

Welcome!

CARE Community Briefing:

2026 Racial and Identity Profiling Act Report

**Thursday, Feb. 26
1:30pm - 3:00pm**

The presentation will begin shortly. No audio is currently being played.



Accessibility

- **Find the menu bar at the bottom of your zoom window**
- **For closed captioning, select “more”**



AGENDA

- I. Welcome
- II. RIPA Overview (DOJ)
- III. Presentation on 2026 RIPA Report (RIPA Board Members)
- IV. How to Stay Engaged
- V. Questions



AB 953: The Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA)

Goals of RIPA are to develop evidenced-based solutions by

1. Collecting stop and complaint data; and,
2. Convening a board comprised of experts and representatives of the community tasked with the mandate of eliminating racial and identity profiling



The RIPA Board

The RIPA Board is a 19-member Board made up of community advocates, spiritual leaders, academics, attorneys, and law enforcement.

The Board's mission is to eliminate racial and identity profiling and to improve diversity and racial and identity sensitivity in law enforcement.



DOJ's Role

- Assist the RIPA Board in research, drafting, and publishing their annual RIPA reports;
- Draft and publish the RIPA regulations for the collection and reporting of data;
- Assist law enforcement in understanding the data collection methods and requirements;
- Receive and analyze stop data and civilian complaint data from agencies; and
- Publish data on OpenJustice.



Data Collection

Since RIPA's enactment in 2015, the DOJ has:

- Onboarded over 500+ Law Enforcement Agencies;
- Collected, analyzed and published over 24 million records;
- Responded to questions from law enforcement agencies regarding data collection requirements; and
- Created, implemented, and assisted law enforcement agencies in compliance with RIPA Regulations.



The Work of RIPA in 2026



- While RIPA prohibits racial and identity profiling in *state and local* law enforcement agencies, this prohibition does not apply to *federal* law enforcement officers.
- In October 2025, the Board met to explore ways to support state and local law enforcement officers in protecting California's diverse population.
- Watch the meeting here:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4NQYMBuS6gA>

RIPA Board Members



William Armaline
Associate Professor
San Jose State
University

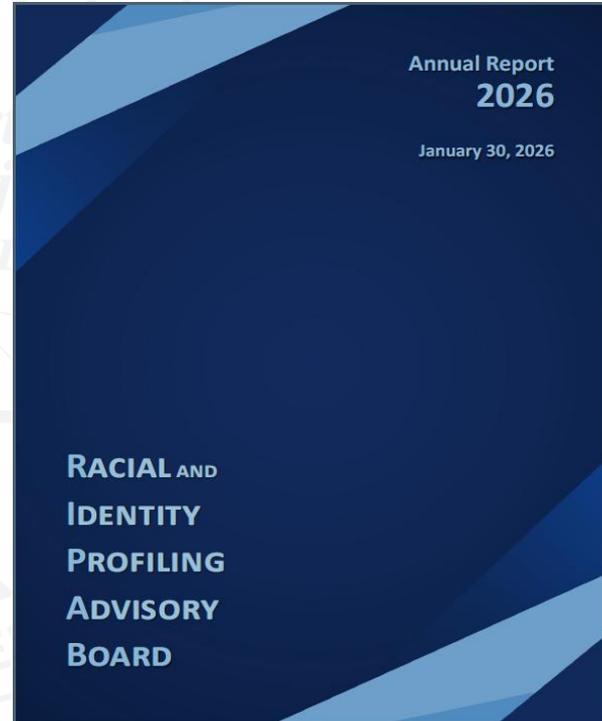


Souley Diallo
Founding Partner
The Diallo Law Firm, PLC

Overview

2026 RIPA Report

1. Findings on 2024 Stop Data
2. Findings on 2024 Civilian Complaint Data
3. Policy-Focused Data Analysis
4. Accountability
5. POST Training and Recruitment
6. Recommendations



2026 RIPA Report: Findings on 2024 Stop Data



2024 Data on Law Enforcement Stops

The RIPA regulations define a “**stop**” as:

- (1) any detention by a peace officer of a person; or
- (2) any peace officer interaction with a person in which the officer conducts a search. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 11 § 999.224, subd. (a)(14).)

- Every year, law enforcement agencies submit data on all stops conducted for the preceding year, including details such as the perceived race and identity of the person stopped, the location of the stop, the reason for the stop, and the result of the stop. (Pen. Code, § 12525.5.)
- **533** law enforcement agencies reported **nearly 5.1 million stops** conducted in 2024.



