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6

7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

9 Frederick (Ric) Schiff; Glenn Brakel; Alice
Dicroce; Joseph Emanuel; Brian Greer; Clayton
10 Harmston; Steven Haskell; Micah Hope; Daniel
Kelly; Alexander Lentz; Brandon McKelley;
11 Gerald Newbeck; David O’Keeffe; Christopher
Ritter; Steven Uang and Thomas Walsh,
12

13 Plaintiffs,

14 v.

15 **City and County of San Francisco; Greg Suhr,**
individually; **William (Bill) Scott,** individually;
16 and **DOES 1-20,**

17 Defendants.
18

Case No. 4:19-cv-03260-YGR

**Third Amended Complaint for Damages,
Injunctive and Equitable Relief, and
Attorneys’ Fees Under:**

- 1. 42 U.S.C. § 1981;
- 2. 42 U.S.C. § 1983;
- 3. 42 U.S.C. § 2000e; *et seq.*
- 4. Cal. Gov’t Code § 12940, *et seq.*;

Jury Trial Demanded

19 Plaintiffs allege:

20 **INTRODUCTION**

21 1. Plaintiffs, all San Francisco Police Department employees who were passed over for
22 promotions by lower-scoring candidates, file this lawsuit to address SFPD’s obscure and biased
23 promotional process. SFPD has a pattern of promoting lower-scoring candidates over higher-scoring
24 candidates when promoting candidates to Sergeant, Lieutenant and Captain. A disturbing pattern emerges
25 from SFPD’s promotional scheme because it shows that lower-scoring African-American and female
26 candidates are the primary beneficiaries of SFPD’s illegal promotion process.

27 2. Others have acknowledged SFPD’s flawed promotional process. For example, in July
28 2016, The Blue Ribbon Panel on Transparency, Accountability, and Fairness in Law Enforcement issued a

1 report concluding, among other things, that the absence of rules governing the selection of promotional
2 candidates and the discretion held by the Chief, along with the lack of programs offering support to those
3 seeking promotions, raises the likelihood of bias or favoritism in promotional decisions. The Blue Ribbon
4 Panel further concluded that the SFPD should create and implement transparent hiring and promotional
5 processes and criteria.

6 3. The United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing
7 Services (“COPS Office”), reported in its October 2016 Assessment of the SFPD that the promotion
8 process is not transparent. The COPS Office further found that this lack of transparency created a distrust
9 in segments of the SFPD. The COPS Office recommended that SFPD increase the promotional process’
10 transparency and should clearly outline the qualifications required to advance for promotion.

11 4. The San Francisco Police Officers Association (“POA”) has contacted SFPD Chief
12 Scott, the San Francisco Civil Service Commission and the Equal Employment Opportunity Division of
13 the Department of Human Resources on different occasions raising POA members’ concerns about the
14 promotion process, but the POA never received any substantive responses. Not only that, some of those
15 passed over for promotion met with Chief Scott to discuss the issue, but none of them received a
16 substantive answer or response to their questions and concerns.

17 5. All outreaches by plaintiffs and others on their behalf have been rebuffed or ignored and
18 morale is suffering. It is in this pernicious atmosphere of confusion, obfuscation and blatant discrimination
19 that compelled plaintiffs to file this lawsuit.

20 JURISDICTION

21 6. This Court has jurisdiction over this lawsuit under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this lawsuit
22 arises under the laws of the United States, including 42 U.S.C. § 1981, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 42 U.S.C. §
23 1985, 42 U.S.C. 2000e, *et seq.*, and the 5th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

24 7. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ state-law claims under 28 U.S.C.
25 § 1367(a) in that they are part of the same case or controversy and derive from a common nucleus of
26 operative fact.

27 VENUE

28 8. Venue is proper in the Northern District of California because the defendants either

1 reside, or are doing business in the Northern District, or are subject to personal jurisdiction there as
2 provided in 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c). Further, all the events or omissions set forth in this Complaint occurred
3 in the Northern District. 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2).

