



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Report to the City Council

DATE ISSUED: January 31, 2017 REPORT NO: 17-015
ATTENTION: Honorable Council President Myrtle Cole
and Members of the City Council
SUBJECT: Body Worn Camera Update
REFERENCE: None

REQUESTED ACTION:

This is an information item only. No action is required on the part of the Committee or the City Council.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

N/A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF ITEM BACKGROUND:

Background

The San Diego Police Department began deployment of body worn cameras (BWCs) to uniformed patrol officers in July 2014. The deployment initially began in Southeastern, Central and Mid-City Divisions, followed by Northern, Western, Southern and the Gang Suppression Team in the fall of 2014. Cameras were deployed at Traffic and the final patrol commands of Northwestern, Northeastern and Eastern in July 2015. Canine officers were outfitted in April 2016, and reserve officers and the Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) received cameras in July 2016. All uniformed sergeants will have cameras by April 2017. The Department currently has 1,174 body worn cameras.

This report provides an update of the body worn camera implementation and use by the San Diego Police Department, as well as the results of an updated analysis conducted regarding impacts related to the implementation of body worn cameras Citywide.

BWC Implementation and Use

The San Diego Police Department began using Taser Axon body worn cameras in June 2014, and has a current contract with Taser through Fiscal Year 2020. All uniformed sworn officers, including uniformed supervisors and reserve officers, will have cameras issued by April 2017.

Of the 1,174 BWCs, 613 are the newer second generation model (Gen II). The remaining 561 Generation I cameras will be replaced by this April. The Gen II cameras offer improved

functionality, including better video quality and improvements in camera and mount design. Additionally, the Gen II cameras will eventually offer increased buffering time from the 30 seconds to two minutes. Buffering mode allows the user to capture video prior to the officer recording the event.

As of January 15, 2017 the Department has uploaded 1,380,856 videos to Taser's secure, cloud-based, digital evidence management system, requiring 109 terabytes of storage. This is an increase of 50 terabytes of data storage and 653,554 video uploads since March 8, 2016. The current contract includes 227 terabytes of storage.

The Department's Body Worn Camera Procedure is periodically reviewed, with the latest update in July 2016. The procedure is available on the Department's public website.

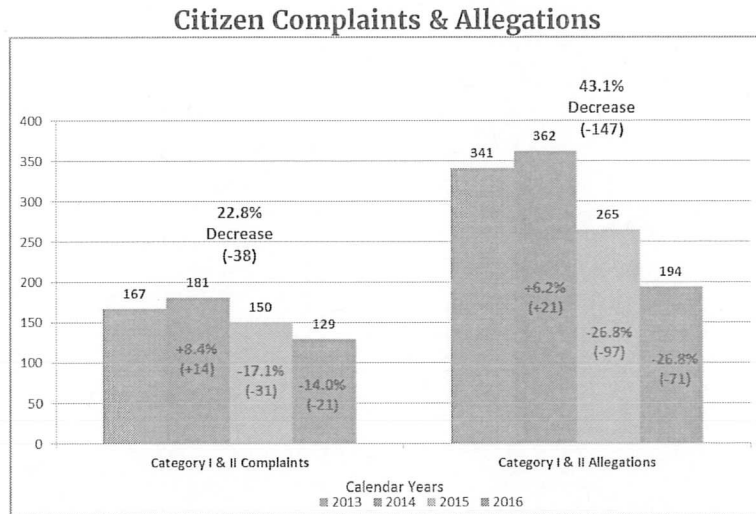
Analysis of Body Worn Camera Use

A one-year analysis of body worn camera use at the initial patrol commands of Central, Southeastern and Mid-City was conducted during the fall of 2015, using data comparing FY 2014 and FY 2015. Last year, the analysis was updated using citywide data for calendar years 2013, 2014 and 2015. The analysis in this report also includes citywide data for calendar 2016. Due to the phased implementation of BWCs, data from calendar year 2013 provides a full year comparison prior to the implementation of our body worn camera program. Data from calendar years 2014 and 2015 represent a partial implementation of body worn cameras, and 2016 represents a full implementation at all patrol commands and Traffic.