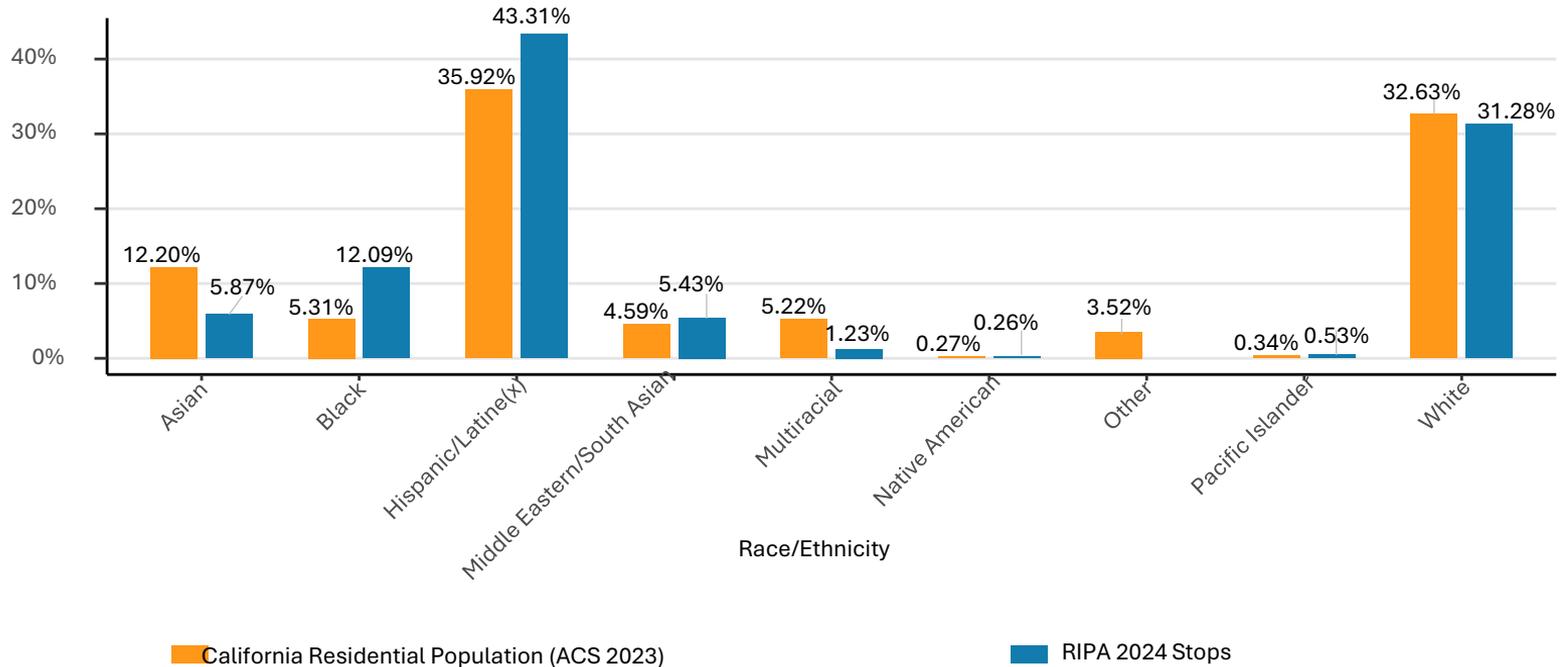
Stop Data Reviewed and Analyzed by Board

- Summary of perceived demographic data collected and analyzed:
 - Race or Ethnicity
 - Gender
 - Age
 - Disability
 - English Fluency
 - Sexual Orientation
 - Unhoused Status



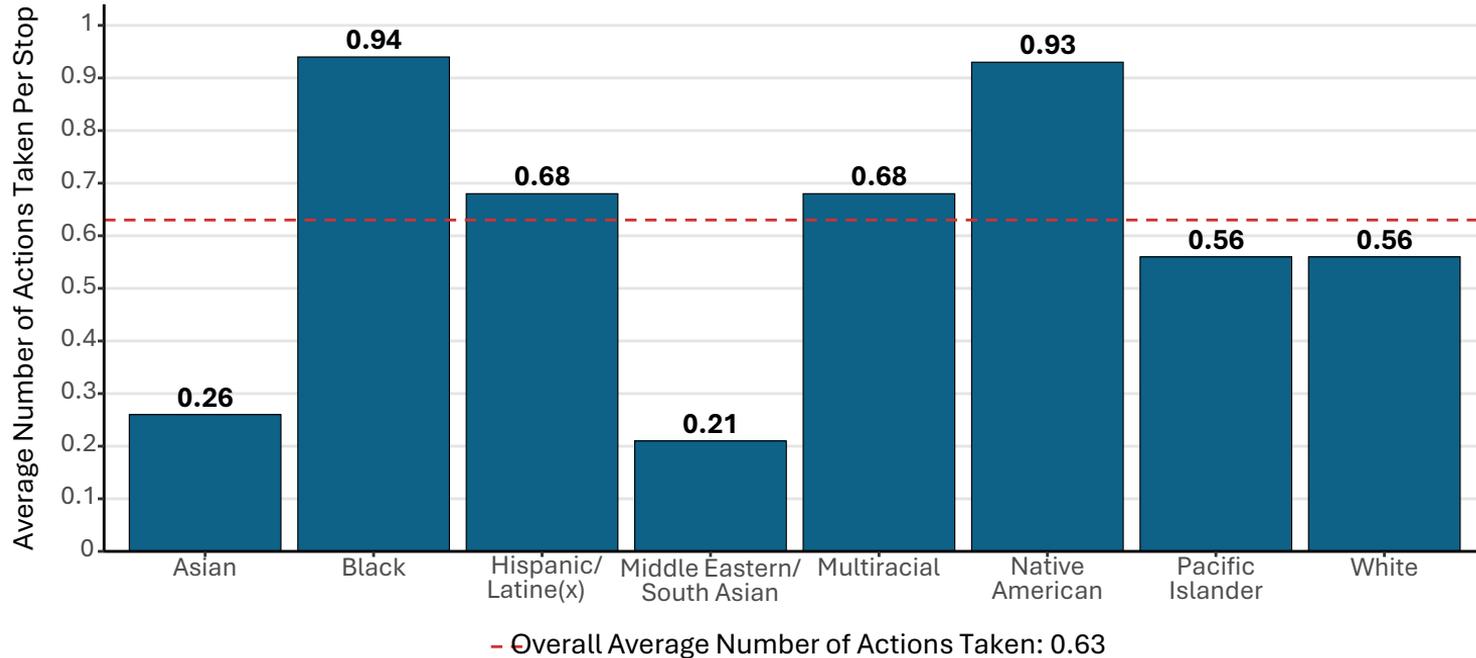
RIPA Data Show **Perceived Racial and Identity Disparities In Law Enforcement Stops**