4 **PARTIES**

5 **Plaintiffs**

6 9. **Plaintiff Ric Schiff** is a 59-year-old white male and is a Patrol Lieutenant with the San
7 Francisco Police Department currently assigned to the Ingleside Station. He resides in California. Schiff
8 has been employed full-time with the SFPD since July 1, 1985. Schiff is currently ranked number 12 on the
9 City's current Captain's promotional list (900532 CBT Discrete). Because Schiff's seniority would
10 currently entitle him to full benefits, Lt. Schiff effectively works for the City for free while he continues to
11 seek promotion to Captain. In fact, Lt. Schiff loses money because while he still seeks promotion to
12 Captain, he must forgo any post-employment opportunities that would otherwise be available to him.
13 Schiff was passed over because he is a white male. Schiff has exhausted his administrative remedies by
14 receiving right-to-sue letters from the United States Equal Opportunity Employment Commission
15 ("EEOC"), the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing ("DFEH"), and filed a claim
16 with the City under Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and received a rejection of that claim from the City
17 within six months of the filing of this complaint.

18 10. **Plaintiff Glenn Brakel** is a white male patrol officer with the SFPD and is assigned to the
19 Central Station. Brakel resides in California. Brakel has been employed full-time with the SFPD since June
20 25, 2007. Brakel took the 2017 Sergeant's examination. Brakel is currently ranked number 98 on the
21 City's current Sergeant's promotional list (901237 CBT Discrete). Brakel was passed over because he is a
22 white male. Brakel has exhausted his administrative remedies by receiving right-to-sue letters from the
23 EEOC and DFEH and filed a claim with the City under Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and received a
24 rejection of that claim from the City within six months of the filing of this complaint.

25 11. **Plaintiff Alice Dicroce** is a white female lesbian Sergeant in investigations and was last
26 assigned to the Bayview Station. Dicroce resides in California. Dicroce was employed by SFPD since June
27 1, 1998 but retired in November 2018. Dicroce is currently ranked number 21 on the City's current
28 Lieutenant's promotional list (901238 CBT Discrete). Dicroce was passed over because she is a white

1 lesbian and/or due to cronyism, favoritism and bias. Dicroce has exhausted her administrative remedies by
2 receiving right-to-sue letters from the EEOC and DFEH and filed a claim with the City under Cal. Gov't
3 Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and received a rejection of that claim from the City within six months of the filing of
4 this complaint.

5 12. **Plaintiff Joseph Emanuel** is an Assyrian male patrol officer and at the time this lawsuit
6 was originally filed was assigned to the Mission Station. Emanuel resides in California. Emanuel has been
7 employed by the SFPD since June 21, 2006. Emanuel was ranked number 48 on the City's current
8 Sergeant's promotional list (901237 CBT Discrete). Emanuel was passed over because his is a white male
9 of Assyrian ancestry. Emanuel has exhausted his administrative remedies by receiving right-to-sue letters
10 from the EEOC and DFEH and filed a claim with the City under Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and
11 received a rejection of that claim from the City within six months of the filing of this complaint.

12 13. **Plaintiff Brian Greer** is a white male patrol Sergeant and is assigned to the Southern
13 Station. Greer resides in California. Greer has been employed by the SFPD since October 31, 2005. Greer
14 is currently ranked number 17 on the City's current Lieutenant's promotional list (901238 CBT Discrete).
15 Greer was passed over because he is a white male. Greer has exhausted his administrative remedies by
16 receiving right-to-sue letters from the EEOC and DFEH and filed a claim with the City under Cal. Gov't
17 Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and received a rejection of that claim from the City within six months of the filing of
18 this complaint.

19 14. **Plaintiff Clayton Harmston** is a white male Sergeant and is assigned to the investigation
20 team at Northern Station. Harmston resides in California. Harmston has been employed by the SFPD
21 since February 14, 2000. Harmston is currently ranked number 19 on the City's current Lieutenant's
22 promotional list (901238 CBT Discrete). Harmston was passed over because he is a white male. Harmston
23 has exhausted his administrative remedies by receiving right-to-sue letters from the EEOC and DFEH and
24 filed a claim with the City under Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and received a rejection of that claim
25 from the City within six months of the filing of this complaint.