Specifically, by the end of calendar year 2014, six patrol commands which included Central, Mid-City, Southeastern, Northern, Western and Southern and the Gang Suppression Team had deployed body worn cameras. However, none were deployed for the entire year. By the end of calendar year 2015 all nine patrol commands, now including Northwestern, Northeastern and Eastern, and Traffic Division had deployed body worn cameras. In calendar year 2015 these additional commands were not deployed the entire year. In 2016 all patrol commands and Traffic Division had deployed body worn cameras for the full year, but other teams including Canine, Homeless Outreach Team, Sergeants and Reserves were not deployed for the entire year. The analysis includes comparisons for citizen complaints against officers and use of force.

Citizen Complaints

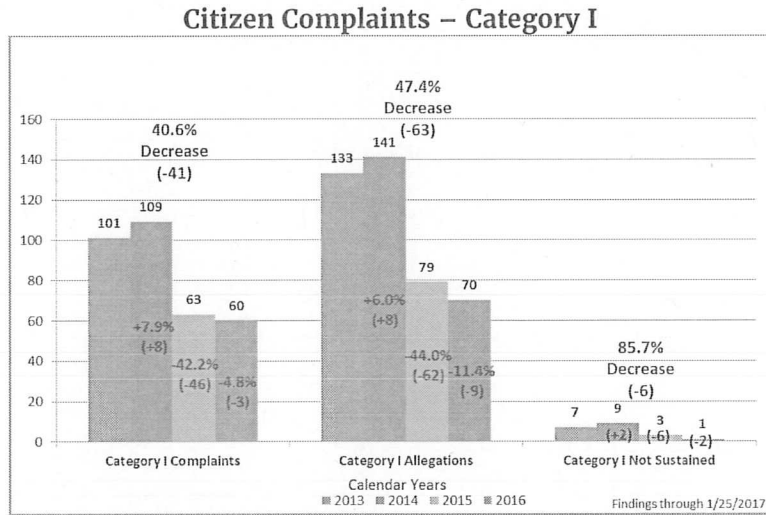
Citizen complaint data was analyzed to understand possible impacts of the body worn cameras on interactions between officers and the public. Complaints include allegations lodged against Department members. Each complaint can include one or more allegations, and each allegation results in a finding, or outcome. Comparing 2013 to 2016, complaints against officers decreased 22.8% and allegations decreased 43.1%.



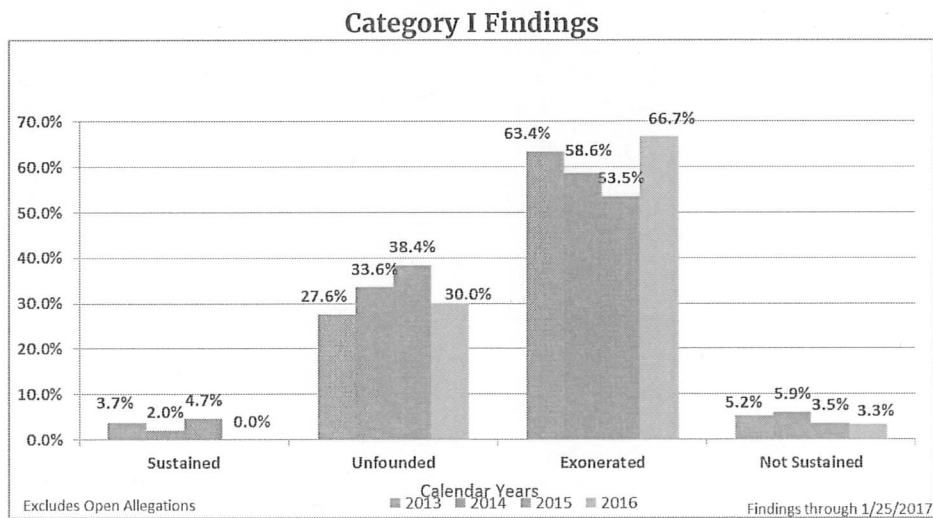
Citizen complaints are separated into two categories. Category I includes allegations lodged against Department members related to arrest, criminal conduct, discrimination, force and racial or ethnic slur. Category II includes allegations lodged against Department members related to conduct, courtesy, procedure and service. Each complaint can include one or more allegations, and each allegation results in a finding, or outcome. The following are the types of findings:

- Sustained: All or part of the alleged conduct occurred. The alleged conduct was improper and in violation of existing law or policy.
- Not Sustained: There was not enough evidence to clearly prove or disprove the alleged conduct.
- Unfounded: The alleged conduct did not occur.
- Exonerated: The alleged conduct occurred, but was legal, justified and proper.