Proportion of Stops by Perceived Race/Ethnicity vs. Proportion of CA Residents by Race/Ethnicity



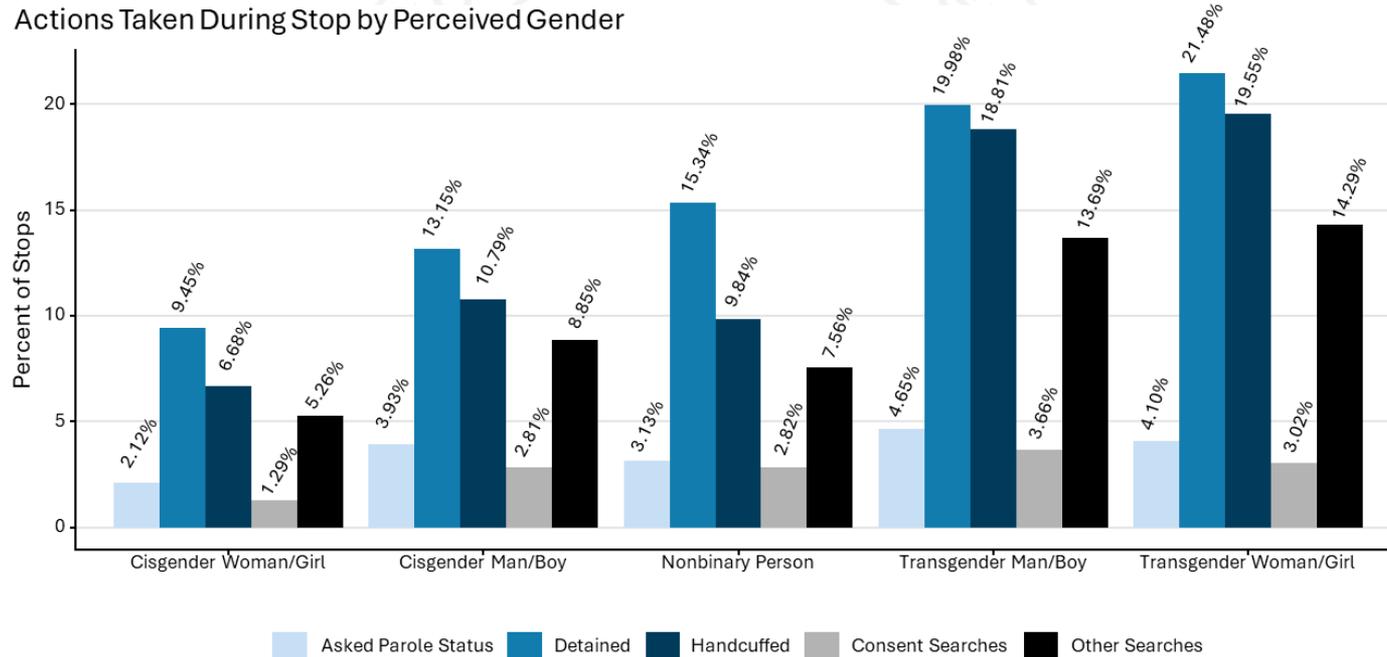
RIPA Data Show **Perceived Racial and Ethnic Disparities** in Law Enforcement Stops

Average Number of Actions Taken During Stop by Perceived Race/Ethnicity: All Stops



