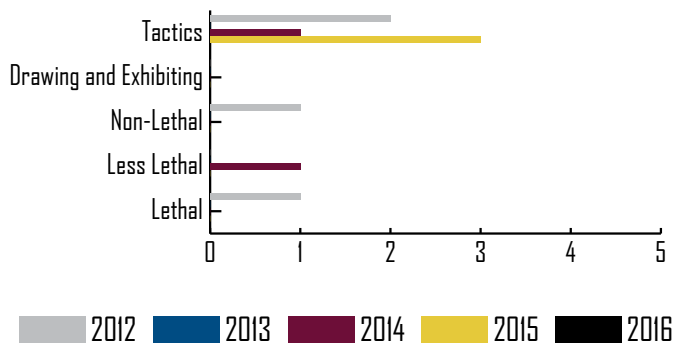
to 2014. In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, only one of the 62 total Non-Lethal force findings, or two percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

In 2015, the one ICD Less-Lethal force finding was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for a 33 percentage point increase compared to 67 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 90 percent, 2015 experienced a 10 percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Less-Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, representing 10 of the 11 total findings, or 91 percent.

²³ The Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner determines the cause/manner of death. There is currently a backlog of cases due to personnel shortage at the Coroner’s office.

²⁴ Adjudication data for 2016 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2017.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY
(ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL)



In 2015, three out of the 12 total ICD Tactics findings, representing 25 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for an 18 percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2012 through 2014 of six percent, 2015 experienced a 19 percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2015, six

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	2	0	1	3	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A
Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A
TOTAL	4	0	2	3	N/A

of the 66 total Tactics findings, representing nine percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2015, no Lethal force findings were adopted. In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, the only one Lethal force finding, which was adjudicated in 2012, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.



CAROTID RESTRAINT CONTROL HOLD INCIDENTS

An upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the modified carotid, full carotid, and locked carotid hold (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2016, Department personnel were involved in two CRCH incidents, an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2015. In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, there were a total of five CRCH incidents, resulting in an annual average of 1.25 incidents. The 2016 count exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.75 incidents, or 60 percent.

Carotid Retraining Control Hold	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	1	2	1	1	2

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2016, one of the Department's two CRCH incidents, or 50 percent, originated from a field detention based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). The other CRCH incident, representing 50 percent, originated from a citizen flag down.

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Radio Call	0	1	1	1	0
Observation	0	0	0	0	1
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	1
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	1	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2016, one of the Department's CRCH incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau. No CRCH incidents occurred in Central Bureau in 2015. Fifty percent of the Department's CRCH incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - two; Central Bureau - one).

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, one CRCH incident occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.25 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.75 incidents, or 300 percent.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	0	0	0	0	1
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	1	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	1	0	1

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2016, none of the Department's CRCH incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau.

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, one CRCH incident occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.25 incidents.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	1	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	0

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

No CRCH incidents occurred in West Bureau during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2016, one of the Department's CRCH incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau. Fifty percent of the Department's CRCH incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - two; Valley Bureau - one).

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, two CRCH incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 100 percent.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	1	0	0	1
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	1	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	1	0	0	1

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2016, none of the Department’s CRCH incidents occurred outside the Department’s jurisdiction, which represented no change compared to 2015.

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, one CRCH incident occurred in an area outside the Department’s jurisdiction.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outside Jurisdiction	0	1	0	0	0

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2016, one of the two CRCH incidents occurred in January. The other incident occurred in November. Based on data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	0	0	0	0	1
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	1	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	1	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	1	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	1	0	0	0	1
December	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2016, one of the two CRCH incidents occurred on a Friday. The other incident occurred on a Sunday. Based on data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monday	0	0	0	0	0
Tuesday	0	1	0	0	0
Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	1	0	0	0	1
Saturday	0	0	0	1	0
Sunday	0	1	1	0	1
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2016, both of the CRCH incidents occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

During the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, two of the five CRCH incidents, or 40 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while three incidents, or 60 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0600 - 1759	0	0	1	1	0
1800 - 0559	1	2	0	0	2
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the CRCH incident.

OFFICER - GENDER

In 2016, the two officers involved in CRCH incidents, or 100 percent, were male. This represented no percentage point change compared to 100 percent in 2015. The percentage of male officers involved in CRCH incidents in 2016 was 18 percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 100 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, all officers involved in CRCH incidents were male, representing 100 percent of the seven total involved employees.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	2	1	1	2
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

OFFICER - ETHNICITY

In 2016, one Hispanic officer was involved in a CRCH incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total employees. During the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, Hispanic officers accounted for one of the five total officers, or 20 percent, involved in CRCH incidents. During the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, involved Hispanic officers accounted for two of the seven total officers, or 29 percent.

In 2016, one White officer was involved in a CRCH incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total employees. During the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, White officers accounted for three of the five total officers, or 60 percent, involved in CRCH incidents. During the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, involved White officers accounted for four of the seven total officers, or 57 percent.

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	1	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	1	0	0	1
White	1	1	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

Ethnicity	City of LA	Department Personnel	CRCH Officer
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	10%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	49%	46%	50%
Other	3%	1%	0%
White	28%	33%	50%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

OFFICER - YEARS OF SERVICE

In 2016, the two officers involved in CRCH incidents, or 100 percent, were within the 6-10 years of service category. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel within the 6-10 years of service category from 2012 through 2015 of 20 percent, 2016 experienced an 80 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, three of the seven total involved personnel, or 43 percent, were within the 6-10 years of service category.

During the same five-year period, two of the seven total involved personnel, or 29 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category. One officer, representing 14 percent, was in the 1-5 years of service category, while the remaining employee had more than 20 years of service.

Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	0	1	0	0	0
6 - 10	0	0	0	1	2
11 - 20	1	0	1	0	0
More than 20	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

OFFICER - RANK

In 2016, the two employees involved CRCH incidents, or 100 percent, were at the rank of police officer. This accounted for no percentage point change compared to 100 percent of the same rank category in 2015. The percentage of police officers involved in CRCH incidents in 2016 was 32 percentage points above the Department’s overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2012 through 2015 of 100 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. From 2012 through 2016, all of the employees involved in CRCH incidents were at the rank of police officer.

Rank	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	1	2	1	1	2
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

OFFICER - AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2016, one of the two involved officers involved in CRCH incidents was assigned to Foothill Division, while the other officer was assigned to Northeast Division. Based on data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the Area/Division and/or Bureau of assignment for employees involved in CRCH incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	1	0	0	1
Harbor	0	0	0	1	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	1
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	1	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	1	1	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

OFFICER - UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2016, one of the two involved officers involved in CRCH incidents, representing 50 percent, was assigned to patrol, while the other officer was assigned to a specialized assignment.

When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2012 through 2015 of 60 percent, 2016 experienced a 10 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, most of the officers involved in CRCH incidents were assigned to patrol, representing four of the seven total employees, or 57 percent.

From 2012 through 2015, none of the five involved personnel were assigned to a specialized assignment. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, only one of the seven employees, representing 14 percent, was assigned to a specialized assignment.

Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Patrol	0	1	1	1	1
Specialized	0	0	0	0	1
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

OFFICER - INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016. However, eight officers sustained injuries during CRCH incidents during the same five-year period.

In 2016, two officers sustained injuries during the two CRCH incidents throughout the year. This accounted for no change compared to two injured officers in 2015. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 1.5 injured officers, 2016 was 0.5 injured officers, or 33 percent, above the four-year annual average.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	0	1	3	2	2
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1	3	2	2

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT - ETHNICITY

In 2016, one Hispanic suspect was involved in a CRCH incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total suspects. During the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, Hispanic suspects accounted for three of the five total suspects involved in CRCH incidents, or 60 percent. Additionally, during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, involved Hispanic suspects accounted for four of the seven total suspects, or 57 percent.

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	1	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	1	0	1	1
White	0	1	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

Ethnicity	City of LA	Violent Crime Suspects	CRCH Suspects
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%	0%
Black	9%	43%	0%
Hispanic	49%	41%	50%
Other	3%	2%	0%
Unknown	0%	5%	0%
White	28%	8%	50%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

SUSPECT - GENDER

All suspects involved in CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016 were male.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	2	1	1	2
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

SUSPECT - AGE

In 2016, the two suspects involved in CRCH incidents, or 100 percent were in the 18-23 age range. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2012 through 2015 of 20 percent, 2016 experienced an eighty percentage point increase. From 2012 through 2016, three of the seven total suspects, or 43 percent, were within the 18-23 age range.

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	1	0	0	0	2
24-29	0	1	1	1	0
30-39	0	1	0	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

SUSPECT - PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2016, neither of the suspects involved in CRCH incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects involved in CRCH incidents who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for two of the seven total suspects, or 29 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	0	0	1	1	0
No	1	2	0	0	2
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

SUSPECT - GANG MEMBERSHIP

In 2016, one of the two suspects involved in CRCH incidents was verified as a documented gang member. The remaining suspect was either not documented as a gang member or had an unknown gang affiliation. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects who were documented as gang members accounted for two of the seven total suspects involved in CRCH incidents, or 29 percent.

Gang Member	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	1	0	0	0	1
No/Unknown	0	2	1	1	1
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

SUSPECT - HOMELESS²⁵

In 2016, one of the two total suspects, representing 50 percent, involved in CRCH incidents were homeless.

Homeless	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	2

²⁵ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT - WEAPON/FORCE

In 2016, one of the two involved suspects, representing 50 percent, utilized physical force, while the other suspect utilized a weapon designated as “Other.”

During the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, five of the five total suspects, or 100 percent, utilized physical force during CRCH incidents. From 2012 through 2016, physical force accounted for six of the seven total suspect weapon categories, or 86 percent.

Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	1	2	1	1	1
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1
None	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	2

SUSPECT - INJURIES

No suspects were killed during CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016. However, six suspects sustained injuries during CRCH incidents during the same five-year period.

In 2016, one suspect sustained injuries during CRCH incidents. This accounted for no change compared to one injured suspect in 2015. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 1.25 injured suspects, 2016 was 0.25 injured suspects, or 20 percent, below the four-year annual average.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	1	2	1	1	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	1

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION²⁶
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY
(NO FURTHER ACTION)

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY
(ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL)

In 2015, the one CRCH Tactics finding was adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for no percentage point change compared to 100 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 100 percent, 2015 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, all five of the adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	1	2	1	1	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	1	0	1	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	1	1	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A
Lethal	1	2	1	0	N/A
TOTAL	4	5	5	1	N/A

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	0	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	1	N/A
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	N/A

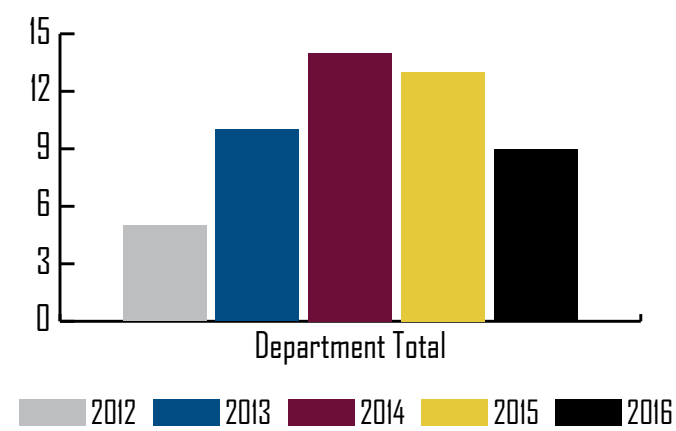
In 2015, the one CRCH Lethal force finding was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” From 2012 through 2014, none of the four CRCH Lethal force findings resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

²⁶ Adjudication data for 2016 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2017.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED INJURY INVESTIGATION INCIDENTS

A use of force incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a law enforcement related injury or LERI (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

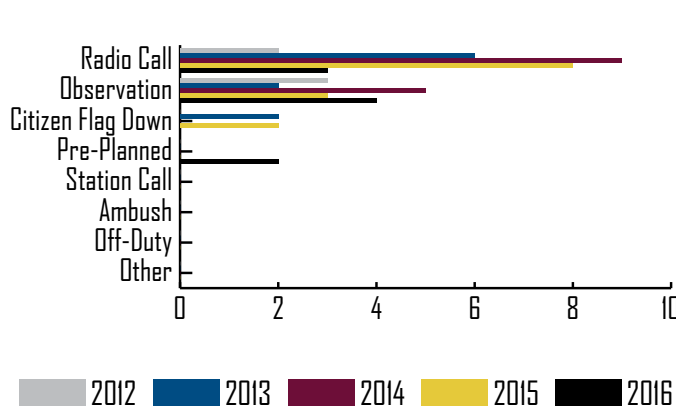
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



Law Enforcement Related Injury	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	5	10	14	13	9

In 2016, Department personnel were involved in nine LERII incidents, a decrease of four incidents, or 31 percent, compared to 2015. In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, there were a total of 42 LERII incidents, resulting in an annual average of 10.5 incidents. The 2016 count fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 1.5 incidents, or 14 percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



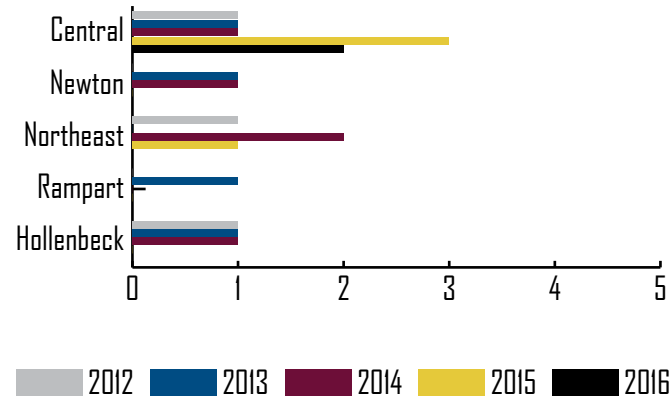
In 2016, four of the Department's nine LERII incidents, or 44 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a 21 percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERII incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2012 through 2015 of 31 percent, 2016 experienced a 13 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of LERII incidents, accounting for 17 of the 51 total incidents, or 33 percent.

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Radio Call	2	6	9	8	3
Observation	3	2	5	3	4
Citizen Flag Down	0	2	0	2	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	2
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	10	14	13	9

In 2016, three of the Department's nine LERII incidents, or 33 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 29 percentage point decrease compared to 62 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERII incidents resulting from radio calls from 2012 through 2015 of 60 percent, 2016 experienced a 27 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, radio calls represented the largest source category of LERII incidents, accounting for 28 of the 51 total incidents, or 55 percent.

In 2016, two of the Department's nine LERII incidents, or approximately 22 percent, originated from pre-planned activities. There were no other LERII incidents resulting from pre-planned activities during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

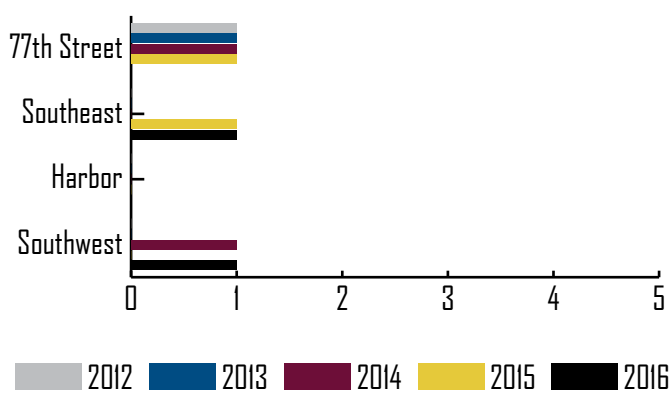


In 2016, two of the Department's LERII incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 50 percent, compared to 2015. Twenty-two percent of the Department's LERII incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - nine; Central Bureau - two).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	1	1	1	3	2
Newton	0	1	1	0	0
Northeast	1	0	2	1	0
Rampart	0	1	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	1	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	3	4	5	4	2

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 16 LERII incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of four incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by two incidents, or 50 percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

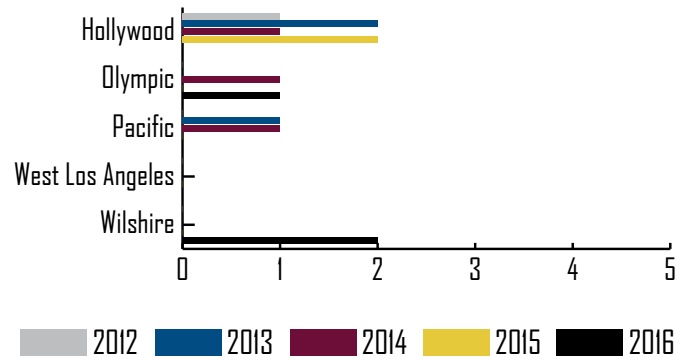


In 2016, two of the Department's LERII incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which represented no change when compared to 2015. Twenty-two percent of the Department's LERII incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - nine; South Bureau - two).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	1	1	1	1	0
Southeast	0	0	0	1	1
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	1	1	2	2	2

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, six LERII incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 33 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

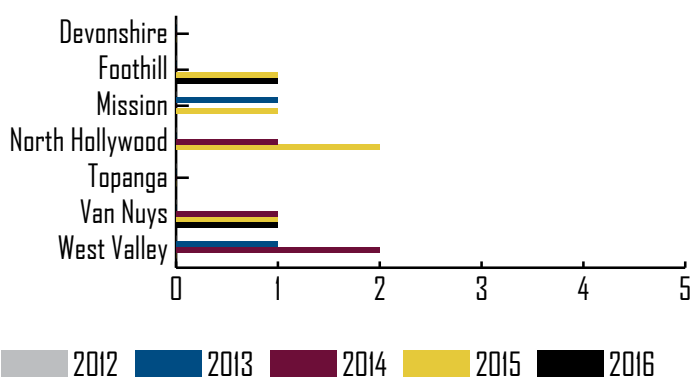


In 2016, three of the Department’s LERII incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau, an increase of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2015. Thirty-three percent of the Department’s LERII incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - nine; West Bureau - three).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hollywood	1	2	1	2	0
Olympic	0	0	1	0	1
Pacific	0	1	1	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	1	3	3	2	3

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, nine LERII incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 2.25 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.75 incidents, or approximately 33 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

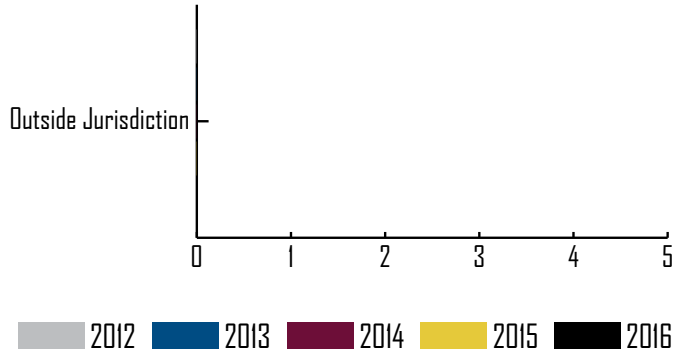


In 2016, two of the Department’s LERII incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of three incidents, or 40 percent, compared to 2015. Twenty-two percent of the Department’s LERII incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department - nine; Valley Bureau - two).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	1	1
Mission	0	1	0	1	0
North Hollywood	0	0	1	2	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	1	1	1
West Valley	0	1	2	0	0
TOTAL	0	2	4	5	2

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 11 LERII incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 2.75 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.75 incidents, or 27 percent.

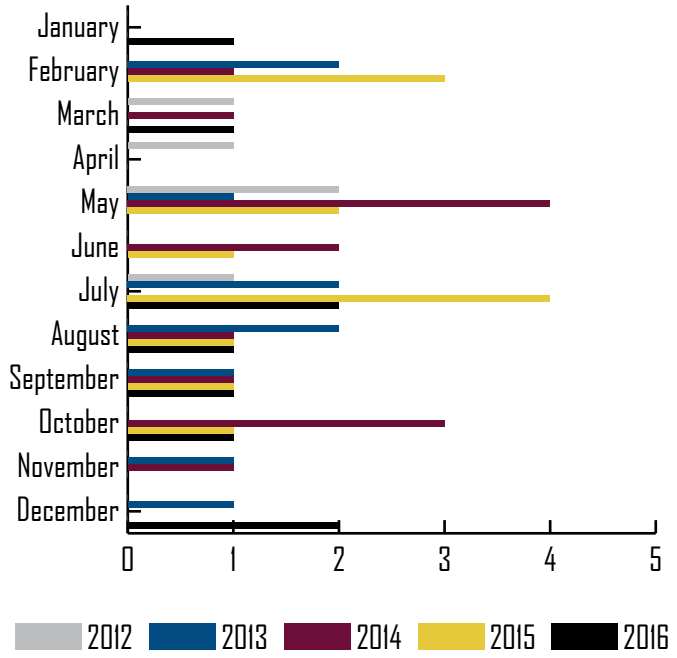
OUTSIDE JURISDICTION



Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0

In the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, none of the Department’s LERII incidents occurred in areas outside the Department’s jurisdiction.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	0	0	0	0	1
February	0	2	1	3	0
March	1	0	1	0	1
April	1	0	0	0	0
May	2	1	4	2	0
June	0	0	2	1	0
July	1	2	0	4	2
August	0	2	1	1	1
September	0	1	1	1	1
October	0	0	3	1	1
November	0	1	1	0	0
December	0	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	5	10	14	13	9

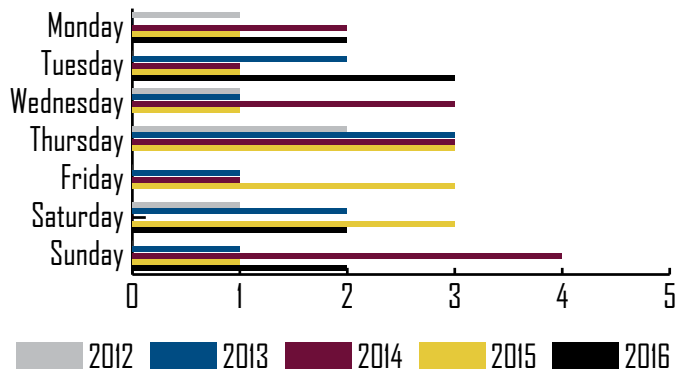
In 2016, the nine LERII incidents were fairly evenly distributed throughout the 12 months of the year.

The LERII percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2012 through 2016 was as follows:

From 2012 through 2016, May and July represented the months with the most LERII incidents with nine out of the 51 total occurrences, or 18 percent, respectively. January and April represented the months with the fewest LERII incidents during the same five-year period, accounting for one incident each month, or two percent, respectively. The remaining 31 incidents, or 61 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining months.

- January through March: 10 incidents, or 20 percent;
- April through June: 13 incidents, or 25 percent;
- July through September: 18 incidents; or 35 percent; and,
- October through December: 10 incidents, or 20 percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

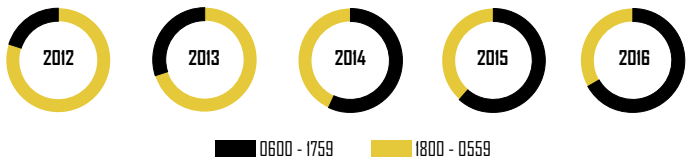


In 2016, three LERII incidents, or 33 percent, occurred on a Tuesday. Monday, Saturday, and Sunday each represented the second most frequent days of the week with two incidents each day, or 22 percent, respectively.

Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monday	1	0	2	1	2
Tuesday	0	2	1	1	3
Wednesday	1	1	3	1	0
Thursday	2	3	3	3	0
Friday	0	1	1	3	0
Saturday	1	2	0	3	2
Sunday	0	1	4	1	2
TOTAL	5	10	14	13	9

From 2012 through 2016, Thursday represented the day with the most LERII incidents with 11 out of the 51 total, or 22 percent. The remaining 40 incidents, or 78 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2016, six incidents, or approximately 67 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while three incidents, or 33 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The 2016 time distribution varied when compared to the 2012 through 2015 time distribution, where 20 LERII incidents, or 48 percent, occurred between the hours of

Time of Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0600 - 1759	1	3	8	8	6
1800 - 0559	4	7	6	5	3
TOTAL	5	10	14	13	9

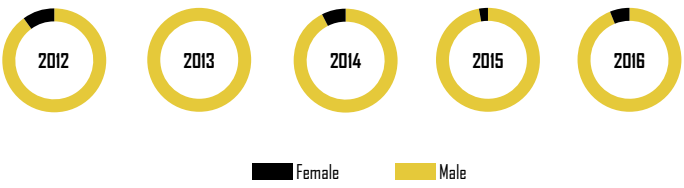
6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 22 incidents, or 52 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual average for 2012 through 2016 was 5.2 LERII incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and five incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, non-lethal, less-lethal, and/or lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the LERII incident.

OFFICER - GENDER

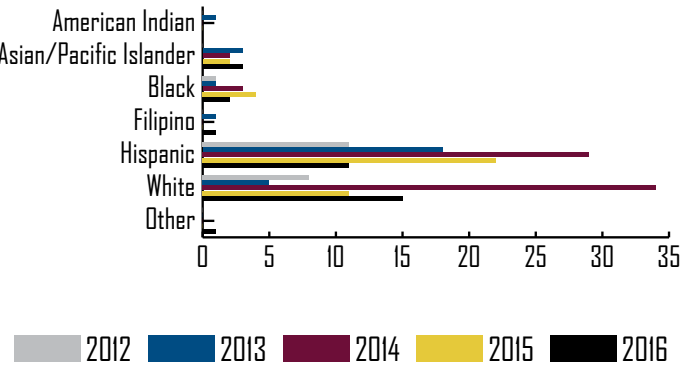


In 2016, 31 male officers were involved in LERII incidents, which represented 94 percent of the 33 total employees. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 97 percent in 2015. The percentage of male officers involved in LERII incidents in 2016 was 12 percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 95 percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in LERII incidents were male, representing 179 of the 189 total employees, or 95 percent.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	2	0	5	1	2
Male	18	29	63	38	31
TOTAL	20	29	68	39	33

In 2016, two female officers were involved in LERII incidents, which represented six percent of the 33 total employees. This accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2015. The percentage of female officers involved in LERII incidents in 2016 was 12 percentage points below the Department's overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2012 through 2015 of five percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point increase.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



In 2016, 11 Hispanic officers were involved in LERII incidents, which represented 33 percent of the 33 total employees. This accounted for a 23 percentage point decrease compared to 56 percent in 2015. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in LERII incidents in 2016 was 13 percentage points below the Department's overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 51 percent, 2016 experienced a 18 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Hispanic officers were involved in the majority of LERII incidents, representing 91 of the 189 total employees, or 48 percent.

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	1	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	3	2	2	3
Black	1	1	3	4	2
Filipino	0	1	0	0	1
Hispanic	11	18	29	22	11
White	8	5	34	11	15
Other	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	20	29	68	39	33

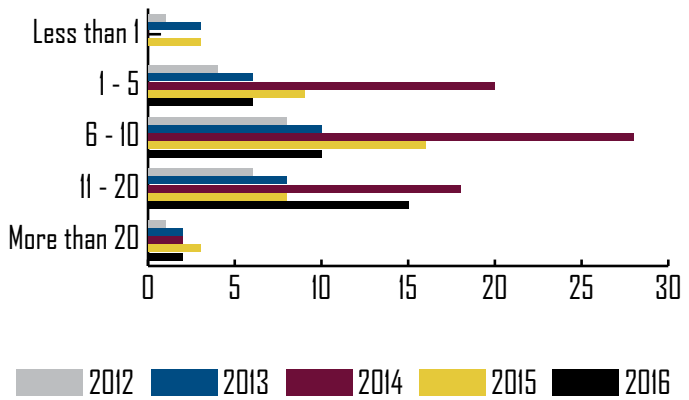
Ethnicity	City of LA	Department Personnel	LERII Officer
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	10%	12%
Black	9%	10%	6%
Hispanic	49%	46%	33%
Other	3%	1%	3%
White	28%	33%	45%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

In 2016, 15 White officers were involved in LERII incidents, which represented 45 percent of the 33 total employees. This accounted for a 17 percentage point increase compared to 28 percent in 2015. The percentage of White officers involved in LERII incidents in 2016 was 12 percentage points above the Department’s overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 37 percent, 2016 experienced an eight percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, White officers accounted for the second largest category of

personnel involved in LERII incidents, representing 73 of the 189 total employees, or 39 percent.

