



QUARTERLY REPORT

2019

CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is the mission of the Civilian Review Board (CRB) to provide outstanding service as a police oversight body, which is outlined in its governing statute. This is imperative, especially due to the overwhelming lack of trust between police and communities, along with the inequalities in Baltimore City.

The CRB has undergone many changes during the reporting period of the fourth quarter of 2019. The fourth quarter, for purposes of this report began on October 1, 2019 and ended on December 31, 2019. During the reporting period, Bridal Pearson, Marcus Nole, Ebony Harvin, Betty Robinson, and Leslie Blythe-Parker resigned their position, or their term expired. Bridal Person was the Chairman of the Board. However, we gained new Board Members, who were sworn-in during the reporting period. The new Board Members included Natalie Novak, Jillian Aldebron and Tiera Hawkes. Lastly, George Buntin was voted in as the new Chair of the CRB. Mel Currie succeeded Mr. Buntin as Chair in January of 2020. The Chair would like to thank the CRB Members for their continued diligence this quarter in doing the hard work for the citizens of Baltimore City.

REPORTING

Under the Baltimore City Consent Decree, in Paragraph 402, it states that the Office of Professional Responsibility (renamed the Public Integrity Bureau (PIB) by Baltimore Police Department's Commissioner Harrison in 2019) and the CRB shall produce a separate quarterly public report on misconduct investigations. This report will highlight specific information from complaints received and investigations completed and reviewed by the CRB. This report only covers specific information against BPD members, as opposed to other departments under the CRB jurisdiction.

Under the Consent Decree, Paragraph 402(b) requests information on complaint data. During the reporting period, the CRB received seven (7) new complaints. Within those seven (7) new complaints, 17 allegations were made within the complaints; however, when considering the allegations per officer, there were a total of 60 allegations within the 7 new complaints during the reporting period. The data gathered within this report was derived from the narratives within the 7 complaint forms. Additionally, the Board voted on 12 completed investigations by CRB Investigators during the reporting period.



George Buntin

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

Within the seven new complaints, there were nine officers who were accused of excessive force, seventeen officers in total were accused of false arrest and there were thirteen officers in total accused of false imprisonment. There were also nine harassment allegations; however, when accounting for each officer, the total number of harassment allegations totaled sixteen. Finally, there were six abusive language allegations.

Paragraph 402(a) requests demographic information on Complainants and contact information. This report found that from the seven complaints received during the

reporting period, all of the Complainants were Black. Four of the Complainants were male and three of the Complainants were female. The primary contact by the officers were traffic stops, followed by allegations of harassment, and allegations of abusive language.

Paragraph 402(d) requests data on outcomes of investigations. There were two sustained cases; 32 non-sustained cases; five exonerated cases; one case was determined unfounded by the Board, and three cases were administratively closed.

Paragraph 402(h) requests information on Officers who have been the subject of biased policing, excessive force, etc. The CRB found that there was one sustained allegation of excessive force during this period. This was the only allegation that met the above-mentioned criteria.

The primary mission of the CRB is to provide effective civilian oversight for the City of Baltimore. The CRB is governed by PLL §§ 16-41-54, and its Board is composed of nine members and five non-voting representatives from various organizations. Under its public local law, the Board's jurisdiction allows it to review complaints alleging excessive force, false arrest, false imprisonment, harassment, and abusive language. CRB complaints can be filed at various locations, which include PIB, the Legal Aid Bureau, Maryland's Human Relations Commission, Baltimore City's Community Relations Commission, any of the nine police districts in Baltimore City or the Office of Equity and Civil Rights in Baltimore City. Complaints have to be reviewed by the Board in order to be investigated and once the Board deems the complaint eligible for investigation, an Investigator is assigned to complete the investigation. Lastly, the Complainant may request the complaint to be mediated by an

independent outside source, Community Mediation.

During the reporting period of October 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019, the data determined within those 7 complaints, there were nine known officers with excessive force allegations, sixteen officers with harassment allegations, seventeen known officers with false arrest allegations and thirteen known officers with false imprisonment allegations. Additionally, the data provided there were five officers with abusive language allegations; within the complaints, there were two unknown officers with harassment allegations.

As aforementioned, during the reporting period of October 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019, 12 investigations were submitted to the Board for review by CRB Staff Investigators who are employed by the Office of Equity and Civil Rights.

The CRB Chair Looks Back at 2019

What follows in this report is a compilation of data associated with the cases considered by the Baltimore Civilian Review Board in 2019. I became Chair of the CRB in January, 2020 and have been a member of the CRB for two and a half years. It seems appropriate to me that this statistical summary be augmented with some context that will serve as a backdrop.

Looking back at 2019, I believe that it is necessary to put a spotlight on turnover. Losing five members of a nine-member board in the space of six months is not easy to manage, especially given that among those departing was Bridal Pearson, who had been the Chair since the summer of 2017. This loss could not be completely offset by the fortunate addition of three new Board members, all of them law-school graduates. The Board ended the year 2019 with two vacant seats, the Eastern and Southern Districts.

Presently, there is no succession planning. This is something that the City should try to address with the support of the Board. However, the Board has not received any overtures on this from the City and given the current limitation on conducting community meetings face to face, the challenge will not be easy to meet. At least two more veteran members are expected to depart when their terms expire near the end of calendar year 2020.

The relationship between the Civilian Review Board and the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) improved somewhat during 2019. Coming off calendar year 2018, which was highlighted by an acrimonious struggle over BPD investigative reports, room for improvement was vast. Baltimore appointed a new police Commissioner, who declared that if the CRB was to be effective, feedback from the Commissioner to the CRB was necessary. In the one year that Commissioner Harrison has held his office, he has had one meeting with the Board. That took place in November of 2019 as a Meet and Greet. There was unfortunately nothing in 2019 that could be described as a significant initiative by the leadership of the Baltimore Police Department to understand the workings of the Board or the vision that the Board holds for the evolution of its oversight responsibility. Feedback is still lacking.