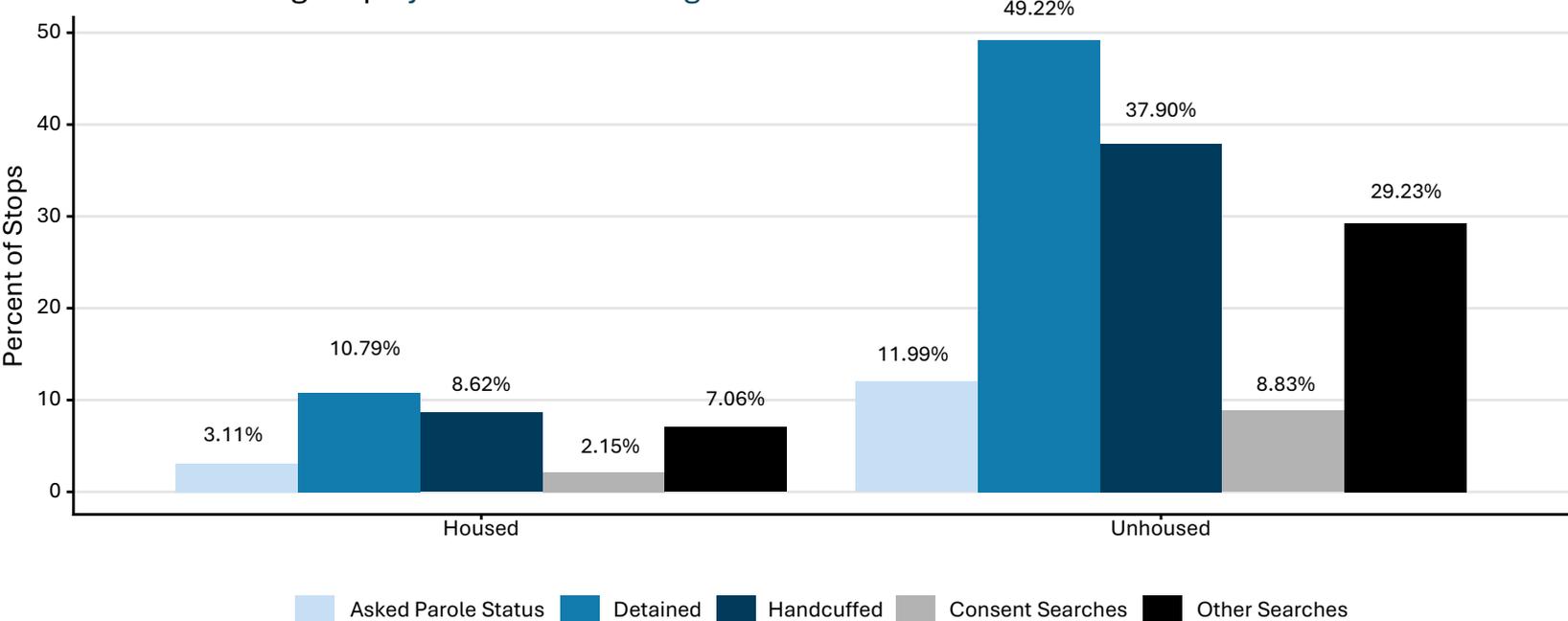
RIPA Data Show **Perceived Gender Disparities** in Law Enforcement Stops

Actions Taken During Stop by Perceived Gender



RIPA Data Show **Perceived Housing Disparities** in Law Enforcement Stops

Actions Taken During Stop by Perceived Housing Status



2026 RIPA Report: Findings on 2024 Civilian Complaint Data



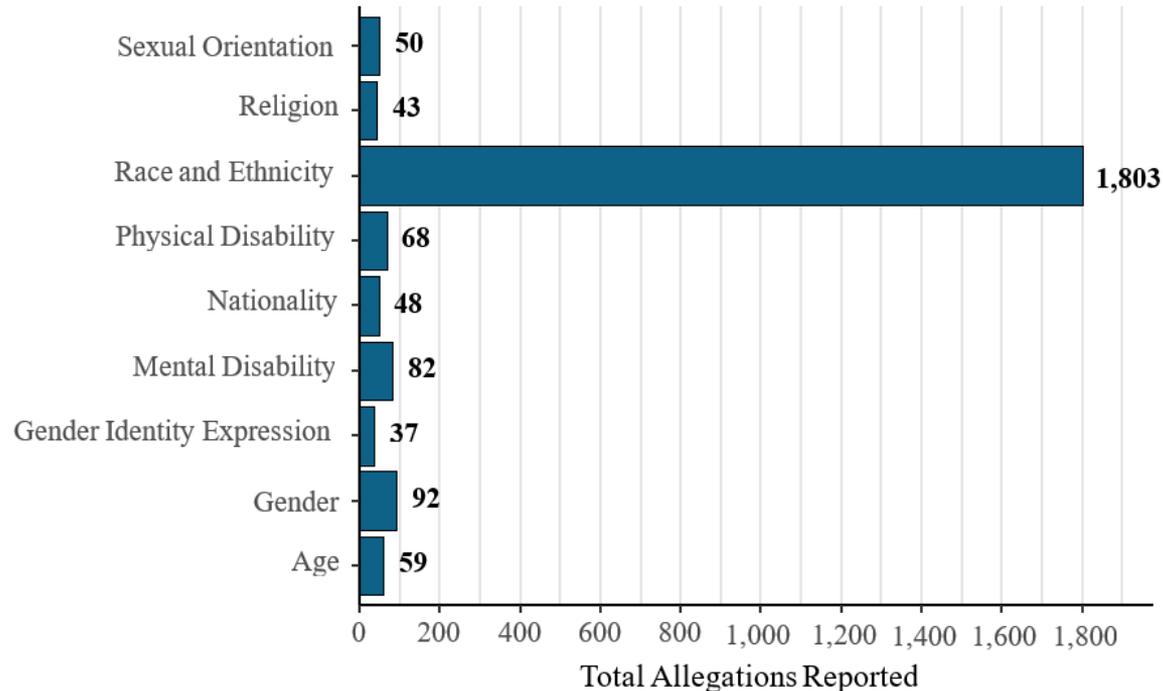
2024 Civilian Complaint Data

Law enforcement agencies also submit data on the number of civilian complaints they receive each year, including whether those complaints were sustained, exonerated, or unfounded. (Pen. Code, § 13012.)