The remaining seven employees, or 21 percent, involved in 2016 LERII incidents included three Asian/Pacific Islander officers, two Black officers, one Filipino officer, and one officer with an “Other” ethnic designation.

OFFICER - YEARS OF SERVICE



The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in LERII incidents in 2016 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – none (no involved officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 18 percent (six out of 33 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 30 percent (10 out of 33 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 45 percent (15 out of 33 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – six percent (two out of 33 total officers).

In 2016, there were percentage point decreases in four of the five categories and an increase in one, when compared to 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – eight percentage point decrease (eight percent in 2015, none in 2016);

- 1-5 years of service – five percentage point decrease (23 percent in 2015, 18 percent in 2016);
- 6-10 years of service – 11 percentage point decrease (41 percent in 2015, 30 percent in 2016);
- 11-20 years of service – 24 percentage point increase (21 percent in 2015, 45 percent in 2016); and,
- More than 20 years of service – two percentage point decrease (eight percent in 2015, six percent in 2016).

In 2016, there were percentage point decreases in three of the five years of service categories and increases in two, when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in LERII incidents during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – four percentage point decrease (four percent during four-year period, none in 2016);

- 1-5 years of service – seven percentage point decrease (25 percent during four-year period, 18 percent in 2016);
- 6-10 years of service – 10 percentage point decrease (40 percent during four-year period, 30 percent in 2016);
- 11-20 years of service – 19 percentage point increase (26 percent during four-year period, 45 percent in 2016); and,
- More than 20 years of service – one percentage point increase (five percent during four-year period, six percent in 2016).

Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in LERII incidents had 6-10 years of service, representing 72 of the 189 total employees, or 38 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the

OFFICER - RANK

In 2016, 30 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in LERII incidents, which represented 91 percent of the 33 total employees. This accounted for a four percentage point decrease compared to 95 percent in 2015. The percentage of police officers involved in LERII incidents in 2016 was 23 percentage points above the Department’s overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2012 through 2015 of 96 percent, 2016 experienced a five percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in LERII incidents were at the rank of police officer, representing 179 of the 189 total employees, or 95 percent.

In 2016, two employees at the rank of sergeant were involved in LERII incidents, which represented six percent of the 33 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2015. The percentage of sergeants involved in LERII incidents in 2016 was seven percentage points below the Department’s overall sergeant total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank

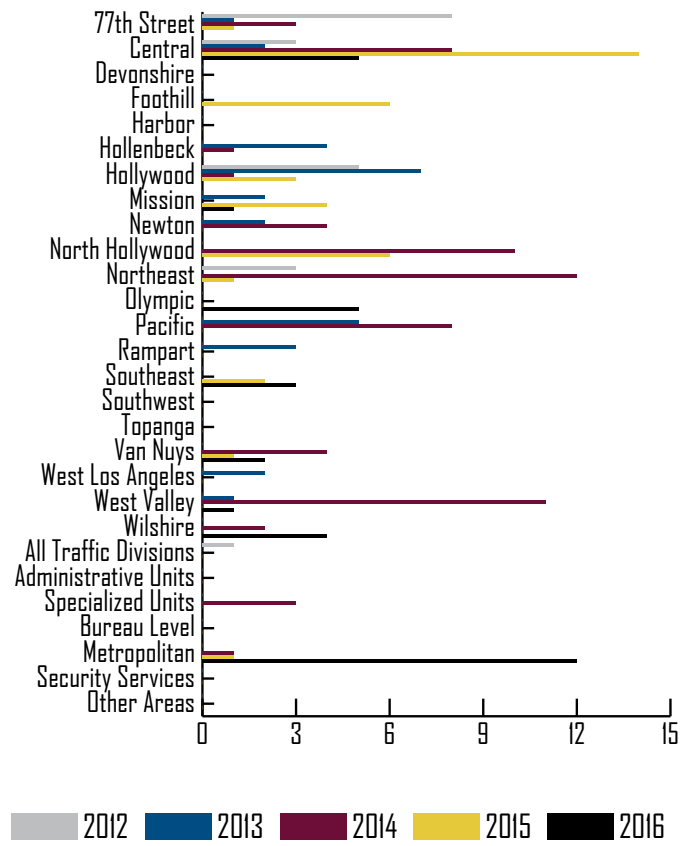
second largest category with a total of 55 employees, or 29 percent, during the same five-year period. Officers with 1-5 years of service were the third largest group, with 45 personnel, or 24 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had 10 officers, or five percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which represented seven officers, accounted for only four percent of the total.

Rank	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	1	0	1
Sergeant	0	2	1	2	2
Detective	0	1	0	0	0
Police Officer	20	26	66	37	30
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20	29	68	39	33

of sergeant from 2012 through 2015 of three percent, 2016 experienced a three percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, employees at the rank of sergeant accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in LERII incidents, representing seven of the 189 total employees, or four percent.

The remaining employee involved in a LERII incident in 2016, representing three percent of the 33 total employees, was at the rank of lieutenant.

OFFICER - AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT



In 2016, 12 personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in LERII incidents, which represented 36 percent of the 33 total employees. This represented 33 percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2012 through 2015 of one percent, 2016 experienced a 35 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division represented 14 of the 189 total employees, or seven percent.

In 2016, five personnel assigned to Central Division were involved in LERII incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 33 total employees. This represented a 21 percentage point decrease compared to 36 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Central Division from 2012 through 2015 of 17 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to Central Division represented 32 of the 189 total employees, or 17 percent.

Division/Area/Bureau	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	8	1	3	1	0
Central	3	2	8	14	5
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	6	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	4	1	0	0
Hollywood	5	7	1	3	0
Mission	0	2	0	4	1
Newton	0	2	4	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	10	6	0
Northeast	3	0	12	1	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	5
Pacific	0	5	8	0	0
Rampart	0	3	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	2	3
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	4	1	2
West Los Angeles	0	2	0	0	0
West Valley	0	1	11	0	1
Wilshire	0	0	2	0	4
All Traffic Divisions	1	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	3	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	1	1	12
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20	29	68	39	33

In 2016, five personnel assigned to Olympic Division were involved in LERII incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 33 total employees. No Olympic Division personnel were involved in LERII incidents during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015.

The remaining 11 Department personnel, or 33 percent, were fairly evenly distributed amongst the remaining Areas/Divisions.

The following is the employee Bureau assignment for the 52 total personnel involved in LERII incidents in 2016:

- Central Bureau: five personnel, or 15 percent;
- West Bureau: nine personnel, or 27 percent;
- South Bureau: three personnel, or nine percent;
- Valley Bureau: four personnel, or 12 percent;
- CTSOB: 12 personnel, or 36 percent; and,
- Other: no involved personnel.

In 2016, there were percentage point increases in three of the six Bureau categories, decreases in two, and one

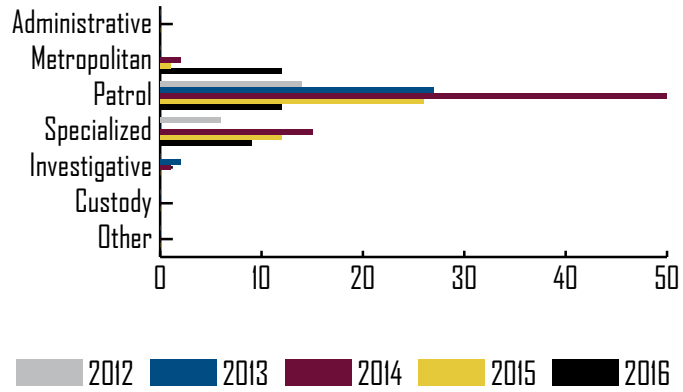
that remained unchanged when compared to 2015. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 23 percentage point decrease (38 percent in 2015, 15 percent in 2016);
- West Bureau: 19 percentage point increase (eight percent in 2015, 27 percent in 2016);
- South Bureau: one percentage point increase (eight percent in 2015, nine percent in 2016);
- Valley Bureau: 32 percentage point decrease (44 percent in 2015, 12 percent in 2016);
- CTSOB: 33 percentage point increase (three percent in 2015, 36 percent in 2016); and,
- Other: no percentage point change (no involved personnel in 2015, no involved personnel in 2016).

In 2016, there were percentage point decreases in four of the six Bureau categories and increases in two, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015. The

In 2016, 12 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in LERII incidents, which represented 36 percent of the 33 total personnel. This accounted for a 31 percentage point decrease compared to 67 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2012 through 2015 of 75 percent, 2016 experienced a 39 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in LERII incidents were assigned to patrol, representing 129 of the 189 total employees, or 68 percent.

OFFICER - UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



following depicts these changes:

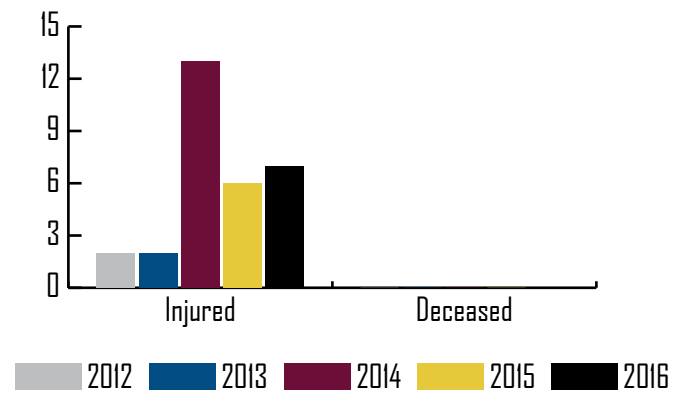
- Central Bureau: 22 percentage point decrease (37 percent during four-year period, 15 percent in 2016);
- West Bureau: six percentage point increase (21 percent during four-year period, 27 percent in 2016);
- South Bureau: one percentage point decrease (10 percent during four-year period, nine percent in 2016);
- Valley Bureau: 17 percentage point decrease (29 percent during four-year period, 12 percent in 2016);
- CTSOB: 33 percentage point increase (three percent during four-year period, 36 percent in 2016); and,
- Other: no change (no involved personnel during four-year period, no involved personnel in 2016).

In 2016, 12 personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in LERII incidents, which represented 36 percent of the 33 total personnel. This accounted for a 33 percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2012 through 2015 of two percent, 2016 experienced a 34 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division accounted for the third largest category of personnel involved in LERII incidents, representing 15 of the 189 total employees, or eight percent.

In 2016, nine personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in LERII incidents, which represented 27 percent of the 33 total personnel. This accounted for a four percentage point decrease compared to 31 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized

assignments from 2012 through 2015 of 21 percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, personnel assigned to specialized assignments accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in LERII incidents, representing 42 of the 189 total employees, or 22 percent.

OFFICER - INJURIES



No Department personnel were killed during LERII incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016. However, 30 officers sustained injuries during LERII incidents during the same five-year period.

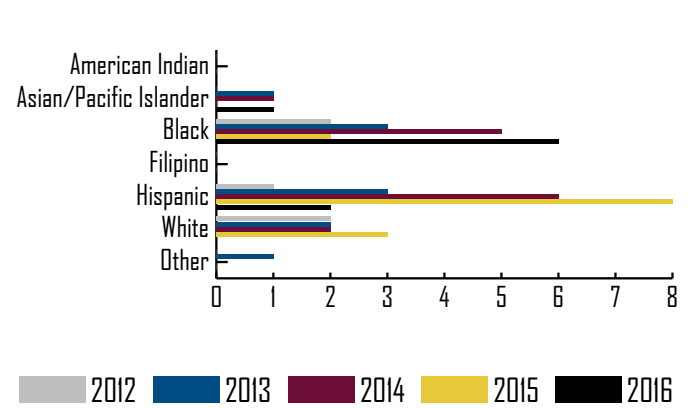
In 2016, seven officers sustained injuries during the nine LERII incidents throughout the year. This accounted for

a 17 percent increase compared to six injured officers in 2015. However, when compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 5.75 injured officers, 2016 was 1.25 officers, or 22 percent, above the four-year annual average.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT - ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	1	0	1
Black	2	3	5	2	6
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	3	6	8	2
White	2	2	2	3	0
Other	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	10	14	13	9

Ethnicity	City of LA	Violent Crime Suspects	LERII Suspects
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%	11%
Black	9%	43%	67%
Hispanic	49%	41%	22%
Other	3%	2%	0%
Unknown	0%	5%	0%
White	28%	8%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

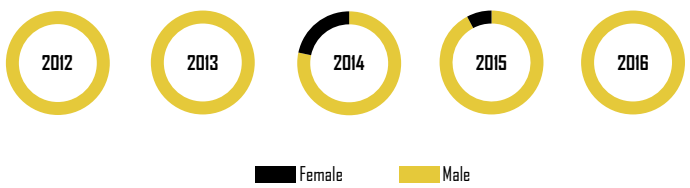
In 2016, six Black suspects were involved in LERII incidents, which represented 67 percent of the nine total suspects. This accounted for a 52 percentage point increase compared to 15 percent in 2015. The percentage of Black suspects involved in LERII incidents in 2016 was 58 percentage points above the City’s overall Black population total. In addition, the percentage of Black suspects involved in LERII incidents in 2016 was 24 percentage points above the City’s overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 29 percent, 2016 experienced a 38 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Blacks were the second most represented ethnic group involved in LERII incidents, accounting for 18 of the 51 total suspects, or 35 percent.

In 2016, two Hispanic suspects were involved in LERII incidents, which represented 22 percent of the nine total suspects. This accounted for a 40 percentage point decrease compared to 62 percent in 2015. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERII incidents in 2016 was 27 percentage points below the City’s overall Hispanic population total. In addition, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERII incidents in 2016 was 19 percentage points below the City’s overall Hispanic

violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 43 percent, 2016 experienced a 21 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Hispanics were the most represented ethnic group involved in LERII incidents, representing 20 of the 51 total suspects, or 39 percent.

In 2016, one Asian/Pacific Islander suspect was involved in a LERII incident, which represented 11 percent of the nine total suspects. No Asian/Pacific Islander suspects were involved in LERII incidents in 2015. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander suspects involved in LERII incidents in 2016 was one percentage point below the City’s overall Asian/Pacific Islander population total. In addition, the percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander suspects involved in LERII incidents in 2016 was 10 percentage points above the City’s overall Asian/Pacific Islander violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander suspects from 2012 through 2015 of five percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Asian/Pacific Islanders represented three of the 51 total suspects, or six percent.

SUSPECT - GENDER

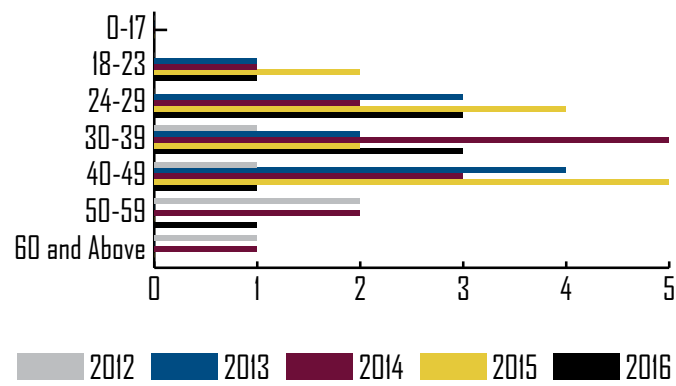


In 2016, all nine suspects involved in LERII incidents were male. This accounted for an eight percentage point increase compared to 92 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 90 percent, 2016

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	0	0	3	1	0
Male	5	10	11	12	9
TOTAL	5	10	14	13	9

experienced a 10 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of suspects involved in LERII incidents were male, representing 47 of the 51 total suspects, or 92 percent.

SUSPECT - AGE



In 2016, three of the nine total suspects involved in LERII incidents, or 33 percent, were in the 24-29 age group. The 2016 24-29 age category accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 31 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2012 through 2015 of 21 percent, 2016 experienced a 12 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 24-29 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in LERII incidents, consisting of 12 of the 51 total suspects, or 24 percent.

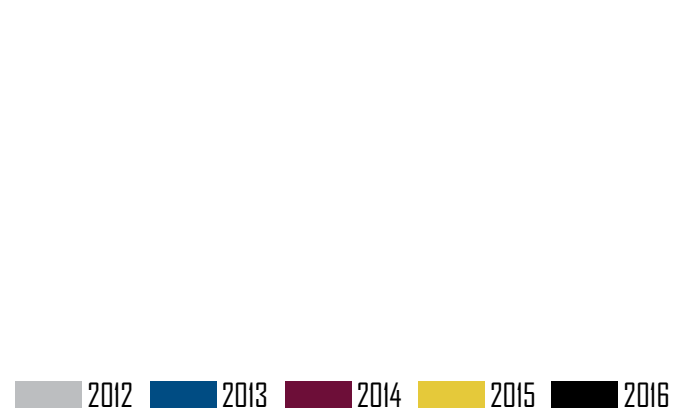
In 2016, three of the nine total suspects involved in LERII incidents, or 33 percent, were in the 30-39 age group. The

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	1	1	2	1
24-29	0	3	2	4	3
30-39	1	2	5	2	3
40-49	1	4	3	5	1
50-59	2	0	2	0	1
60 and Above	1	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	5	10	14	13	9

2016 30-39 age category accounted for an 18 percentage point increase compared to 15 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2012 through 2015 of 24 percent, 2016 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 30-39 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in LERII incidents, consisting of 13 of the 51 total suspects, or 25 percent.

The remaining three suspects, representing 33 percent of the nine total suspects involved in LERII incidents in 2016, were within the 18-23 age group, the 40-49 age group, and the 50-59 age group.

SUSPECT - GANG MEMBERSHIP



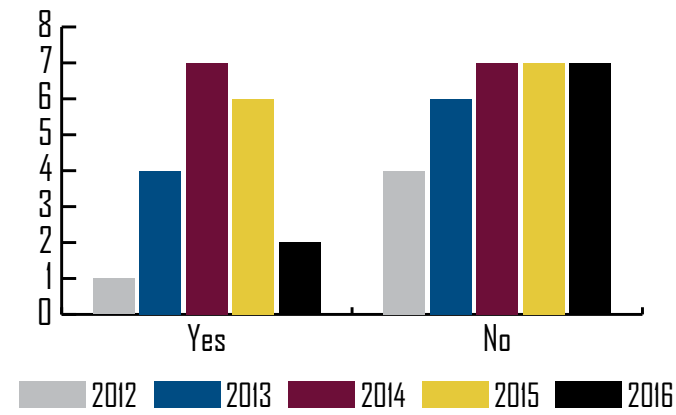
In 2016, two of the nine total suspects, or 22 percent, involved in LERII incidents were verified as documented gang members. This accounted for a seven percentage point increase compared to 15 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were documented as gang members from 2012 through 2015 of 12 percent, 2016 experienced a 10 percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through

Gang Member	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	1	2	0	2	2
No/Unknown	4	8	14	11	7
TOTAL	5	10	14	13	9

2016, suspects who were documented as gang members accounted for seven of the 51 total suspects involved in LERII incidents, or 14 percent.

The remaining seven suspects, or 78 percent, involved in 2016 LERII incidents were either not documented as gang members or had an unknown gang affiliation.

SUSPECT - PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS



In 2016, two of the nine total suspects, or 22 percent, involved in LERII incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 24 percentage point decrease compared to 46 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of suspects involved LERII incidents who were

Per. Mental Illness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	1	4	7	6	2
No	4	6	7	7	7
TOTAL	5	10	14	13	9

perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2012 through 2015 of 43 percent, 2016 experienced a 21 percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects involved in LERII incidents who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 20 of the 51 total suspects, or 39 percent.

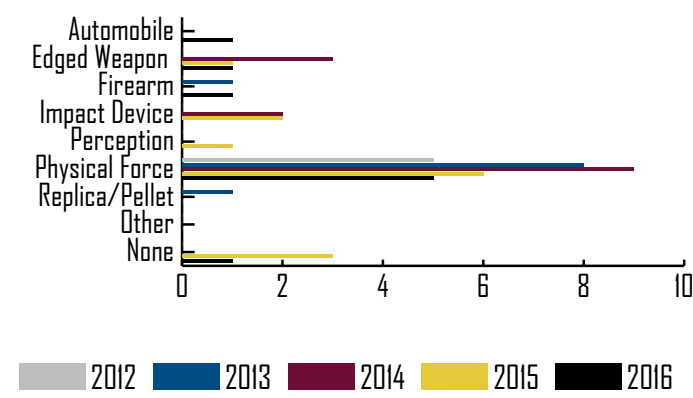
SUSPECT - HOMELESS²⁷

In 2016, four of the nine total suspects, or 44 percent, involved in LERII incidents were homeless.

Homeless	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5
Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	9

²⁷ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT - WEAPON/FORCE



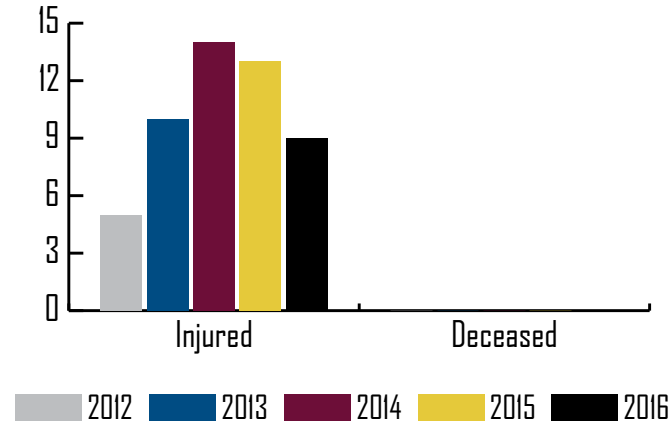
In 2016, five LERII incidents involved physical force by suspects, which represented 56 percent of the nine total incidents. This accounted for a 10 percentage point increase compared to 46 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of physical force-related LERII incidents utilized by suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 67 percent, 2016 experienced an 11 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, physical

Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Automobile	0	0	0	0	1
Edged Weapon	0	0	3	1	1
Firearm	0	1	0	0	1
Impact Device	0	0	2	2	0
Perception	0	0	0	1	0
Physical Force	5	8	9	6	5
Replica/Pellet	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	3	1
TOTAL	5	10	14	13	9

force-related LERII incidents was the most represented suspect weapon/force type, accounting for 33 of the 51 total weapon/force types, or 65 percent.

In 2016, three of the nine total incidents, or 33 percent, involved an automobile, edged weapon, and firearm utilized by suspects. One incident, representing 11 percent, involved an unarmed-related suspect weapon/force type.

SUSPECT - INJURIES

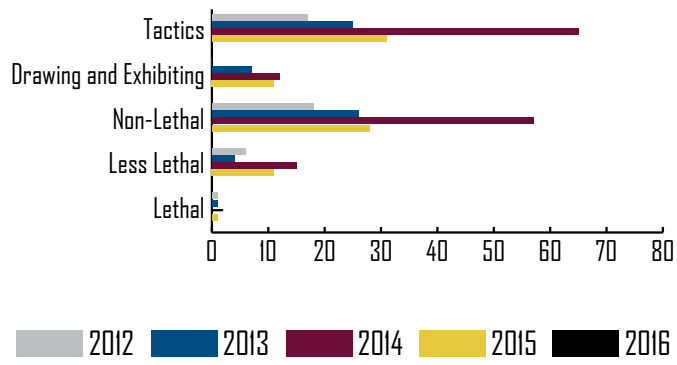


As the category indicates, LERII incidents are those wherein suspects sustain injuries as a result of Department action. Thus, suspects who died from injuries sustained by force used by Department personnel are included in the ICD section.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	5	10	14	13	9
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	10	14	13	9

In 2016, nine suspects sustained injuries during the nine LERII incidents throughout the year. The number of involved suspects in 2016 decreased by four individuals, or 31 percent, when compared to 2015. Additionally, the 2016 count fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 10.5 suspects by 1.5 individuals, or 14 percent.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION²⁸
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY
(NO FURTHER ACTION)



In 2015, 31 out of the 39 total LERII Tactics findings, representing 79 percent, were adjudicated as “Tactical Debrief.” This accounted for a 17 percentage point decrease compared to 96 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Tactical Debrief” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 91 percent, 2015 experienced a 12 percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a “Tactical Debrief” outcome, representing 138 of the 156 total Tactics findings, or 88 percent.

In 2015, 28 out of the 29 total LERII Non-Lethal force findings, representing 97 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This represented no percentage point change when compared to 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 98 percent, 2015 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, representing 129 of the 132 total findings, or 98 percent.

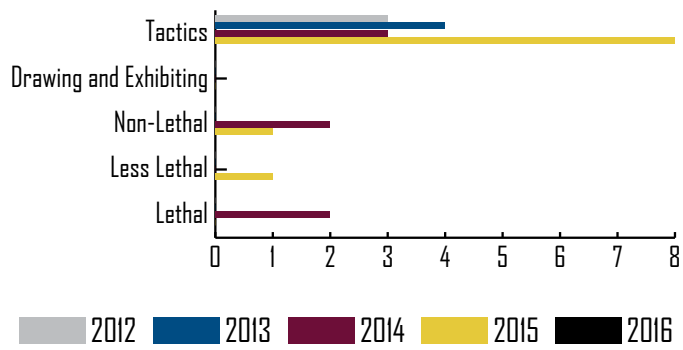
Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	17	25	65	31	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	0	7	12	11	N/A
Non-Lethal	18	26	57	28	N/A
Less Lethal	6	4	15	11	N/A
Lethal	1	1	0	1	N/A
TOTAL	42	63	149	82	N/A

In 2015, 11 out of the 12 total LERII Less-Lethal force findings, representing 92 percent, were adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This accounted for an eight percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “In Policy (No Further Action)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 100 percent, 2015 experienced an eight percentage point decrease. Historically from 2012 through 2015, a majority of adjudicated Less-Lethal force findings resulted in an “In Policy (No Further Action)” outcome, representing 36 of the 37 total findings, or 97 percent.

In 2015, the one LERII Lethal force finding was adjudicated as “In Policy (No Further Action).” This varied when compared to the two Lethal force findings adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” in 2014. In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, the only “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” Lethal force findings occurred in 2014.

²⁸ Adjudication data for 2016 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2017.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY
(ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL)



In 2015, eight out of the 39 total LERII Tactics findings, representing 21 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for a 17 percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2012 through 2014 of nine percent, 2015 experienced a 12 percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2015, 18 of the 156 total Tactics findings, representing 12 percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” outcome.

In 2015, one out of the 29 total LERII Non-Lethal force findings, representing three percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This represented no percentage point change when compared

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	3	4	3	8	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	2	1	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	1	N/A
Lethal	0	0	2	0	N/A
TOTAL	3	4	7	10	N/A

to 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of two percent, 2015 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2015, three of the 132 total Non-Lethal force findings, representing two percent, resulted in an “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” outcome.

In 2015, one out of the 12 total LERII Less-Lethal force findings, representing eight percent, was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” None of the LERII Less-Lethal force findings were adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” during the three-year period from 2012 through 2014.