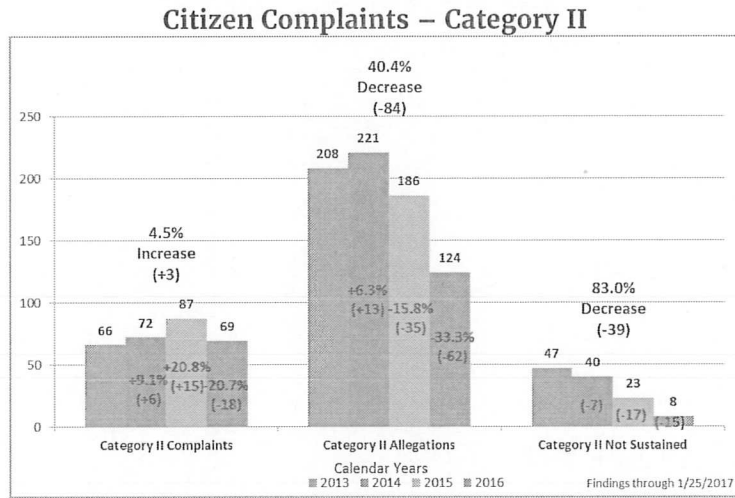
Category I complaints against officers decreased 40.6% comparing 2013 to 2016, and allegations decreased 47.4% comparing the same time frame. There were slight increases in Category I complaints and allegations comparing 2013 to 2014, but more significant decreases of 42.2% for Category I complaints and 44.0% for Category I allegations comparing 2014 to 2015. Category I complaints and allegations continued to decrease from 2015 to 2016. Not sustained findings for Category I allegations decreased in 2015, and based on findings through January 25, 2017, there was one not sustained finding in 2016. The availability of body worn camera evidence has improved the ability to make conclusive findings on allegations reported by citizens.



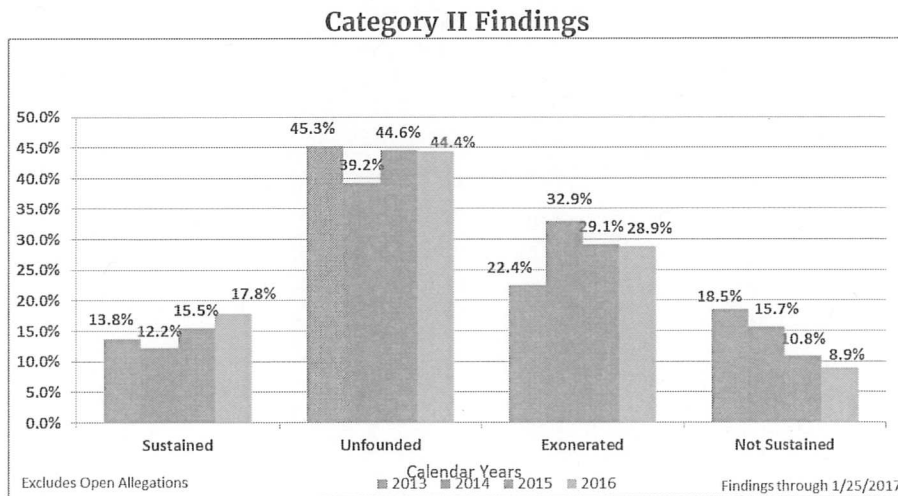
Due to fewer Category I complaints and allegations, there were also fewer Category I findings in 2016 when compared to 2013. Additionally, as of January 25, 2017, 37.5% of Category I allegations from 2016 are still under investigation. For these reasons, the focus of this graph is on the distribution of Category I findings by type for completed investigations, instead of the raw numbers of all Category I findings. As the open investigations are completed, the distribution of findings for 2016 could change. Early analysis shows there were higher percentages of exonerated and unfounded Category I findings in 2016 compared to 2013. The percentage of not sustained Category I findings was less in 2016 compared to 2013.