- **526** law enforcement agencies reported receiving **13,004 total complaints** in 2024. Of those, 2,282 complaints alleged racial or identity profiling.
- The vast majority of profiling complaint allegations reported in 2024 involved profiling on the basis of race and ethnicity.

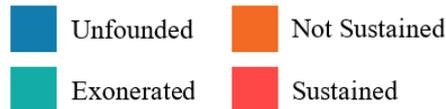
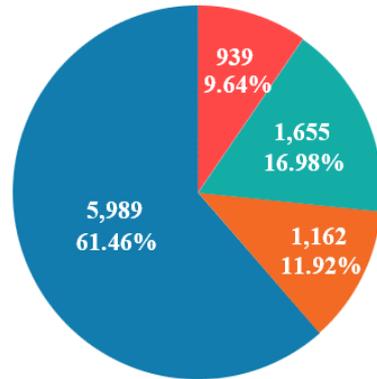


The Majority of Profiling Complaints Involved Profiling on the Basis of Race and Ethnicity

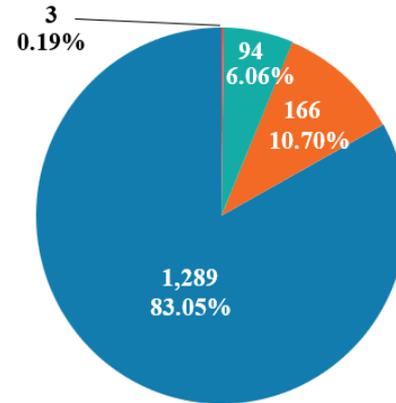


The Data Show Only a Small Proportion of **Racial and Identity Profiling** Complaints Were Sustained

Total Complaints Reaching a Disposition in 2024



Racial and Identity Complaints Reaching a Disposition in 2024



2026 RIPA Report: Policy-Focused Data Analysis



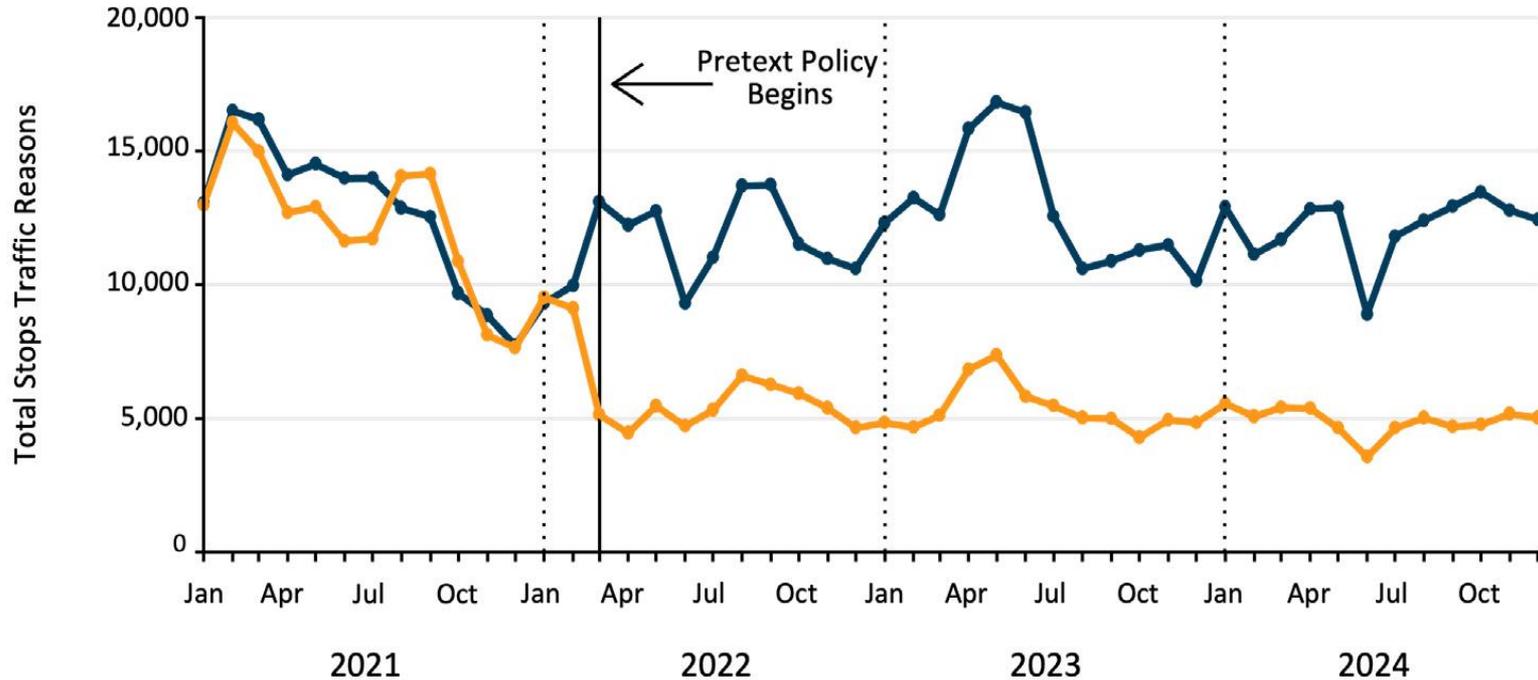
Racial and Identity Profiling Impacts Public Safety