26 15. **Plaintiff Steven Haskell** is a white male Sergeant and is assigned to the Southern
27 Station. Haskell resides in California. Haskell has been employed by the SFPD since June 25, 1995.
28 Haskell is currently ranked number 54 on the City's current Lieutenant's promotional list (901238 CBT

1 Discrete). Haskell was passed over because he is a white male. Haskell has exhausted his administrative
2 remedies by receiving right-to-sue letters from the EEOC and DFEH and filed a claim with the City under
3 Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and received a rejection of that claim from the City within six months of
4 the filing of this complaint.

5 16. **Plaintiff Micah Hope** is a white male patrol officer and is assigned to the Central Station.
6 Hope resides in California. Hope has been employed full-time with the SFPD since December 6, 2007.
7 Hope took the 2017 Sergeant's Examination. Hope is currently ranked number 44 on the City's current
8 Sergeant's promotional list (901237 CBT Discrete). Hope was passed over because he is a white male.
9 Hope has exhausted his administrative remedies by receiving right-to-sue letters from the EEOC and
10 DFEH and filed a claim with the City under Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and received a rejection of
11 that claim from the City within six months of the filing of this complaint.

12 17. **Plaintiff Daniel Kelly** is a white male patrol officer and is assigned to the Southern
13 Station. Kelly resides in California. Kelly has been employed full-time with the SFPD since October 1,
14 2012. Kelly is currently ranked number 91 on the City's current Sergeant's promotional list (901237 CBT
15 Discret). Kelly was passed over because he is a white male. Kelly has exhausted his administrative
16 remedies by receiving right-to-sue letters from the EEOC and DFEH and filed a claim with the City under
17 Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and received a rejection of that claim from the City within six months of
18 the filing of this complaint.

19 18. **Plaintiff Alexander Lentz** is a white male officer and is assigned to Internal Affairs
20 (Criminal). Lentz resides in California. Lentz has been employed with the SFPD since August 23, 2010.
21 Lentz is currently ranked number 53 on the City's current Sergeant's promotional list (901237 CBT
22 Discrete). Lentz was passed over because he is a white male. Lentz has exhausted his administrative
23 remedies by receiving right-to-sue letters from the EEOC and DFEH and filed a claim with the City under
24 Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and received a rejection of that claim from the City within six months of
25 the filing of this complaint.

26 19. **Plaintiff Brandon McKelley** is a white male patrol officer and is assigned to the
27 Southern Station. McKelley resides in California. McKelley has been employed with the SFPD since May
28 19, 2008. McKelley is currently ranked number 49 on the City's current Sergeant's promotional list

1 (901237 CBT Discrete). McKelley was passed over because he is a white male. McKelley has exhausted
2 his administrative remedies by receiving right-to-sue letters from the EEOC and DFEH and filed a claim
3 with the City under Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and received a rejection of that claim from the City
4 within six months of the filing of this complaint.

5 20. **Plaintiff Gerald Newbeck** is a white male patrol Lieutenant and is assigned to the
6 Mission Station. Newbeck resides in California. Newbeck has been employed by the SFPD since June 28,
7 1999. Newbeck is currently ranked number 35 on the City's current Lieutenant's promotional list (901238
8 CBT Discrete). Newbeck was passed over for promotion on the first promotional round of appointments
9 in October 2017. Newbeck was passed over because he is a white male. Newbeck has exhausted his
10 administrative remedies by receiving right-to-sue letters from the EEOC and DFEH and filed a claim with
11 the City under Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and received a rejection of that claim from the City within
12 six months of the filing of this complaint.

13 21. **Plaintiff David O'Keeffe** is a white male patrol officer and is assigned to the Southern
14 Station. O'Keeffe resides in California. O'Keeffe has been employed by the SFPD since January 26, 2009.
15 O'Keeffe is currently ranked number 95 on the City's current Sergeant's promotional list (901237 CBT
16 Discrete). O'Keeffe was passed over because he is a white male. O'Keeffe has exhausted his
17 administrative remedies by receiving right-to-sue letters from the EEOC and DFEH and filed a claim with
18 the City under Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and received a rejection of that claim from the City within
19 six months of the filing of this complaint.

