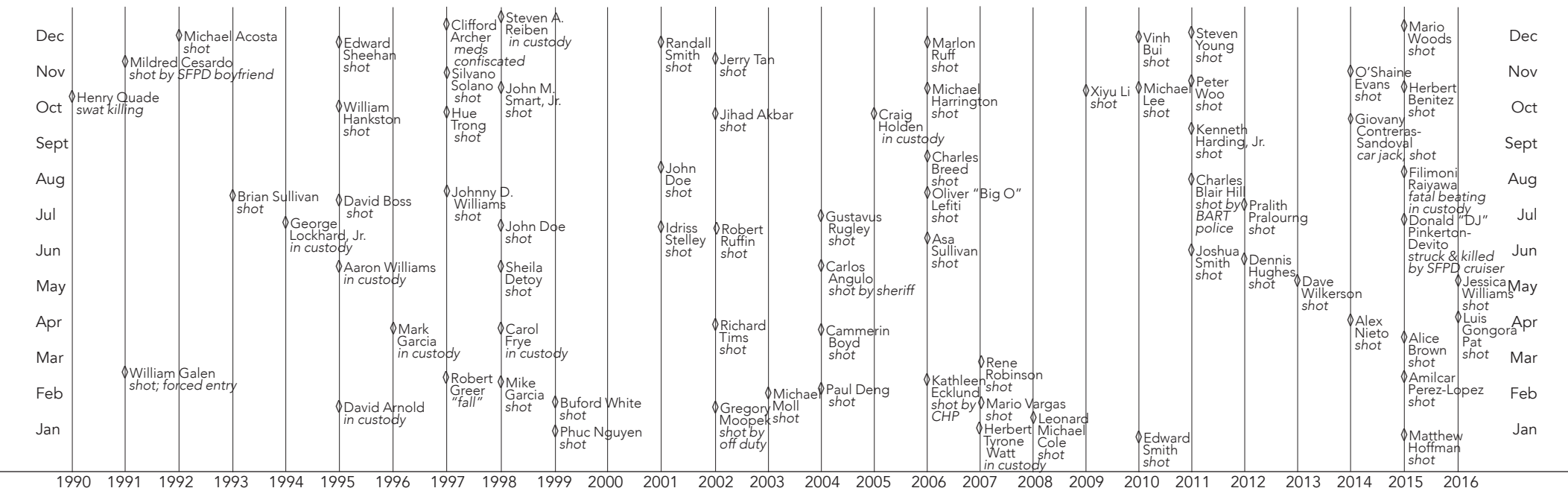


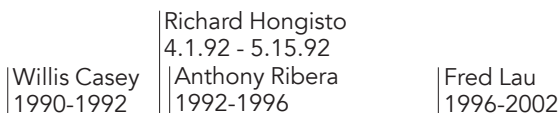
1990-2016

This timeline is based on community research and numerous investigative and documentation projects, often archived through public contestations following an act of state violence. Sources include the work of the Idriss Stelley Foundation and Mesha Monge-Irizarry; the Stolen Lives Project; SF BayView newspaper; San Francisco Bay Area Independent Media Center ("IndyBay"); Bay Area Policewatch; the Ella Baker Center for Human Rights; and others. We also relied on PRA requests, including those publicized as part of the Petrelis Files Project. - Center for Convivial Research & Autonomy, 31 May 2016

Killings - Officer-Involved Shootings, In Custody Deaths



Police Chiefs



Prentice Earl Sanders
2002-2003

Alex Fagan (interim)	
2003-2004	
	Heather Fong
	2004-2009

George
Gascon
8.7.09 -
1.8.11

Jeff Godown (interim)
1.9.11 - 4.26.11

Greg Suhr
4.27.11-5.20.16

Toney
Chaplain
(interim)
5.20.16-

3.5.91
Rodney
King
beating

heavy-handed
crackdown on
riots post-verdict

4.29.92

L.A. rebellion /
South Central Rebellion

10.30.98
Western Addition
Swat Raids
under narcotics Leutenant
Kit Crenshaw
-multi-jurisdictional effort
involving D.A.'s office, FBI,
DEA, ATF

Timeline of events:

- 11.20.02: Fajitagate occurs off-duty altercation
- 2.3.03: Fajitagate breaks
- 12.6: "Vic" Sca