Category II citizen complaints against officers increased 4.5% comparing 2013 to 2016, with increases in 2014 and 2015 and a decrease in 2016. The increases are related to our implementation of two PERF recommendations specifically focused on the process of documenting all complaints and forwarding them to Internal Affairs. Category II allegations decreased 40.4% comparing 2013 to 2016. The number of allegations increased slightly comparing 2013 to 2014, and decreased more significantly comparing 2014 to 2015 and 2015 to 2016. Not sustained findings for Category II allegations decreased 83.0% comparing 2013 to 2016, with decreases in 2014, 2015 and 2016. Similar to Category I findings, body worn camera evidence has improved the ability to make conclusive findings.

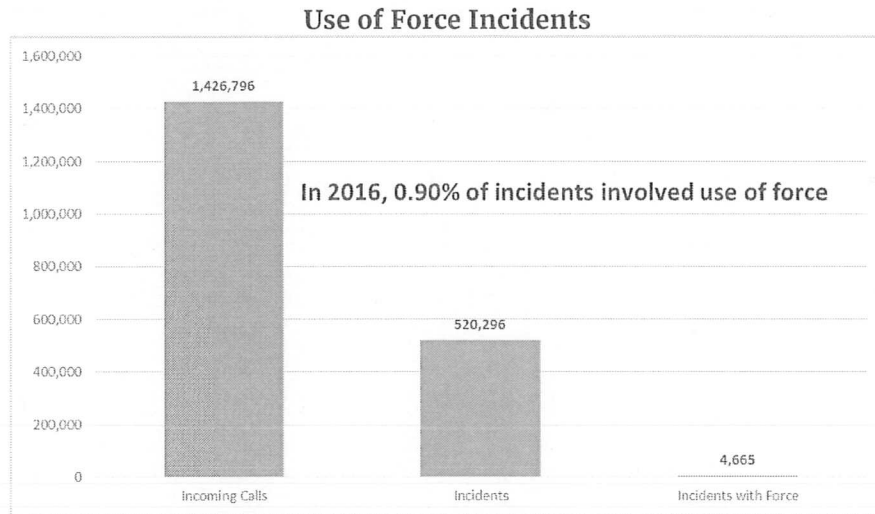


Although there were more Category II complaints in 2016 compared to 2013, there were fewer Category II allegations, which resulted in fewer Category II findings. Similar to Category I findings, 25.0% of Category II allegations are still under investigation. This chart compares the distribution of Category II findings by type for completed investigations, instead of the raw numbers of all Category II findings. The distribution of Category II findings by type in 2016 shifted, with a significantly lower percentage of not sustained findings. The percentage of exonerated and sustained findings increased, while the percentage of unfounded findings decreased slightly comparing 2013 to 2016. As investigations of Category II allegations are completed, the distribution of findings for 2016 could change.