20 22. **Plaintiff Christopher Ritter** is a white male patrol officer and at the time this lawsuit was
21 originally filed was assigned to the Bayview Station. Ritter resides in California. Ritter was hired by the
22 SFPD in December 2007. Ritter was ranked number 63 on the City's current Sergeant's promotional list
23 (901237 CBT Discrete). Ritter was passed over because he is a white male. Ritter has exhausted his
24 administrative remedies by receiving right-to-sue letters from the EEOC and DFEH and filed a claim with
25 the City under Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et seq.*, and received a rejection of that claim from the City within
26 six months of the filing of this complaint.

27 23. **Plaintiff Steven Uang** is an Asian male patrol officer assigned to Central Station. Uang
28 resides in California. Uang has been employed by the SFPD since June 27, 2005. Uang is currently ranked

1 number 56 on the City's current Sergeant's promotional list (901237 CBT Discrete). Uang was passed
2 over because he is an Asian male. Uang has exhausted his administrative remedies by receiving right-to-
3 sue letters from the EEOC and DFEH and filed a claim with the City under Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et*
4 *seq.*, and received a rejection of that claim from the City within six months of the filing of this complaint.

5 24. **Plaintiff Thomas Walsh** is a white male Sergeant assigned to the investigation team at
6 Central Station. Walsh has been employed by the SFPD since March 25, 1996. Walsh is currently ranked
7 number 18 on the City's current Lieutenant's promotional list (901238 CBT Discrete). Walsh was passed
8 over because he is a white male. Walsh has exhausted his administrative remedies by receiving right-to-sue
9 letters from the EEOC and DFEH and filed a claim with the City under Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900, *et seq.*,
10 and received a rejection of that claim from the City within six months of the filing of this complaint.

11 **Defendants**

12 25. **Defendant City and County of San Francisco**, ("City") was and is a municipal
13 corporation, created under article IX of the California Constitution and existing under the laws of the
14 State of California. The City operates the SFPD, which is a local law enforcement agency. Defendant City
15 and County of San Francisco may be served by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the
16 Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, City Hall, Room 244, San
17 Francisco, CA 94102, phone (415) 554-5163.

18 26. **Defendant Greg Suhr** was the Chief of the SFPD from 2011 to May 2016 and was the
19 person responsible for making selections from the SFPD Sergeant's, Lieutenant's, and Captain's
20 promotional lists up to the date of his resignation in May 2016. Defendant Suhr is being sued individually.
21 Defendant Suhr may be served by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to Greg Suhr, 2029
22 14th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94116.

23 27. **Defendant William Scott** has been the Chief of the SFPD since January 2017 and was
24 the person responsible for making selections from the SFPD Sergeant's, Lieutenant's, and Captain's
25 promotional lists, from the date of his appointment in 2017 to present. Defendant Scott is being sued
26 individually. Defendant William Scott may be served by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint
27 to him at SFPD Headquarters, 1245 3rd Street, San Francisco, CA 94158, phone (415) 837-7000.
28

COMMON ALLEGATIONS

1
2 28. The allegations set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 30, inclusive, are incorporated
3 herein by reference as if set forth here in full.

4 29. In 1973, the Officers for Justice, a black police officers' association within the SFPD
5 brought a class-action against the SFPD alleging discrimination based on race and sex. *See Officers for*
6 *Justice v. Civil Service Comm'n*, 473 F. Supp. 801 (N.D. Cal. 1979), *aff'd* 688 F.2d 615 (9th Cir. 1982), *cert.*
7 *denied*, 459 U.S. 1217 (1983). In that case, the court issued preliminary relief against the City and ordered
8 quotas for the hiring and promotion of minority and female officers. The case was eventually settled by
9 way of a consent decree.

10 30. In an effort to comply with the Consent Decree in the *Officers for Justice* case and
11 eliminate adverse impact against minorities resulting from the City's promotional examinations to the
12 position of Sergeant, Inspector, Lieutenant, and Captain, the City implemented a "banding" procedure to
13 be used on SFPD promotional lists.

14 31. Under banding "the City [treats] scores that fall within a statistically derived 'band' as
15 substantively equivalent for purposes of the knowledge, skill, and abilities measured by the examination."
16 *Officers for Justice v. Civil Service Comm'n of the City and County of San Francisco*, 979 F.2d 721, 722 (9th
17 Cir. 1992). "The City propose[d] to use banding. . . to promote a higher percentage of minority officers. . .
18 than would be promoted under a strict rank order system." *Id.* at 723.