12.6.05
"Videogate"
Scandal
breaks

1.23.07
SF8 Arrests

"

First Gang
Injunction
program launched
end of 2006

9.19.06
Copley Press Inc.
V. Superior Court

- 5.11
SFPD Internal Affairs Lawyer
Kelly O'Haire fired for
investigating Suhr for
misconduct
- 3.11
Tenderloin Surveillance
 - tapes & corruption
 - illegal entries
 - falsifying reports
- 3.10
-flawed arrest
SF Crime Lab
shut down in
drug scandal
- 10.21.09
COMPSTAT
introduced
(Gascon)

4.1.16
Racist
homophobic
texting
scandal
breaks

Scandals & Major Events



The community safety timeline presented here documents killings by law enforcement in San Francisco, CA from 1990 - present. It also attempts to make available the strategies pursued by the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD). Thus, it highlights the various projects, funding efforts, and resources marked out by the administration of various police chiefs over time. Similarly, the community safety timeline also reveals various scandals associated with the SFPD. While the community safety timeline presents a good deal of information, it is by no means exhaustive. Rather, it is meant to be an open system of information such that active community members can add information. We invite any names that we have missed and humbly invite corrections to possible errors.

The timeline is a collaborative tool that remembers, counts, mourns, and honors our dead, making visible the many resistances that have refused erasure. This refusal is itself a confrontation against the multiple violences directed at the community. The timeline relies on local knowledges and the circuits of struggle where details and critical information are circulated among us. It reflects our ongoing commitment to each other to continue to gather in streets, parks, community centers, *taquerias*, pubs, and cafes to share what we know while also elaborating the strategies and practices of militarized policing and control that are aimed at us, department by department, program by program, across the state. In this way, we hope to collectively map for ourselves across communities the low intensity war organized against us and in service of capital's current racial regime.

Center for Convivial Research and Autonomy <http://ggg.vostan.net/ccra/#1>

San Francisco Police have grown increasingly militarized as part of the War on Drugs, including SWAT teams trained by FBI instructors and other federal agencies, as well as private military instruction. In 1998, SFPD carried out an infamously brutal predawn raid in a Western Addition cooperative under Narcotics Lt. Kit Crenshaw. Aimed at the housing development's primarily Black community, 90 officers with assault rifles, black masks, and fatigues raided homes without warrants—blowing apart doors with "shock-lock" shotguns, deploying "flash bang" grenades, and brutalizing and handcuffing residents, including small children, to furniture. The multi-agency operation also involved federal agencies (FBI, DEA, and ATF) as well as the D.A.'s office. Additionally, crime suppression strategies that saturate high-crime areas with a heavy and visible police presence have accompanied gang injunctions (first launched in 2006) and specialized crime fighting units structured in paramilitary formations.

The department has also committed to counterinsurgency strategies like community policing, turning people with low level crimes into snitches and encouraging neighborhood watch programs that solicit people to provide information on their neighbors. In 2009, then-Chief George Gascon introduced Bratton's COMPSTAT, a strategy focused on forms of predictive policing that also brings the community into regular open meetings with the police.

Scandals have emerged from the SFPD in recent years. In 2016 racist and homophobic text exchanges involving numerous officers surfaced. In 2011, six SFPD officers were indicted after security camera footage from Tenderloin residences revealed officers entering apartments without warrants and stealing money, drugs, and other items. This included forced entries, often using an illegally obtained master key, and also included falsifying police reports. In 2010, the San Francisco Police Crime Lab was shut down following a drug scandal that also included a lab supervisor providing misleading evidence at a homicide trial that same year.



Justice for Asa Sullivan

Asa Sullivan was killed on June 6, 2006 when San Francisco Police officers illegally entered his Parkmerced residence without a warrant on a "well-being check" after a neighbor called police to report that she thought the residence might be "a drug house." SFPD officers Michelle Alvis, John Keesor, and Paul Morgado then tracked Sullivan into an attic, escalated the situation into a standoff, and shot him 17 times. Sullivan was Black and Native American and at the time of the killing, twenty-five years old and a father to young child. After an 8 year struggle waged by Sullivan's family and the community to bring the wrongful death suit to court, the jury refused to award damages, affirming the SFPD defense that though unarmed at the time and spending a quiet evening at home, Sullivan desired "suicide by cop."