In 2019, the Board continued an effort to make clear its autonomy as a state-created body that is designated to serve the city. The Civilian Review Board is hosted by the City's Office of Equity and Civilian Rights (OECR). The Director of OECR is dual-hatted, given that the Director has been designated by the City to be the CRB Administrator also. The CRB investigators are City employees, who support the CRB. Questions such as the legitimacy of the CRB acquiring independent counsel continued to swirl in 2019 after the tug of war that occurred in 2018. Clarity, on this issue and other matters of autonomy, has yet to be fully established.

Mel Currie

Civilian Review Board Chair
December 2019 – September 2020

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II. INTRODUCTION

The Civilian Review Board was established in 1999 and its governing statute is Public Local Law (PLL) §§ 16-41-54. The CRB is Baltimore City's only independent city agency authorized to investigate and review complaints of police misconduct. The Board is composed of nine civilian members who live in, and represent each of Baltimore's nine police districts. Additionally, there are five non-voting members.

III. MISSION

The primary mission of the CRB is to provide effective civilian oversight for the City of Baltimore. Civilian Review Board Investigators are unbiased, and do not have preconceived dispositions towards law enforcement officers or civilians; therefore, Civilian Review Board Investigators are able to investigate complaints impartially and equitably. Civilian Review Board Investigators maintain the highest levels of confidentiality and integrity, which is crucial to serving the public and maintaining public trust. Due to the overwhelming lack of trust between police and communities, at times the CRB is the last resort and it is the CRB's mission to provide outstanding service, as outlined in its governing statute, PLL §§ 16-41-54. It is the mission of the staff at the Office of Equity and Civil Rights to assist the members of the Civilian Review Board in order to successfully fulfill its mandates under the statute.

IV. Civilian Review Board Staff: October 2019-December 2019

CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD STAFF - (OECR)	
Administrator	Darnell E. Ingram, Esq.
Deputy Director	Raemondd Parrott
CRB Supervisory Investigator	Harry Armstrong
CRB Investigator	Evangula Brown
CRB Investigator	Tiffany Jones
CRB Investigator	Clarine Henderson

V. CRB Board Members

CRB Board members are chosen by the Mayor and the City Council to serve on the Board. The Board terms, under PLL § 16-43(e) include three years; under section (2)(ii) a member of the Board is not eligible to serve for more than two full successive terms. Board Members must reside in one of the nine police districts in Baltimore City. CRB Members must be registered voters.

BOARD MEMBERS	
NAME	DISTRICT
George Buntin - Chair ¹	Western
Mel Currie – Secretary	Southwestern
Vacant	Central

¹ Mel Currie succeeded George Buntin as the Chair in January of 2020.

BOARD MEMBERS	
Natalie Novak	Northern
Tiera Hawkes	Northeastern
Fred Jackson	Northwestern
Ebony Harvin	Southern
Jillian Aldebron	Southeastern
Marcus Nole	Eastern

VI. Non-Voting Representatives

Section 16-43 of the CRB Statute lists its non-voting representatives. Below are the representatives from the non-voting representatives organizations who represented the organizations during the reporting period:

ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE
The Fraternal Order of Police	N/A
The Commissioner or the Commissioner's designee	Jason Yerg
The American Civil Liberties Union of Maryland (ACLU)	Amy Cruice
The Baltimore City Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)	Reverend Kobi Little
Vanguard Justice Society	Louis Hopps

VII. CRB Jurisdiction of Law Enforcement

Under PLL § 16-41(g) Law Enforcement Unit, the statute defines the following law enforcement units under the CRB's jurisdiction:

- (1) the Police Department of Baltimore City;
- (2) the Baltimore City School Police;
- (3) the Baltimore City Sheriff's Department;
- (4) The Baltimore City Watershed/Environmental Police;
- (5) the Baltimore City Community College Police; or
- (6) the Morgan State Police.

VIII. CRB Complaints

Under the governing statute, PLL § 16-41(b)-(f)(2), the CRB receives complaints of excessive force, false arrests, false imprisonment, harassment, and abusive language. According to PLL § 16-44(a), the CRB has jurisdiction to receive complaints from the following:

- (a) Public Integrity Bureau;
- (b) Legal Aid Bureau;

- (c) Maryland Human Relations Commission;
- (d) Baltimore Community Relations Commission;
- (e) Any of the nine (9) police districts.

Complaints may also be filed at the office of the Civilian Review Board. Once a complaint is received, it is reviewed for statutory compliance. The complaint is also prescreened to ensure that the underlining action occurred within a year of the date of the incident and the alleged law enforcement officer was a member of one of the departments within CRB's jurisdiction. Lastly, the complaint is reviewed to ensure that the allegation falls within one of the five areas that the CRB is authorized to investigate.

All CRB complaint forms must have the following: the name of the Complainant, if known; the name of the police officer allegedly involved, if known; the date, time and place of the alleged misconduct; the circumstances of the alleged misconduct; an explanation of the alleged misconduct that is deemed to be wrongful; and signed. Additionally, the CRB accepts all CRB complaint forms, including anonymous complaint that fall within its jurisdiction. CRB complaints that are submitted anonymously will be reviewed by the CRB if there is a signature on the CRB form. If there is no signature on an anonymous CRB complaint form, the CRB will forward the complaint to PIB for investigation. If complaints are filed at the office of the Civilian Review Board, all completed complaint forms must be sent to PIB within 48 hours, and submitted to the Board for review.