The 2026 Report examines how racial and identity profiling by law enforcement impacts **public safety**, which the Board defines as: **“The collective experience of being safeguarded or protected from threats to one’s life or wellbeing.”**

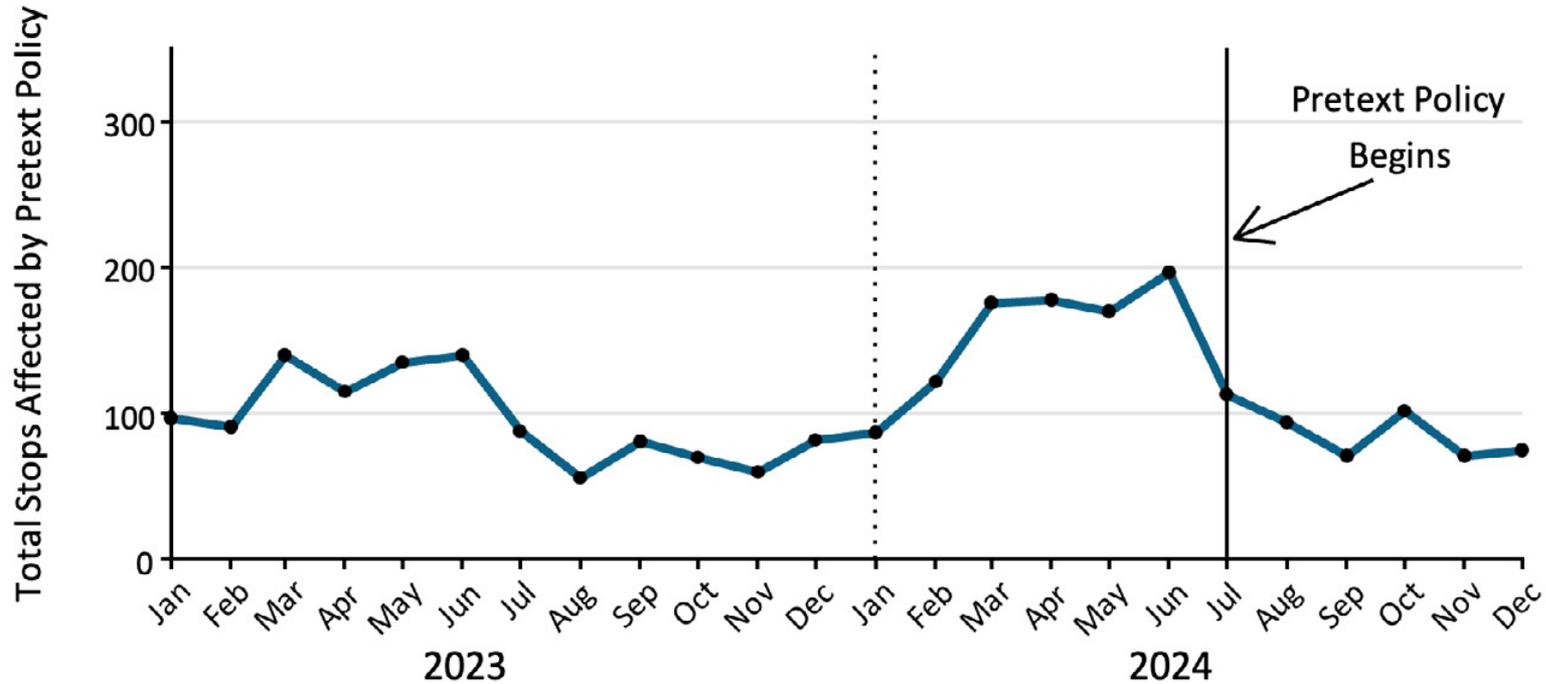
- Research shows that discretionary investigative stops by law enforcement can lead to negative health consequences, which disproportionately impact communities of color.
- Research also shows that negative, discretionary investigative stops by law enforcement can lead to feelings of mistrust, which in turn can lead to unwillingness to report crimes or participate as a witness in the criminal justice system.



Policies Limiting Pretextual Stops: LAPD



Policies Limiting Pretextual Stops: SFPD



2026 RIPA Report: Accountability



Accountability and Public Safety

- Accountability in law enforcement is positively correlated with public safety because it builds public trust, encourages ethical conduct, and contributes to the public's perception of a law enforcement agency's legitimacy and effectiveness.
- Civilian oversight agencies (COAs) can play a significant role in increasing accountability, reducing racial profiling, and, by extension, enhancing public safety.
- This year, the Board builds on its prior discussion of civilian oversight by exploring the impact of COAs on racial and identity profiling and public safety.