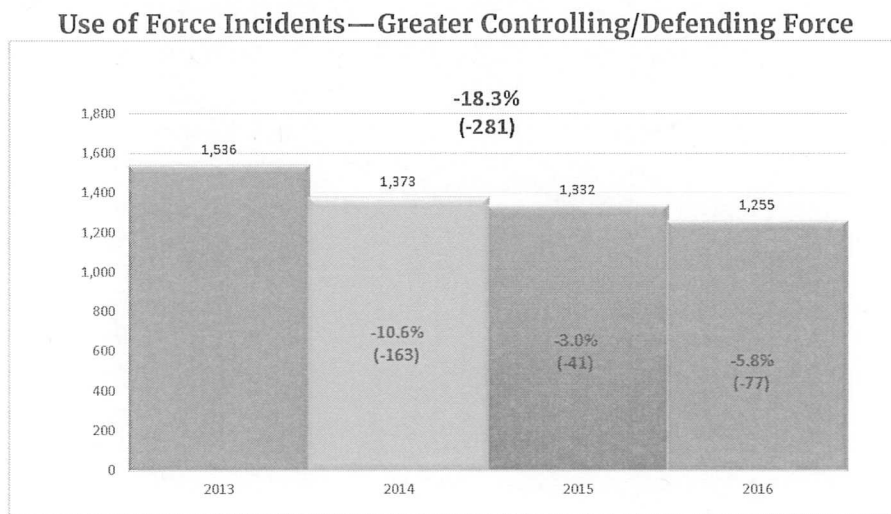


Use of Force

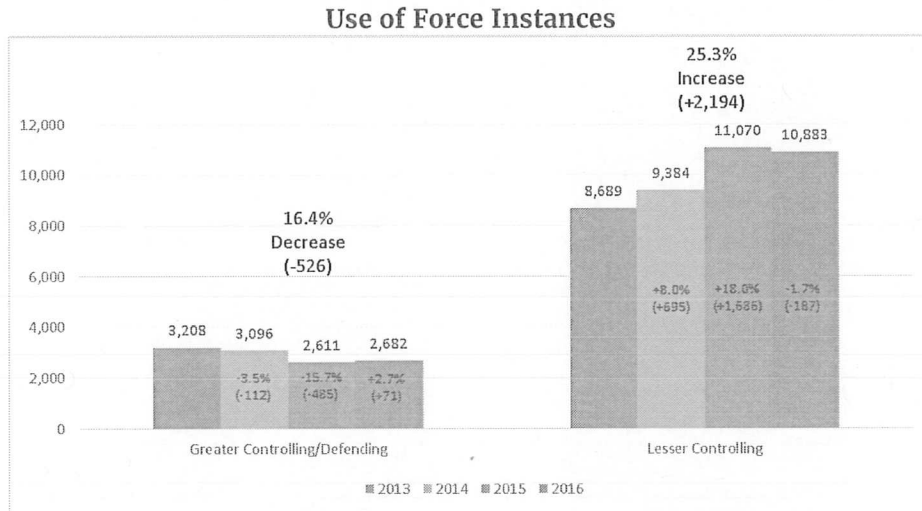
In 2016, there were more than 1.4 million calls into the Department’s Communications Center and officers responded to more than 520 thousand incidents. Incidents involving any type of force by officers accounted for less than one percent, or 0.90%, of all incidents.



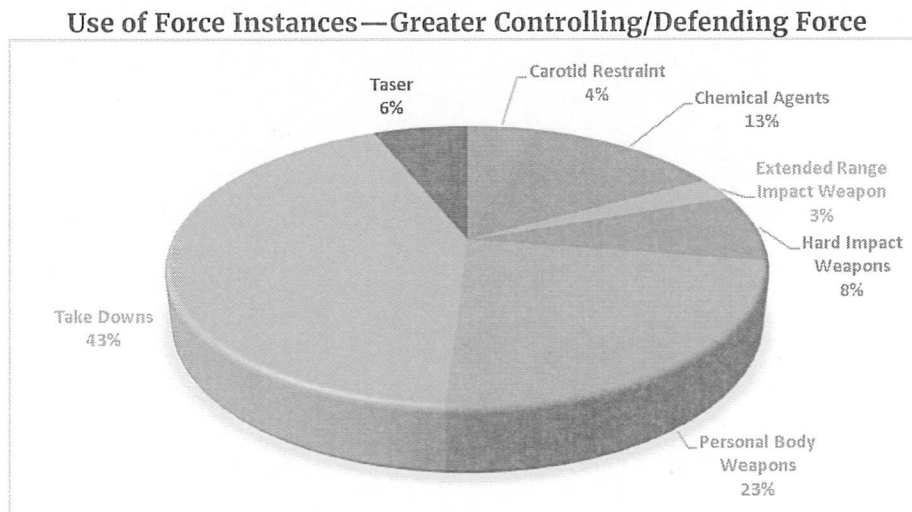
Force is categorized into two groups of options: lesser controlling force and greater controlling/defending force. Lesser controlling includes physical contact in which an officer has to use some minimal type of force in order to gain compliance and/or maintain control. Greater controlling force requires greater types of physical contact in response to active resistance or assaultive behavior. Incidents involving the use of greater controlling/defending force decreased 18.3% comparing 2016 to 2013.