HEAD STRIKE INCIDENTS

An intentional head strike with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization, or death (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2016, Department personnel were involved in two Head Strike incidents, an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2015. In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, there were a total of five Head Strike incidents, resulting in an annual average of 1.25 incidents. The 2016 count exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.75 incidents, or 60 percent.

Head Strike	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	1	0	3	1	2

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2016, one of the Department’s two Head Strike incidents, or 50 percent, originated from a radio call. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Head Strike incidents resulting from radio calls from 2012 through 2015 of 40 percent, 2016 experienced a 10 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, radio calls (in addition to field detentions based on officers’ observations) represented the largest source category of Head Strike incidents, accounting for three of the seven total incidents, or 43 percent.

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Radio Call	0	0	2	0	1
Observation	0	0	1	1	1
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	1	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	2

a 10 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, observation stops (in addition to radio calls) represented the largest source category of Head Strike incidents, accounting for three of the seven total incidents, or 43 percent.

In 2016, one of the Department’s two Head Strike incidents, or 50 percent, originated from a field detention based on officers’ observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). When compared to the aggregate percentage of Head Strike incidents resulting from observation stops from 2012 through 2015 of 40 percent, 2016 experienced

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

There were no Head Strike incidents in OCB in 2016. Based on data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend for OCB.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	2	0	0

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

There was one Head Strike incident in OSB in 2016, which occurred in Southwest Division. This represented an increase of one incident compared to none in 2015. Based on data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend for OSB.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

There was one Head Strike incident in OWB in 2016, which occurred in Pacific Division. This represented an increase by one incident compared to none in 2015. Based on data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend for OWB.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hollywood	0	0	1	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	1	0	0	0	1
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	1	0	1

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

There were no Head Strike incidents in OVB in 2016. Based on data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend for OVB.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	1	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	0

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

There were no Head Strike incidents in any Outside Jurisdiction in 2016.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2016, one of the two Head Strike incidents, representing 50 percent, occurred during the month of September, while the other incident, or 50 percent, occurred during the month of October. Based on data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for Head Strike incidents.

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	1	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	1	0
June	0	0	1	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	1	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	1
October	0	0	1	0	1
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	2

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2016, one of the two Head Strike incidents, representing 50 percent, occurred on a Monday, while the other incident, or 50 percent, occurred on a Thursday. Based on data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for Head Strike incidents.

Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monday	0	0	0	0	1
Tuesday	0	0	1	0	0
Wednesday	1	0	0	0	0
Thursday	0	0	0	1	1
Friday	0	0	1	0	0
Saturday	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	2

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2016, one of the two Head Strike incidents, representing 50 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while the other incident, or 50 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. Based on data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the time of occurrence for Head Strike incidents.

Time of Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0600 - 1759	1	0	1	0	1
1800 - 0559	0	0	2	1	1
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	2

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the Head Strike incident.

Based on the preliminary investigations, one of the two Head Strike incidents in 2016 involved two officers. However, FID investigators had not yet determined which officer utilized the force option resulting in the Head Strike incident at the time of publication of this report. Therefore, both officers were included in the data.

OFFICER - GENDER

In 2016, all three involved personnel in Head Strike incidents were male. This represented no percentage point change when compared to 2015. The percentage of male officers involved in Head Strike incidents in 2016 was 18 percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 80 percent, 2016 experienced a 20 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in Head Strike incidents were male, representing seven of the eight total employees, or 88 percent.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	0	0	1	0	0
Male	1	0	2	1	3
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	3

OFFICER - ETHNICITY

In 2016, two White officers were involved in Head Strike incidents, which represented 67 percent of the three total employees. The percentage of White officers involved in Head Strike incidents in 2016 was 34 percentage points above the Department’s overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 20 percent, 2016 experienced a 47 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, White officers accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in Head Strike incidents, representing three of the eight total employees, or 38 percent.

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	0	2	0	1
White	0	0	0	1	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	3

In 2016, one Hispanic officer was involved in one Head Strike incident, which represented 33 percent of the three total employees. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in Head Strike incidents in 2016 was 13 percentage points below the Department’s overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 60 percent, 2016 experienced a 27 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in Head Strike incidents were Hispanic, representing four of the eight total employees, or 50 percent.

Ethnicity	City of LA	Department Personnel	Head Strike Officer
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	10%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	49%	46%	33%
Other	3%	1%	0%
White	28%	33%	67%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

OFFICER - YEARS OF SERVICE

In 2016, the three personnel involved in Head Strike incidents were divided evenly between the 6-10 years of service category, the 11-20 years of service category, and more than 20 years of service. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of officers involved in Head Strike incidents had 11-20 years of service, accounting for four of the eight total officers, or 50 percent.

Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Less than 1	0	0	1	0	0
1 - 5	0	0	0	0	0
6 - 10	0	0	0	0	1
11 - 20	1	0	1	1	1
More than 20	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	3

OFFICER - RANK

In 2016, all three involved personnel in Head Strike incidents were at the rank of police officer. This accounted for no percentage point change when compared to 2015. The percentage of police officers involved in Head Strike incidents in 2016 was 32 percentage points above the Department’s overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2012 through 2015 of 100 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, all involved employees in Head Strike incidents were at the rank of police officer.

Rank	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	1	0	3	1	3
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	3

OFFICER - AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2016, one involved officer was assigned to 77th Street Division, while the other two were assigned to Metropolitan Division. Based on data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with an employee’s Area/Division of assignment for Head Strike incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	0	0	0	0	1
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	2	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	1	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	1	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	1	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	2
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	3

OFFICER - UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2016, one officer assigned to patrol was involved in a Head Strike incident, which represented 33 percent of the three total personnel. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2012 through 2015 of 60 percent, 2016 experienced a 27 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of personnel involved in Head Strike incidents were assigned to patrol, representing four of the eight total employees, or 50 percent.

The remaining two officers were assigned to Metropolitan Division. However, during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, no involved personnel were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	2
Patrol	0	0	3	0	1
Specialized	1	0	0	1	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	3

OFFICER - INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during Head Strike incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016. However, four officers sustained injuries during Head Strike incidents during the same five-year period.

In 2016, two officers sustained injuries during the two Head Strike incidents throughout the year. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 0.5 injured officers, 2016 was 1.5 injured officers above the four-year annual average.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	0	0	2	0	2
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	2	0	2

SUSPECT INFORMATION

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

SUSPECT - ETHNICITY

In 2016, both suspects involved in Head Strike incidents were Black. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 20 percent, 2016 experienced an 80 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Blacks and Hispanics were the only represented ethnic groups of suspects involved in Head Strike incidents, accounting for 43 percent and 57 percent of the seven total suspects, respectively.

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	1	0	0	0	2
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	3	1	0
White	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	2

Ethnicity	City of LA	Violent Crime Suspects	Head Strike Suspects
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%	0%
Black	9%	43%	100%
Hispanic	49%	41%	0%
Other	3%	2%	0%
Unknown	0%	5%	0%
White	28%	8%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

SUSPECT - GENDER

In 2016, both suspects involved in Head Strike incidents were male. This represented no change when compared to 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 80 percent, 2016 experienced a 20 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of suspects involved in Head Strike incidents were male, representing six of the seven total suspects, or 86 percent.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	0	0	1	0	0
Male	1	0	2	1	2
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	2

SUSPECT - AGE

In 2016, one of the two suspects was within the 0-17 age range, while the remaining suspect was within the 24-29 age range. Based on data for the five-year period, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with a suspect's age for Head Strike incidents.

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0-17	0	0	0	0	1
18-23	0	0	0	0	0
24-29	0	0	2	0	1
30-39	1	0	0	1	0
40-49	0	0	1	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	2

SUSPECT - PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2016, neither of the suspects involved in Head Strike incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects involved in Head Strike incidents who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for one of the seven total suspects, or 14 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	0	0	1	0	0
No	1	0	2	1	2
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	2

SUSPECT - GANG MEMBERSHIP

The two suspects involved in Head Strike incidents in 2016 were either not documented as gang members or had an unknown gang affiliation. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects who were documented as gang members accounted for two of the seven total suspects involved in Head Strike incidents, or 29 percent.

Gang Member	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	0	0	2	0	0
No/Unknown	1	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	2

SUSPECT - HOMELESS²⁹

In 2016, one of the two total suspects, representing 50 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents was homeless.

Homeless	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	2

²⁹ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

SUSPECT - WEAPON/FORCE

In 2016, one of the two suspects, or 50 percent, was armed with an edged weapon, while the remaining suspect, or 50 percent, utilized physical force. During the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, physical force accounted for the largest suspect weapon category with three out of seven force types, or 43 percent.

Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	1	0	1
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	0	2	0	1
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	2

The one Head Strike Lethal force finding in 2015 was adjudicated as “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval).” This accounted for a 67 percentage point increase compared to 33 percent of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” findings in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 25 percent, 2015 experienced a 75 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, findings of “Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)” accounted for the fewest number of Lethal force findings, with two of the five outcomes, or 40 percent.

SUSPECT - INJURIES

In 2016, both suspects involved in Head Strike incidents sustained injuries.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	1	0	3	1	2
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	3	1	2

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION³⁰
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY
(NO FURTHER ACTION)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	1	0	2	0	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	1	0	3	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	0	3	1	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	1	0	2	0	N/A
TOTAL	4	0	10	2	N/A

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY
(ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	0	0	1	1	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	1	1	N/A
TOTAL	0	0	2	2	N/A

The one Head Strike Tactics finding in 2015 was adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This accounted for 67 percentage point increase compared to 33 percent of “Administrative Disapproval” findings in 2014. When compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2012 through 2014 of 25

percent, 2015 experienced a 75 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2015, findings of “Administrative Disapproval” accounted for the fewest number of Tactics findings, with two of the five outcomes, or 40 percent.

³⁰ Adjudication data for 2016 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2017.

K9 CONTACT INCIDENTS
REQUIRING HOSPITALIZATION

An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department K9 and hospitalization is required. If hospitalization is not required, the incident does not rise to the level of a use of force (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2016, Department personnel were involved in four K9 Contact incidents, a decrease of one incident, or 20 percent, compared to 2015. In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, there were a total of 12 K9 Contact incidents, resulting in an annual average of three incidents. The 2016 count exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by one incident, or 33 percent.

K9 Contact	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	1	3	3	5	4

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2016, two of the Department’s four K9 Contact incidents, or 50 percent, originated from a radio call. When compared to the aggregate percentage of K9 Contact incidents resulting from radio calls from 2012 through 2015 of 33 percent, 2016 experienced a 17 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, radio calls represented the second largest source category of K9 Contact incidents, accounting for six of the 16 total incidents, or 38 percent.

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Radio Call	1	3	0	0	2
Observation	0	0	2	3	2
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	1	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	2	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

observation stops represented the largest source category of K9 Contact incidents, accounting for seven of the 16 total incidents, or 44 percent.

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

In 2016, one of the Department’s K9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which represented no change compared to 2015. Twenty-five percent of the Department’s K9 Contact incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - four; Central Bureau - one).

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, four K9 Contact incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of one incident. The Central Bureau count for 2016 represented no change compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	1	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	2	1	1
TOTAL	0	1	2	1	1

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

In 2016, none of the Department’s K9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2015.

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, four K9 Contact incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of one incident. The South Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by one incident, or 100 percent.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	0	1	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	1	0
Southwest	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	0	1	1	2	0

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

In 2016, two of the Department’s K9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2015. Fifty percent of the Department’s K9 Contact incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department – four; West Bureau – two).

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, two of the Department’s K9 Contact incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 1.5 incidents, or 300 percent.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	1
Olympic	0	0	0	1	1
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	1	2

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

In 2016, none of the Department’s K9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2015.

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, one K9 Contact incident occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.25 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.25 incidents, or 100 percent.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Devanshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	1	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	0

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

In 2016, one of the Department’s K9 Contact incidents occurred outside the Department’s jurisdiction, which was an increase of one incident compared to zero 2015. Twenty-five percent of the Department’s K9 Contact incidents occurred outside the Department’s jurisdiction (Department – four; Outside Jurisdiction – one).

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, one K9 Contact incident occurred in an area outside the Department’s jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 0.25 incidents. The total incident count for outside areas in 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 0.75 incidents, or 300 percent.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outside Jurisdiction	0	1	0	0	1

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

In 2016, three of the four K9 Contact incidents, or 75 percent, occurred in November. The other incident, or 25 percent, occurred in August. Based on data for the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for K9 Contact incidents.

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	0	0	1	0	0
February	0	1	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	1	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	3	0
June	0	0	0	1	0
July	0	1	1	0	0
August	1	0	0	1	1
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	1	0	3
December	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2016, two of the four K9 Contact incidents, or 50 percent, occurred on a Wednesday. The other two incidents occurred on a Tuesday and a Saturday, or 25 percent, respectively. Based on data for the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for K9 Contact incidents.

Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monday	0	0	0	1	0
Tuesday	0	0	1	1	1
Wednesday	0	2	0	0	2
Thursday	0	0	1	0	0
Friday	1	0	0	3	0
Saturday	0	1	1	0	1
Sunday	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2016, three of the four K9 Contact incidents, representing 75 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while the other incident, or 25 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

During the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, seven of the 12 K9 Contact incidents, or 58 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while five incidents, or 42 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Time of Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0600 - 1759	1	3	2	1	3
1800 - 0559	0	0	1	4	1
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, K9 Contact deployment criteria BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the K9 Contact incident.

OFFICER - GENDER

In 2016, the four officers involved in K9 Contact incidents, or 100 percent, were male. This represented no percentage point change compared to 100 percent in 2015. The percentage of male officers involved in K9 Contact incidents in 2016 was 18 percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 100 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, all officers involved in K9 Contact incidents were male, representing 100 percent of the 16 total involved employees.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	3	3	5	4
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

OFFICER - ETHNICITY

In 2016, four White officers were involved in K9 Contact incidents, which represented 100 percent of the four total employees. During the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, White officers accounted for six of the 12 total officers, or 50 percent, involved in K9 Contact incidents. During the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, White officers accounted for 10 of the 16 total officers, or 63 percent.

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	1	3	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	1	0	0
White	1	2	1	2	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

Ethnicity	City of LA	Department Personnel	K9 Contact Officer
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	10%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	49%	46%	0%
Other	3%	1%	0%
White	28%	33%	100%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

OFFICER - YEARS OF SERVICE

In 2016, two officers involved in K9 Contact incidents, or 50 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel within the 11-20 years of service category from 2012 through 2015 of 83 percent, 2016 experienced a 33 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, 12 of the 16 total involved personnel, or 75 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category.

Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	0	0	0	0	0
6 - 10	0	0	0	0	0
11 - 20	1	2	3	4	2
More than 20	0	1	0	1	2
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

In 2016, two officers involved in K9 Contact incidents, or 50 percent, had more than 20 years of service. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel with more than 20 years of service from 2012

through 2015 of 17 percent, 2016 experienced a 33 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, four of the 16 total involved personnel, or 25 percent, had more than 20 years of service.

OFFICER - RANK

In 2016, the four employees involved in K9 Contact incidents, or 100 percent, were at the rank of police officer. This accounted for no percentage point change compared to 2015. The percentage of police officers involved in K9 Contact incidents in 2016 was 32 percentage points above the Department's overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2012 through 2015 of 100 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. From 2012 through 2016, all of the employees involved K9 Contact incidents were at the rank of police officer.

Rank	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	1	3	3	5	4
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

OFFICER - AREA/DIVISION OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2016, the four employees involved in K9 Contacts, or 100 percent, were assigned to Metropolitan Division. From 2012 through 2016, all of the employees involved in K9 Contact incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Division/Area/Bureau	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	3	3	5	4
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

OFFICER - UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

In 2016, the four employees involved in K9 Contacts, or 100 percent, were assigned to Metropolitan Division. From 2012 through 2016, all of the employees involved in K9 Contact incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	3	3	5	4
Patrol	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized	0	0	0	0	0
Investigative	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

OFFICER - INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during K9 Contact incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016. However, four officers sustained injuries during K9 Contact incidents during the same five-year period.

In 2016, no officers sustained injuries during K9 Contact incidents. This accounted for a 100 percent decrease compared to three injured officers in 2015. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of one injured officer, 2016 was one injured officer below the four-year annual average.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force against during K9 Contact incidents.

SUSPECT - ETHNICITY

In 2016, all four suspects involved in K9 Contact incidents were Hispanic. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 50 percent, 2016 experienced a 50 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Hispanics were the most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in K9 Contact incidents, accounting for 63 percent of the 16 total suspects.

During the same five-year period, White and Black suspects both accounted for two suspects involved in K9 Contact incidents, or 13 percent, respectively.

SUSPECT - GENDER

In 2016, the four suspects involved in K9 Contact incidents, or 100 percent, were male. This represented no percentage point change compared to 100 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 100 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, all suspects involved in K9 Contact incidents were male, representing 100 percent of the 16 total involved suspects.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	0	0	1	3	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	1	3	0

Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	1	0	1	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	2	2	2	4
White	1	0	0	1	0
DNA	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

Ethnicity	City of LA	Violent Crime Suspects	K9 Contact Suspects
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%	0%
Black	9%	43%	0%
Hispanic	49%	41%	100%
Other	3%	2%	0%
Unknown	0%	5%	0%
White	28%	8%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	3	2	4	4
DNA	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

SUSPECT - AGE

In 2016, two suspects involved in K9 Contact incidents, or 50 percent, were in the 24-29 age range. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 24-29 age range from 2012 through 2015 of eight percent, 2016 experienced a 42 percentage point increase. From 2012 through 2016, three of the 16 total suspects, or 19 percent, were within the 24-29 age range.

In 2016, two suspects involved in K9 Contact incidents, or 50 percent, were in the 30-39 age range. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2012 through 2015 of 33 percent, 2016 experienced a 17 percentage point increase. From 2012 through 2016, suspects in the 30-39 age range represented the most suspects of any age category with six of the 16 total suspects, or 38 percent.

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0-17	0	0	0	1	0
18-23	0	0	0	2	0
24-29	0	0	1	0	2
30-39	0	3	1	0	2
40-49	0	0	0	1	0
50-59	1	0	0	0	0
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
DNA	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

SUSPECT - PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

In 2016, none of the four total suspects involved in K9 Contact incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects involved in K9 Contact incidents who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for one of the 15 total suspects, or seven percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	0	1	0	0	0
No	1	2	2	4	4
DNA	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

SUSPECT - GANG MEMBERSHIP

In 2016, three of the four total suspects, or 75 percent, involved in K9 Contact incidents were verified as documented gang members. This accounted for a 25 percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were documented as gang members from 2012 through 2015 of 40 percent, 2016 experienced a 35 percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2016, suspects who were documented as gang members accounted for seven of the 14 total suspects involved in K9 Contact incidents, or 50 percent.

The remaining suspect involved in a 2016 K9 Contact incident, representing 25 percent, was either not documented as gang member or had an unknown gang affiliation.

Gang Member	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	0	1	1	2	3
No/Unknown	1	2	1	2	1
DNA	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

SUSPECT - HOMELESS³¹

In 2016, two of the four total suspects, or 50 percent, involved in K9 Contact incidents were homeless.

Homeless	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	4

SUSPECT - WEAPON/FORCE

In 2016, two of the four involved suspects, representing 50 percent, utilized an unknown weapon type, while the other two suspects did not utilize a weapon. During the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, physical force accounted for the largest suspect weapon category with four out of 16 weapon types, or 25 percent. Three suspects, or 19 percent, utilized a weapon type designated as “Other,” while two suspects, or 13 percent, utilized a firearm.

Weapon Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	0	0	1	1	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	1	0	3	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	2	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	1	0	2
None	0	0	0	0	2
DNA	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

SUSPECT - INJURIES

No suspects were killed during K9 Contact incidents during the five-year period from 2012 through 2016. However, 14 suspects sustained injuries during K9 Contact incidents during the same five-year period. Additionally, two K9 Contact incidents were classified as “Does Not Apply.”

In 2016, four suspects sustained injuries during K9 Contact incidents. This accounted for no change compared to four injured suspects in 2015. When compared to the 2012 through 2015 annual average of 2.5 injured suspects, 2016 was 1.5 injured suspects, or 60 percent, above the four-year annual average.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Injured	1	3	2	4	4
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
DNA	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	5	4

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION³²
TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY
(NO FURTHER ACTION)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	0	1	0	0	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	0	1	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	1	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Deployment	1	3	3	4	N/A
K-9 Contact	1	3	3	4	N/A
K-9 Post Contact Procedures	1	3	3	4	N/A
K-9 Other Issues	0	0	1	0	N/A
TOTAL	3	12	10	12	N/A

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY
(ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL)

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tactics	0	0	0	0	N/A
Drawing and Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Deployment	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Contact	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Post Contact Procedures	0	0	0	0	N/A
K-9 Other Issues	0	0	0	0	N/A
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	N/A

Of the four K9 Contact incidents in 2015, no Tactics were adjudicated.

In 2015, all four of the K9 Contact incidents were adjudicated as “consistent with established criteria” for K9 deployment.

In 2015, all four of the K9 Contact incidents were adjudicated as “consistent with established criteria” for K9 contact.

In 2015, all four of the K9 Contact incidents were adjudicated as “consistent with established criteria” for post contact procedures.

³¹ The Department was directed by the BOPC to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016. Force Investigation Division has implemented new procedures to capture this statistic.

³² Adjudication data for 2016 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2017.

LAPD

2016
USE OF FORCE
YEAR-END REVIEW

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF FORCE POLICY

It is the policy of the Department that personnel may only use the amount of force that is "objectively reasonable" to defend themselves, defend others, effect an arrest or detention, prevent escape, or overcome resistance.

LAPD

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

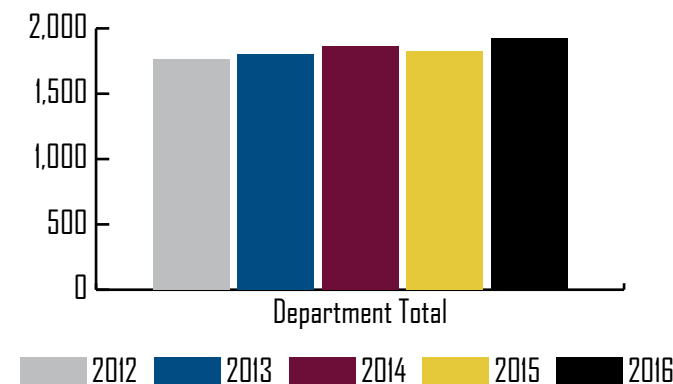
13% DECREASE

In 2016, the Department experienced a 13 percent decrease in Level I NCUOF incidents compared to 2015.

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

An incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses a less-lethal control device or physical force to compel a person to comply with the employee's direction; overcome resistance of a person during an arrest or a detention; or, defend any individual from an aggressive action by another person (2016 LAPD Manual 4/245.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

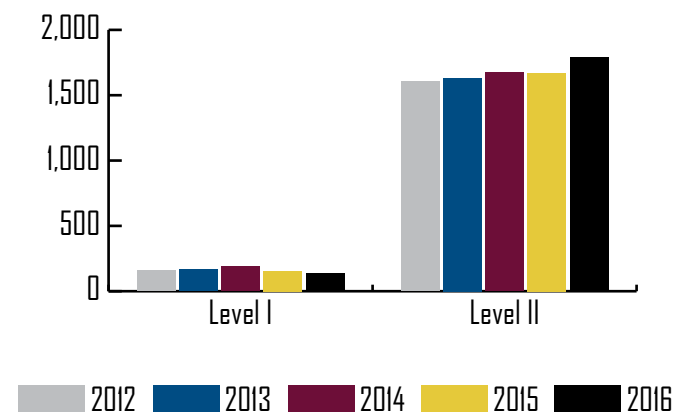


In 2016, Department personnel were involved in 1,925 NCUOF incidents, an increase of 100 incidents, or five percent, compared to 2015. In the four-year period from

NCUOF	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	1,763	1,801	1,863	1,825	1,925

2012 through 2015, there were a total of 7,252 NCUOF incidents, resulting in an annual average of 1,813 incidents. The 2016 count exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 112 incidents, or six percent.

LEVEL TOTALS

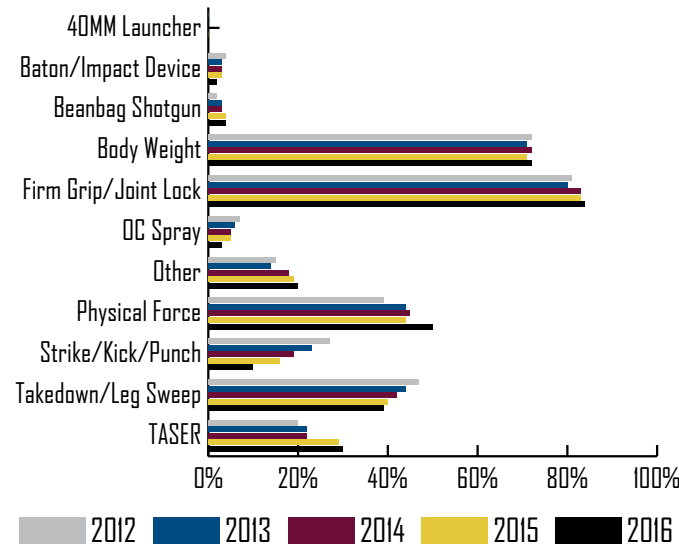
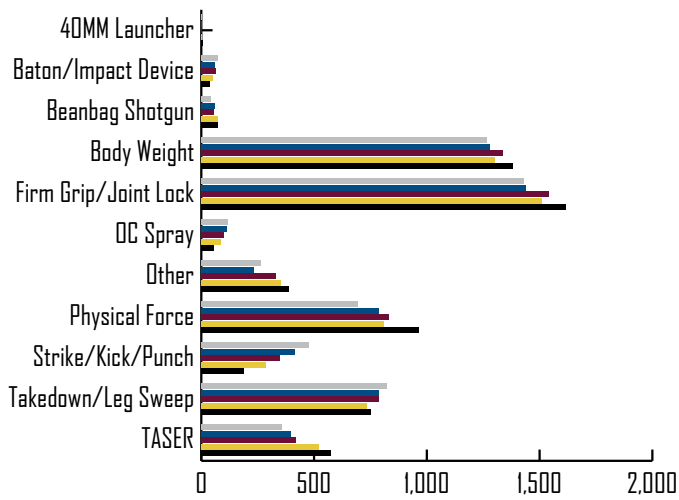


In 2016, 1,790 NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, which represented 93 percent of the 1,925 total incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 91 percent in 2015. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of Level II NCUOF incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 91 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, representing 8,369 of the 9,177 total incidents, or 91 percent.

Level	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Level I	158	168	191	156	135
Level II	1,605	1,633	1,672	1,669	1,790
TOTAL	1,763	1,801	1,863	1,825	1,925

In 2016, 135 NCUOF incidents were Level I occurrences, which represented seven percent of the 1,925 total incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2015. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of Level I NCUOF incidents from 2012 through 2015 of nine percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, 808 NCUOF incidents were Level I occurrences, which represented nine percent of the 9,177 total incidents.

FORCE OPTION



In 2016, TASERs were utilized in 573, or 30 percent, of the 1,925 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of TASER usage during NCUOF incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 23 percent, 2016 experienced a seven percentage point increase.

In 2016, beanbag shotguns were utilized in 74, or four percent, of the 1,925 NCUOF incidents. This represented no percentage point change when compared to 2015. However, when compared to the aggregate percentage of beanbag shotguns utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2012 through 2015 of three percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point increase.