CARE Community Briefing: 2026 RIPA Report

Law Enforcement Agency	Oversight Agency	Classify Complaints	Independent Investigative Authority of Complaints	Access to Records and Evidence	Make Findings & Recommend Discipline
Wave 1					
California Highway Patrol	No formal, independent COA	✘	✘	✘	✘
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD)	Sheriff Civilian Oversight Commission ⁴⁷³ (COC)	✘	✘	✔ ⁴⁷⁴	✘
	Office of Inspector General, County of Los Angeles (LASD OIG) ⁴⁷⁵	✘	✘ ⁴⁷⁶	✔ ⁴⁷⁷	✘
Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD)	Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC) ⁴⁷⁸	✘	✘	✘	✘
	Office of the Inspector General (LAPD OIG) ⁴⁷⁹	✘	✔ ⁴⁸⁰	✔ ⁴⁸¹	✘
Riverside County Sheriff's Department	No formal, independent COA	✘	✘	✘	✘



Accountability and Officer Decertification

SB 2, the Kenneth Ross Jr. Police Decertification Act of 2021, created a statewide system to decertify or suspend peace officers who engage in serious misconduct, including officers who demonstrate bias or engage in racial and identify profiling.

Serious Misconduct includes:

- Dishonesty
- Abuse of power
- Physical abuse
- Sexual assault
- Demonstrating bias
- Acts that violate the law and are sufficiently egregious or repeated
- Participation in a law enforcement gang
- Failure to cooperate with an investigation into potential police misconduct
- Failure to intercede during excessive force



Common Grounds for Certification Actions Initiated by POST

Basis	Certification Actions	
	Number	Percent
Acts that Violate the Law	188	65.96%
Physical Abuse/Excessive Force	37	12.98%
Dishonesty	30	10.53%
Sexual Assault	26	9.12%
Abuse of Power	14	4.91%
Demonstrating Bias	12	4.21%
Failure to Cooperate	2	0.70%





2026 RIPA Report: POST Training and Recruitment



POST Training and Recruitment

- The California Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) is required to consult with the RIPA Board regarding the development of training for all peace officers that “prescribes evidence-based patterns, practices, and protocols that prevent racial or identity profiling.”
- Since RIPA’s enactment, the Board has reviewed eight POST courses and made recommendations to align those courses with the Board’s goal of eliminating racial and identity profiling.



CARE Community Briefing: 2026 RIPA Report

Name of Course	Course Type/Length	Year of RIPA Board Review
Basic Academy Learning Domain #3 Principled Policing in the Community	Academy – 26 hrs.	2022 Report
Basic Academy Learning Domain #42 Cultural Diversity and Discrimination	Academy – 16 hrs. * Museum of Tolerance (MOT) training required to facilitate this course	2023 Report
Principled Policing: Implicit Bias and Procedural Justice	In-Service Officers – 8 hrs.	2020 Report
Bias and Racial Profiling Video	In-Service Officers – 2 hrs. *MOT training required to facilitate this course	2021 Report
Beyond Bias Racial and Identity Profiling Online	Supervisors – 2 hrs.	2021 and 2022 Reports
PSP: Strategic Communications	In-Service Officers – 3 hrs.	2021 and 2022 Reports
MOT – Racial Profiling Train-the-Trainer	In-Service Officers – 24 hrs.	2023 Report
Guidelines on Racial and Identity Profiling	Optional Course	2024 Report
Field Training		2025 Report and 2026 Report (forthcoming)



2026 RIPA Report: Recommendations



Recommendations

- The 2026 RIPA report contains recommendations to:
 - **The Legislature and local policymakers**, to address issues relating to racial and identity profiling;
 - **Civilian Oversight Agencies (COAs)**, to bolster the practices that reduce racial and identify profiling; and



**Recommendation to the
Legislature and Local
Policymakers #1:
Limit Oversaturation Policing**



What Is Oversaturation Policing?

- Institutional law enforcement practices that are informed by **bias** can concentrate law enforcement resources and police presence in marginalized communities.
- These practices are known as “**oversaturation policing**.”



Oversaturation Policing Disproportionately Harms Marginalized Communities and Undermines Public Safety



- Research shows that individuals subject to **oversaturation policing** may experience social, psychological and physical health stresses, including PTSD.
- **Oversaturation policing** also sows distrust and suffocates an individual's financial, political, and social power.

Recommendation to the Legislature and Local Policymakers #1: Limit Oversaturation Policing

The Legislature and local policymakers should enact legislation to prohibit or limit police agencies from relying on **oversaturation policing** in marginalized communities due to negative effects of those practices on those communities.



**Recommendation to the
Legislature and Local
Policymakers #2:
Allocate Resources to Study
Alternative Enforcement
Technologies**



What Are Alternative Enforcement Technologies?

- Increasingly, law enforcement agencies employ technologies such as automatic license plate readers, facial recognition, gunshot detection devices, or “predictive policing” software.
- Some researchers have discussed the potential for these technologies to exacerbate **bias** or be deployed as part of **oversaturation policing**.



Alternative Enforcement Technologies in Oversaturation Policing Can Reinforce Systemic Inequalities

- The negative effects of **oversaturation policing**, when combined with alternative enforcement technologies, can increase the likelihood that **racial and identity profiling** will occur.
- The Board is concerned that these practices continue to be employed without consideration of how they contribute to **racial and identity profiling**.