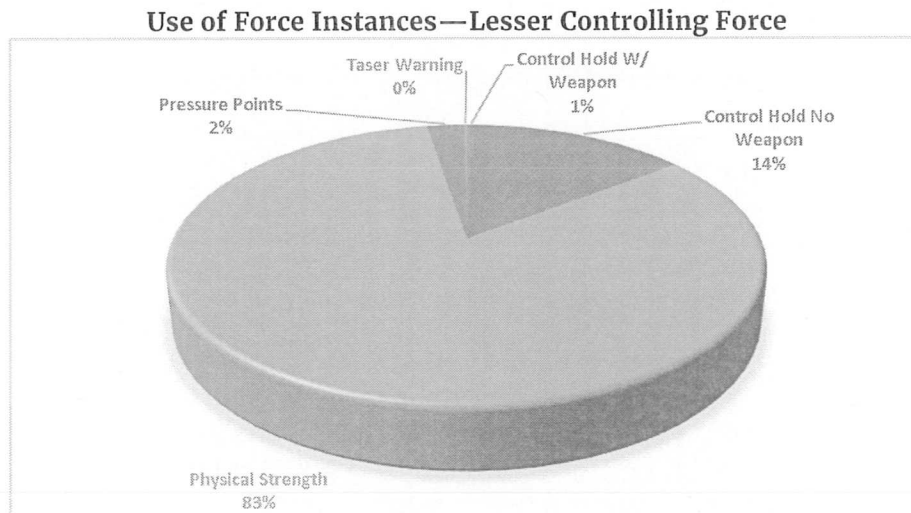
One incident involving use of force may include one or more instances of force. Instances of use of greater controlling/defending force decreased 16.4% comparing 2013 to 2016, with decreases comparing 2013 to 2014 and comparing 2014 to 2015, and a slight increase comparing 2015 and 2016. Instances of use of lesser controlling force increased 25.3% comparing 2013 to 2016, with increases comparing 2013 to 2014 and comparing 2014 to 2015, and a slight decrease comparing 2015 and 2016. This data is consistent with feedback received from officers indicating body worn cameras help de-escalate some situations, and results in the use of lesser controlling force to gain compliance without the need for greater controlling/defending force.



Greater controlling/defending force includes the use of carotid restraint, chemical agents, extended range impact weapons, hard impact weapons, personal body weapons, take downs or taser. Instances of take downs were the most used type of greater controlling/defending force in 2016, followed by personal body weapons.



Lesser controlling force includes control holds with a weapon, control holds without a weapon, physical strength, pressure points and taser warnings. The use of physical strength accounted for 83% of all instances of lesser controlling force used in 2016.



Conclusion

Results from this analysis of citywide data for calendar years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 are consistent with the findings of previous analyses. The availability of body worn camera evidence has improved the ability to make conclusive findings on allegations reported by citizens. Removing ambiguity in the investigation of citizen complaints helps to maintain and build upon public trust.

The data from these studies suggest the cameras help de-escalate some situations, which results in the use of lesser controlling force in lieu of greater controlling/defending force.

CITY STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL(S)/OBJECTIVE(S):

- Goal 1: Provide high quality public service.
- Objective 4: Ensure equipment and technology are in place so that employees can achieve high quality public service.

- Goal 2: Work in partnership with all of our communities to achieve safe and livable neighborhoods.
- Objective 2: Reduce and prevent crime.
- Objective 4: Foster services that improve quality of life.
- Objective 5: Cultivate civic engagement and participation.

FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CONTRACTING INFORMATION (if applicable): N/A

PREVIOUS COUNCIL and/or COMMITTEE ACTIONS: N/A

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND OUTREACH EFFORTS: N/A

KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND PROJECTED IMPACTS: N/A

Signature on File _____

Police Department

Signature on File _____

Chief Operating Officer



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Report to the City Council

DATE ISSUED: March 22, 2017 REPORT NO: 17-021

ATTENTION: Honorable Council President and City Council

SUBJECT: Approval of First Amendments and Increased Expenditure Authority for Maintenance, Repair, and Operations (MRO) Supply Contracts for Citywide Use for Contract Option Years Two (2) through Five (5)

REFERENCE: Resolution No. 306859, which was approved on June 22, 2011, authorized expenditure of a total not to exceed amount of \$10 million annually for five cooperative procurement contracts combined, for a period not to exceed five years.