Collaboration Between CRB and PIB: CRB Complaint Forms and PIB Blue Team forms

There is an exchange of CRB eligible complaints by both PIB and CRB. Under the CRB governing statute, Section 16-44(d), Filing Complaints, Referral to IID, it states, “. . . A copy shall be sent within 48 hours to the Internal Investigative Division. . .” Therefore, all complaints received at the CRB, whether via e-mail, mail, etc., are sent to PIB. On occasion, a complaint is received at the CRB that is not CRB eligible, and does not fall under the purview of the CRB. In such cases, CRB forwards the complaint to PIB via e-mail. The CRB will have no further involvement with the case and will inform the Complainant that the CRB does not have jurisdiction over the allegations and that PIB is the custodian of the complaint.

PIB, on a consistent basis provides the CRB with Blue Team forms that PIB deems contain CRB eligible allegations, which are excessive force, false arrest, false imprisonment, harassment, and/or abusive language. During the reporting period, there were 25 Blue Team forms provided to the CRB, with a total of 30 allegations listed within the forms.² Blue Team forms are PIB's internal complaints that are received via telephone from Complainants. Once a Blue Team form is received at the CRB from PIB, it is reviewed for statutory compliance. The CRB Supervisor/Staff Member contacts the potential Complainant via telephone to initiate a formal CRB complaint. If the Complainant cannot be contacted via telephone or if there is not a telephone number listed on the Blue Team form for any reason, the Complainant is sent a letter, along with a CRB form for completion to the address listed on the Blue Team form via first-class mail, along with a return self-address stamp envelope. If the CRB form is received back at the CRB, the CRB form is

² In PIB's Quarterly Report, it lists 93 CRB-eligible allegations.

processed, and sent to the Board for vote. All Blue Team forms are documented into the CRB case management system.

Additionally, PIB provided the CRB with “PIB Weekly Intake Reports.” These Reports lists the complaints that PIB receives. These reports contain the date and time of an incident, along with the District and a brief narrative of the incident. Additionally, any potentially CRB eligible complaint is highlighted in yellow, and there is no officer information available on this report.

Finally, once a complaint is filed, Board members will vote either to authorize an independent CRB investigation, or opt to review only PIB’s completed investigation. Once a CRB investigation is completed, the Board may also vote for “Further Investigation” if the members feel they need more information, and then the Board will review the additional facts and vote to determine their additional recommendations to the Police Commissioner.

IX. Mediation

Mediation is an alternative to an investigation. After an individual files a CRB complaint, he or she has the option for mediation. Mediation is primarily utilized for allegations of harassment and abusive language. For the most part, excessive force allegations are not sent to mediation. The Complainant must check the box on the CRB complaint form for mediation to be an option. Mediation is conducted by Community Mediation, which is a non-profit organization in Baltimore City that provides an independent third-party view to the process. Mediation is voluntary, confidential, and free for both the civilian and the officer. If the complaint is successfully mediated, then, it is closed and does not go through the investigation process.

X. Statistical Information

Complaints Received³

METHOD OF RECEIPT	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS
Received from PIB	2
Received at CRB: In Person	3
Received at CRB: Via Mail/E-mail	2
TOTAL # OF COMPLAINTS REC'D	7

³

See, Consent Decree paragraph 402(a), complaints received from the public.

Basic Information

CRB COMPLAINT #’S	ALLEGATIONS EXCESSIVE FORCE (EF) FALSE ARREST (FA) FALSE IMPRISONMENT (FI) FALSE ARREST (FA) HARASSMENT (H) ABUSIVE LANGUAGE (AL)	# OF KNOWN ACCUSED OFFICERS	TOTAL # OF ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ACCUSED OFFICERS	TOTAL # OF ALLEGATIONS AGAINST UNKNOWN OFFICERS
CRB2019-0182	FA, FI	2	2FA, 2FI	-
CRB2019-0192	EF, FA, H	4	4EF, 4H, 4FA	-
CRB2019-0202	H	⁴	-	1H
CRB2019-0203	EF, FA, FI, H, AL	5	5EF, 5FA, 5FI, 5H, 5AL	-
CRB2019-0204	FA FI H	5	5FA, 5FI, 5H	-
CRB2019-0205	FA FI	1	1FA, 1FI	-
CRB2019-0206	H	⁵	-	1H
	17 Total Allegations	19 Known Accused officers	58 Allegations	2 Allegations

