

How to deal with Police Brutality

Using Accountability to Prevent Police Brutality

Presented by Group 1

Natalie Salazar

Lisa Gorton

Abdoulaye Mbenque

Jorge Granda

Avi Severino

This group set out to focus on the lack of accountability held by the New York Police Department(NYPD) in regards to police brutality. Our proposition is to reallocate a portion of the NYPD budget and put it towards properly funding the Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB). The CCRB is an independent agency founded in 1993 that is tasked with investigating, mediating, and prosecuting complaints of misconduct on the part of the NYPD.



The problem

No Accountability

- At this time, at least 303 NYPD officers that have five or more substantial misconduct allegations against them are still on active duty.
- A major factor that influences those officers staying in the force is the fact that the final decision regarding disciplinary action is heavily influenced by the police commissioner

Direct Effects

- Use of force may be intensified by weak accountability
- Police brutality exacerbates inequality and poverty
- Police brutality promotes a culture of machismo that rewards aggressive policing

Inadequate Efforts

- Although the NYPD has an independent agency to overlook complaints against officers, there is a huge deficit when it comes to accountability

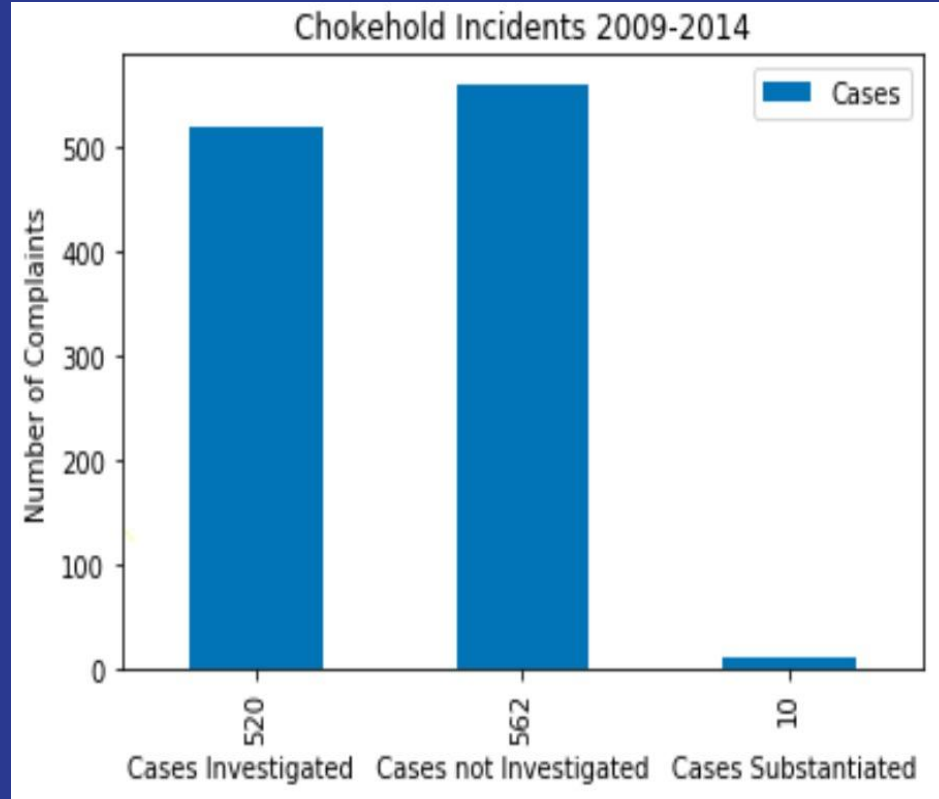
THE CCRB INVESTIGATION PROCESS

- Complaints that are received by the CCRB must meet their certain jurisdiction, these complaints must be against NYPD officers only and include FADO (Force, Abuse of Power, Discourtesy, and Offensive Language).
- Cases in CCRB jurisdiction are assigned to civilian investigators.
- After a case plan is made by the civilian investigator and the officer in question has no history of complaints with the CCRB or the NYPD, both parties will then receive mediation
- If there is a history of misconduct complaints, the investigator begins their recommendation which includes: a summary of all complaints made and a recommendation for disposition.
- A three-member panel will then vote on the recommendation. If they vote in favor the CCRB, the Administrative Prosecution Unit (APU) will hold a trial at the police department before an administrative law judge.
- Even if the APU finds the officer guilty the police commissioner can unilaterally overrule.