REQUESTED ACTION:

Approve the execution of first amendments to five Citywide Maintenance, Repair, and Operations (MRO) supply agreements. Approving these agreements would increase the expenditure authority for the purchase of operationally critical supplies that are utilized by City departments on a routine basis. Expenditure authorization for option years two through five of these five agreements would total a not to exceed amount of \$56.4 million, provided sufficient funding is included in each participating City department's approved budget each fiscal year.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the City Council accept the report and approve the recommended expenditure authority.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF ITEM BACKGROUND:

Previous Maintenance, Repair, and Operations (MRO) Supplies Usage

MRO supplies include items such as janitorial chemicals, tools, hardware, and lighting components, and are critically essential goods used in the day-to-day operations of multiple City departments. In 2011, several cooperative agreements for MRO supplies were brought forward by Purchasing & Contracting (P&C) to provide options to City departments for competitive pricing based on solicitations undertaken by other agencies or group purchasing organizations. The City Council authorized staff to enter into five cooperative procurement agreements for MRO supplies in an amount not to exceed \$10 million annually for all five contracts combined for a term not to exceed five years—a total expenditure authority of \$50 million for all contracts over the five-year terms of the contracts. See Resolution R-306859.

From FY 2012 to FY 2016, the City spent over \$33 million in MRO supplies on cooperative agreements. The following table provides a complete breakdown by contracted vendor and total dollars expended.

Citywide MRO Expenditures, by Vendor, FY 2012-FY 2016

Outline Agreement No. (SAP)	Vendor	Target Value	Expended
4600000772	WW Grainger	\$10,000,000	\$8,479,379
4600000773	Waxie Corporation	\$7,900,000	\$7,096,323
4600000774	Fastenal Company	\$5,100,000	\$4,709,713
4600000775	Graybar Industries	\$3,800,000	\$2,255,630
4600000776	Wesco	\$11,500,000	\$10,765,476
TOTAL			\$33,306,521

Bid Process for Current MRO Agreements

On May 11, 2016, P&C advertised and posted its solicitation for MRO supplies under an Invitation to Bid (ITB) process. The bid was issued on the City's e-bidding website, PlanetBids, and broadcast to 1,175 registered firms by use of material codes. There were 60 prospective bidders for this solicitation. This was the first electronic bid to be completed in its entirety for P&C.

The bid was intended for multiple awards, by section, to maximize competition and opportunity among prospective bidders. The bid was divided into the following categories:

- Electrical
- Lighting
- Tools
- Hardware
- Safety
- Motors & Pumps
- Paints & Coatings
- Material Handling & Storage
- Janitorial (non-chemical)

There were 1,169 line items on the bid and in order for a prospective bidder to be awarded a section the bid requirements required all line items to have a response. In addition, prospective bidders were asked to submit a best-discounted manufacturer pricing for goods not itemized in the bid based on two tiers; however, the tiered pricing was not a factor considered for award.

Sixty prospective bidders viewed and downloaded the bid and eleven prospective bidders submitted responses by the closing date of May 27, 2016. Of those, four successful bidders were awarded contracts.

MRO Awardees and Categories

Based on the solicitation described above, current MRO awardees by category are as follows:

Awardee	Category
Fastenal Company	-Material Handling & Storage -Motors & Pumps -Paints & Coatings
Graybar Industries	-Electrical -Lighting
Corrado Industrial, Inc.	-Tools -Hardware
Mallory Safety & Supply	-Safety

These MRO vendors secured contracts via the City's competitive bid process. These agreements were crafted to:

- Secure fixed pricing on the most commonly purchased items (market basket);
- Secure second and third tier discounted pricing to ensure the most competitive pricing for the City;
- Require electronic pricing catalogs in line with P&C's contract compliance goals; and
- Require the submission of an emergency plan to ensure that the City has a reliable partner in the event of emergency situations.