In 2016, strikes/kicks/punches were utilized in 189, or 10 percent, of the 1,925 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent

Number of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option was Applied

Force Option	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
40MM Launcher	1	2	2	2	6
Baton/Impact Device	74	61	64	53	39
Beanbag Shotgun	44	62	54	71	74
Body Weight	1,266	1,279	1,335	1,301	1,383
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	1,431	1,440	1,539	1,511	1,614
OC Spray	117	111	98	85	55
Other	263	235	330	351	386
Physical Force	692	787	830	811	966
Strike/Kick/Punch	477	416	350	285	189
Takedown/Leg Sweep	821	786	787	736	751
TASER	355	398	419	522	573

Percentage of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option was Applied

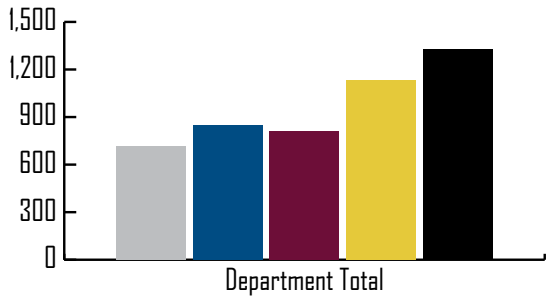
Force Option	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
40MM Launcher	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Baton/Impact Device	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Beanbag Shotgun	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Body Weight	72%	71%	72%	71%	72%
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	81%	80%	83%	83%	84%
OC Spray	7%	6%	5%	5%	3%
Other	15%	14%	18%	19%	20%
Physical Force	39%	44%	45%	44%	50%
Strike/Kick/Punch	27%	23%	19%	16%	10%
Takedown/Leg Sweep	47%	44%	42%	40%	39%
TASER	20%	22%	22%	29%	30%

in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Strikes/Kicks/Punches utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 21 percent, 2016 experienced an 11 percentage point decrease.

In 2016, batons were utilized in 39, or two percent, of the 1,925 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to three percent in 2015. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of batons utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2012 through 2015 of three percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point decrease.

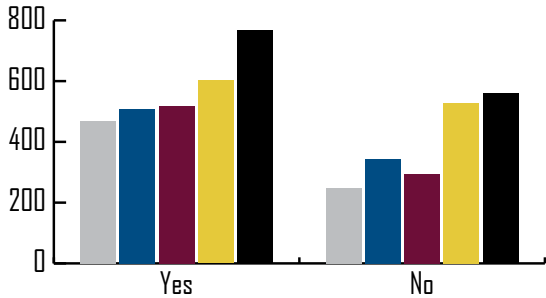
In 2016, OC spray was utilized in 55, or three percent, of the 1,925 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to five percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OC spray utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2012 through 2015 of six percent, 2016 experienced a three percentage point decrease.

TASER INFORMATION
ANNUAL ACTIVATIONS



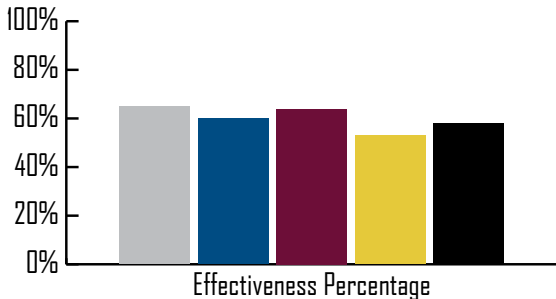
TASER Activations	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department Total	716	850	812	1,130	1,330

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS



TASER Effectiveness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	468	507	518	602	768
No	248	343	294	528	562
TOTAL	716	850	812	1,130	1,330

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS PERCENTAGES

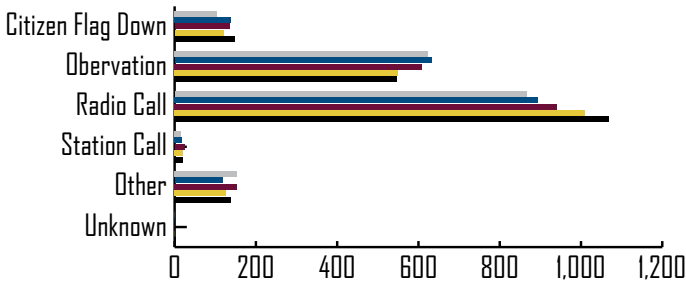


TASER Effectiveness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Effectiveness Percentage	65%	60%	64%	53%	58%

In 2016, Department personnel activated a TASER device 1,330 times during 573 NCUOF incidents in which TASERs were utilized, resulting in average of 2.32 activations per incident. This accounted for a seven percent increase compared to the 2015 average activations per incident of 2.16. When compared to the aggregate annual average of TASER activations per incident from 2012 through 2015 of 2.07, 2016 exceeded the four-year average by 0.25 activations per incident, or 12 percent.

In 2016, TASER activations were effective 768 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 58 percent of the 1,330 total activations. This accounted for a five percentage point increase compared to 53 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of effective TASER activations from 2012 through 2015 of 60 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, TASER activations were effective 2,863 times out of the 4,838 total activations, or 59 percent.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

In 2016, 1,068 of the Department’s 1,925 NCUOF incidents, or 55 percent, originated from radio calls generated by Communications Division. This represented no change when compared to 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from radio calls from 2012 through 2015 of 51 percent, 2016 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, radio calls represented the largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 4,779 of the 9,177 total incidents, or 52 percent.

In 2016, 547 of the Department’s 1,925 NCUOF incidents, or 28 percent, originated from field detentions based on officers’ observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). This accounted for a two percentage point decrease

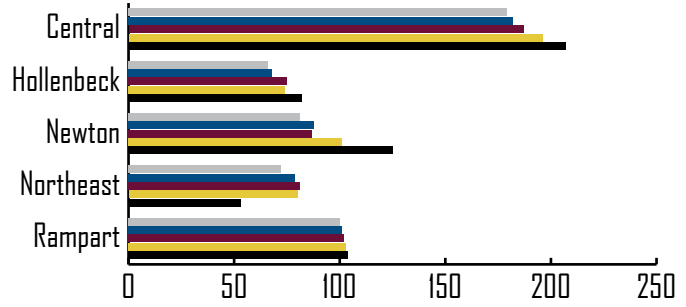
Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Citizen Flag Down	105	139	135	120	149
Obervation	623	632	609	549	547
Radio Call	866	894	941	1,010	1,068
Station Call	15	18	24	20	20
Other	154	118	154	126	138
Unknown	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	1,763	1,801	1,863	1,825	1,925

compared to 30 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers’ observations from 2012 through 2015 of 33 percent, 2016 experienced a five percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, field detentions based on officers’ observations represented the second largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 2,960 of the 9,177 total incidents, or 32 percent.

The remaining 310 incidents, or 16 percent, in 2016 originated from citizen flag downs, station calls, and sources categorized as “Other.”

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

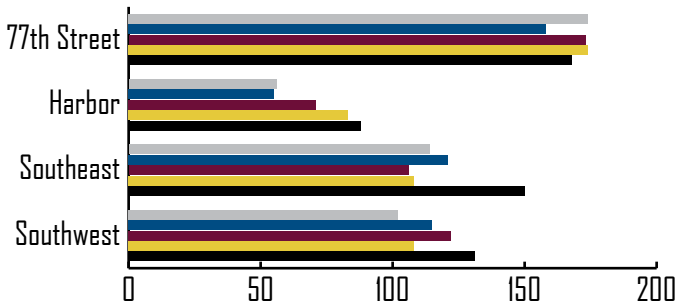


2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	179	182	187	196	207
Hollenbeck	66	68	75	74	82
Newton	81	88	87	101	125
Northeast	72	79	81	80	53
Rampart	100	101	102	103	104
TOTAL	498	518	532	554	571

In 2016, 571 of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was an increase of 17 incidents, or three percent, compared to 2015. Thirty percent of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department – 1,925; Central Bureau - 571).

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU



2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

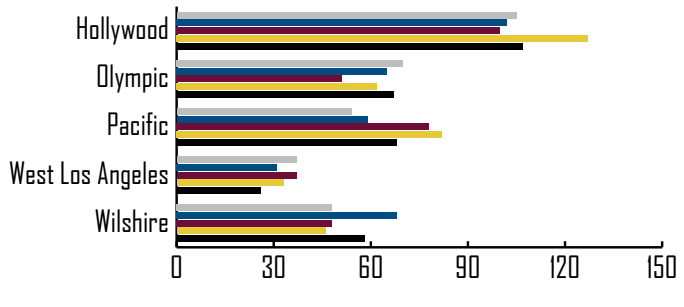
In 2016, 537 of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was an increase of 64 incidents, or 14 percent, compared to 2015. Twenty-eight percent of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department – 1,925; South Bureau - 537).

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 2,102 NCUOF incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 526 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 45 incidents, or approximately eight percent.

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77th Street	174	158	173	174	168
Harbor	56	55	71	83	88
Southeast	114	121	106	108	150
Southwest	102	115	122	108	131
TOTAL	446	449	472	473	537

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 1,840 NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 460 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 77 incidents, or 17 percent.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU



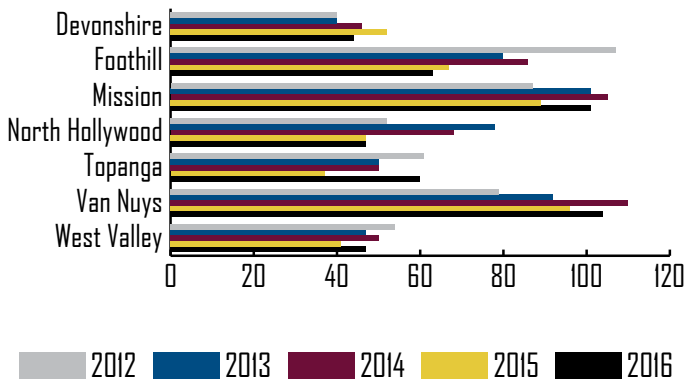
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

In 2016, 326 of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau, which was a decrease of 24 incidents, or seven percent, compared to 2015. Seventeen percent of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department – 1,925; West Bureau - 326).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hollywood	105	102	100	127	107
Olympic	70	65	51	62	67
Pacific	54	59	78	82	68
West Los Angeles	37	31	37	33	26
Wilshire	48	68	48	46	58
TOTAL	314	325	314	350	326

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 1,303 NCUOF incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 326 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2016 represented no change when compared to the four-year annual average.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

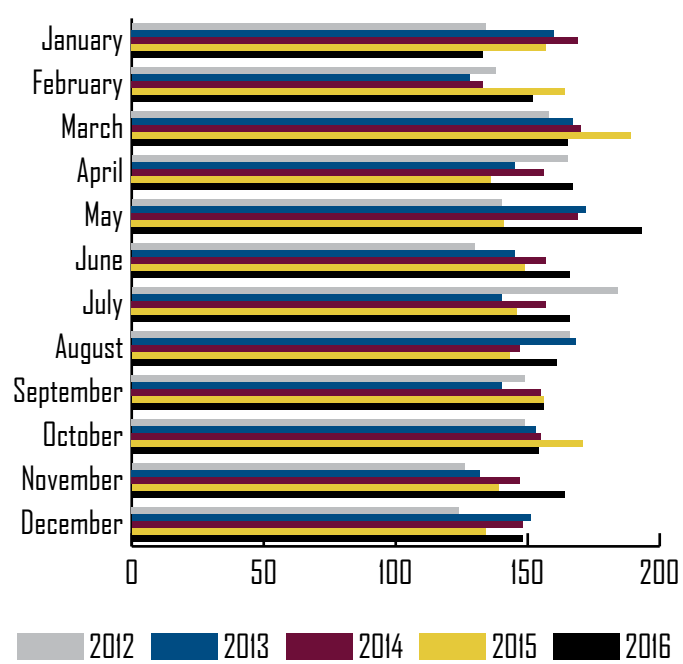


In 2016, 466 of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau, which was an increase of 37 incidents, or nine percent, compared to 2015. Twenty-four percent of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau (Department – 1,925; Valley Bureau - 466).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Devonshire	40	40	46	52	44
Foothill	107	80	86	67	63
Mission	87	101	105	89	101
North Hollywood	52	78	68	47	47
Topanga	61	50	50	37	60
Van Nuys	79	92	110	96	104
West Valley	54	47	50	41	47
TOTAL	480	488	515	429	466

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 1,912 NCUOF incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 478 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2016 fell below the 2012 through 2015 annual average by 12 incidents, or three percent.

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



In 2016, May represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 193 occurrences, or 10 percent, out of 1,925 total incidents for the year. The remaining 1,732 incidents, or 90 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining 11 months of the year.

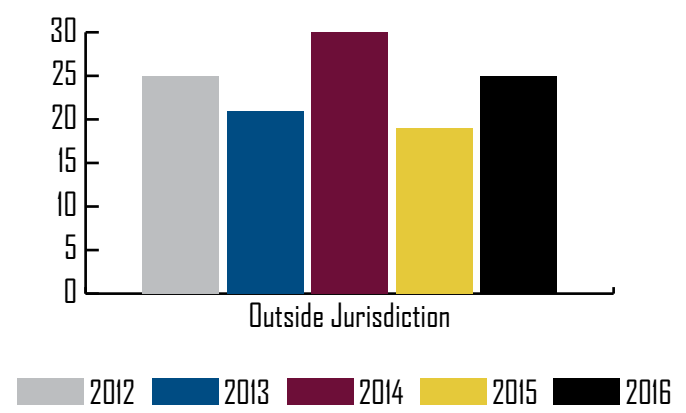
From 2012 through 2016, March represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 849 out of the 9,177 total occurrences, or nine percent. The month of May represented the second most frequent month during the same five-year period with 815 incidents, or nine percent. The remaining 7,513 incidents, or 82 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining 10 months.

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	134	160	169	157	133
February	138	128	133	164	152
March	158	167	170	189	165
April	165	145	156	136	167
May	140	172	169	141	193
June	130	145	157	149	166
July	184	140	157	146	166
August	166	168	147	143	161
September	149	140	155	156	156
October	149	153	155	171	154
November	126	132	147	139	164
December	124	151	148	134	148
TOTAL	1,763	1,801	1,863	1,825	1,925

The NCUOF percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2012 through 2016 was as follows:

- January through March: 2,317 incidents, or 25 percent;
- April through June: 2,331 incidents, or 25 percent;
- July through September: 2,334 incidents; or 25 percent; and,
- October through December: 2,195 incidents, or 24 percent.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

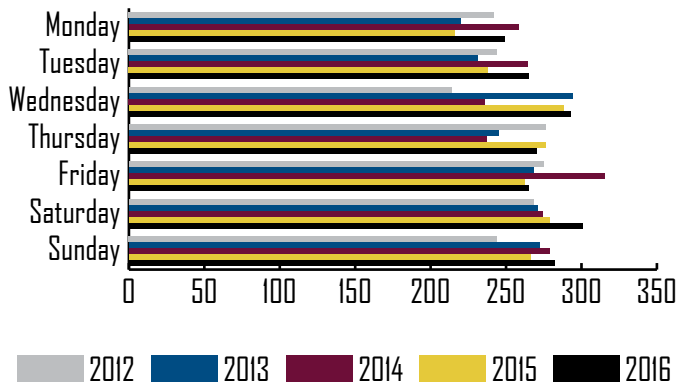


In 2016, 25 of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred outside the Department’s jurisdiction, an increase of six incidents, or 32 percent, compared to 2015. One percent of the Department’s NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside the Department’s jurisdiction (Department – 1,925; Outside Areas - 25).

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outside Jurisdiction	25	21	30	19	25

In the four-year period from 2012 through 2015, 95 NCUOF incidents occurred in areas outside the Department’s jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 24 incidents. The total incident count for outside areas in 2016 exceeded the 2012 through 2015 annual average by one incident, or four percent.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

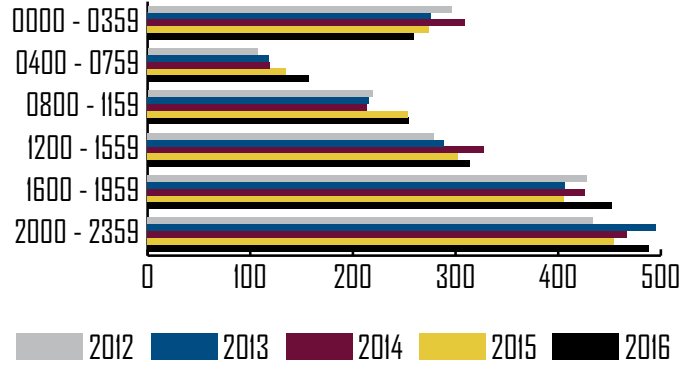


In 2016, 301 NCUOF incidents, or 16 percent, occurred on a Saturday. Wednesday was the second most frequent day of the week with 293 incidents, or 15 percent.

Day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monday	242	220	258	216	249
Tuesday	244	231	264	238	265
Wednesday	214	294	236	288	293
Thursday	276	245	237	276	270
Friday	275	268	315	262	265
Saturday	268	271	274	279	301
Sunday	244	272	279	266	282
TOTAL	1,763	1,801	1,863	1,825	1,925

Based on data for the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for NCUOF incidents.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



In 2016, most NCUOF incidents occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m. Specifically, 488 incidents, or approximately 25 percent, occurred between these hours. This represented no change when compared to 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents that occurred between 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m. from 2012 through 2015 of 26 percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 8:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m. category accounted for the highest incident count, representing 2,338 of the 9,177 total occurrences, or 25 percent.

In 2016, 4:00 pm to 7:59 p.m. represented the second most frequent time range for NCUOF occurrences with 452 incidents, or approximately 23 percent. This represented a one percentage point increase compared to 22 percent

in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents that occurred between 4:00 pm and 7:59 p.m. from 2012 through 2015 of 23 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 4:00 pm to 7:59 p.m. category accounted for the second highest incident count, representing 2,119 of the 9,177 total occurrences, or 23 percent.

In 2016, the 4:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. category represented the fewest incident count with 157 NCUOF occurrences, or eight percent. This remained consistent with the distribution of NCUOF incidents from 2012 through 2015 during said time frame, representing only 479 of the 7,252 total incidents, or seven percent.

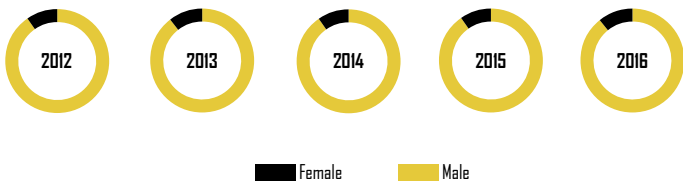
Time	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0000 - 0359	296	276	309	274	259
0400 - 0759	107	118	119	135	157
0800 - 1159	219	216	214	254	255
1200 - 1559	279	289	328	302	314
1600 - 1959	428	407	426	406	452
2000 - 2359	434	495	467	454	488
TOTAL	1,763	1,801	1,863	1,825	1,925

OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, NCUOF findings for their involvement in the incident.

In 2016, 6,087 Department personnel were involved in the 1,925 NCUOF occurrences throughout the year, resulting in an average of 3.2 officers per incident. This accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to an average of 3.1 officers per incident in 2015. When compared to the aggregate annual average of officers per incident from 2012 through 2015 of 2.8, 2016 experienced a 14 percent increase.

OFFICER - GENDER

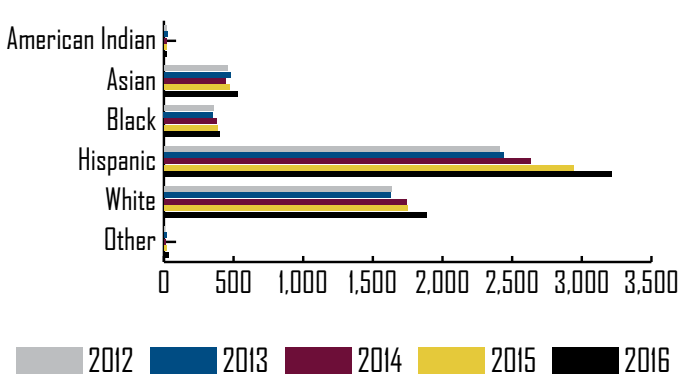


In 2016, 5,442 male officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 89 percent of the 6,087 total involved employees. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 90 percent in 2015. The percentage of male officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2016 was seven percentage points above the Department’s overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 90 percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were male, representing 24,036 of the 26,714 total involved employees, or 90 percent.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	472	513	506	542	645
Male	4,409	4,423	4,719	5,043	5,442
TOTAL	4,881	4,936	5,225	5,585	6,087

In 2016, 645 female officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 11 percent of the 6,087 total involved employees. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 10 percent in 2015. The percentage of female officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2016 was seven percentage points below the Department’s overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 10 percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, 2,678 female personnel were involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 10 percent of the 26,714 total involved employees.

OFFICER - ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	16	26	19	18	22
Asian	455	480	441	472	532
Black	358	352	378	387	399
Hispanic	2,410	2,435	2,631	2,942	3,216
White	1,635	1,624	1,742	1,746	1,885
Other	7	19	14	20	33
TOTAL	4,881	4,936	5,225	5,585	6,087

Ethnicity	City of LA	Department Personnel	NCUOF Officer
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	10%	9%
Black	9%	10%	7%
Hispanic	49%	46%	53%
Other	3%	1%	1%
White	28%	33%	31%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

In 2016, 3,216 Hispanic officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 53 percent of the 6,087 total involved employees. This represented no change when compared to 2015. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2016 was seven percentage points above the Department’s overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 51 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Hispanic officers accounted for the majority of employees involved in the NCUOF incidents, representing 13,634 of the 26,714 total involved employees, or 51 percent.

In 2016, 1,885 White officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 31 percent of the 6,087 total involved employees. This represented no change when compared to 2015. The percentage of White officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2016 was two percentage points below the Department’s overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2012 through 2015 of 33 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, White officers accounted for the second highest ethnic category of involved Department personnel in NCUOF incidents, representing 8,632 of the 26,714 total involved employees, or 32 percent.

In 2016, 532 Asian officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 6,087 total

involved employees. This represented a one percentage point increase when compared to eight percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian personnel from 2012 through 2015 of nine percent, 2016 represented no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Asian officers accounted for the third highest ethnic category of involved Department personnel in NCUOF incidents, representing 2,380 of the 26,714 total involved employees, or nine percent.

In 2016, 399 Black officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented seven percent of the 6,087 total involved employees. This represented no change when compared to 2015. The percentage of Black officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2016 was three percentage points below the Department’s overall Black total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2012 through 2015 of seven percent, 2016 represented no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, Black officers accounted for the fourth highest ethnic category of involved Department personnel in NCUOF incidents, representing 1,874 of the 26,714 total involved employees, or seven percent.

The remaining 55 employees, or less than one percent, involved in 2016 NCUOF incidents included 22 American Indian personnel and 33 personnel with an “Other” ethnic classification.

OFFICER - RANK

Rank	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Command Staff	1	5	3	3	2
Lieutenant	10	12	8	16	16
Sergeant	297	301	376	474	559
Police Officer	4,335	4,424	4,607	4,774	5,221
Reserve Police Officer	2	9	6	6	3
Detective	60	48	65	56	52
Detention Officer	144	103	127	182	174
Civilian	32	34	33	74	60
TOTAL	4,881	4,936	5,225	5,585	6,087

In 2016, 5,221 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 86 percent of the 6,087 total involved employees. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 85 percent in 2015. The percentage of police officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2016 was 18 percentage points above the Department’s overall police officer total.

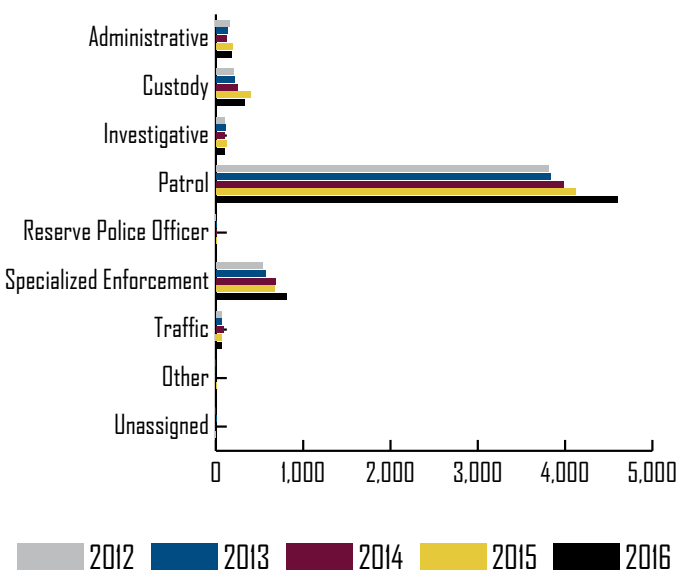
When compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in NCUOF incident at the rank of police officer from 2012 through 2015 of 88 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of employees involved in NCUOF incidents were at the rank of police officer, representing 23,361 of the 26,714 total involved employees, or 87 percent.

In 2016, 559 employees at the rank of sergeant were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented nine percent of the 6,087 total involved employees. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2015. The percentage of sergeants involved in NCUOF incidents in 2016 was four percentage points below the Department’s overall sergeant total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in NCUOF incident at the rank of sergeant from 2012 through 2015 of seven percent, 2016 experienced

a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the sergeant category was the second largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 2,007 of the 26,714 total involved employees, or eight percent.

In 2016, 174 employees at the rank of detention officer were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented three percent of the 6,087 total involved employees. This

OFFICER - ASSIGNMENT



In 2016, 4,596 employees assigned to patrol were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 76 percent of the 6,087 total personnel. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 74 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2012 through 2015 of 76 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were assigned to patrol, representing 20,348 of the 26,714 total involved employees, or 76 percent.

In 2016, 813 employees assigned to specialized assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 6,087 total personnel. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 12 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2012 through 2015 of 12 percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, 3,270 personnel assigned to

remained consistent when compared to 2015, as well as with the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in NCUOF incident at the rank of detention officer from 2012 through 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, detention officers was the third largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 730 of the 26,714 total involved employees, or three percent.

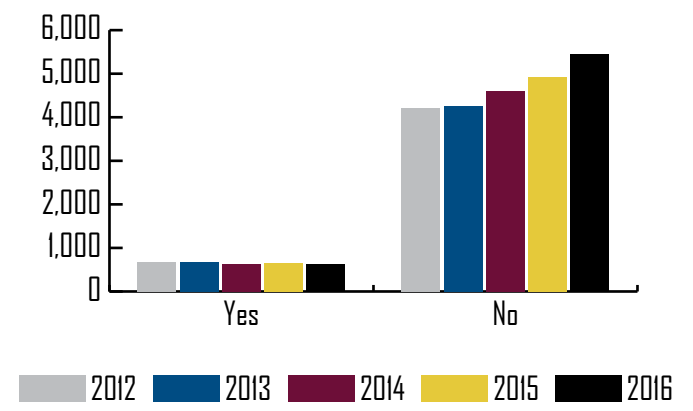
Assignment	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative	162	136	121	188	178
Custody	206	209	250	399	332
Investigative	99	112	94	126	98
Patrol	3,812	3,837	3,983	4,120	4,596
Reserve Police Officer	2	6	6	5	3
Specialized Enforcement	534	565	685	673	813
Traffic	66	68	86	70	66
Other	0	0	0	3	1
Unassigned	0	3	0	1	0
TOTAL	4,881	4,936	5,225	5,585	6,087

specialized assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 12 percent of the 26,714 total involved employees.

In 2016, 332 employees assigned to custody assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented five percent of the 6,087 total personnel. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to seven percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to custody assignments from 2012 through 2015 of five percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, 1,396 personnel assigned to custody assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, representing five percent of the 26,714 total involved employees.