Philip Eure's study on the city handling of complaints of police chokeholds

Philip Eure was the first ever inspector general for the NYPD. He was appointed in March of 2014.



1,082 complaints alleging 1,128 chokeholds

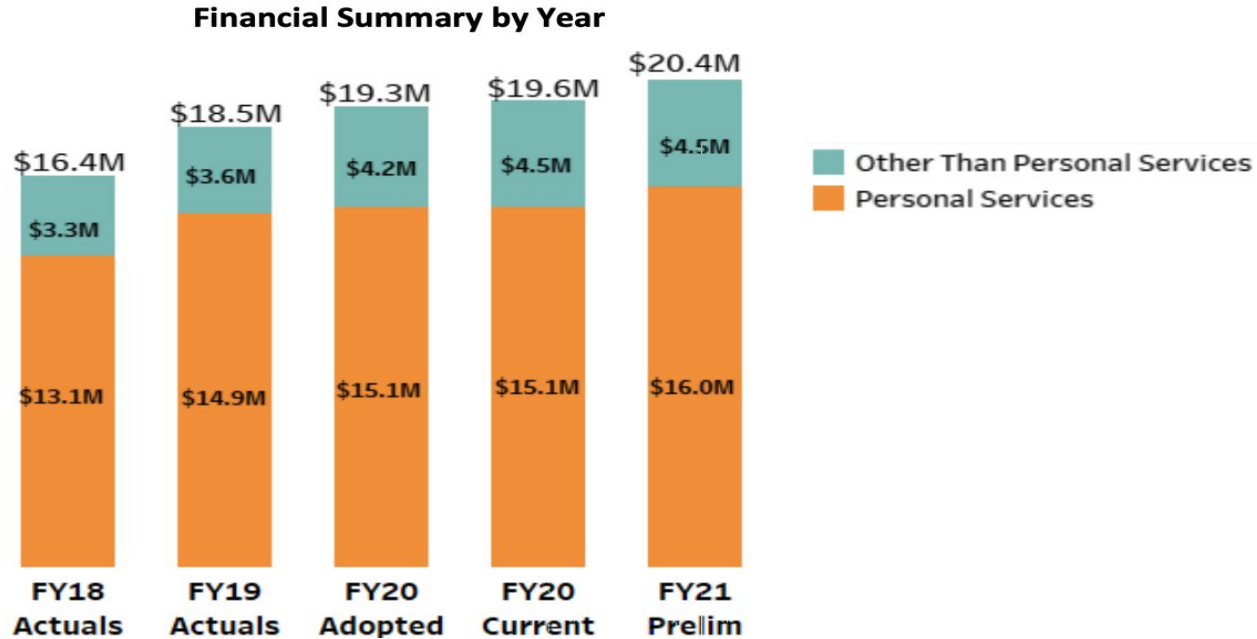
Goals and Objectives

- Empowering the Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB)
 - Final rulings will be informed by the CCRB investigation
 - Rehauling oversight and giving power to City Council, prosecutors and community members
 - Adequate sanction of police misconducts means removal of officers that engaged in abusive behavior
 - Community awareness and trust.
-

Solution

- Necessary revision over final decisions are examine by the City Council
 - Defund NYPD and reallocate funds to CCRB and IAB
 - Working with independent prosecutors that are not politically connected to the Judicial System
 - It is ideal for the police commissioner not to have the final say over disciplinary matters
-

Progression of CCRB's Funding



Resources Needed

- CCRB budget increase
- Satisfactory number of CCRB investigators to handle cases
- Unbiased public interest prosecutors
- Ways to release information to the public about the work of CCRB and the results from new policies implemented.
- Get community members more involved with the process.