Due to the specificity of the janitorial chemicals used by City staff and the testing and approval process undertaken, P&C opted to use Waxie Corporation for all chemical-related janitorial and sanitation items within this commodity using a cooperative procurement contract procured by the National Cooperative Purchasing Alliance (NCPA), of which the City is a member. The NCPA conducted a competitive process that complied with the City's own procurement laws and procedures. See, San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC) section 22.3208.

P&C executed each of these new agreements under the authority of the Purchasing Agent, as per SDMC section 22.3206, which allows the Purchasing Agent to enter into contracts up to \$3 million.

Estimating the City's Future MRO Needs

The following table provides information on actual spend for each contract during the first (July–September) quarter of FY 2017. For purposes of estimating the City's future MRO needs, an annual escalating factor of five percent was introduced for the remaining years of the contract, which provides a total not to exceed expenditure amount that is estimated for the life of each contract. Five percent is the maximum allowable consumer price index increase per the City's contract terms.

City's Projected MRO Needs, by Vendor, FY 2017-FY 2021

Vendor	FY 17 QTR 1 Spend (actual)	Year 1 Projected	Year 2 Projected	Year 3 Projected	Year 4 Projected	Year 5 Projected	Total Not-to-Exceed
Mallory	\$776,337	\$1,358,590	\$1,426,519	\$1,497,845	\$1,572,737	\$1,651,374	\$7,507,066
Waxie	\$993,000	\$1,737,750	\$1,824,638	\$1,915,869	\$2,011,663	\$2,112,246	\$9,602,166
Fastenal	\$1,210,000	\$2,117,500	\$2,223,375	\$2,334,544	\$2,451,271	\$2,573,834	\$11,700,524
Corrado	\$1,205,000	\$2,108,750	\$2,214,188	\$2,324,897	\$2,441,142	\$2,563,199	\$11,652,175
Graybar	\$1,649,000	\$2,885,750	\$3,030,038	\$3,181,539	\$3,340,616	\$3,507,647	\$15,945,590
TOTAL							\$56,407,521

However, given the City's high demand for MRO commodities, the City will exceed the Purchasing Agent's \$3 million expenditure authority noted above. Consequently, P&C is requesting an expenditure authorization for option years two (2) through five (5) of these five agreements with a total not to exceed amount of \$56.4 million, provided sufficient funding is included in each participating City department's approved budget each fiscal year. By increasing the expenditure authority, the City is not obligated to spend up to the maximum amount of any contract.

Approval of this action will ensure that there are no operational interruptions for our City forces due to being unable to obtain items critical to their work in future option years.

CITY STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL(S)/OBJECTIVE(S):

Goal # 1: Provide high quality public service

Objective # 1: Promote a customer-focused culture that prizes accessible, consistent, and predictable delivery of services

FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Expenditure authorization for option years two through five of these five agreements would total a not to exceed amount of \$56.4 million. Expenditure of these funds is contingent on sufficient funding being included in each participating City department's approved budget each fiscal year. By increasing the expenditure authority, the City is not obligated to spend up to the maximum amount of any contract.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CONTRACTING INFORMATION:

This agreement is subject to the City's Equal Employment Opportunity Outreach Program (SDMC sections 22.22701 through 22.2708) and Non-Discrimination in Contracting (SDMC sections 22.3501 through 22.3517).

PREVIOUS COUNCIL and/or COMMITTEE ACTIONS:

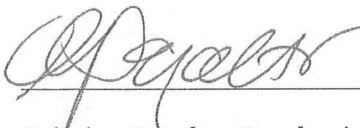
N/A

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND OUTREACH EFFORTS:

N/A

KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND PROJECTED IMPACTS:

All City departments.



Kristina Peralta, Purchasing & Contracting
Department Director



Ronald H. Villa, Deputy Chief Operating
Officer, Internal Operations Branch

- Attachments:
1. Corrado Bid Response, Original Contract and First Amendment
 2. Fastenal Bid Response, Original Contract and First Amendment
 3. Graybar Bid Response, Original Contract and First Amendment
 4. Mallory Bid Response, Original Contract and First Amendment
 5. Waxie Bid Response, Original Contract and First Amendment