The remaining 346 employees, or six percent, involved in 2016 NCUOF incidents included 178 administrative personnel, 98 investigative personnel, three reserve officers, 66 traffic enforcement officers, and one employee with an “Other” assignment classification.

OFFICER - INJURIES



In 2016, 632 Department personnel sustained injuries during the 1,925 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 10 percent of the 6,087 total personnel. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to 12 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel who sustained

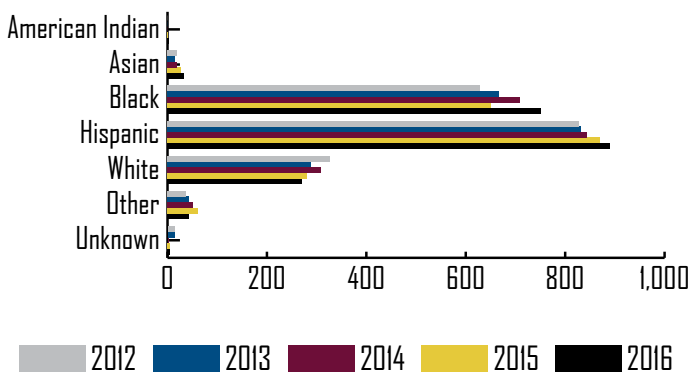
Injuries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	670	669	631	654	632
No	4,211	4,267	4,594	4,931	5,455
TOTAL	4,881	4,936	5,225	5,585	6,087

injuries during NCUOF incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 13 percent, 2016 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, 3,256 involved personnel in NCUOF incidents sustained injuries, representing 12 percent of the 26,714 total involved employees.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied NCUOF against.

SUSPECT - ETHNICITY



Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian	0	0	0	1	2
Asian	19	16	19	27	33
Black	629	667	709	651	752
Hispanic	827	832	844	871	891
White	326	288	308	280	270
Other	38	43	51	61	43
Unknown	14	14	2	5	4
TOTAL	1,853	1,860	1,933	1,896	1,995

Ethnicity	City of LA	Violent Crime Suspects	NCUOF Suspects
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	1%	2%
Black	9%	43%	38%
Hispanic	49%	41%	45%
Other	3%	2%	2%
Unknown	0%	5%	0%
White	28%	8%	14%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

In 2016, 891 Hispanic suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 45 percent of the 1,995 total suspects. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 46 percent in 2015. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2016 was four percentage points below the City’s overall Hispanic population total. However, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2016 was four percentage points above the City’s overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 45 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 4,265 of the 9,537 total suspects, or 36 percent.

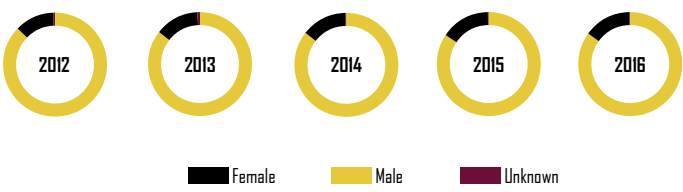
In 2016, 752 Black suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 38 percent of the 1,995 total suspects. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 34 percent in 2015. The percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2016 was 29 percentage points above the City’s overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2016 was five percentage points below the City’s overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2012 through

2015 of 35 percent, 2016 experienced a three percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the Black category accounted for the second most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 3,408 of the 9,537 total suspects, or 36 percent.

In 2016, 270 White suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 1,995 total suspects. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 15 percent in 2015. The percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2016 was 14 percentage points below the City’s overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2016 was six percentage points above the City’s overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 16 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the White category accounted for the third most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 1,472 of the 9,537 total suspects, or 15 percent.

The remaining 82 suspects, or four percent, involved in 2016 NCUOF incidents included two American Indians, 33 Asians, 43 suspects with an “Other” classification, and four suspects with an “Unknown” ethnic classification.

SUSPECT - GENDER

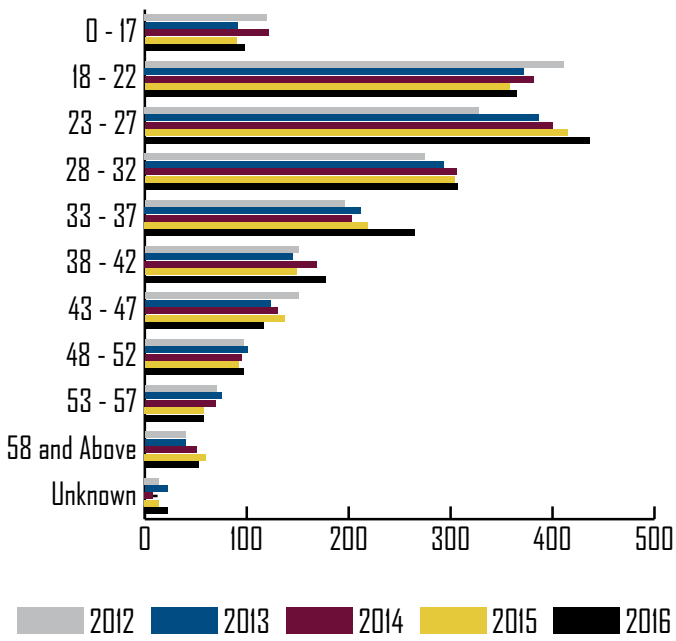


In 2016, 1,696 male suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 85 percent of the 1,995 total suspects. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to 84 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 86 percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, a majority of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were male, representing 8,166 of the 9,537 total suspects, or 86 percent.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	226	255	274	291	295
Male	1,617	1,594	1,657	1,602	1,696
Unknown	10	11	2	3	4
TOTAL	1,853	1,860	1,933	1,896	1,995

In 2016, 295 female suspect were involved in an NCUOF incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 1,995 total suspects. This represented no percentage point change when compared to 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2012 through 2015 of 14 percent, 2016 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, 1,341 female suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 14 percent of the 9,537 total suspects.

SUSPECT - AGE



In 2016, the 23-27 age group was the largest category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 436 of the 1,995 total suspects, or 22 percent. The 23-27 age category percentage was consistent when compared to 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 23-27 age range from 2012 through 2015 of 20 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 23-27 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 1,965 of the 9,537 total suspects, or 21 percent.

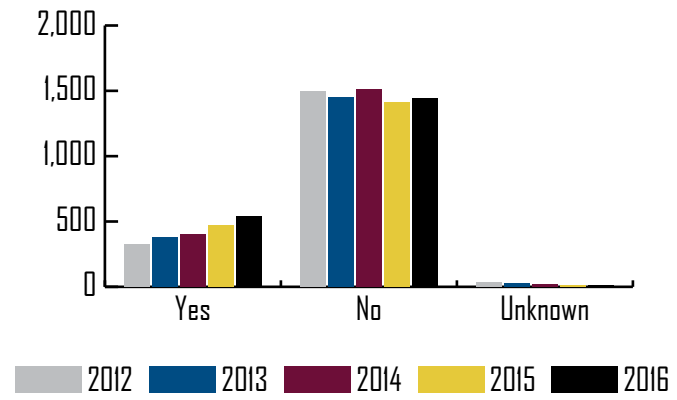
In 2016, the 18-22 age group represented the second largest age category, with 365 out of the 1,995 total suspects, or 18 percent. The 18-22 age category accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 19 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0 - 17	120	91	121	90	98
18 - 22	411	372	381	358	365
23 - 27	328	386	400	415	436
28 - 32	275	293	306	304	307
33 - 37	196	212	203	219	265
38 - 42	151	145	169	149	177
43 - 47	151	123	130	137	117
48 - 52	97	101	95	92	97
53 - 57	70	75	69	58	58
58 and Above	40	40	51	60	53
Unknown	14	22	8	14	22
TOTAL	1,853	1,860	1,933	1,896	1,995

percentage of involved suspects within the 18-22 age range from 2012 through 2015 of 20 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 18-22 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 1,887 of the 9,537 total suspects, or 20 percent.

In 2016, the 28-32 age group represented the third largest age category, with 307 out of the 1,995 total suspects, or 15 percent. The 28-32 age category accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2015, as well as when compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 28-32 age range from 2012 through 2015. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, the 28-32 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 1,485 of the 9,537 total suspects, or 16 percent.

SUSPECT - PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

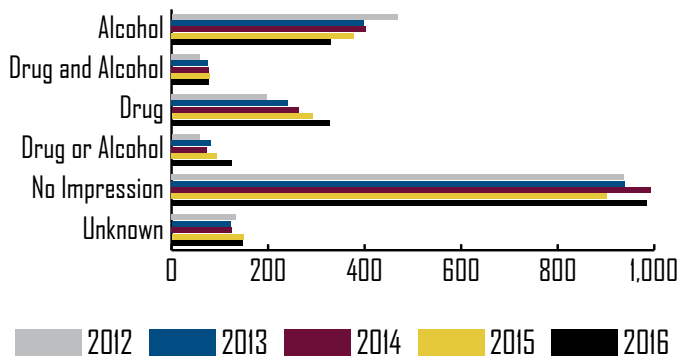


In 2016, 541 of the 1,995 total suspects, or 27 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were

Mental Illness	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	324	379	403	471	541
No	1,496	1,451	1,508	1,413	1,446
Unknown	33	30	22	12	8
TOTAL	1,853	1,860	1,933	1,896	1,995

perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2012 through 2015 of 21 percent, 2016 experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, 2,118 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis, representing 22 percent of the 9,537 total suspects.

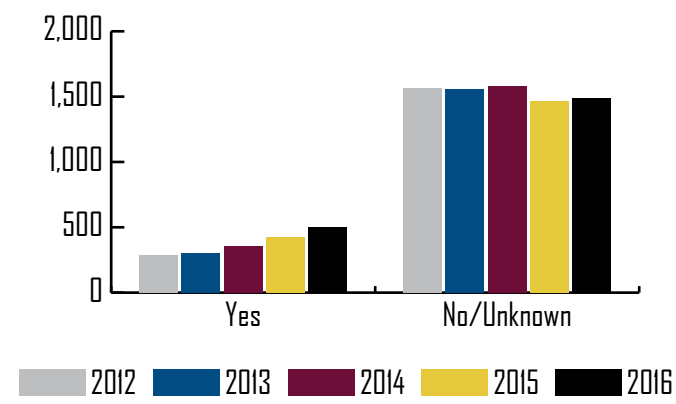
SUSPECT - PERCEIVED IMPAIRMENT



In 2016, 863 of the 1,995 total suspects, or 43 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to 45 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol from 2012 through

2015 of 43 percent, 2016 experienced no percentage point change. Historically from 2012 through 2016, 4,103 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol, representing 43 percent of the 9,537 total suspects.

SUSPECT - PERCEIVED HOMELESS

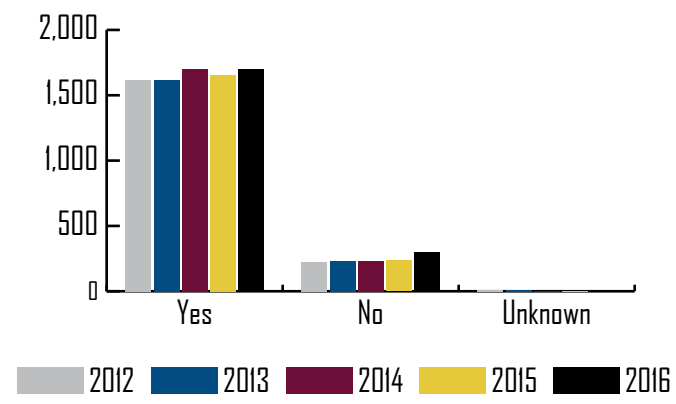


In 2016, 503 of the 1,995 total suspects, or 25 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved NCUOF suspects who were perceived to be homeless from 2012 through 2015

Homeless	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	287	304	354	428	503
No/Unknown	1,566	1,556	1,579	1,468	1,492
TOTAL	1,853	1,860	1,933	1,896	1,995

of 18 percent, 2016 experienced a seven percentage point increase. Historically from 2012 through 2016, 1,876 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless, representing 20 percent of the 9,537 total suspects.

SUSPECT - INJURIES



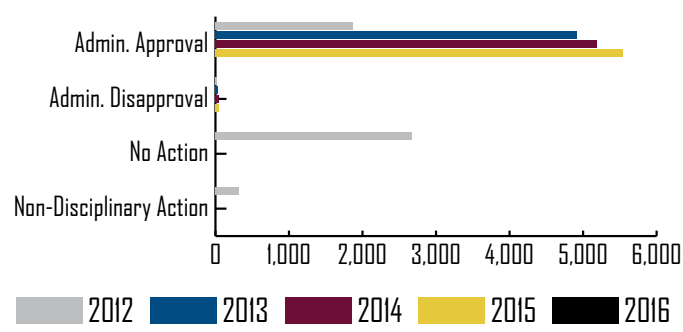
In 2016, 1,697 suspects sustained injuries during the 1,925 NCUOF incidents throughout the year, which represented 85 percent of the 1,995 total suspects. This represented a two percentage point decrease compared to 87 percent in 2015. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who sustained injuries during NCUOF

Injuries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	1,617	1,616	1,701	1,656	1,697
No	226	233	231	236	296
Unknown	10	11	1	4	2
TOTAL	1,853	1,860	1,933	1,896	1,995

incidents from 2012 through 2015 of 87 percent, 2016 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2012 through 2016, 8,287 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents sustained injuries, representing 87 percent of the 9,537 total involved suspects.

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION³³

TACTICS

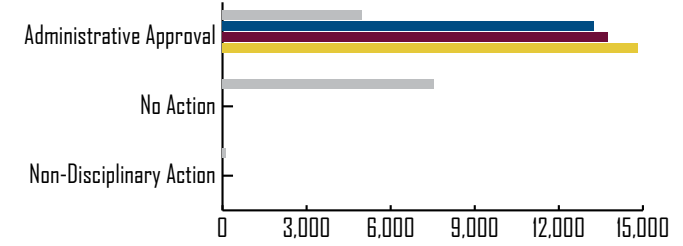


In 2015, 5,542 out of the 5,590 total NCUOF Tactics findings, representing 99 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This was consistent with the Tactics findings for 2014, and also when compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” findings from 2013 through 2014 of 99 percent. Historically from 2013 through 2015, a vast majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, representing 15,650 of the 15,772 total Tactics findings, or 99 percent.

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative Approval	1,876	4,913	5,195	5,542	N/A
Administrative Disapproval	17	32	42	48	N/A
No Action	2,677	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-Disciplinary Action	323	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	4,893	4,945	5,237	5,590	0

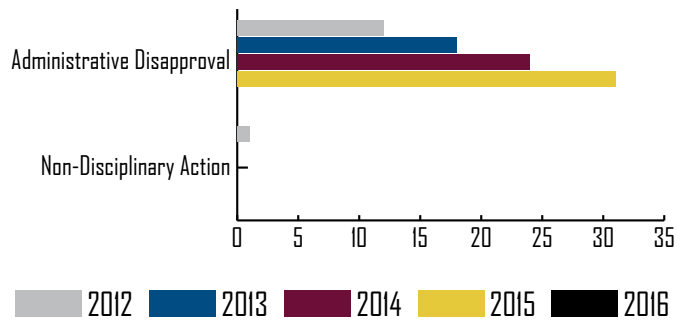
In 2015, 48 out of the 5,590 total NCUOF Tactics findings, representing one percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This was consistent with the Tactics findings for 2014, and also when compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2013 through 2014 of one percent. Historically from 2013 through 2015, 122 of the 15,772 total Tactics findings, representing one percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” finding.

USE OF FORCE - IN POLICY



Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative Approval	4,984	13,261	13,753	14,839	N/A
No Action	7,557	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-Disciplinary Action	118	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	12,659	13,261	13,753	14,839	0

USE OF FORCE - OUT OF POLICY

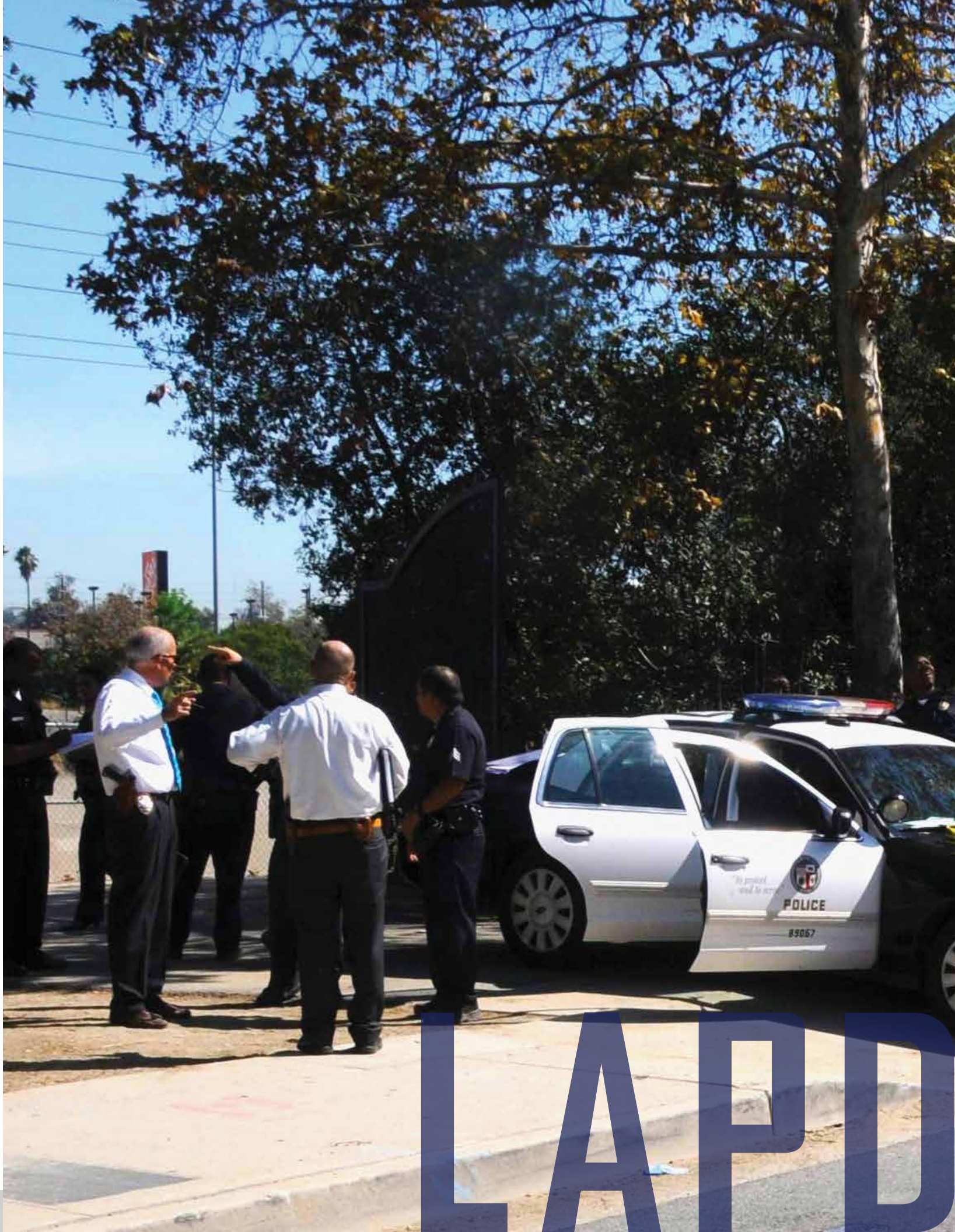


Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative Disapproval	12	18	24	31	N/A
Non-Disciplinary Action	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	13	18	24	31	0

³³ Adjudication data for 2016 was omitted from this Report since a vast majority of the CUOF incidents will be adjudicated by the BOPC in 2017.

In 2015, 14,839 out of the 14,870 total NCUOF Force findings, representing over 99 percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Approval.” This was consistent with the Force findings for 2014, and also when compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Approval” findings from 2013 through 2014 of over 99 percent. Historically from 2013 through 2015, a vast majority of adjudicated Force findings resulted in an “Administrative Approval” outcome, representing 41,853 of the 41,926 total Force findings, or over 99 percent.

In 2015, 31 out of the 14,870 total NCUOF Force findings, representing less than one percent, were adjudicated as “Administrative Disapproval.” This was consistent with the Force findings for 2014, and also when compared to the aggregate percentage of “Administrative Disapproval” findings from 2013 through 2014 of less than one percent. Historically from 2013 through 2015, 73 of the 41,926 total Force findings, representing less than one percent, resulted in an “Administrative Disapproval” finding.



2012

LAPD

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING

SYNOPSSES & PHOTOGRAPHS OF RECOVERED SUSPECTS' WEAPONS

2012 - 2016

**F001-12: JANUARY 1, 2012**

A uniformed sergeant observed the suspect standing next to a utility pole in an alley. As the sergeant drove closer, he observed the suspect raise his right hand and point a pistol at him. The sergeant then heard a gunshot and observed muzzle flash emanating from the suspect. The sergeant exited his police vehicle and observed the suspect begin to rapidly walk away from him while holding a handgun. The sergeant ordered the suspect to drop the handgun, which he failed to do. The suspect pointed the gun at the sergeant, resulting in an OIS.

**F002-12: JANUARY 1, 2012**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a screaming man. Upon arrival, the officers knocked on the door and identified themselves as police officers. The suspect told the officers to go away and stated he was going to hurt somebody. The officers, in fear the suspect would harm himself or other individuals, forced entry into the apartment. The suspect pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

**F003-12: JANUARY 4, 2012**

Uniformed officers responded to an apartment in an attempt to locate an assault with a deadly weapon suspect. Upon knocking at the location, the officers were met by a resident of the apartment. The officers asked the resident if the suspect was inside the residence. The resident told them that the suspect was inside and gave the officers permission to enter. The officers entered and observed the suspect standing against a corner wall in the living room. Officers ordered the suspect to place his hands behind his head; however, the suspect ignored the officers' commands and produced a knife. The officers ordered him to drop the knife, but the suspect refused to obey commands and advanced towards them, resulting in an OIS.

**F004-12: JANUARY 5, 2012**

Uniformed officers observed a vehicle traveling at a high rate of speed and attempted to conduct a traffic stop. While attempting to stop the vehicle, officers observed the suspect open the front passenger door and exit the vehicle armed with a shotgun. The suspect pointed the shotgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

2012



FD05-12: JANUARY 7, 2012

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon investigation. Officers arrived at the location and approached the residence on foot. The officers observed the suspect exit the residence and begin walking through the front yard. Officers gave the suspect several commands to stop, but he refused to comply, removed a handgun from his waistband and fired two rounds at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD06-12: JANUARY 17, 2012

While conducting surveillance, plainclothes officers observed a vehicle pull along-side their vehicle and come to a stop. The officers observed the suspect exit the vehicle, remove a handgun from his waistband and point it at them, resulting in an OIS.



FD07-12: JANUARY 22, 2012

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a male with a possible mental illness. The officers met with the PR, who told them that the suspect had assaulted her and directed the officers to the suspect, who was inside the residence in his bedroom. The officers contacted the suspect and ordered him to step out of the bedroom. The suspect ignored the officers' commands, reached into a dresser, and retrieved a handgun. The officers redeployed to the front of the residence and the suspect followed them with the gun. Officers ordered the suspect to drop the gun; however, he refused and continued to walk toward the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD10-12: FEBRUARY 23, 2012

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a carjacking. Additional uniformed officers observed the stolen vehicle being driven by the suspect and a vehicle pursuit was initiated. The pursuit terminated at a gas station when the suspect stopped his vehicle alongside another uninvolved vehicle. The suspect pointed a handgun at a customer, resulting in an OIS.



FD11-12: MARCH 1, 2012

Plainclothes officers were conducting a multi-agency surveillance of a residence to apprehend a murder suspect. The suspect became aware of the officers presence and fled from the rear of the residence. The suspect failed to comply with officers' commands, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.



FD12-12: MARCH 2, 2012

Uniformed officers observed a suspect commit traffic violations while riding a bicycle. The officers attempted to stop the suspect, but he ignored the officers' commands to stop and fled on his bicycle. The officers followed in their vehicle and observed the suspect dismount the bike and begin to rapidly walk away from them. The suspect drew a semi-automatic pistol from his waistband and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD17-12: MARCH 21, 2012

Plainclothes officers heard a crime broadcast of a robbery and had a clear view of the crime location from their position. The officers monitored the location and observed the suspect exit the business carrying a trash bag over his shoulder with one hand, while holding his other hand near his front waistband area. The suspect then ran toward the restaurant where officers were located. Both officers took cover behind a nearby door frame, identified themselves as police officers and ordered the suspect to stop. The suspect fled, which prompted a short foot pursuit. The officers broadcast the information and a perimeter was established after the suspect temporarily evaded capture. The suspect emerged from the perimeter holding a handgun and pointed it at officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD18-12: MARCH 24, 2012 **REPLICA/PELLET/BB**

Uniformed officers responded to a call regarding a "415 man with a knife" at a residence. The PR reported that his family member, later identified as the suspect, was armed with a knife and broke down the front door of the residence. The officers' investigation determined that the suspect had threatened family members with the knife and had barricaded himself inside the residence with a handgun. A perimeter was established and notifications were made to Metropolitan Division. As officers at scene awaited the arrival of Metropolitan Division resources, the suspect exited the residence armed with a handgun and an OIS ensued.

2012

2012

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

FD22-12: APRIL 11, 2012

Uniformed officers observed a vehicle fail to stop at a red phase tri-light signal. Officers pulled behind the vehicle and attempted to initiate a traffic stop. The suspect failed to yield and a vehicle pursuit was initiated, wherein multiple units responded to the back-up. As the pursuit terminated, the suspect exited from the front passenger door of his vehicle and fled on foot. While running from pursuing officers, the suspect turned, raised his arms into a shooting position and simulated a firearm at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.



FD29-12: MAY 10, 2012

Plainclothes officers in an undercover vehicle were monitoring an area where they believed a robbery was about to occur. The officers heard gunshots emanating from behind them and observed two males, later identified as the suspects, armed with handguns and firing in an easterly direction at unknown targets. The suspects fled the location and entered a nearby apartment complex. While following the suspects on foot, the officers observed both suspects point their firearms at them, resulting in an OIS.



FD30-12: MAY 11, 2012

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a “Woman yelling for help.” The officers approached the location on foot and heard shouting and a baby crying. They determined that the shouting was coming from a second floor apartment and attempted to make contact with the residents. The officers deployed adjacent to the doorway and attempted to verbally make contact with the residents. While directing the suspect to open the door, the officers observed the suspect holding a knife. The suspect, while maintaining a hold of the sword, reached inside his pants pocket and began to walk away from the sliding glass door. The officers then heard gunshots and believed the suspect was shooting at them. SWAT was requested and responded to the scene. While on containment, a SWAT officer observed the suspect point a handgun at officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD35-12: MAY 23, 2012

Uniformed officers observed a known gang member, later identified as the suspect, walking with another male and a female. The suspect made eye contact with the officers and grabbed his waistband. Believing he was armed, the officers negotiated a U-turn and observed the butt of a handgun in the suspect’s waistband. As the officers exited their vehicle, the suspect removed the handgun from his waistband and pointed it at them, resulting in an OIS.



FD37-12: JUNE 1, 2012

Uniformed officers responded to an Ambulance Shooting at a residence. While officers were at the location, the suspect fired his gun inside a back room. The suspect then emerged from the residence and pointed a revolver at the officers, resulting in an OIS. As the officers approached the suspect, they observed him point his handgun at them, and a second OIS occurred.