19 32. "The 'band' is a statistically-derived confidence range that is to be applied to the
20 examination results. Difference in scores within the band are to be considered statistically insignificant
21 due to measurement error inherent in scoring the examinations. The City treated scores within the band
22 as identical for purposes of promotion eligibility. For those within the same band, the City would then
23 consider secondary criteria, not measured by the examination, in selection candidates for promotion." *Id.*

24 33. How the "banding" procedure worked was that the applicants for promotion would be
25 ranked in a promotional list based on their scores on the promotional examinations. The City would then
26 create a "band" whereby applicants for a position would be considered statistically equal. And the City
27 would ostensibly make promotions based on "secondary criteria" which would include things like
28 education, training, assignments, disciplinary history, and commendations and awards. The City used

1 banding in order to promote a higher percentage of minority and female officers than would be promoted
2 under a strict rank-order system. In reality, banding was a way of race-norming the promotional
3 examination results.

4 34. But while the Consent Decree ended in 1998, the City's practice of banding on SFPD
5 promotional examinations continues in almost identical form to this day. In *Officers for Justice*, the court
6 held that "the consent decree itself provided a proper rationale for race-conscious promotions and serves
7 as a valid defense against the [POA's] reverse discrimination arguments." *Id.* at 727. But because of the
8 termination of the Consent Decree in 1998, it is no longer a proper rationale for race-conscious
9 promotions made under a banding scheme.

10 35. Aside from the race-based quotas in the Consent Decree, the City—to this day—has a
11 longstanding practice and custom of discriminating against white males in SFPD promotions to the rank of
12 Sergeant, Lieutenant and Captain. For example, in 1983, the City gave an examination for Inspector and
13 Sergeant. The examinations were in three parts: a multiple-choice test measuring technical knowledge and
14 problem-solving; a writing skills test; and an oral test measuring ability to communicate, interpersonal
15 qualities and supervisory abilities. The Civil Service Commission set weights for the examination
16 components as follows: For the multiple-choice portion, 45% for Inspectors and 41% for Sergeants, written
17 communications, 29% for each rank; oral examination 26% for Inspectors and 30% for Sergeants.

18 36. When the examinations were graded and weighed according to this formula, there was a
19 substantial adverse impact against protected class candidates (minorities) in both examinations.

20 37. In June 1984, on the recommendation of the City Attorney, the Civil Service Commission
21 revised the weights it gave the three parts in such a way that a larger number of minorities and women
22 ranked in the top group. The Police Officers Association objected to the use of the revised weights and
23 made the contention that the reweighting was designed to discriminate against white males. Specifically,
24 the City decided to weight the oral portion of the examination at 100%, while the written and multiple-
25 choice portions of the exam were weighted as zero percent.

26 38. Judge Peckham granted summary judgment for the City in that case, holding that the
27 rescoring of the promotional examinations complied with the City's obligations under the Consent
28 Decree. But the Ninth Circuit reversed holding that the City violated the Consent Decree when it

1 arbitrarily changed weighting to the detriment of the non-protected class males who took the test and were
2 passed over by discriminatory weighing and subsequent promotions. *San Francisco Police Officers Ass'n v.*
3 *City and County of San Francisco*, 869 F.2d 1182 (9th Cir. 1988).

4 39. The Consent Decree ended in 1998. But the City's practice of "banding" as a tool to
5 alleviate adverse impact on promotional examination lists continues unabated. As another examination of
6 the City's custom and practice of discriminating against white males in SFPD promotions, on the City's
7 2000 Lieutenant's examination (which plaintiff Ric Schiff took), the City promoted all five blacks within
8 the band on the same day prompting three race discrimination suits by 12 sergeants on that list. In
9 discovery, two Deputy Chiefs of the SFPD (Rick Bruce and Greg Suhr) testified that the promotions of all
10 five blacks in the band was made under a "deal" negotiated by former Chief Fred Lau, the Officers for
11 Justice, and the Police Officers Association, to promote all five blacks on the same day. The City settled
12 the three race discrimination suits for \$1.6 million in 2006. *See Schiff v. City and County of San Francisco*,
13 2007 WL 2301733 at 2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 8, 2007).