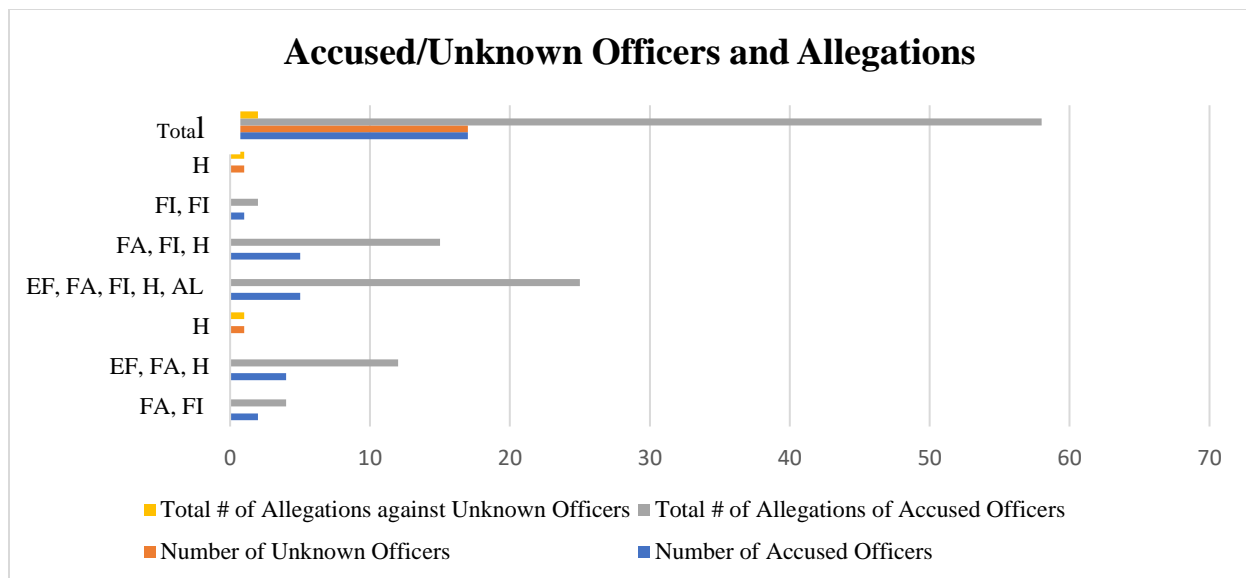
During the reporting period of October 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019, there were a total of 60 initial allegations made within 7 new complaints.

Accused Officer Information

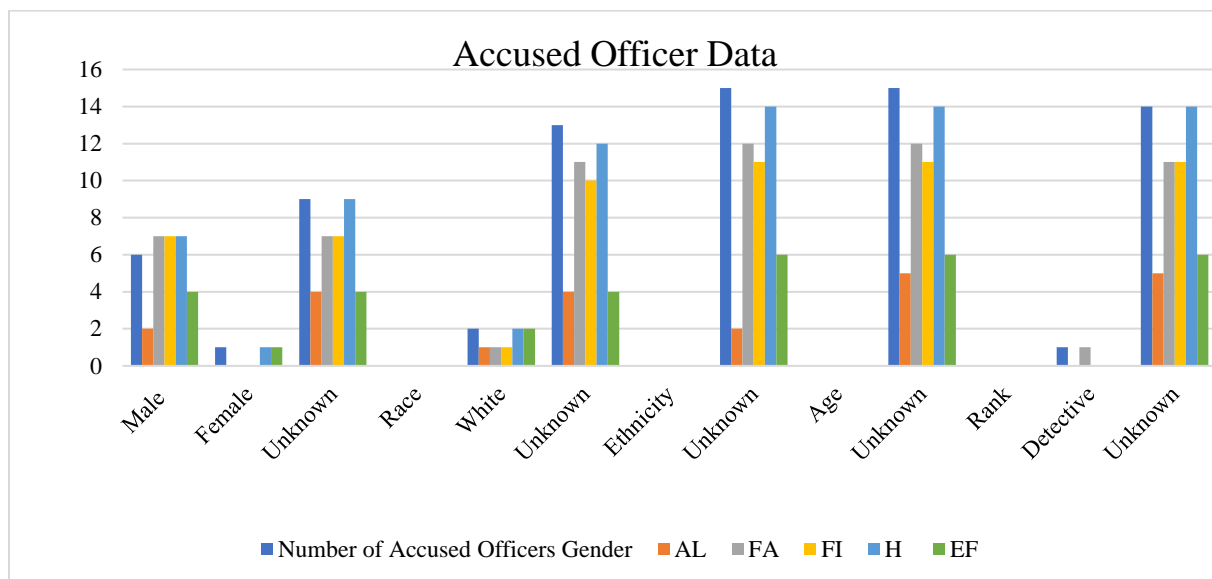
Based on the reporting requirements under Paragraph 402(f), there were 7 new complaints for this reporting period. Within six of the complaints, multiple officers were accused. There were 19 accused officers with nine excessive force allegations, ten harassment allegations, nine false arrest and false imprisonment allegations and four abusive language allegations. The breakdown is listed below in the chart, which exceeds the 17 allegations listed in the section above, since these allegations are being counted per accused officer and not per complaint. Please see the chart below.

⁴ (-) refers to the identity of the Officer in the complaint as “unknown.”

⁵ (-) refers to the identity of the Officer in the complaint as “unknown.”

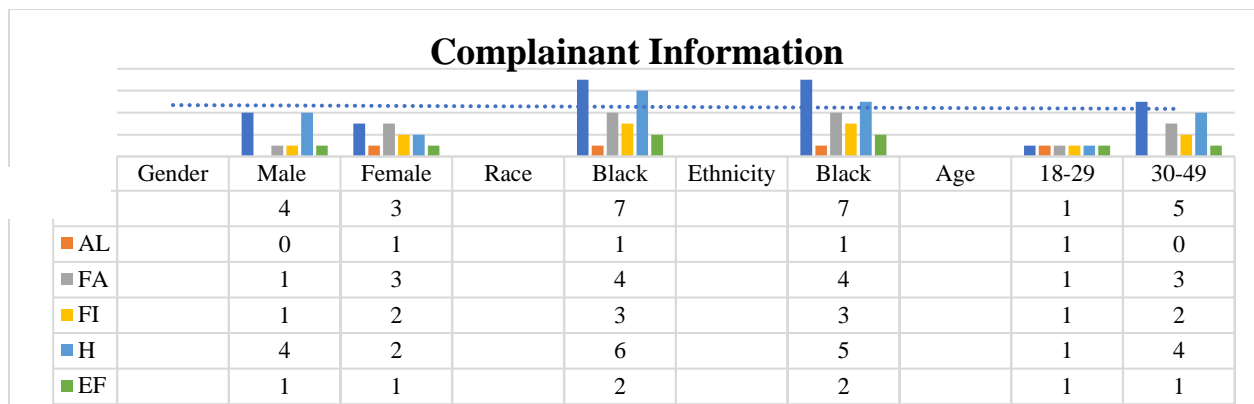


The data provided that there were thirteen accused male officers and two female officers and two unknown officers listed: See the chart below for demographic information:



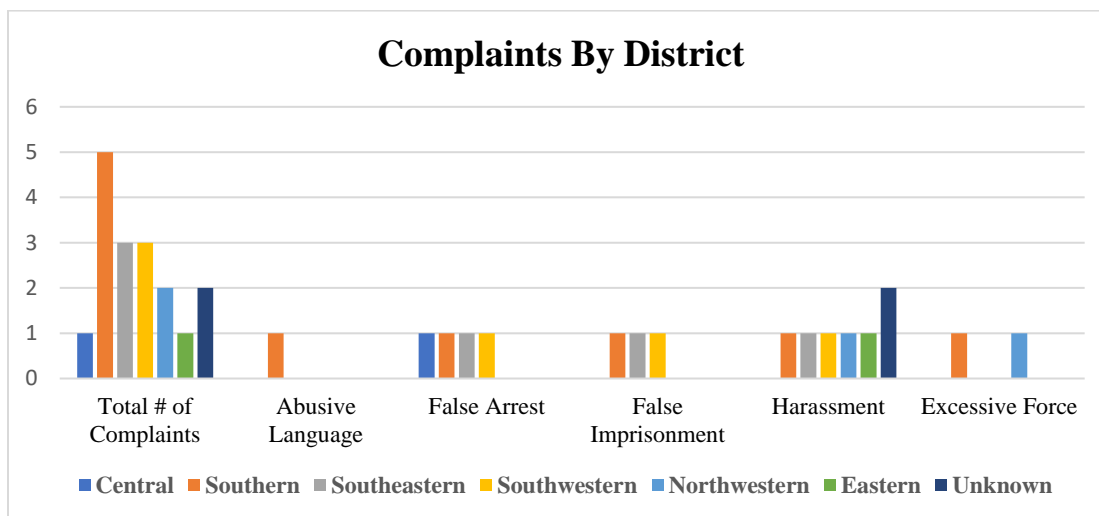
Complainant Information

Paragraph 402(a) requests the number of Complainants that reported their race/ethnicity or gender. Of the 7 new complaints for this reporting period, there were four males, three females, and all seven of the Complainants were Black. A total of one Black female had an allegation of abusive language filed, with an age range between 18-29, and there were three allegations of false arrest by Black females between the age range of 30-49 years of age. Please see the chart below for additional demographic details.



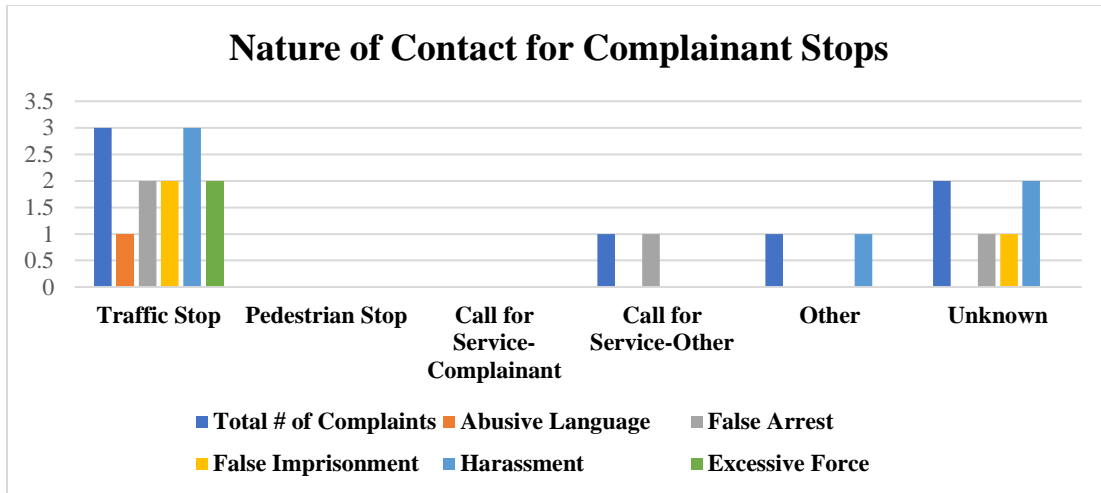
District Breakdown

Based on the requirements of Paragraph 402(a) of the Consent Decree, of the nine police districts, the Southern District had the highest number of complaints during the reporting period. The Southeastern and Southwestern Districts both followed with three complaints each. The Northern, Northeastern and Western Districts did not have any complaints during the reporting period. There were two complaints from unknown districts.



Nature of Contact

Based on the reporting requirements under of Paragraph 402(a), according to the data, three of the complaints involved traffic stops, one of the complaints involved abusive language, two involved false arrest, three involved allegations of harassment and two contained allegations of excessive force. See the chart below for further details:



Witness/Third Party/Anonymous Complaints

Based on the reporting requirements under Paragraph 402(a), of the total complaints under the reporting period, 4 complaints were made by a third party.

Two of the complaints were for false arrest, one complaint was for false imprisonment and one complaint was for harassment. There were no Witness/Third-Party/Anonymous Complaints during the reporting period.