FD39-12: JUNE 6, 2012

Uniformed officers observed a vehicle occupied by two males, later identified as the suspect and an additional individual, negotiate a right turn without signaling, then pull to the curb. The officers pulled behind the vehicle to conduct a traffic stop. The officers conducted a vehicle check, which revealed that the vehicle was reported stolen. The suspect, who was the driver, pulled away from the curb before the officers could take any action. The suspect then suddenly stopped the car and ran from the officers. One officer pursued the suspect while the other remained at the scene where the vehicle had stopped and took the other occupant into custody. During the foot pursuit, the suspect verbally threatened the pursuing officer that he was going to kill him and reached into his waistband, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect fled the location and was later apprehended.



FD40-12: JUNE 11, 2012

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call regarding an attempted suicide. Upon the officers’ arrival, the suspect threatened to shoot himself. The suspect refused to comply with officers’ commands and, while out on the balcony, fired a handgun at a LAPD helicopter, resulting in an OIS.



FD42-12: JUNE 14, 2012

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a shots fired radio call. Upon the officers’ arrival, witnesses directed the officers to the suspect, who was seated in a parked vehicle. The suspect failed to comply with officers’ commands and drove away from the location. A vehicle pursuit was initiated and terminated when the suspect’s vehicle collided into a chain link fence. The suspect exited his vehicle and pointed a dark colored object in his right hand at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

A firearm was recovered at the crime scene. However, TID did not provide a photograph of the weapon.

2012

2012



FD43-12: JUNE 17, 2012

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call at a residence wherein the parents of the suspect demanded that he be removed from the property. Upon their arrival, officers made contact with the suspect and observed that he was armed with multiple knives. The suspect then cut his wrists and throat and advanced toward one of the officers while still armed with the knives, resulting in an OIS.



FD46-12: JULY 19, 2012

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call regarding a battery investigation. The officers arrived and were directed to the suspect, who was located inside a locked bedroom. The officers attempted to make contact with the suspect, who opened the bedroom door but immediately closed it. The officers forced entry into the bedroom and observed the suspect produce a handgun and point it at them, resulting in an OIS.



FD58-12: SEPTEMBER 3, 2012

Uniformed officers observed a large group of people running toward them. Moments later, the officers heard gunshots and observed a male suspect pointing a gun at an unknown victim, resulting in an OIS.



FD60-12: SEPTEMBER 11, 2012

Uniformed patrol officers were in pursuit of a stolen vehicle driven by an armed suspect. During the pursuit, the suspect drove through a red phase tri-light signal and collided with another vehicle, bringing both vehicles to a stop. The suspect exited his vehicle armed with an AK-47 rifle and pointed it at officers, resulting in an OIS. An AK-47 (no photo available) and a pistol were recovered.

2012



FD62-12: SEPTEMBER 26, 2012

While off-duty and at his residence, an officer was awoken when the suspect entered the bedroom from a sliding glass door. In fear for his safety and the safety of his family, the officer attempted to detain the suspect pending the arrival of local law enforcement. The suspect fled on foot and the officer pursued him, resulting in an altercation. During the altercation, the officer was able to arm himself with his Department issued firearm. The suspect ignored the officer's commands and attempted to disarm the officer, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect attempted to disarm the officer.



FD67-12: OCTOBER 4, 2012

Uniformed officers observed four males in a parking lot drinking alcoholic beverages. The suspect, who was seated on a bicycle, began creating distance between himself and the officers. When officers ordered him to dismount the bicycle, the suspect dropped it and ran in an attempt to evade capture. A foot pursuit ensued, during which the suspect pointed a handgun at one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD68-12: OCTOBER 6, 2012

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a LAFD help call for a man armed with a knife at a residence. The officers arrived and met with fire personnel inside the residence. Officers observed a female on the kitchen floor and a male suspect armed with a knife. The suspect failed to comply with the officers' commands and advanced toward the female with the knife in his hand, resulting in an OIS.



FD69-12: OCTOBER 12, 2012

Uniformed officers observed a known gang member spray painting gang graffiti on a wall. The gang member attempted to enter an awaiting vehicle, which was occupied by additional individuals, including the suspect. The officers detained all occupants of the vehicle and instructed them to take a position facing a wall. As officers were completing their search of the occupants, all fled on foot in separate directions, provoking a foot pursuit. Additional uniformed officers responded and observed the suspect attempting to conceal himself under a parked vehicle. One officer grabbed the suspect by his ankles and attempted to pull him from beneath the vehicle. In doing so, he and an additional officer observed what they believed was a handgun in the suspect's hand, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.

2012



FO70-12: OCTOBER 17, 2012

Uniformed officers attempted to initiate a traffic stop on a vehicle, which contained two suspects. In the process of stopping the vehicle, both suspects fired at the officers. A brief vehicle pursuit ensued and terminated when officers rammed their patrol vehicle into the suspect vehicle, causing it to crash into a tree. The suspects were ordered to exit the vehicle, which they failed to do. One of the suspects pointed a gun at the other suspect’s head, resulting in an OIS.



FO72-12: OCTOBER 18, 2012

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a “415 man with a knife” at an apartment. Upon their arrival, officers observed the suspect in the apartment courtyard and ordered him to stop. The suspect turned toward one of the officers, reached inside his rear waistband area, and armed himself with a handgun. The suspect then pointed the handgun at the officer, resulting in an OIS.



FO75-12: OCTOBER 30, 2012

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an attempted assault with a vehicle. Unbeknownst to the officers, the male suspect entered a market near the crime location and stole numerous items from the store. Upon their arrival, the officers observed the suspect running from the market through the parking lot while being chased by two market employees. One officer observed the suspect manipulating his waistband as he was running and a foot pursuit ensued. During the foot pursuit, the suspect entered a vehicle and attempted to run over one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect’s weapon was an automobile.



FO79-12: NOVEMBER 15, 2012

Uniformed officers observed a known gang member and determined he was under the influence of a controlled substance. The officers initiated a pedestrian stop for further investigation. The suspect failed to comply with officers’ commands to put his hands up and fled on foot, provoking a foot pursuit. During the foot pursuit, the suspect produced a dark object from his waistband area and pointed it at one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FO82-12: NOVEMBER 24, 2012

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call regarding a burglary investigation. Upon arrival, officers observed the suspect and attempted to detain him. In the process of doing so, the suspect armed himself with a wooden board and approached the officers. The suspect failed to comply with the officers’ commands and swung the board at one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FO83-12: DECEMBER 1, 2012

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an “ADW Suspect There Now.” Upon their arrival, the officers observed the suspect holding his girlfriend with a knife to her neck. Officers determined that the victim was in distress and ordered the suspect to drop the knife. The suspect refused and threatened to kill her, resulting in an OIS.



FO85-12: DECEMBER 6, 2012

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a burglary in progress at an apartment. Upon their arrival, the officers met with the victim and observed that her right hand was bleeding. The victim stated that her ex-boyfriend, identified as the suspect, had cut her with a knife and was still in her apartment. The officers responded to the apartment and located the suspect inside. Officers observed the suspect holding the knife and ordered him to drop it. The suspect refused and lunged at one of the officers with the knife, resulting in an OIS.

A knife was recovered at the crime scene. However, TID did not provide a photograph of the weapon.



FO86-12: DECEMBER 13, 2012

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon suspect at a residence. Upon their arrival, the officers met with a female victim who had been assaulted by the suspect. The suspect subsequently barricaded himself in a bedroom and held two of his children hostage with a knife. SWAT was notified and responded to negotiate with the suspect. During the hostage rescue, SWAT officers made entry into the bedroom and confronted the suspect who was holding both children at knife-point, resulting in an OIS.

2012

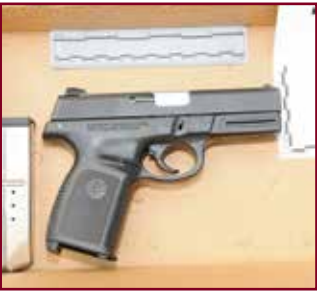
2012

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

FO90-12: DECEMBER 29, 2012

Uniformed officers were flagged down by a private security guard near an apartment complex. The security guard informed the officers that he had been threatened by the suspect, who was armed with a handgun. The suspect then fled the location on foot. A perimeter was established, the suspect’s location was identified and his movements were monitored. Officers observed the suspect attempt to enter a locked door, and a short foot pursuit ensued, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.



FID 001-13: JANUARY 1, 2013

During a New Year’s Eve gunfire suppression detail, uniformed officers heard the sound of gunfire. When they went to investigate, they observed the suspect shooting a rifle into the air. When ordered to drop the weapon, the suspect pointed the rifle at the officer, resulting in an OIS. The evaded capture which resulted in a foot pursuit. The rifle was discarded by the suspect and not recovered. However, multiple firearms were recovered as well as rifle magazines and ammunition.



FID 002-13: JANUARY 18, 2013

Uniformed officers received a radio call of a man armed with a knife. Upon arriving at the location, they contacted the suspect and a struggle ensued. During the struggle, the suspect attempted to disarm an officer, resulting in an OIS.



FID 004-13: JANUARY 25, 2013

While off-duty, an officer became involved in a road rage incident. After believing he had evaded the suspect, the officer drove to his residence. The suspect appeared and struck the officer with his vehicle causing the officer to land on top of the vehicle. The suspect drove off with the officer on his vehicle, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect’s weapon was an automobile.



FID 007-13: FEBRUARY 2, 2013

Uniformed officers received a radio call of a man armed with a gun. Officers located the suspect, who then fled on foot. A perimeter was established and a search of the area was conducted. During the search, the suspect was located and given orders to surrender. The suspect pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect fled the location and was later apprehended.

2013

2013

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

FID 011-13: FEBRUARY 7, 2013

Uniformed officers were assigned a protection detail outside the city of Los Angeles for a wanted murder suspect. A citizen approached the officers and pointed out the suspect's vehicle. While officers were following the vehicle, the suspect stopped and exited his vehicle with a rifle and began shooting at them, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect fled the location after firing at the officers.

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

FID 012-13: FEBRUARY 8, 2013

Uniformed officers were assigned a protection detail outside the city of Los Angeles for a wanted murder suspect. Officers observed a vehicle approach the location driving erratically. Officers heard what they believed was gunfire coming from the vehicle, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.



FID 018-13: FEBRUARY 24, 2013

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an assault with a deadly weapon suspect armed with a handgun. Officers located the suspect who had his hands concealed inside a bag. The suspect approached the officers and stated he was going to kill them. The suspect refused to stop his advance and show his hands, resulting in an OIS.



FID 023-13: MARCH 8, 2013

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a gun. Upon arrival, officers heard a victim yell that the suspect was armed and hurting her. Officers approached the residence and observed the suspect appear through window pointing a handgun at them, resulting in an OIS.

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

FID 025-13: MARCH 15, 2013

Plainclothes officers were serving a search warrant at a residence. Upon identifying themselves, a suspect appeared holding a black object, which was pointed at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.



FID 026-13: MARCH 16, 2013

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a robbery in progress. Upon arrival, the officers located the suspect inside a restaurant holding a handgun. The suspect exited the restaurant with the handgun and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 029-13: MARCH 9, 2013

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an assault with a deadly weapon. Upon arrival, they located the suspect who had an object concealed behind his back. The suspect yelled at the officers to kill him. The suspect fled, turned toward the officers, and pointed a silver object at them, resulting in an OIS.

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

FID 038-13: APRIL 29, 2013

Uniformed officers observed a vehicle driving erratically. Officers attempted to stop the vehicle and a pursuit ensued. The pursuit left the city and terminated when the suspect crashed his vehicle and fled into a residence. The residence was surrounded and SWAT responded. SWAT officers asked for the suspect to surrender, which he refused to do. The suspect appeared with a handgun, pointed it at the officers, and an OIS ensued.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.

2013

2013



FID 039-13: MAY 1, 2013
Plainclothes officers in different vehicles were returning to Central Facilities. They were stopped in traffic when they each observed a suspect emerge from a business firing a handgun into the establishment, resulting in an OIS.



FID 040-13: MAY 1, 2013
Plainclothes officers working a task force observed a vehicle being driven erratically and requested uniformed officers conduct a traffic stop. Upon conducting the traffic stop, officers observed the suspect emerge from the vehicle armed with an assault weapon. The suspect pointed the rifle at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

A firearm was recovered at the crime scene. However, TID did not provide a photograph of the weapon.



FID 041-13: MAY 5, 2013
Uniformed officers responded to a radio of a burglary suspect. Upon arrival, they observed the suspect on a second story balcony holding a handgun. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 043-13: MAY 16, 2013
Uniformed officers received a radio call of an attempted suicide. Upon arrival, they observed a suspect armed with two knives. The suspect charged at the officers with the knives, resulting in an OIS.



FID 044-13: MAY 17, 2013
Uniformed officers attempted to initiate a consensual encounter on a pedestrian. While doing so, the suspect began running with his hand on his waistband. The officers followed the suspect on foot, and observed him remove a handgun from his waistband. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 045-13: MAY 17, 2013
Uniformed officers received a radio call of a violent male with a possible mental illness. Upon arrival, they located the suspect inside of his residence armed with two knives. The suspect raised the knives and charged toward the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 046-13: MAY 20, 2013
Plainclothes officers observed a suspect on a bicycle commit several vehicle code violations and attempted to conduct a traffic stop. When the officers attempted to stop the suspect, he fled on the bicycle. The suspect then abandoned the bicycle and ran on foot. The suspect produced a handgun and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 051-13: JUNE 25, 2013
Plainclothes detectives were returning to their Division and were stopped at the front gate entrance in their vehicle. The suspect approached their vehicle and began firing an unknown weapon at them, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.

2013

2013



FID 052-13: JUNE 30, 2013
Uniformed officers, along with the Probation Department, conducted a Parole/ Probation compliance check. As they were searching an attic, the suspect appeared and shot an officer in the face, resulting in an OIS.



FID 053-13: JUNE 30, 2013
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man with a gun. Upon arrival, they observed a man inside the residence to the rear of the location holding a pistol. The suspect exited the residence and pointed the pistol at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 054-13: JUNE 30, 2013
Uniformed officers responded to an assault with a deadly weapon/shots fired radio call. Upon arrival and after speaking to a victim who sustained a gunshot wound, the officers observed the suspect armed with a handgun. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 057-13: JULY 8, 2013
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a robbery in progress at a marijuana dispensary. Upon arrival, they observed the suspect's vehicle and attempted to initiate a traffic stop. A vehicle pursuit ensued and terminated a short distance away. The suspect exited the vehicle and began firing a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

Two firearms were recovered at the crime scene. However, TID did not provide photographs of the weapons.

2013



FID 058-13: JULY 18, 2013
A uniformed lieutenant had parked and exited his police vehicle. The lieutenant was approached by a citizen, who informed him of an armed robbery suspect. The citizen directed the lieutenant to the suspect, who entered his vehicle and drove towards the lieutenant, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect's weapon was an automobile.



FID 061-13: JULY 16, 2013
Plainclothes officers were monitoring a vigil at a church to obtain gang intelligence. The suspect walked away from the church and approached the officers. The suspect removed a handgun and fired at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 067-13: JULY 26, 2013
SWAT officers responded to a radio call of a barricaded suspect armed with a handgun. Officers were attempting to persuade the suspect to exit the apartment without the handgun, when the suspect exited the apartment and pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

A firearm was recovered at the crime scene. However, TID did not provide a photograph of the weapon.



FID 069-13: JULY 28, 2013
Uniformed officers were stopped in traffic when the suspect walked past them holding a shotgun. When the officers directed him to drop the weapon, the suspect turned and pointed the shotgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

2013



FID 070-13: JULY 31, 2013

Uniformed officers observed a suspect acting irrationally and dressed in heavy clothing during hot weather. Officers made contact with the suspect, who assumed a shooting stance and pointed an unknown object at them, resulting in an OIS.



FID 073-13: AUGUST 3, 2013

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man with a gun. Upon arrival, they observed the suspect seated on a residential porch. The suspect produced a handgun and fired at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 078-13: AUGUST 20, 2013

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a shooting in progress. Upon arrival, they located the suspect who was in possession of a handgun. When the officers ordered him to drop the handgun, he turned and pointed it at them, resulting in an OIS.



FID 079-13: AUGUST 28, 2013

Uniformed officers observed a known gang member standing on the sidewalk. Upon attempting to make contact with him, he ran from the officers. The suspect stopped and pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 083-13: SEPTEMBER 11, 2013

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of shooting that had just occurred. Upon arrival at a business, the officers observed the suspect pointing a revolver at a victim. The officers attempted to make contact with the suspect, who then pointed the revolver at them, resulting in an OIS.



FID 085-13: SEPTEMBER 13, 2013

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a gun. Upon arrival, they observed the suspect seated near a food truck holding a revolver. When they ordered him to drop the gun, he pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 088-13: OCTOBER 11, 2013

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an assault with a deadly suspect who was inside a camper parked in the driveway. The officers attempted to persuade the suspect to exit the camper, which he failed to do. The officers then used a pry tool to breach the camper door. While doing so, the suspect exited the camper armed with a hammer. The suspect raised the hammer at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 089-13: OCTOBER 11, 2013

Uniformed officers received a radio call of a woman armed with a knife. Officers arrived and were directed to her apartment. While attempting to verbalize with her, the suspect charged the officers with a knife, resulting in an OIS.

2013

2013



FID 091-13: OCTOBER 26, 2013
Uniformed officers were providing extra patrol in a housing project when they were flagged down by citizens. As they approached the citizens, they pointed toward a group of men, one of whom was in possession of a handgun. The suspect ran away, then turned towards the officers and pointed the handgun at them, resulting in an OIS.



FID 093-13: NOVEMBER 3, 2013
Uniformed officers observed a known gang member standing on a street corner and decided to initiate a consensual encounter. As they approached, the suspect fled while holding his waistband. As the officers pursued him, he removed a revolver from his waistband and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 094-13: NOVEMBER 11, 2013
Plainclothes officers received information regarding an assault with a deadly weapon suspect. During a surveillance of the suspect's residence, they observed him leave in a vehicle with two other individuals. The officers followed the suspect vehicle and attempted to conduct a traffic stop. The suspect exited the vehicle and ran from the officers. During a foot pursuit, the suspect pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 095-13: NOVEMBER 17, 2013
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon. After speaking to the victim, the officers responded to the suspect's residence, where they observed him on the balcony. The suspect pointed a shotgun at them, resulting in an OIS.

2013



FID 097-13: NOVEMBER 22, 2013
Uniformed officers responded to a radio of a man armed with a gun. Upon arrival, they observed the suspect and made contact with him. The suspect drew a handgun from his waistband and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FID 098-13: NOVEMBER 25, 2013
Uniformed officers received a radio call of shots fired at a residence. Upon arrival, the officers surrounded the location and attempted to convince the suspect to exit. The suspect refused and was observed to be in possession of a rifle. While awaiting the arrival of SWAT, the suspect pointed the rifle at the officers, resulting in an OIS. A pistol and rifle were recovered.



FID 101-13: DECEMBER 13, 2013
Officers observed a vehicle driving at a high rate of speed. When they attempted to stop the vehicle, a pursuit ensued. The suspect became involved in a traffic collision, after which he exited the vehicle and began walking towards the rear of the vehicle. A beanbag shotgun was deployed at the suspect and an OIS ensued.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.



FID 102-13: DECEMBER 25, 2013
Uniformed officers received a radio call of a robbery that had just occurred. After completing a report, the officers observed the suspect's vehicle in the parking lot of a convenience store. While officers attempted to detain the occupants of the vehicle, the suspect pointed an unknown object at them, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect fled the location and was later apprehended.

2013



FID 104-13: DECEMBER 27, 2013

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of man armed with a gun at a residence. While searching the backyard of the location, the suspect exited the detached garage armed with a handgun. The suspect pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

2014



F003-14: JANUARY 14, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a robbery investigation at a business. Utilizing the tracking feature on the victim’s cell phone, officers tracked the suspect’s movements and verified his whereabouts. A foot pursuit ensued and the suspect entered a residence at gunpoint, resulting in an extensive standoff with numerous Department resources. At one point, the suspect emerged from the residence and pointed the handgun at an officer, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.



F004-14: JANUARY 15, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to an assault with a deadly weapon/domestic violence radio call at a residence. Upon their arrival, officers heard a single gunshot emanating from the residence. Officers located the suspect and a foot pursuit ensued. During the foot pursuit, an OIS occurred.



F008-14: MARCH 6, 2014

Plainclothes officers contacted a suspicious male and observed a handgun in his front waistband. The suspect failed to comply with officers’ commands and removed the handgun from his waistband, resulting in an OIS.



F009-14: MARCH 24, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a man armed with a knife and threatening to harm a female victim inside a residence. A LAPD helicopter arrived at scene before patrol officers. Personnel in the airship observed the suspect armed with a shotgun and information was broadcast to the responding units. Patrol officers arrived at scene and began formulating a tactical plan. While on the perimeter, the suspect emerged from the residence and pointed the shotgun at officers, resulting in an OIS.

A firearm was recovered at the crime scene. However, TID did not provide a photograph of the weapon.

2014



FD14-14: APRIL 4, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a male armed with a knife who was attempting suicide. After using less-lethal force to effect the arrest of the suspect, which had no effect, the suspect charged at the officers with the knife, resulting in an OIS.



FD16-14: APRIL 7, 2014

Two uniformed officers assigned to the front desk at a community police station observed a male, later identified as the suspect, enter the front lobby area. The suspect reached into his waistband, removed a handgun, and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD17-14: APRIL 13, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon suspect armed with a knife inside a business. Officers arrived at the scene and observed the suspect walking away from the location. After ordering him to stop, the suspect removed a knife from a bag and charged at one of the officers with the knife raised above his head, resulting in an OIS.



FD18-14: APRIL 21, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a possible assault with a deadly weapon suspect at a parking structure. A police sergeant assisted the responding officers and was the first to arrive at the scene. The sergeant made contact with the suspect, who emerged from behind a pillar holding a box cutter in his hand. After failing to comply with commands, the suspect began swinging the box cutter at the sergeant. The sergeant then utilized less-lethal force, which had no effect on the suspect and caused him to more aggressively and intently slash at the sergeant, resulting in an OIS.



FD19-14: APRIL 24, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon suspect armed with a machete in front of a residence. A police helicopter arrived over the scene and observed the suspect running from the location and into a nearby business. Officers deployed into the business and made contact with the suspect, who they verified was armed with a sword. Officers utilized less-lethal force against the suspect, which had no effect. The suspect then charged at the officers with the sword, resulting in an OIS.



FD24-14: MAY 12, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a group fighting at a major entertainment venue. As officers arrived at the location, they observed a large group of individuals fighting and then heard gunfire. Officers tactically deployed along a planter and observed a suspect crouched in a shooting position while holding a handgun. The suspect pointed the handgun in the direction of an oncoming crowd of people running, resulting in an OIS.



FD27-14: MAY 17, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon suspect at a residence. Officers arrived and made contact with the person reporting. As they continued talking to the PR, large rocks were thrown at their police vehicle. Officers requested back-up and additional resources arrived at the scene. A male suspect then emerged and ran toward the officers holding a kitchen knife while making slashing motions at them with the knife, resulting in an OIS.



FD33-14: JUNE 25, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a shooting in progress at a business. A perimeter was established after officers verified the suspect's last known location. While conducting a search of the area, a police K-9 located the suspect and commands were given to the suspect to surrender. Officers observed a handgun near the suspect, which he gained possession of, resulting in an OIS.

2014

2014



FD38-14: JULY 13, 2014 **REPLICA/PELLET/BB**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a burglary alarm activation at a business. As the officers were preparing to search the location, one officer observed a male suspect arm himself with a rifle and point it at him, resulting in an OIS.



FD41-14: JULY 25, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a vandalism suspect at a residence. Upon their arrival, officers observed a male suspect holding two metal poles in his right hand and screaming. The officers gave the suspect numerous commands to drop the poles, which he failed to do. Officers then utilized less-lethal force against the suspect, which had no effect. The suspect advanced towards one of the officers with the metal poles, resulting in an OIS.



FD42-14: JULY 30, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a shooting involving an off-duty law enforcement employee, which also involved a kidnapping. The suspect entered a vehicle and pointed a handgun at a female occupant, who was forced to remain inside the vehicle as the suspect fled the location. Officers located the vehicle and a vehicle pursuit ensued. At one point, the suspect stopped, exited his vehicle, and pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD47-14: AUGUST 11, 2014

Uniformed officers attempted to detain a male suspect regarding a narcotics investigation. As one officer approached the suspect, he immediately turned towards the officer and a physical altercation ensued. During the altercation, the suspect attempted to remove the officer's service pistol from his holster, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect attempted to disarm the officer.

2014



FD49-14: AUGUST 12, 2014

While monitoring a location for narcotics activity, plainclothes officers observed a narcotic transaction. Officers attempted to detain the suspect who sold the item; however, he fled from the location. Officers searched the area and encountered the suspect, who again fled from the officers, provoking a foot pursuit. A physical altercation ensued with the suspect, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect used physical force against the officer.



FD52-14: AUGUST 17, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a violent male with a mental condition at a residence. Upon arrival, officers observed the suspect in the rear of the location armed with a shotgun. Officers ordered the suspect numerous times to drop the shotgun; however, their efforts were ineffective. The suspect then charged at the officers with the shotgun, resulting in an OIS.



FD53-14: AUGUST 18, 2014

Uniformed officers attempted to conduct a vehicle stop after observing the occupant driving reckless. The driver failed to yield and a vehicle pursuit was initiated. At one point, the vehicle suddenly stopped and the front passenger exited the vehicle armed with an assault rifle and fired at officers, resulting in an OIS. The suspects continued fleeing, after which the vehicle collided into a building and the suspects fled on foot. As the suspects continued running, the front passenger again fired at officers with the rifle, resulting in a second OIS. Both suspects temporarily evaded capture and a perimeter was established. SWAT arrived at the scene and initiated a search of the area. The driver was subsequently located and taken into custody. While continuing with their search for the passenger, SWAT officers observed him emerge from behind a parked vehicle and begin firing at them with the rifle, resulting in a third OIS.



FD54-14: SEPTEMBER 8, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a domestic violence radio call at a residence. Upon their arrival, officers heard arguing emanating from the porch area of the residence. As the officers approached, they heard gunshots and a woman screaming. Additionally, they observed muzzle flashes coming from the silhouette of the suspect, who was standing on the front porch. The suspect began shooting into the house and then pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

2014



FO56-14: SEPTEMBER 17, 2014 **REPLICA/PELLET/BB**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a man armed with a gun in front of a hospital. Upon their arrival, the officers observed the suspect pointing a handgun at motorists and followed him on foot while attempting to communicate with him. In the course of doing so, the suspect pointed his handgun at one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FO66-14: NOVEMBER 9, 2014

Uniformed officers observed and identified a wanted male suspect from a Crime Bulletin who was driving a vehicle. Officers attempted to conduct a vehicle stop, which resulted in the initiation of a vehicle pursuit. During the pursuit, the suspect stopped his vehicle at multiple locations and pointed a sawed-off shotgun at officers, at one point resulting in an OIS. The suspect continued driving and was incidentally contained in an area by SWAT armored vehicles. During the containment, the suspect pointed his shotgun at a SWAT officer, resulting in a second OIS.



FO67-14: NOVEMBER 9, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding shots fired at a residence. Upon their arrival, officers observed the suspect leaving the location on foot. Officers initiated a foot pursuit, during which the suspect removed a handgun from his waistband and an OIS ensued. The suspect fled into the neighborhood and a perimeter was established. Metropolitan Division K-9 and SWAT personnel arrived at scene and conducted a search of the area. During the search, officers located the suspect and gave him numerous commands to surrender. The suspect refused and a K-9 was released, which resulted in a K-9 contact with the suspect. As the K-9 continued biting onto the suspect, he removed the pistol from his front waistband area and shot himself in the head.