14 40. Another example of a long-standing custom and practice to use banding to discriminate
15 against white males on promotional lists occurred on the City's 2007 Captain's list of 48 persons.
16 Lieutenants Thomas Buckley and Heinz Hofmann were passed over after having ranked nos. 16 and 20
17 respectively.

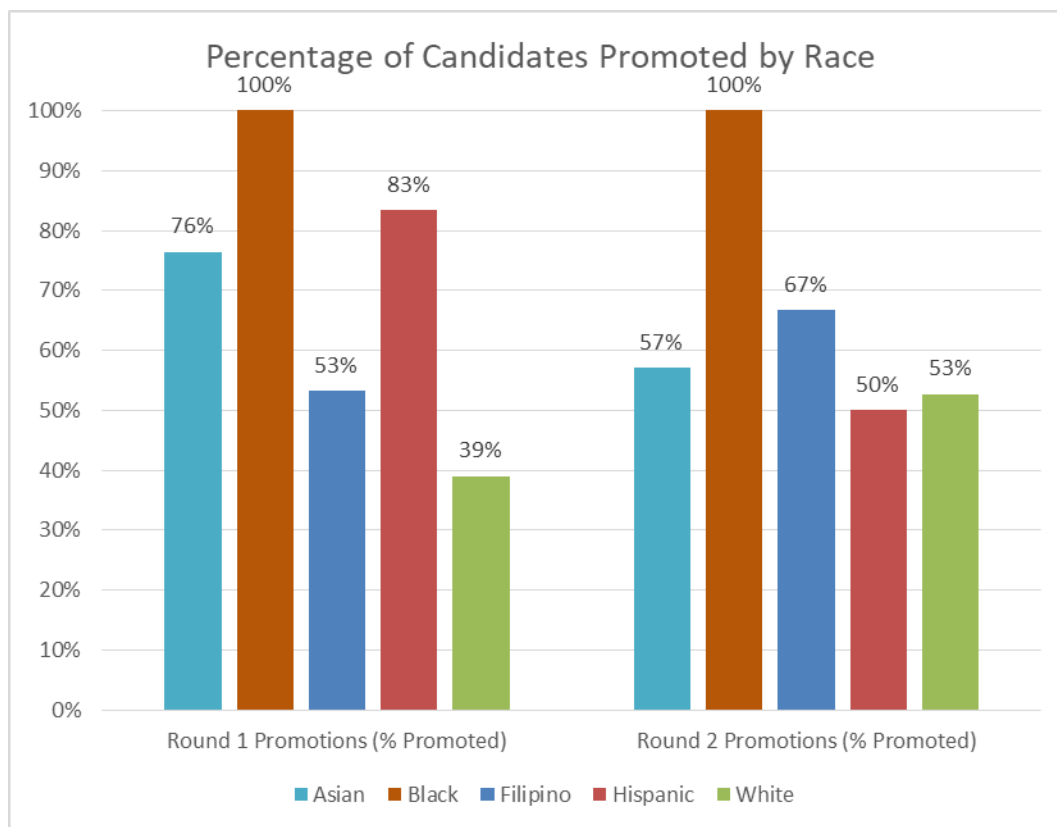
18 41. Because of an alleged adverse impact against blacks and Asians on the 2007 Lieutenant's
19 List, the City decided to use the selection tool of Rule of 5 scores for the first 11 approved hiring
20 requisitions (to rank 15). Thereafter a sliding band of 45 points was used starting with rank 16. Candidates
21 1 through 15 were not selected under the Rule of 5 scores, with those considered in the band.

22 42. Because no blacks or Asians on the 2007 Captain's List were reachable under the Rule of
23 5 scores, they each had to be selected from within the band.