Information Needed to Achieve Goals

- Data on the Civilian Complaint Board investigations (procedures, activities, number of complaints received, number of substantiated complaints and their final outcome)
 - Information about the current authority and limitations of CCRB regarding investigations over police misconduct complaints
-

Stakeholders

In order to meet the desired results, we must be able to work with New York City residents, the CCRB, the Police Commissioner, the Governor, independent prosecutors and the NYPD agency. We will moved funds into the CCRB. This will increase the number of thorough investigation into complaints against police officers. It is very important to work with independent public interest prosecutors. This will ensure that they can do their jobs comprehensively without special interest influence or interference.



Time-Frame

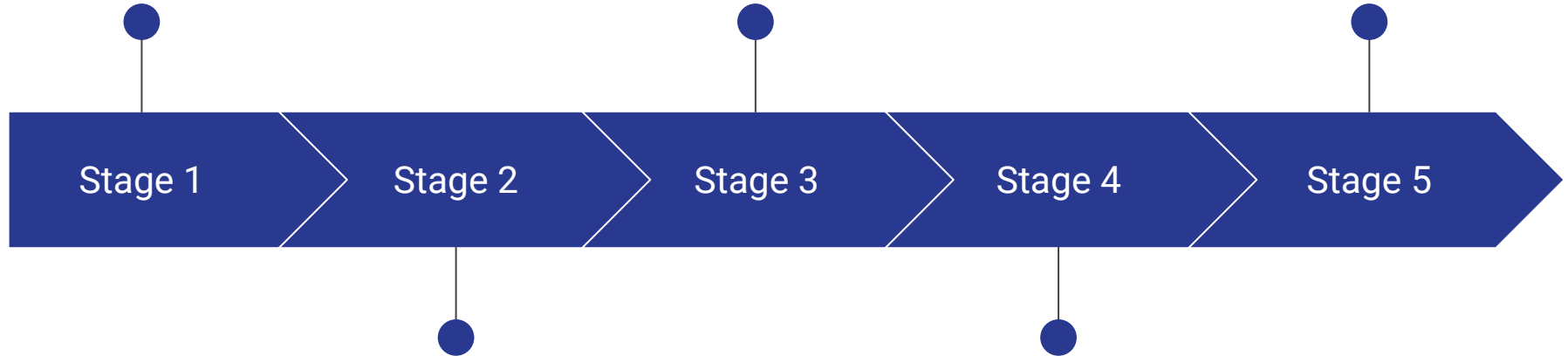
The policy will first be implemented in Brooklyn. Data will be gathered to evaluate whether the new policy is reaching satisfactory outcomes for the community. Brooklyn has been chosen as the starting point for this policy because the borough has had the highest complaint number according recent data.



Confirm agreement between CCRB, city council and elected officials.

Clearing up the path for investigations. (Stakeholders cooperation)

Complete the investigations in a timely manner. (14-21 days)



Stage 1

Stage 2

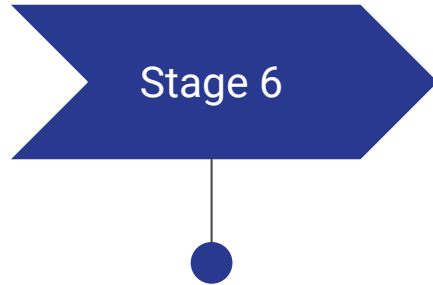
Stage 3

Stage 4

Stage 5

Gain the necessary funding needed to begin recruitment and training of CCRB investigators

Begin the investigations.



Come to a proper
resolution that is more
coherent with the facts
of each case

What does success look like?

- Institutional bases of power must be positioned to monitor the police
- Crashed extraordinary hurdles that a complaint must complete before an individual police officer is punished
- The opinion of the city council must carry considerable weight on the resolution of police misconduct complaints.
- Reach substantive justice in order to improve the outcome of the review system.
- Achieve greater openness and transparency.