FO68-14: NOVEMBER 9, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a male stabbing himself with a knife. Upon their arrival, officers observed the suspect walking on a nearby sidewalk and saw blood on his T-shirt, hands, and neck area. Officers also observed a black knife in his right hand. The officers ordered the suspect to drop the knife numerous times; however, he ignored their commands and continued cutting and stabbing himself. As officers continued following the suspect on foot, he suddenly turned towards the officers and began to advance toward them with the knife, resulting in an OIS.

2014



FO74-14: NOVEMBER 30, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a burglary from a motor vehicle investigation in front of a residence. Upon their arrival, officers observed the suspect sitting inside a vehicle parked on the street. The suspect looked in the direction of the officers, immediately exited the vehicle and began running from the location. Officers initiated a foot pursuit of the suspect. At one point during the foot pursuit, the suspect pointed a handgun at one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FO75-14: DECEMBER 2, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a screaming woman at an apartment. Officers arrived at the scene and heard a female victim yell for help and indicated she was being stabbed. Additional officers arrived at scene and a tactical plan to gain entry into the residence was formulated. Upon making entry, officers observed the suspect stabbing the victim numerous times in the chest, resulting in an OIS.



FO76-14: DECEMBER 5, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to an ambulance cutting at a major entertainment center. Comments of the call also indicated that the suspect was still at the location. Upon arrival, the officers were directed to the suspect, who was armed with the knife. Officers ordered the suspect numerous times to drop the knife; however, he refused to comply. The suspect then charged at the officers with the knife, resulting in an OIS.



FO78-14: DECEMBER 26, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a female suspect armed with a handgun and fist fighting other females at a major entertainment center. Upon their arrival, officers were redirected to an underground parking structure, where the suspect was located. While conducting their follow-up investigation, officers observed the suspect armed with a handgun and pointing it at her own head. The officers gave the suspect numerous commands to drop the gun; however, she refused to comply. The suspect then pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

2014



FD79-14: DECEMBER 28, 2014

Uniformed officers were responding to a radio call and observed two males walking on the sidewalk. The officers then heard numerous gunshots, causing them to believe that they were being shot at. Both officers deployed out of their vehicle and took cover behind the engine block. Officers observed the suspect point a handgun at them, resulting in an OIS.

2015



FD02-15: JANUARY 5, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a “kidnap suspect there now” radio call. Upon the officers’ arrival, the victim advised the officers that the suspect had held him overnight at gunpoint in the residence and had refused to let him leave. A perimeter was established and numerous attempts to have the suspect surrender failed. Special Weapons and Tactics and K9 units responded as a result of the barricaded suspect and deployed on the residence. A citizen advised officers that the next door residence was abandoned and that there was a shed behind the house that should be checked. The officers responded to the back and subsequently observed the suspect armed with a pistol. After failed attempts to gain his cooperation, the suspect fired numerous rounds at officers through a window, resulting in an OIS.



FD04-15: JANUARY 15, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a subject attempting suicide at a residence. Los Angeles City Fire Department personnel were the first to arrive at scene and discovered a combative patient who locked himself inside a room. Officers, who responded to a back-up request by the LAFD, formed a contact team and entered the residence. During officers’ attempts to contact the suspect and allow medical personnel to treat him, the suspect stood up with a kitchen knife in his hand and moved toward officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD05-15: JANUARY 17, 2015

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a suspect firing a gun in the air. Officers arrived at the location and saw the suspect holding a firearm in his hand. Officers gave him orders to drop the gun, however the suspect pointed the firearm at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD06-15: JANUARY 20, 2015

While conducting crime suppression, uniformed officers observed a suspect whom they believed was attempting to conceal a weapon under his clothing. When the suspect saw the officers approaching, he began to walk away at a rapid pace. As the officers exited their vehicle, they directed the suspect to stop and show his hands. The suspect reached under his clothing, produced a shotgun, and fired a round, resulting in an OIS.

2015



FD07-15: JANUARY 21, 2015
Uniformed officers initiated a vehicle pursuit of a vehicle containing four armed suspects. During the pursuit, the suspect’s vehicle struck several parked vehicles and came to rest in the middle of the street. The driver and the front passenger of the vehicle exited and ran, followed by the officers. As the officers chased after the driver, the suspect pointed a handgun at one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD08-15: JANUARY 25, 2015
Off-duty detectives responded to the screams of a woman yelling for help at the end of the cul-de-sac outside the city. Following their 911 phone call to the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department, the detectives approached the area of the screaming woman and observed a male straddling a woman on the ground. The suspect appeared to be strangling the woman with his hands. Both detectives approached, identified themselves as police officers, and ordered the suspect to stop his actions and raise his hands. The suspect did not comply and continued to strangle the woman, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect used physical force against a victim.



FD11-15: FEBRUARY 9, 2015 **REPLICA/PELLET/BB**
While being pursued by uniformed patrol officers, the suspect (driver) drove erratically, struck several cars, and changed vehicles by carjacking a female victim at gunpoint. The pursuit eventually terminated and the suspect attempted a second carjacking; however, he was unsuccessful. The suspect then fled on foot carrying the firearm in his hand while being pursued by officers. Officers gave the suspect numerous verbal commands to drop his weapon and to get down on the ground; however, he refused. The suspect turned toward the officers with the gun in his hand, resulting in an OIS.



FD12-15: FEBRUARY 10, 2015 **REPLICA/PELLET/BB**
While driving back to their police facility, Criminal Gang Homicide Division uniformed officers passed an alley and observed a suspect pointing a firearm at a third party. Officers stopped, approached the suspect on foot, and ordered him to drop the gun. The suspect did not comply, resulting in an OIS.



FD16-15: FEBRUARY 23, 2015
Plainclothes investigators were conducting surveillance for a named suspect in an attempted murder investigation. While parked west of the location, plainclothes detectives observed the suspect and a female exit the concerned residence and enter separate vehicles in the driveway. The female slowly drove toward the detective’s location while systematically looking inside each of the parked vehicles on the street. As she slowly drove by the detective, she noticed his presence and conducted a three-point turn, slowly driving by him a second time. The female then returned to the residence where she appeared to have a conversation with the suspect. The suspect immediately drove to the detective’s parked vehicle and confronted him with a semi-automatic handgun. The suspect then began shooting at the detective, resulting in an OIS.



FD17-15: FEBRUARY 26, 2015
While conducting a narcotics investigation, plainclothes officers observed several suspects on the porch of a residence. As the officers drove past the residence, they heard a gunshot behind them. Both officers looked back toward the residence and observed additional muzzle flashes emanating from the corner of the property. Officers stopped their vehicle and an OIS ensued.



FD18-15: MARCH 1, 2015
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a robbery in progress. Upon their arrival, the officers contacted the suspect and a violent altercation occurred. An officer deployed a TASER, which struck the suspect but had no effect. During the altercation, the suspect attempted to disarm an officer by pulling on his handgun from the holster, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect attempted to disarm the officer.



FD19-15: MARCH 3, 2015
Uniformed officers initiated a vehicle pursuit of a van that was involved in prior shooting incidents. The pursuit travelled into an alley, where two suspects exited the vehicle and fled on foot while the driver continued evading additional officers in the vehicle. As the passengers exited, officers pursued them on foot. During the foot pursuit, one of the suspects drew a pistol from his waistband and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

2015

2015

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

FO20-15: MARCH 5, 2015

Uniformed officers initiated a vehicle pursuit of a reckless driver. During the pursuit, the suspect’s vehicle and the officer’s vehicle collided. One officer was unable to exit the vehicle. As the suspect stood next to the door of the police vehicle, the officer was in fear of being ambushed, and an OIS ensued.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.



FO22-15: MARCH 14, 2015 **REPLICA/PELLET/BB**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an assault with a deadly weapon suspect at a residence. Upon their arrival, the suspect’s father, who had a shoulder injury, stated the suspect was throwing items out of the house and had attacked him with a knife. As officers approached the residence where the suspect lived, the suspect pointed a handgun out of the window at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

FO23-15: MARCH 15, 2015

As plainclothes officers were driving in an unmarked Department vehicle, their vehicle was struck by gunfire. The officers then observed two suspects shooting at them, resulting in an OIS.

A firearm was recovered at the crime scene. However, TID did not provide a photograph of the weapon.

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

FO25-15: MARCH 25, 2015

An off-duty officer was asleep in his residence and was awoken by noises and a flashlight illuminating the interior of the residence. The officer armed himself and exited the residence to further investigate. Upon exiting the front door, the officer observed an unfamiliar vehicle parked in his driveway. A male suspect suddenly appeared from a walkway to the rear yard that was adjacent to the driveway, and an OIS ensued.

There is no photograph available as the suspect did not have a weapon.



NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE



FO26-15: MARCH 26, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a male with a possible mental illness who was stabbing himself in the throat and had a belt wrapped around his neck. Upon their arrival, the suspect’s mother directed officers to the suspect, who was lying on the kitchen floor bleeding profusely. The officers attempted to render aid while awaiting the arrival of a Fire Department Rescue Ambulance and verbalized with the suspect to stay calm. When the rescue ambulance arrived, one officer exited the residence to escort LAFD personnel back into the kitchen. The suspect suddenly leapt to his feet, grabbed two kitchen knives off the counter, and began to advance toward the officer. The officer redeployed out the residence and alerted his partner and the paramedics that the suspect had armed himself. As the officers were attempting to gain distance from the residence, the suspect exited the front door still armed with a knife in each hand and charged at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

FO27-15: MARCH 29, 2015

While off-duty and driving with a friend, an officer was driving behind a vehicle, driven by an unidentified male suspect. The suspect suddenly conducted a U-turn, causing the officer to brake to avoid a collision. The officer continued driving and was stopped to turn into a side street when he observed the suspect’s vehicle rapidly approaching the passenger side of his vehicle. As the suspect drove past the officer’s vehicle, the suspect pointed a handgun at them and fired two gunshots. The suspect fled the location in his vehicle, and the officer followed. The officer located the suspect, drew his service weapon, identified himself as a police officer, and gave the suspect commands to surrender. The suspect failed to comply, suddenly backed up, and again pointed a handgun at the officer, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.

FO29-15: APRIL 8, 2015

After hearing gunshots, uniformed officers observed a victim down in the middle of the street. The officers observed a suspect running away from the location and immediately requested additional resources, including an ambulance for the downed victim. A LAPD airship observed the suspect running from the scene and directed uniformed officers to the suspect’s location. As the officers tactically approached on foot, the suspect began to shoot at them, resulting in an OIS.

FO31-15: APRIL 21, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a male stabbing himself. Upon their arrival, the officers attempted to make contact with the male. The suspect appeared at the apartment door armed with a hunting knife in his right hand and approached the officers. Officers verbalized with the suspect to drop the knife but he refused to comply and advanced toward officers, resulting in an OIS.

2015

2015



FD32-15: APRIL 23, 2015 **REPLICA/PELLET/BB**

Uniformed officers responded to numerous radio calls of a man armed with a gun. Upon arrival, officers located the suspect and observed him armed with a handgun, which he alternately pointed at passing motorists, the officers, and himself. The officers attempted to contain the suspect as he began walking, while repeatedly giving him commands to drop the weapon. The suspect refused to obey the officers' commands and kept waving the gun and pointing it at himself as he continued walking. Suddenly, the suspect turned and pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD37-15: MAY 05, 2015

While driving in an unmarked police vehicle, uniformed officers observed a suspect running away from them while holding his waistband area. Believing the suspect was armed, the officers exited their vehicle and pursued the suspect on foot. The suspect jumped over a gate into a driveway and jumped over a fence into the rear yard of another property. Officers contained the area where the suspect was last seen and began establishing a perimeter. Moments later, the suspect emerged from a parked vehicle holding a black handgun. One of the officers issued commands to the suspect to drop the gun; however, the suspect failed to comply and raised the handgun at the officer, resulting in an OIS.



FD38-15: MAY 5, 2015

Uniformed officers received a radio call of a man harassing customers and refusing to leave a business. Upon their arrival, the officers encountered the suspect and engaged him in conversation. The suspect agreed to leave the area and began to walk away. Moments later, the suspect became engaged in a fight with a security officer. While attempting to assist the security officer, the officers became involved in a struggle with the suspect and an OIS ensued.

There is no photograph available as the suspect did not have a weapon.



FD43-15: MAY 24, 2015

Uniformed officers walked out of an LAPD Service Center and observed a group of three males standing in the parking lot across the street involved in a verbal dispute. Officers then observed the males begin walking away from the location and noted a fourth individual walk to the rear of a nearby parked vehicle, retrieve a handgun and begin walking toward the group of males. When the suspect pointed the handgun at the group, an OIS ensued.

2015



FD44-15: MAY 26, 2015

Uniformed officers were flagged down by two victims who advised them that two suspects had threatened them with a gun. The victims directed the officers to the suspects, who were seen walking away from the location. The officers gave the suspects numerous commands to stop and both failed to comply. One suspect continued walking while the other crouched behind a car with his hands in his waistband. The crouched suspect then advanced on one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD46-15: JUNE 10, 2015

Uniformed officers and supervisors responded to a radio call of a suicidal man armed with a knife. Two uniformed supervisors arrived and observed the suspect sitting on the sidewalk. The supervisors awaited the arrival of the second unit, requested a bean bag and a TASER, and coordinated the deployment of the second unit. Two uniformed officers arrived and attempted to verbalize with the suspect from a distance. The suspect charged at one of the supervisors with the knife, resulting in an OIS.



FD48-15: JUNE 19, 2015 **REPLICA/PELLET/BB**

Uniformed officers responded to a domestic violence radio call. Comments of the radio call identified the suspect and advised he had battered his wife, was under the influence, and was possibly driving the victim's van. Upon their arrival, the officers observed the suspect in the van and attempted to initiate a traffic stop. The suspect failed to yield to the officers and a pursuit ensued. During the pursuit, the suspect called the California Highway Patrol via 911 and advised he had a gun in his lap and was suicidal. After fleeing through Los Angeles and neighboring cities, the suspect stopped his vehicle and exited with a handgun. An officer deployed a beanbag shotgun, firing numerous rounds at the suspect, which had no effect. The suspect pointed the handgun at officers resulting in an OIS. The suspect appeared unaffected by both the beanbag rounds and the gunfire and re-entered the vehicle and continued fleeing from the officers. When the pursuit terminated, the suspect exited the van, pointed the handgun at officers again, resulting in a second OIS.

2015

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

FD49-15: JUNE 19, 2015

While on patrol in a marked black and white police vehicle, uniformed officers were stopped in traffic when they observed a suspect on a nearby sidewalk advancing toward them with his hands wrapped in a gray cloth in a shooting stance. Believing they were about to be fired upon, the officers exited their car, ordered the suspect to drop the gun, and an OIS ensued.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

FD54-15: JUNE 29, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a drive-by shooting. During the officers' response, they heard gunfire emanating north of their location. The officers subsequently observed three to four suspects mid-block where additional shots were heard and muzzle flash from a firearm was seen. One of the suspects then turned and pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspects fled the location and were later apprehended.



FD55-15: JULY 6, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon. The comments of the call indicated a woman was screaming and a man covered in blood was armed with a knife at the location. Upon their arrival with a secondary unit, officers were met in the middle of the street by a male covered in blood while armed with a large kitchen knife. The officers deployed out of their vehicle and directed the suspect to drop the knife. The suspect refused to comply and advanced toward the officers armed with the knife, resulting in an OIS.



FD57-15: JULY 9, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a vandalism suspect breaking business windows. Upon their arrival, the officers observed a smashed window and the suspect attempting to smash an additional window with a skateboard. When officers attempted to detain the suspect, the suspect fled on his skateboard and officers followed him in their patrol vehicle. Eventually, the suspect fell off his skateboard and the officers attempted to detain the suspect. A physical altercation ensued and one of the officers utilized the TASER on the suspect. The suspect was able to gain control of the TASER and used it on one officer who became incapacitated, resulting in an OIS by the partner officer.



FD58-15: JULY 13, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a man armed with a knife. Upon their arrival, the officers observed the suspect was armed with a knife and began giving him commands to drop it. The suspect refused to comply, stood up and began to aggressively approach the officers. One officer utilized a TASER on the suspect, which had no effect. The suspect continued to advance on one of the officers while still armed with the knife, resulting in an OIS.



FD62-15: JULY 24, 2015 **REPLICA/PELLET/BB**

Citizens observed a suspect firing what was perceived to be live rounds into the air, causing numerous "shots fired" and "man with a gun" radio calls to be generated. A uniformed sergeant and two uniformed officers responded and observed the suspect sitting on a brick wall with what officers believed was a handgun between his legs. The suspect ignored officers' verbal commands to drop the gun, resulting in an OIS.



FD65-15: AUGUST 6, 2015

Plainclothes officers were monitoring narcotic sales activity when they observed a suspect standing at the corner holding a handgun. The suspect ran from the location into a nearby alley while holding the handgun in plain view and the officers followed in their vehicle. The suspect attempted to scale a chain link fence, but his clothing became entangled and he became stuck on top of the fence. When the officers exited their vehicle, the suspect pointed his handgun at them, resulting in an OIS.



FD67-15: AUGUST 12, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a robbery suspect that had just left a business. The comments of the radio call also indicated that the suspect was armed with a large knife. The officers observed the suspect walking away from the location and exited their police vehicles in an attempt to detain her. A foot pursuit ensued and officers chased the suspect into an alley where she armed herself with a large knife. Officers gave the suspect commands to drop it; however, she refused to comply and continued to flee before she suddenly stopped and turned toward the officers with the knife in hand. One officer utilized his TASER on the suspect, which had no effect. She began to advance on one of the officers while still armed with the knife, resulting in an OIS.

2015

2015



FO71-15: AUGUST 22, 2015

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call regarding a violent male with a possible mental illness at a residence. Officers knocked on the apartment door and the subject of the radio call answered the door while in possession of knives. The suspect threw one of the knives at the officers and then fled on foot. Two additional units responded and observed the suspect running from the location. The officers exited their vehicles and observed the suspect running towards them in an aggressive manner while still in possession of a large knife, resulting in an OIS.



FO72-15: AUGUST 22, 2015

While working crime suppression duties, uniformed officers observed a male walking in the street, obstructing vehicle traffic. The officers stopped their police vehicle in order to conduct a pedestrian stop for the observed violation. As the driver officer exited the vehicle, he observed the handle of a handgun protruding from the suspect's jacket pocket and immediately voiced his observation to his partner. The suspect ran onto the adjacent sidewalk and the officers followed. The suspect turned in the direction of the officers with the handgun in his right hand, resulting in an OIS.



FO75-15: AUGUST 27, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a neighbor dispute. Upon arrival, the officers determined that one of the parties involved in the dispute was using utilities from the other's address without permission. The officers responded to investigate and encountered the suspect. A physical altercation ensued, during which the suspect picked up a metal tool and struck both officers on the head and shoulder area, resulting in an OIS.



FO80-15: SEPTEMBER 10, 2015

While conducting a follow-up investigation, detectives observed a wanted shooting suspect driving in the vehicle used in the commission of the crime. The detectives followed him and broadcast their observations and location. The suspect suddenly negotiated a U-turn and drove towards the detectives. The detectives drove into a driveway, exited their vehicle, and were confronted by the suspect, resulting in an OIS.



FO81-15: SEPTEMBER 15, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a man armed with a gun. Upon their arrival, officers observed the suspect and attempted to detain him. As the suspect continued walking away, officers observed that he was armed with handgun in his right hand. As the officers tactically deployed, the suspect pointed the handgun at one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FO82-15: SEPTEMBER 16, 2015

Numerous officers responded to a shots fired radio call. In addition to the call, two additional 911 calls were received, one of which was made by the shooting suspect. The responding personnel began to deploy on the residence when the suspect walked out the side door of the residence armed with a rifle. The suspect pointed the rifle at officers, resulting in an OIS.



FO83-15: SEPTEMBER 27, 2015

Uniformed officers received a radio call of a woman armed with a knife. Upon their arrival, the officers were confronted by the suspect. The suspect failed to obey the officers' commands and continued to approach the officers with the knife, resulting in an OIS.



FO84-15: OCTOBER 3, 2015

Uniformed officers were stopped at a red tri-light signal waiting to negotiate a turn. The officers heard and saw their rear window explode. Believing they were being fired upon, the officers' attention was drawn to a suspect who was standing to the rear of their vehicle. The officers exited their vehicle and an OIS ensued.

2015

2015



F087-15: OCTOBER 27, 2015

Uniformed officers attempted to detain the driver of a stolen vehicle, resulting in a physical altercation. The officers and suspect fell to the ground and fought over a knife that the suspect had armed himself with. During the physical altercation, the suspect attempted to remove an officer’s gun from the holster, resulting in an OIS.



F090-15: NOVEMBER 9, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a male in the middle of the street causing vehicles to swerve around him. Upon the officers’ arrival, the suspect reached into his waistband area, simulated drawing a handgun and ran toward the officers. The officers utilized a beanbag shotgun and TASER on the suspect, which had no effect. A physical altercation ensued and an officer was knocked to the ground. The suspect obtained control of the beanbag shotgun and stood over the officer with the beanbag shotgun, resulting in an OIS.



F095-15: DECEMBER 14, 2015

An off-duty officer was outside his private vehicle which was parked in front of his residence. The officer was confronted by a suspect armed with a handgun, resulting in an OIS.



F098-15: DECEMBER 19, 2015

Uniformed officers were monitoring a suspect receiving medical treatment after he was involved in a prior CUOF incident where he attempted to disarm an officer of his handgun. After medical treatment was provided and the suspect was cleared to be booked by the attending physician, the officers began handcuffing the suspect. In the process, the suspect attacked the officers with bodily force and a metal chair. Officers utilized TASERS to control him, which had no effect. The suspect attempted to disarm an officer of his handgun, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect attempted to disarm the officer.

2015



F101-15: DECEMBER 29, 2015

Uniformed officers assisted in the service of a search and arrest warrant for a murder suspect. The suspect barricaded himself inside the residence and refused to surrender. After some time, the suspect fled the location and began climbing onto the roof of a storage shed in the rear yard of the property. While doing so, the suspect turned towards officers positioned nearby with an object that was believed to be a handgun in his hand, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.

2016³⁴



FD02-16: JANUARY 4, 2016

Undercover detectives were conducting surveillance for a wanted suspect. The detectives located the suspect, who attempted to flee from them in a vehicle. The suspect was involved in a traffic collision and fled on foot. As detectives confronted the suspect, he armed himself with a handgun, and an OIS ensued.



FD05-16: JANUARY 16, 2016 **REPLICA/PELLET/BB**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a robbery suspect. Officers were directed to the suspect’s location by an LAPD air unit. As officers stopped their patrol vehicle, they were confronted by the suspect, who had armed himself with a handgun. The suspect ran towards their patrol vehicle with the weapon pointed at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD07-16: JANUARY 17, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a man armed with a knife. As the officers arrived at the scene, they observed the suspect, who was armed with a large hunting knife, begin to walk toward them. The officers gave the suspect verbal commands to drop the knife, however the suspect refused and continued his advance. One officer deployed a TASER on the suspect, which had no effect. As the suspect continued advancing towards the officers with the knife in hand, an OIS ensued.



FD08-16: JANUARY 30, 2016

While conducting crime suppression, uniformed officers attempted to stop two pedestrians. As the officers exited their patrol vehicle, one of the individuals, later identified as the suspect, fled on foot. While pursuing the suspect, one officer observed the suspect remove a handgun from his waistband and begin to turn towards the officer, resulting in an OIS.



FD09-16: FEBRUARY 6, 2016 **STOLEN**

Having received information regarding a previously stolen vehicle, uniformed officers observed the vehicle driving on City streets and attempted to conduct a traffic stop. The driver pulled in to a driveway and produced a sawed-off shotgun, resulting in an OIS.



FD10-16: FEBRUARY 14, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon suspect who had stabbed one individual inside a residence. As the officers approached the location, they observed the suspect standing on the roof of a motor home-type vehicle. The suspect, who was armed with a knife, then began to cut himself on the neck. The officers attempted to verbalize with the suspect to descend from the roof so they could render medical aid for his injuries, however he refused. The suspect managed to enter the motor home and sat in the driver’s seat. Believing the suspect would attempt to drive away, the officers gained entry into the motor home and deployed the TASER on the suspect, which appeared to have no effect. The suspect advanced towards one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FD13-16: FEBRUARY 20, 2016

While off -duty and driving in his personal vehicle, an officer observed a drive-by shooting occur, which resulted in a homicide. The officer called 911 and reported his observations while following the suspect’s vehicle. While doing so, the driver of the suspect’s vehicle came to an abrupt stop and began firing numerous rounds at the officer, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.



FD16-16: MARCH 15, 2016

While off-duty and inside his residence asleep, an officer heard multiple footsteps originating from the interior of his home. The officer armed himself with a handgun and exited his bedroom to investigate. As the officer entered the living room, he was confronted by two suspects. Both suspects immediately fled the residence through a window in the kitchen. As the suspects continued their escape, one turned and reached inside his waistband, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.

³⁴ Force Investigation Division determined whether a recovered firearm had been used in prior crime(s) and/or was stolen through the use of Department resources.

2016

2016

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

FO20-16: APRIL 3, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a screaming woman. Upon their arrival, the officers heard screaming originating from a dark colored SUV parked on the street. Upon further investigation, the officers observed a male suspect in the back seat of the SUV assaulting a woman. As the suspect continued choking and punching the female, an officer smashed one of the vehicle’s windows to render aid to the victim. The suspect entered the driver’s seat and drove the vehicle at an officer, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect’s weapon was an automobile.



FO21-16: APRIL 6, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a male with a possible mental illness at a residence. Upon their arrival, the officer observed the suspect involved in a verbal dispute with family members. The officers attempted to intervene to diffuse the situation, however the suspect became irate and directed his aggressive behavior towards the officers. The officers deployed a TASER on the suspect, which had no effect. The suspect then barricaded himself inside a bedroom and armed himself with two knives. Metropolitan Division, SWAT, with the assistance of the Department’s Crisis Negotiation Team, responded. After delivering gas inside the residence, the suspect fled through a bedroom window and charged at a SWAT officer with scissors. Officers deployed a TASER and a beanbag shotgun on the suspect, both of which had no effect. The suspect continued advancing toward one SWAT officer, ultimately cutting his arm with the scissors. An OIS subsequently ensued.



FO22-16: APRIL 10, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a burglary in progress at an apartment. Comments of the radio call indicated the suspect had shattered a window and entered the location. Upon their arrival, officers were notified that the suspect was inside one of the apartment units holding an older male hostage with a knife to his neck. The officers entered the location and observed the suspect holding a knife against the neck of an elderly male. The officers repeatedly ordered the suspect to drop the knife, however he failed to comply, and an OIS ensued.

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

FO24-16: APRIL 20, 2016

Uniformed officers observed a male, later identified as the suspect, commit a traffic violation while riding a bicycle during the hours of darkness. As the officers attempted to stop the suspect for the violation, he fled on his bicycle. After some time, the suspect dismounted the bicycle and fled on foot. As the officers gave chase, the lead officer observed the suspect remove a handgun from his waistband and turn towards him, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect fled the location and was later apprehended.



FO26-16: APRIL 29, 2016 **STOLEN**

While on-duty and stopped at a red tri-light, two plainclothes detectives observed two individuals engaged in an altercation with a victim. The detectives observed one of the individuals arm himself with a handgun and begin to shoot at the victim, resulting in an OIS.



FO27-16: APRIL 30, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a domestic violence at an apartment. Comments of the radio call indicated the suspect had locked himself inside a bedroom and was assaulting his girlfriend. Upon their arrival, the officers entered the apartment and located a female who was unconscious and unresponsive. As one officer began providing medical attention to the female, the partner officer covered the hallway and remaining rooms. The covering officer encountered the suspect, who was armed with two knives. The officer ordered the suspect to drop the knives, however, he refused, and an OIS ensued.