Recommendation to the Legislature #2: Allocate Resources to Study Alternative Enforcement Technologies

The Legislature should enact legislation to allocate resources to an entity with the needed capacity or expertise, such as a state commission or research institution, to study and make further recommendations on whether alternative enforcement technologies such as face recognition, gunshot detection, and predictive policing technology exacerbate existing bias or are deployed in ways that lead to oversaturation policing.



**Recommendation to the Legislature
and Local Policymakers #3:
Limit Pretextual Stops**



What Is a Pretextual Stop?

- A pretextual stop occurs when an officer stops someone for a lawful traffic violation or minor infraction but intends to use the stop to investigate a hunch that the individual is involved in a different crime.
- The officer stops the individual even though they do not have reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe they have committed that crime.



Eliminating Pretextual Stops Improves Public Safety

- In the 2022 and 2023 RIPA Reports, the Board recommended ending pretextual stops based on the data reflecting racial disparities in traffic stops, and the ineffectiveness of stops in preventing crime.
- It is also likely that policies reducing or eliminating pretextual stops could also reduce the number of high-speed chases, as most high-speed chases arise from infractions, not more serious crimes, increasing public safety.
- Other jurisdictions, including many in California, have acknowledged the negative impact of these stops on public safety, and have enacted policies to limit or eliminate pretextual stops entirely.



Recommendation to the Legislature #3: Limit Pretextual Stops

The Legislature and local policymakers should enact legislation or policies, similar to those in place in San Francisco, West Hollywood, Los Angeles, North Carolina, and Virginia, to limit pretextual stops consistent with public safety.



Recommendations to Civilian Oversight Agencies (COAs)



Recommendation to COAs #1: Explicitly Incorporate the Elimination of Racial and Identity Profiling

Civilian oversight agencies (COAs) should explicitly incorporate the elimination of racial and identity profiling as part of efforts to increase public safety.



Recommendation to COAs #2: Assess Whether They Possess the Qualities of an Effective, Robust COA

COAs should assess whether they possess the qualities of an effective civilian oversight entity, particularly the features of a robust COA that correlate with the elimination of racial and identity group bias in both high- and low-discretion interactions and expand or implement those factors consistent with their own model.



Recommendation to COAs #3: Timely and Unfettered Access to Agency's RIPA Data

COAs should have timely and unfettered access to their agency's RIPA data and citizen complaint data, both in relation to all vehicle and pedestrian stops and citizen complaints allegation racial and identity profiling, and other information related to the matter being reviewed, with all appropriate confidentiality protections in place.



Recommendation to COAs #4 : Analyze RIPA Data to Identify Any Racial and Identity Disparities

COAs should analyze RIPA data to identify any racial and identity disparities in policing practices and, if any exist, propose changes to policies and practices aimed at remedying these disparities and continue to monitor those disparities over time.



Recommendation to COAs #5: Use RIPA Data to Strengthen the COA

COAs should develop additional ways to use the RIPA data in a way that is consistent with their model and mission and look for ways to strengthen their existing model.



RIPA wants to hear from you!

RIPA Resources

- **Subscribe** to AB 953 RIPA email list: <https://oag.ca.gov/subscribe>
- **Attend or view full Board meetings and/or subcommittee meetings** held throughout the year. Learn more here: <https://oag.ca.gov/ab953/meetings>
- Provide **public comments** verbally at all meetings or in writing via email at AB953@doj.ca.gov
- **Review interactive data** comparisons via OpenJustice at <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/stop-data>

File a Complaint with POST

- Members of the public can **submit complaints** regarding officer misconduct with POST directly here: <https://post.ca.gov/public-complaint-form>
- If you have any questions regarding the complaint process, POST can be contacted at ComplaintIntake@post.ca.gov or call (916) 227-2822.



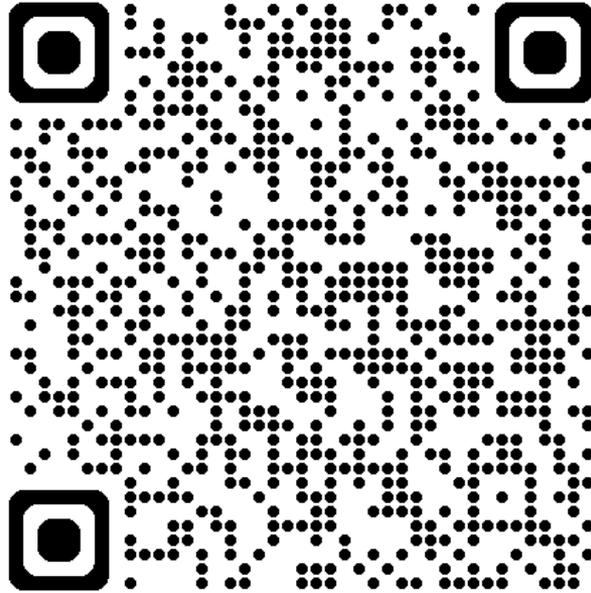
Questions?

Learn more at the RIPA website: <https://oag.ca.gov/ab953>

Further Questions? Email us! AB953@doj.ca.gov



**PLEASE FILL OUT THE BRIEF SURVEY BELOW
THANK YOU!**



Thank You for Attending Today's Webinar

Video and Presentation Materials Will Be Available At:
oag.ca.gov/care/community-briefings

Note: Please allow at least 2 weeks for the video to be uploaded.