CRB Investigations⁶

Investigations Processed

Based upon the reporting requirements under Paragraph 402(c), during the reporting between October 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019, 12 completed CRB cases were submitted to the Board for review by Staff Investigators within the Office of Equity and Civil Rights. The Complaint outcomes are defined below:

⁶ Although paragraph 402(c) requests, “The average and median time from the decision to impose charges to a final disposition,” at this time the Civilian Review Board is not informed of final dispositions by the Baltimore Police Department.

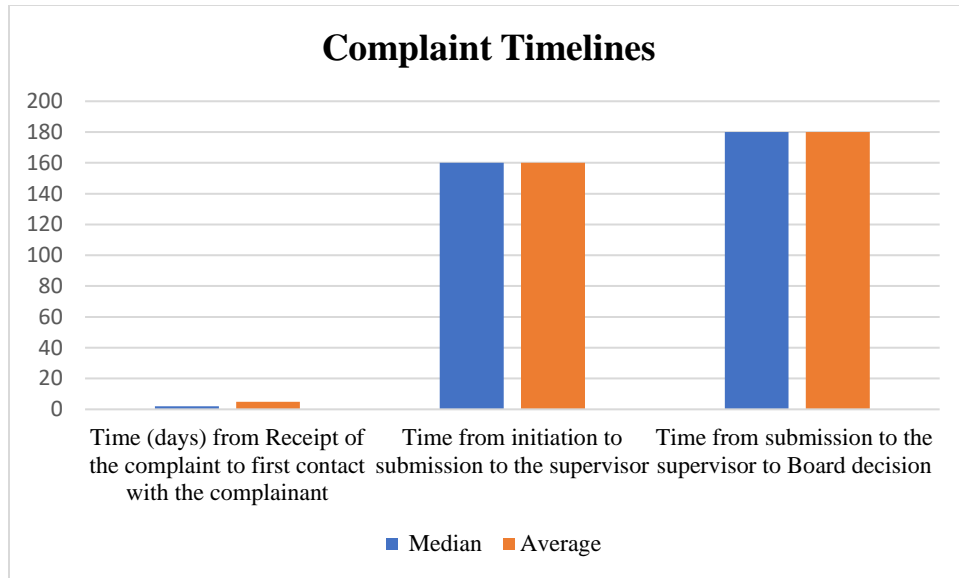
Complaint Outcomes Definitions

OUTCOME	TYPE
Sustained	Where the investigation determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the alleged misconduct did occur.
Non-Sustained	Where the investigation is unable to determine, by a preponderance of the evidence, whether the alleged misconduct occurred.
Exonerated	Where the investigation determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate any policies, procedures, or training of BPD or covered law enforcement agency.
Unfounded	Where the investigation determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that the alleged misconduct did not occur or did not involve the accused officer.

Total Completed Investigations	Investigations Completed between 1-3 months from authorization by the Board	Investigations Completed between 6-9 months from authorization by the Board	Investigations Completed over 10 months from authorization by the Board
12	0	0	12

Complaint Timelines

Paragraph 402(c) requests aggregate data on the processing of misconduct cases, including the average and median time from the initiation of an investigation, along with the submission to the supervisor, and the time from submission to the supervisor to the Board. Per the CRB Governing Statute, Section 16-45, investigations. (a) IID Investigations to investigate within 90 days. The Internal Investigative Division shall make a comprehensive investigation of each complaint and submit its Internal Investigation Division Report relating to the incident withing 90 days from the date of the complaint. On average, the first contact with the Complainant was 2 days, 160 days to submission to supervisor and 180 days to submission to Board for a decision. Both the average and median days are shown below on the chart.



Based on the reporting requirements of Paragraph 402(c) of the Consent Decree, there were no investigations returned by the Supervisor for editing due to not being supported by evidence or investigations returned to the original Investigator for additional investigation.

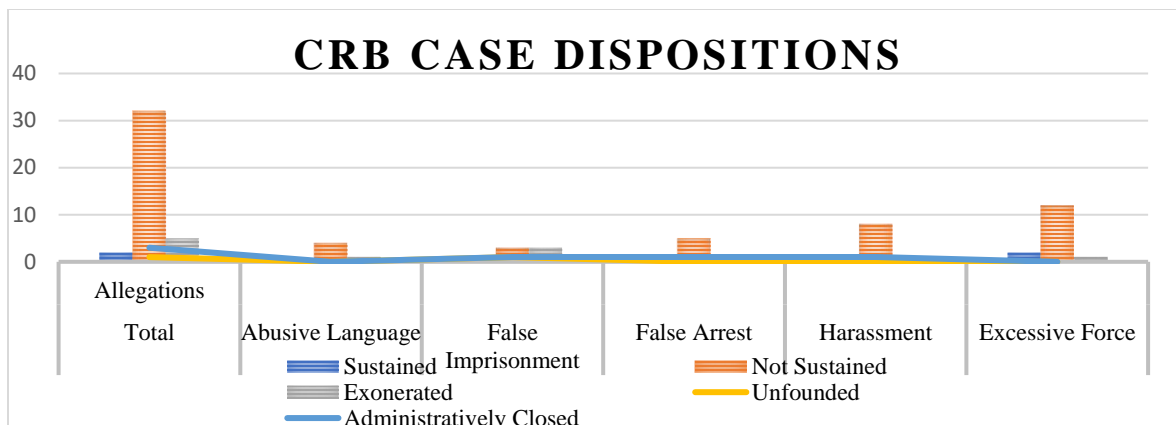
Outcomes

Civilian Review Board Dispositions⁷

Based upon the reporting requirements under Paragraph 402(c), during the reporting between October 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019, 12 completed CRB cases were submitted to the Board for review by Staff Investigators from the Office of Equity and Civil Rights. The Board's dispositions on the cases submitted are below:

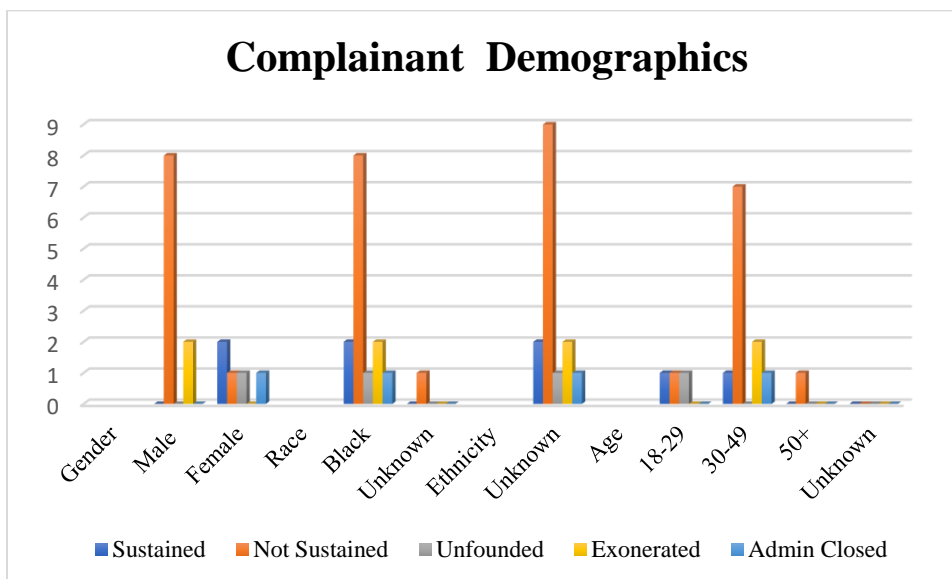
Paragraph 402(d) of the Consent Decree requires that the CRB include the number of sustained, non-sustained, exonerated, and unfounded misconduct complaints as well as the number of sustained allegations resulting in a non-disciplinary outcome, and the number resulting in disciplinary charges. During the reporting period, the CRB sustained 1 excessive force allegation and 1 false imprisonment allegation. Furthermore, there were 32 total allegations that were not sustained during the reporting period, which included four allegations of abusive language, three allegations of false imprisonment and eight allegations of harassment. One allegation of false imprisonment was unfounded and one allegation of each of harassment, false imprisonment, and false arrest were administratively closed. See the chart below:

⁷ Cases may be administratively closed when during the course of the investigation it is discovered that the case is not with the Board's jurisdiction.



Dispositions by Complainant Demographic

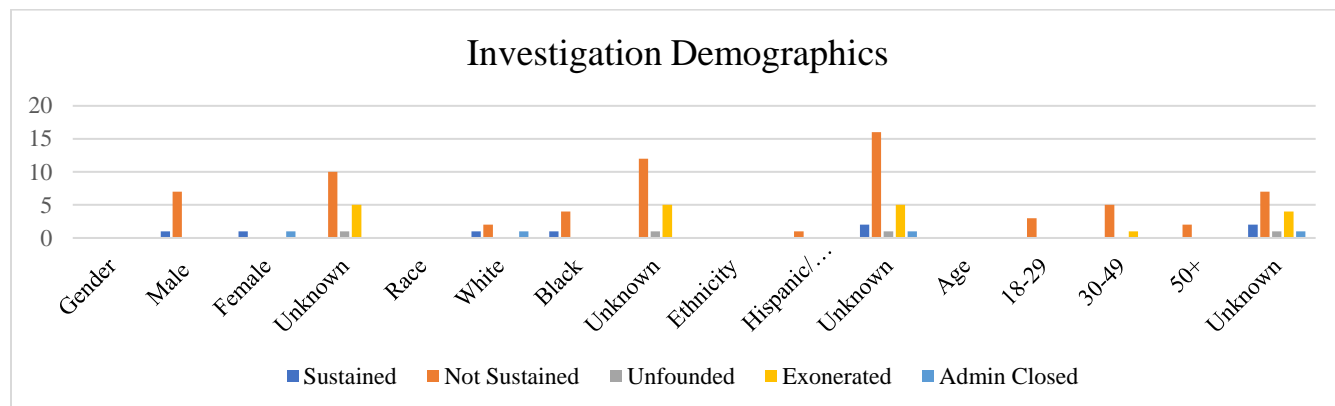
Paragraph 402(f), requests data on outcomes of misconduct investigations by allegation, by race, ethnicity, and gender of the Complainant. During the reporting period, there were two sustained cases; in one of the cases, the allegations were excessive force and false arrest. In the other case the allegation were false arrest and false imprisonment; the gender of the Complainants in both of the sustained cases were female; the race of two of the Complainant's were Black. There were no White or Hispanic Complainants during the reporting period. Please see below for further demographic information.