FO28-16: MAY 4, 2016

An off-duty detective was followed on foot by a male, later identified as the suspect, who subsequently produced a handgun and attempted to rob the detective of his property, which resulted in an OIS.



FO29-16: MAY 13, 2016 **PRIOR CRIMES**

Uniformed officers observed a group of males congregated by a parked vehicle. While attempting to detain the individuals, one fled from the group and the officers gave chase on foot. During the foot pursuit, the suspect produced a handgun and fired at the officers, striking one, and an OIS ensued.

2016

2016



FD35-16: JUNE 10, 2016 **STOLEN**

Uniformed officers initiated a traffic stop on a vehicle that had a strong odor of marijuana emanating from inside the cab. As the officers ordered the occupants to exit the vehicle, one suddenly ran from the officers in between two nearby parked vehicles. One officer observed the suspect reach for a handgun located in the suspect's waistband, and an OIS ensued.



FD37-16: JUNE 26, 2016

While conducting a traffic stop on a vehicle, uniformed officers observed the driver exit the vehicle armed with a handgun. As the suspect ran from the officers, he turned and pointed the handgun at one officer, resulting in an OIS.



FD38-16: JUNE 26, 2016

While working a crime suppression detail, uniformed officers observed a group of male subjects standing on the sidewalk drinking alcoholic beverages. As the officers attempted to detain the individuals in the group, one began walking away from the officers while holding his waistband. One officer followed the suspect and ordered him to stop. The suspect abruptly stopped and turned towards the officer while making a furtive movement, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.



FD41-16: JULY 7, 2016 **REPLICA/PELLET/BB**

While at a restaurant, an off-duty officer was the victim of a robbery. The suspect displayed a handgun at the officer and demanded his property, resulting in an OIS.



FD43-16: JULY 24, 2016

While conducting routine patrol, uniformed officers approached a group of individuals on foot and observed one of the individuals armed with a handgun. A foot pursuit and exchange of gunfire with the suspect ultimately ensued, resulting in one officer being struck by gunfire.



FD44-16: JULY 26, 2016

While awaiting the arrival of local law enforcement to respond to his residence in regards to a burglary investigation, an off-duty detective observed the suspects from the incident return. One suspect pointed a handgun at the detective and began shooting at him, resulting in an OIS. It was later discovered that the handgun was a paintball gun. Both the suspect and the weapon remain outstanding.

There is no photograph available as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.



FD45-16: JULY 28, 2016

Following a vehicle pursuit, one of the occupants of the suspect vehicle exited and ran from officers. As the officers attempted taking the suspect into custody, the suspect armed himself with a handgun, and an OIS ensued.



FD49-16: AUGUST 2, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a business dispute at a store. While at the location of the radio call, the suspect became irate and placed one of the officers in a choke hold. The suspect then attempted disarming an officer of their service pistol, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect attempted to disarm the officer.

2016

2016



FO52-16: AUGUST 9, 2016

Uniformed officers conducted a traffic stop on a vehicle for a minor traffic violation. As officers were speaking with the driver, he abruptly exited the vehicle armed with a handgun, and an OIS ensued.



FO53-16: AUGUST 9, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a vandalism in progress. Upon their arrival, the officers exited their vehicle and approached a group of individuals. One individual, later identified as the suspect, ran from the group and immediately grabbed his front waistband. The officers pursued the suspect on foot and requested additional resources to respond. While approaching the corner of an intersection, the suspect fired at the officers with a handgun, resulting in an OIS.



FO55-16: AUGUST 16, 2016 **STOLEN**

While conducting routine patrol, an LAPD motor officer observed a vehicle commit a vehicle code violation and intended to initiate a traffic stop. Before doing so, the driver, later identified as the suspect, pulled the vehicle to the side of the road, exited, and began walking away. The officer ordered the suspect to stop, however he refused to obey commands. The suspect removed a handgun from his person and began running from the officer. The suspect turned towards the officer with the gun in hand, and an OIS ensued.



FO57-16: AUGUST 19, 2016

While on routine patrol, uniformed officers observed a male suspect holding a rifle with an affixed bayonet walking on the sidewalk. Officers gave the suspect numerous commands to drop the rifle, however he refused, and an OIS ensued.



FO59-16: SEPTEMBER 16, 2016

While conducting an undercover narcotics investigation, an LAPD officer was approached by a male, later identified as the suspect, who attempted robbing him of his property. The suspect punched the officer in the face, backed away, lifted his shirt, reached for his waistband, and an OIS ensued.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.

FO62-16: SEPTEMBER 28, 2016

Uniformed officers escorted an arrestee to a local hospital for a medical examination. During the examination, the suspect escaped custody and fled from the officers. The suspect attempted carjacking an individual near the hospital, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect's weapon was an automobile.

FO63-16: OCTOBER 1, 2016 **STOLEN**

While assigned to a crime suppression detail, uniformed officers observed a vehicle commit a vehicle code violation. As the officers attempted initiating a traffic stop on the vehicle, the driver failed to yield and a vehicle pursuit ensued. During the pursuit, one occupant, later identified as the suspect, fled on foot and was pursued by uniformed officers. While chasing the suspect, the officers observed the suspect armed with a handgun. The suspect turned towards the officers with the gun in hand, and an OIS ensued.

FO64-16: OCTOBER 2, 2016 **REPLICA/PELLET/BB**

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a male armed with a handgun. Officers located an individual who matched the description of the suspect based on the comments of the radio call and attempted initiating a pedestrian stop. Upon doing so, the suspect turned and pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

2016

2016



FO67-16: OCTOBER 23, 2016

While on routine patrol, uniformed officers observed a large group of individuals involved in an altercation. As the officers exited their vehicle to investigate, they observed a male individual, later identified as the suspect, armed with a handgun, and an OIS ensued. The suspect ran from the officers approximately one block, where a second OIS occurred.



FO72-16: NOVEMBER 7, 2016 **STOLEN**

Officers initiated a pedestrian stop on a suspicious individual near a business. Upon doing so, the suspect pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FO78-16: NOVEMBER 28, 2016

Uniformed officers attempted to detain an individual, later identified as the suspect, regarding a burglary investigation. The suspect fled from the officers on foot into the backyard of a nearby residence. During the officers' attempt to apprehend the suspect, he produced a handgun, and an OIS ensued.



FO81-16: DECEMBER 11, 2016 **PRIOR CRIMES**

Uniformed officers attempted to detain numerous individuals gathered at a residence. As officers approached the location, various individuals within the group ran from the residence and discarded multiple firearms. One of the individuals, later identified as the suspect, fired at the officers, resulting in an OIS.



FO84-16: DECEMBER 17, 2016

While on routine patrol, uniformed officers recognized a wanted murder suspect. As the officers approached the suspect to detain him, he fled on foot. While being pursued by the officers, the suspect turned and pointed a handgun at them, resulting in an OIS.



FO85-16: DECEMBER 18, 2016

Uniformed officers observed an individual, later identified as the suspect, armed with a handgun in his waistband. When officers attempted to detain the suspect, he fled on foot. While being pursued by the officers, the suspect turned and pointed the handgun at them, resulting in an OIS.



FO86-16: DECEMBER 20, 2016

A uniformed officer responded to an assault with a deadly weapon/shots fired radio call at a residence. While conducting the subsequent investigation at the location of the radio call, the officer observed one suspect from the incident riding his bike. As the officer approached the suspect to take him into custody, the suspect retrieved a handgun, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as the suspect fled the location and was later apprehended.

2016

Adjudication: Tactics, drawing/exhibiting a firearm, and UOF shall be evaluated during the adjudication process. The adjudication process for Categorical UOF (CUOF) incidents differs slightly from Non-Categorical UOF (NCUOF) with respect to the chain of investigation, review, and analysis (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792 and 3/793).

Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy - Drawing and Exhibiting and/or UOF: A finding, supported by a preponderance of the evidence that the actions of the employee relative to drawing/exhibiting a firearm or UOF were not within the Department's policies (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Administrative Disapproval – Negligent Discharge: A finding, where it was determined that the unintentional discharge of a firearm resulted from operator error, such as the violation of a firearm safety rule (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Administrative Disapproval –Tactics: A finding, supported by a preponderance of the evidence that the tactics employed during a Categorical UOF incident unjustifiably and substantially deviated from approved Department tactical training (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Animal Shooting: An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm at an animal (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Canine (K9) Contact: An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department K9 and hospitalization is required. If hospitalization is not required, the incident does not rise to the level of a UOF (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Carotid Restraint Control Hold: An upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the modified carotid, full carotid, and locked carotid hold (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Categorical UOF Incident:

- The use of deadly force (e.g., discharge of a firearm) by a Department employee;
- All uses of an upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid or locked carotid hold;
- All deaths while the arrestee or detainee is in the custodial care of the Department (also known as an In-Custody Death or ICD);
- A UOF incident resulting in death;

- A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization (commonly referred to as a LERII);
- All intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight, etc.) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death;
- Officer involved animal shootings;
- Non-tactical unintentional discharges; and,
- An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Cause/Manner of Death: The Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner defines the different manners of death based on the following criteria:

- Natural - due entirely (or nearly so) to natural disease processes;
- Homicide - due to a volitional act of another person;
- Suicide - due to injury that occurred with the intent to induce self-harm or cause one's own death;
- Accident - due to injury when there is no evidence of intent to harm; and,
- Undetermined - inadequate information regarding the circumstances of death to determine manner; example: individual found unconscious with massive subdural hemorrhage; in the absence of information on the events leading up to death, it is impossible to determine if the hemorrhage is due to accidental fall, homicidal violence, etc.

For purposes of this Report, accidental deaths are further categorized into causes of death attributed to narcotic/alcohol overdose.

Force Options: All Department-approved physical force techniques (e.g. firm grip, strike, takedown) or devices (e.g. OC spray, baton, TASER) available to an officer. Force Options fall into the following three categories: Deadly Force; Less-Lethal force (e.g. TASER, bean bag), and Non-Lethal force (e.g. firm grip, takedown) (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

General Training Update: Standardized training provided by the employee's command or Training Division personnel to personnel involved in a CUOF incident. The Training Update is not an inquiry into the specific details of the CUOF. The intent of the update is to provide involved personnel

with standardized training material in tactical issues and actions readily identified in the CUOF incident as well as an update on the UOF policy. Training should be provided as soon as practicable before the involved officer(s) return to field duties, but within 90 days following the incident (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05 and 3/796.35).

Head Strikes: An intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization, or death (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Homelessness: Per the Department's Special Order No. 13, Policy Regarding Police Contacts with Persons Experiencing Homelessness, dated June 22, 2016, the terms "homelessness," "homeless individual," and "homeless person" shall refer to the following:

- An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
- An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground);
- An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing); or,
- An individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided.

In-Custody Death: The death of an arrestee or detainee who is in the custodial care of the Department (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Law Enforcement Related Injury Investigation: A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a LERII (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Non-Categorical UOF: An incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses a less-lethal control device or physical force to compel a person to comply with the employee's direction; overcome

resistance of a person during an arrest or a detention; or, defend any individual from an aggressive action by another person (2016 LAPD Manual 4/245.05).

Objectively Reasonable: The legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a UOF is the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. See *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). Graham states in part, "The reasonableness of a particular UOF must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight (2016 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

Officer Involved Shooting: An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm. These incidents are categorized into Hits or No Hits (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Serious Bodily Threat: Serious bodily injury, as defined in California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), includes, but is not limited to, the following: loss of consciousness, concussion, bone fracture, protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member organ, a wound requiring extensive suturing, and serious disfigurement (2016 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

Source of Activity:

- Radio Call: Call for service directed by Communications Division;
- Observation: Contact initiated by officers based on reasonable suspicion, probable cause, or as a consensual encounter;
- Citizen Flag Down: Private person alert officers to a subject, an activity, or a location not otherwise observed by officers or reported to Communications Division;
- Pre-Planned: Any type of activity that requires an operational plan (e.g. search/arrest warrant services, task forces);
- Station Call: Non-coded or low priority incidents where officers are directed to a location by Department personnel, other than Communications Division;
- Ambush: An act or an instance so as to attack by surprise or lure officers resulting in an officer involved shooting; and,
- Off-Duty: Incident where officers are off-duty and not conducting official Department business.

Substantially Involved Personnel: Employee(s) applying force or who had a significant tactical or decision making role in the incident (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Suicide by Cop: Those incidents where the suspect appeared to intentionally provoke officers into believing that he posed a deadly threat that resulted in an OIS.

Tactical Debrief: The collective review of an incident to identify those areas where actions and decisions were effective and those areas where actions and decisions could have been improved. The intent of a Tactical Debrief is to enhance future performance. The Tactical Debrief is conducted by the Categorical UOF Debrief Facilitator (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Unintentional Discharge: The unintentional discharge of a firearm by a Department employee regardless of cause. Unintentional discharges are evaluated and categorized as “Accidental Discharges” or “Negligent Discharges” (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Use of Force -Tactics Directive: A written directive that contains procedure and/or insight into UOF and tactics issues. UOF policy will continue to be expressed in the Department Manual but may be reiterated in UOF-Tactics Directives. UOF-Tactics Directives supersedes any Training Bulletins that have been published regarding the subject matter of the directives (2016 LAPD Manual 1/240.12).

Use of Force: In a complex urban society, officers are confronted daily with situations where control must be exercised to effect arrests and to protect the public safety. Control may be exercised through advice, warnings, and persuasion, or by the use of physical force. Officers are permitted to use force that is objectively reasonable to defend themselves or others, to effect an arrest or detention, and/or to prevent escape or overcome resistance, consistent with the Department’s Policy on the UOF (2016 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

Use of Force Review Board: The UOF Review Board shall convene at the direction of the Chair of the Board and shall: Avail itself of any facilities of the Department necessary to conduct a complete examination of the circumstances involved in the incident under investigation, report its findings and recommendations to the Chief of Police and upon adjournment, forward the UOF Internal Process Report, and other related reports to the Chief of Police (2016 LAPD Manual 2/092.50).

Use of Lethal Force (Other): An incident involving the use of deadly force by Department personnel. This type of force will encompass those forces that are not included in other CUOF classifications (2016 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

Warning Shots: Warning shots shall only be used in exceptional circumstances where it might reasonably be expected to avoid the need to use deadly force. Generally, warning shots shall be directed in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury to innocent persons, ricochet dangers and property damage (2016 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).



ACRONYMS

ARCON	Arrest and Control
BOPC	Board of Police Commissioners
BSS	Behavioral Science Services
CAPOS	Crimes Against Peace Officers Section
CCU	Complaint Classifications Unit
CO	Commanding Officer
COP	Chief of Police
COMM	Tactical Communication
CPD	Chicago Police Department
CRCH	Carotid Restraint Control Hold
CRD	Community Relationship Division
CTSOB	Counter Terrorism and Special Operations Bureau
CUOF	Categorical Use of Force
DP	Deployment Period
FID	Force Investigation Division
FIP	Fair and Impartial Policing
FOS	Force Option Simulator
FOTU	Field Operations Training Unit
FSD	Forensic Sciences Division
FTO	Field Training Officer
FTQ	Failure to Qualify
GTU	General Training Update
HPD	Houston Police Department
IACP	International Association of Chiefs of Police

IAG	Internal Affairs Group
ICD	In-Custody Death
IG	Inspector General
IPR	Internal Process Report
ITD	Information Technology Division
LADA	Los Angeles District Attorney
LAPD	Los Angeles Police Department
LASD	Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department
LERII	Law Enforcement Related Injury Investigation
LETAC	Law Enforcement Tactical Application Course
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning
MEU	Mental Evaluation Unit
MHIT	Mental Health Intervention Training
MOT	Museum of Tolerance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCUOF	Non-Categorical Use of Force
NYPD	New York Police Department
OAS	Office of Administrative Services
OC	Oleoresin Capsicum
OCB	Operations-Central Bureau
OCPP	Office of Constitutional Policing and Policy
OIC	Officer-In Charge
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OIS	Officer Involved Shooting

OO	Office of Operations
OSB	Operations-South Bureau
OSO	Office of Special Operations
OVB	Operations-Valley Bureau
OWB	Operations-West Bureau
PATROL	Planning, Assessment, Time, Redeployment (and/or Containment), Other Resources, and Lines of Communication
PCG	Public Communications Group
PBL	Problem Based Learning
PDI	Police Data Initiative
POST	California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training
PPD	Philadelphia Police Department
PSB	Professional Standards Bureau
PSL	Police Science Leadership
PSS	Public Safety Statement
PSTB	Police Sciences and Training Bureau
PTE	Police Training and Education
RACR	Real Time Analysis and Critical Response Division
RBP	Relationship-Based Policing
RESET	Resources Enhancement Services Enforcement Team
RMEC	Risk Management Executive Committee
SIP	Substantially Involved Personnel
SQUAB	Shooting Qualification and Bonus
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics

TASER	Thomas A. Swift Electric Rifle
TEAMS	Training Evaluation and Management System
TID	Technical Investigation Division
TTRC	Tactics and Training Review Committee
UD	Unintentional Discharge
UOF	Use of Force
UOFRB	Use of Force Review Board
UOFRD	Use of Force Review Division



CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

The Department’s method of classifying CUOF incidents is based on the type of force used during the incident. The FID investigation may reveal that multiple force options were used during an incident, which could potentially be classified as different CUOF categories. For tracking purposes, and to avoid duplicate recordation of an incident, the Department classifies an incident based on the most significant force used by Department personnel. However, all CUOFs are fully investigated and adjudicated, including additional force options not captured under the primary classification.

The Department maintains several data repositories on Department personnel, as well as details, regarding CUOF incidents. Use of Force Review Division queried the data for the 2016 Use of Force Year-End Review from internal databases. In addition, FID was instrumental in providing any outstanding information from their records. However, FID was unable to provide some information due to the ongoing nature of various CUOF investigations.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

The query period included all CUOF incidents from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2016.

BUREAU AND AREA/DIVISION OF OCCURRENCE

The Bureau and Area/Division of occurrence is the location where the CUOF incident occurred, regardless of where the incident originated or where the involved personnel were assigned. The exception is ICD incidents, where CSD is the Area/Division of occurrence, not the geographic Area where the jail facility is located.

INVOLVED DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

For purposes of this Report, only Department personnel who received an adjudication finding, or has a pending finding, in the concerned force type for each respective CUOF incident are counted as involved employees. Department personnel are often at scene as part of the tactical situation, but do not apply force. The officers who did not utilize the relevant force were not counted as “involved” in this Report. All employee statistics were based on their current status as of the date of the UOF incident.

Department Personnel by CUOF Incident Type:

- OIS Incidents: All employees who received, or were pending, lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the OIS incident were included in this Report.
- OIS-Hit Incidents: All employees who received, or

- were pending, lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the OIS incident were included in this Report.
- OIS-No Hit Incidents: All employees who received, or were pending, lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the OIS incident were included in this Report.
 - Animal Shooting Incidents: All employees who received, or were pending, lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the Animal Shooting incident were included in this Report.
 - UD Incidents: All employees who received, or were pending, unintentional discharge BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the Unintentional Discharge incident were included in this Report.
 - ICD Incidents: The County of Los Angeles Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, determines the cause and manner of death of a suspect. A UOF may be ruled as a primary or contributing factor to their cause of death. All employees who received, or were pending, non-lethal, less-lethal, and/or lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the ICD incident were included in this Report.
 - CRCH Incidents: All employees who received, or were pending, lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the CRCH incident were included in this Report.
 - LERII Incidents: All employees who received, or were pending, non-lethal, less-lethal, and/or lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the LERII incident were included in this Report.
 - Head Strike Incidents: All employees who received, or were pending, lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the Head Strike incident were included in this Report.
 - K9 Contact Incidents: All employees who received, or were pending, K9 Contact deployment criteria BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the K9 Contact incident were included in this Report.

Officer – Injuries

Officer injuries were recorded based on the number of those who sustained injuries during CUOF incidents, regardless if caused by the suspect’s actions or other factors.

INVOLVED SUSPECTS

Suspects included in this Report are those subject to categorical force used by Department personnel. The exception is ICD incidents, which also include individuals

whose death occurred while in the custodial care of a Department employee, or the Department, regardless if force was used.

Suspect – Injuries

Suspect injuries include self-inflicted injuries, pre-existing medical conditions aggravated during the incident, accidental injuries, and those caused by Department personnel.

The cause and manner of death of decedents are determined by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner - Coroner.

Deceased Suspect Toxicology Results

Toxicology results for deceased suspects were obtained by FID from the County of Los Angeles Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner. It is uncommon for suspects to release their medical records to the Department. Therefore, toxicology results could only be obtained for deceased suspects involved in OIS-Hit and ICD incidents.

Suspect – Perceived Mental Illness

A suspect was identified as having a perceived mental illness based on the following:

1. Officer(s) and/or investigator(s) perception of the suspect;
2. Suspect having self-reported mental illness;
3. Third-party statement; and/or,
4. Prior MEU contact resulting in a 5150 WIC hold or referral.

Suspect – Gang Membership

Gang membership status of suspects involved in CUOF incidents were determined through inquiry of Department resources.

Suspect – Homelessness

Per the Department’s Special Order No. 13, Policy Regarding Police Contacts with Persons Experiencing Homelessness, dated June 22, 2016, the terms “homelessness,” “homeless individual,” and “homeless person” shall refer to the following:

- An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
- An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground);

- An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing); or,
- An individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided.

Homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents was not tracked by the Department prior to 2016. However, at the request of the BOPC, such statistics were compiled for 2016 incidents and FID implemented means to capture homeless status as part of future investigations.

Suspect – Perceived Suicide by Cop

Those incidents where the suspect appeared to intentionally provoke officers into believing that he posed a deadly threat that resulted in an OIS.

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

All NCUOF data was queried by Application Development and Support Division from TEAMS II, as requested by UOFRD.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

The query period included all NCUOF incidents from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2016.

BUREAU AND AREA/DIVISION OF OCCURRENCE

Incident by Bureau and Area detailed where the NCUOF incident occurred, rather than where the involved officers were assigned.

FORCE OPTION USED

Each force option was counted once per incident, regardless of the number of times the force option was applied by one or more Department personnel. However, the force options were not mutually exclusive, as multiple force options could have been utilized in an incident. In such cases, all force options used were counted once per incident.

TASER
TASER Activations

TASER activations were measured by the total number of times a TASER device was activated on a suspect during a NCUOF incident. All TASER activations were included in

the total count when multiple activations occurred in an incident. Therefore, the total number of TASER activations exceeds the number of incidents in which a TASER was used.

TASER Effectiveness

Effectiveness captured whether a TASER activation caused the suspect to submit to arrest. Multiple TASER activations may have been required for the force option to prove effective.

INVOLVED DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

For purposes of this Report, only Department personnel who received an adjudication finding, or has a pending finding, in the concerned force type for each respective NCUOF incident are counted as involved employees. Department personnel are often at scene as part of the tactical situation, but do not apply force. The officers who did not utilize the relevant force were not counted as “involved” in this Report. All employee statistics were based on their current status as of the date of the UOF incident.

Officer – Injuries

Officer injuries included all injuries sustained by a Department employee during the NCUOF incident.

INVOLVED SUSPECTS

Suspects included in this Report are those subject to Non-Categorical force used by Department personnel.

Suspect – Perceived Mental Illness

A suspect’s perceived mental illness for NCUOF incidents was determined based on officers’ observations and was not verified by MEU.

Suspect – Perceived Impairment

Officers’ observations were used to determine if a suspect was under the influence of alcohol and/or narcotics for NCUOF incidents. Suspects’ impairment status was not verified through field sobriety tests.

Suspect – Perceived Homelessness

Perceived homelessness for NCUOF incidents was determined based on officers’ observations and statements made by suspects.

Suspect - Injuries

Suspect injuries included injuries sustained by a suspect during a NCUOF incident that were caused by Department personnel.



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- CHARLIE BECK, **CHIEF OF POLICE**
- JORGE A. VILLEGAS, ASSISTANT CHIEF
DIRECTOR, **OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**
- JOHN MCMAHON, CAPTAIN III
COMMANDING OFFICER, **USE OF FORCE REVIEW DIVISION**

DIRECT PUBLICATION TEAM

- JOHN MCMAHON, **CAPTAIN III**
JENS BACK, **POLICE OFFICER III**
RYAN GONZALES, **POLICE OFFICER III**
MARGARET CORREA, **GRAPHICS DESIGNER II**

AUTHORS

- ROBERT VON VOIGT, SERGEANT II
JENS BACK, POLICE OFFICER III
RYAN GONZALES, POLICE OFFICER III
USE OF FORCE REVIEW DIVISION

GRAPHICS DESIGN

- MARGARET CORREA, GRAPHIC DESIGNER II
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

STATISTICIANS & ANALYSTS

- TONY CHU, POLICE OFFICER III
GREGORY HALL, POLICE OFFICER III
DANIEL KEARNEY, POLICE OFFICER II
COLLEEN OLMEDO, MANAGEMENT ANALYST II
USE OF FORCE REVIEW DIVISION

PHOTOGRAPHY

- JIN CHO, POLICE OFFICER II
COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP DIVISION
CORNEL PANOV, PHOTOGRAPHER III
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

KEY CONTRIBUTORS

- MICHEL MOORE, FIRST ASSISTANT CHIEF
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF OPERATIONS
- ARIF ALIKHAN, POLICE ADMINISTRATOR III
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND POLICY
- SEAN MALINOWSKI, DEPUTY CHIEF
CHIEF OF STAFF, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
- WILLIAM MURPHY, DEPUTY CHIEF
COMMANDING OFFICER, POLICE SCIENCES AND TRAINING BUREAU
- ROBERT LOPEZ, COMMANDER
COMMANDING OFFICER, FORCE INVESTIGATION DIVISION
- JOHN NEUMAN, POLICE ADMINISTRATOR I
COMMANDING OFFICER, COMPSTAT DIVISION

- Gregory Baek, Police Officer II, Office of the Chief of Police
Lyndon Barber, Police Officer III, Newton Area
Larry Barr, Lieutenant II, Use of Force Review Division
Billy Brockway, Lieutenant II, Office of Constitutional Policing and Policy
Robert Bean, Sergeant I, Use of Force Review Division
Michael Chan, Police Officer II, Community Relationship Division
Eva Chiaravalle, Secretary, Use of Force Review Division
Yvette Cruz, Police Officer II, Hollywood Area
Evelyn Diab, Police Officer II, North Hollywood Area
Lai Lam, GIS Supervisor II, Application Development and Support Division
Damien Levesque, Detective III, Office of the Chief of Police
Natasha Madjd, Police Officer II, Hollywood Area
Cheryl Masters, Senior Management Analyst, Force Investigation Division
Ramon Ortega, Police Officer III+I, Office of the Chief of Police
Mariana Patin, Police Officer III, Mission Area
Rafael Rodriguez, Police Officer II, Office of Administrative Services
Chad Scott, Police Officer III, Central Area
Siranush Simonyan, Police Officer II, Hollywood Area
David Stambaugh, Sergeant II, Use of Force Review Division
Wendy Subt, Senior Clerk Typist, Force Investigation Division
Christopher Suk, Police Officer II, Use of Force Review Division
Sofie Toledo, Detective III, Office of the Chief of Police
Melissa Zarris, Police Officer II, Rampart Area
Eddy Zelaya, Police Officer III, Central Traffic Division
Edith Zelaya, Senior Clerk Typist, Office of Administrative Services

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USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW



JOHN MCMAHON, CAPTAIN III
COMMANDING OFFICER, USE OF FORCE REVIEW DIVISION

100 West First Street, Suite 268
Los Angeles, California 90012
(213) 486-5950 • UOFRD@LAPD.ONLINE