Dispositions by Accused Officer Demographic

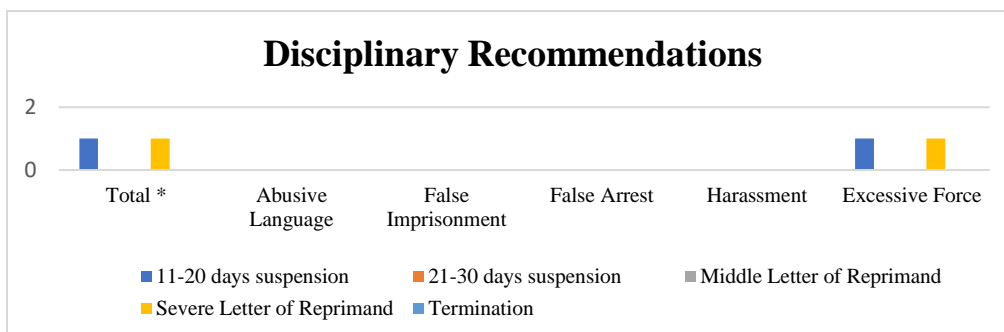
Paragraph 402(f), requests data on outcomes of investigations by allegation, race, and ethnicity of the Officer. Some of the data points showed that 7 officers had cases that were not sustained by

the Board, 5 of the Officer's allegations were exonerated, and one case was administratively closed. There is no breakdown of the race/ethnicity of the accused officers:⁸



Disciplinary Recommendations⁹

Paragraph 402(e) of the Consent Decree requests data on the disposition of charges. The Civilian Review Board may make disciplinary recommendations to the head of the law enforcement agency per PLL § 16-46(d). The head of the law enforcement agency may then decide whether to act based on the Board's recommendations. During the reporting period, the CRB sent one letter to the BPD Commissioner recommending a severe letter of reprimand and 15-day suspension for a sustained excessive force allegation. The remaining false imprisonment allegation expired, therefore, discipline was not recommended



⁸ The chart provides the information based on the Complainant's physical description of the Officer's ethnicity/race.

⁹ Although paragraph 402(d) requests, "The number of sustained allegations resulting in a non-disciplinary outcome, the number resulting in disciplinary charges" and paragraph 402(e) requests, "Aggregate data on the disposition of charges, including the number resulting in written reprimands, suspension, demotion, and termination," the CRB is only able to report on their own disciplinary recommendations, as they are not notified of final disciplinary outcomes by the Baltimore Police Department.

Repeat Officer Complaints and Special Concerns¹⁰

Basic Information

# of officers who have been the subject of two or more completed misconduct investigations by CRB investigators in previous 12 months	2
# of officers who have had more than one sustained misconduct allegation over the previous 12 months	0

Investigations Completed

Paragraph 402(h) under the Consent Decree requests the number of officers that were the subject of two or more investigations completed within the previous 12 months.

Total Cases	Total Allegations	Abusive Language	False Arrest	False Imprisonment	Harassment	Excessive Force
2 ¹¹	6	0	2	1	2	1
2	4	0	1	2	1	0

Allegations Sustained by CRB

Based upon the requirements under Paragraph 402(g), the section requests a list of officers with two or more allegations sustained by the CRB in the previous 12 months. In response to the request, based on the complaints reviewed by the Board, there were no officers with two or more sustained allegations by the CRB in the previous 12 months. Special Allegations

CRB Allegations
Excessive Force, False Arrest, False Imprisonment, Harassment and Abusive Language

Demographic-Based

Paragraph 402(h)(i) requests information on officers who were the subject of two or more demographic-based complaints within the previous 12 months, who were involved in abusive language or used a slur based on demographic category. The CRB does not have record of any officers that met this criteria during the reporting period.

Paragraph 402(h)(ii) requests information on officers who have been the subject, in the previous 12 months, of more than 2 complaints of the following categories, regardless of the outcome, of allegations of excessive force; allegations of unlawful stops, searches and arrests, including

¹⁰ Although paragraph 402(g) requests, “The number of criminal prosecutions of officers, broken down by criminal charge,” the CRB was not aware of any criminal prosecutions of accused officers in this reporting period.

¹¹ Due to Confidentiality concerns, the Officer’s names have been omitted. However, PIB records showed that one of the Officer’s resigned from BPD.

allegations of improper Strip Searches. During the reporting period, there were two officers that met this requirement based on the new 7 complaints. Please see the table below.

Total Cases	Total Allegations	Abusive Language	False Arrest	False Imprisonment	Harassment	Excessive Force
2	6	0	2	1	2	1
2	4	0	1	2	1	0

Paragraph 402(h)(iii) requests information on officers who have been the subject, in the previous 12 months, of more than 2 complaints, regardless of the outcomes based on allegations of interference with constitutionally protected expression. The data found that during the reporting period, there were no officers that met the criteria. See the chart below:

Officer Name	Total	False Arrest based on interference with constitutionally protected expression	False Imprisonment based on interference with constitutionally protected expression	Harassment including unlawful stop, search, arrest or strip search	Harassment based on interference with constitutionally protected expression
None	0	0	0	0	0

Paragraph 402(h)(iv), of the Consent Decree requests information on allegations officers who were the subject of two or more complaints alleging excessive force or criminal activity during this reporting period. The data found that during the reporting period, there were no officers that met the criteria. See the chart below:

Officer Name	Total	Excessive Force	Possible Criminal Activity
None	0	0	0

XI. Conclusion

The primary mission of the CRB is to provide effective civilian oversight for the City of Baltimore. The CRB is governed by PLL §§ 16-41-54, and its Board is composed of nine members and five non-voting representatives from various organizations. Under its public local law, the Board jurisdiction allows it to review complaints alleging excessive force, false arrest, false imprisonment, harassment, and abusive language. CRB complaints can be filed at various locations, which include BPD's Office of Professional Responsibility, the Legal Aid Bureau, Maryland Human Relations Commission, Baltimore Community Relations Commission, any of the nine police districts in Baltimore City or the Office of Equity and Civil Rights in Baltimore City. Complaints have to be reviewed and voted on by the Board in order to be investigated. The Complainant may request the complaint to be mediated by an independent outside source, Community Mediation.

Lastly, this report contains data required from the Baltimore City Consent Decree, specifically information listed under paragraph 402(c). There are various requirements under paragraph 402(c) and this report covers those requirements, during the reporting period of October 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. The information contained in the executive summary provides a summary of the data contained in the report.