24 43. When making promotions from within the band, the City skipped over Buckley and
25 Hofmann and promoted three blacks ranked nos. 20, 21 and 26, and two Asians ranked nos. 23 and 28 to
26 Captain. It is not a coincidence that the three blacks from the 2000 Lieutenants List were three of the five
27 blacks promoted on the same day that was the subject of the 2002 Schiff lawsuit referenced above. Both
28 Hofmann and Buckley were objectively more qualified, based on secondary criteria, than any blacks or

1 Asians promoted below them from the 2007 List.

2 44. The City settled the Hofmann case in 2015 after losing motions to dismiss and a motion
3 for summary judgment. *See Hofmann v. City and County of San Francisco*, No. 11-cv-4016-CW (N.D. Cal.)
4 (Docket Nos. 37 and 118). In the litigation, the City refused to state the reasons for using the Rule of 5
5 scores and band selection procedure, speciously claiming that the decision to do so (rather than



20 communications regarding the decision) were privileged.

21 45. **Sergeant's List:** On August 9, 2017 the City created a Sergeant's eligibility list. In order
22 to increase the number of blacks and women reachable for appointment on the List, the City used the
23 selection procedure of "Rule of 10", which allows the City to move 10 ranks down the list from the last
24 person selected.

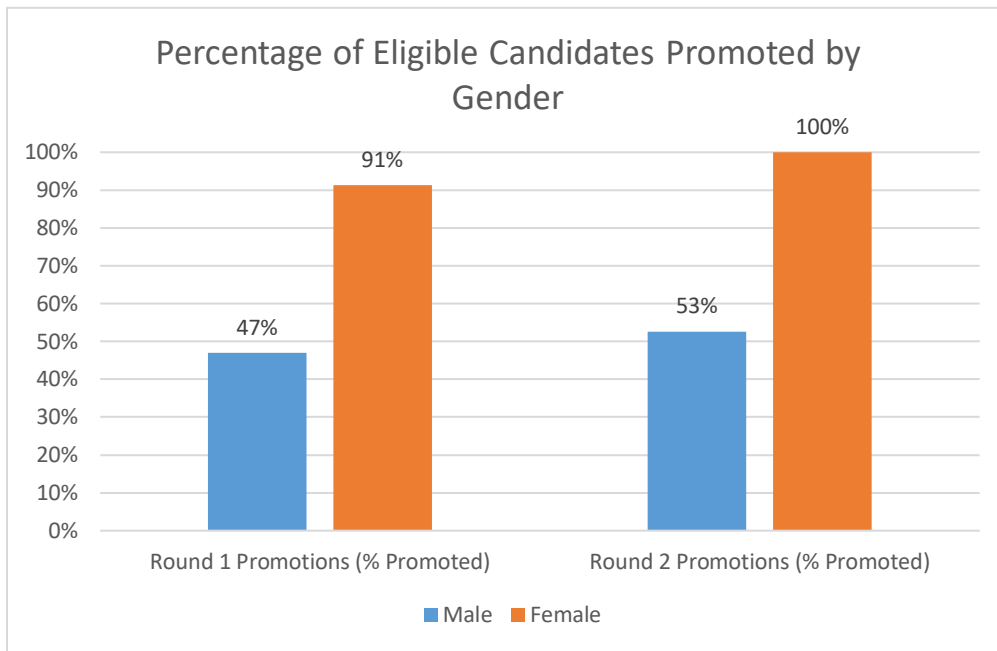
25 46. The City's promotion from the from the 2017 Sergeant's list, shows the following
26 breakdown by race:

27 47. The selections from the Sergeant's promotional list reveal that white officers were passed
28 over at a rate of nearly 3 to 1, as compared to black officers. Put in its most stark terms, white officers
comprised 63.5% of the total candidate pool (combining both promotional rounds) but accounted for only

1 46% of candidates selected in total, as compared to the 100% success rate for black officers.

2 48. These statistics do not tell the entire story. The pattern of racial preference is confirmed
 3 by the numerical distance in rank order between more qualified candidates who scored significantly better
 4 than black officers. In both promotional rounds, black officers were selected from the very bottom of the
 5 list, for example, numerical candidates number 156 and 157. Arguably, their promotions were given at the
 6 expense of white male candidates who scored 39 and 44 on the exam. Given that the total number of
 7 promotions was 121, six black officers scored below that number and would not have received promotions.
 8 San Francisco’s Civil Service mandates a meritorious system and a discrimination-free promotional
 9 process. Clearly that is not the reality. (One black officer candidate was omitted from this data because he
 10 was ineligible for promotion during these rounds.)

11 49. Sergeant promotions by gender:

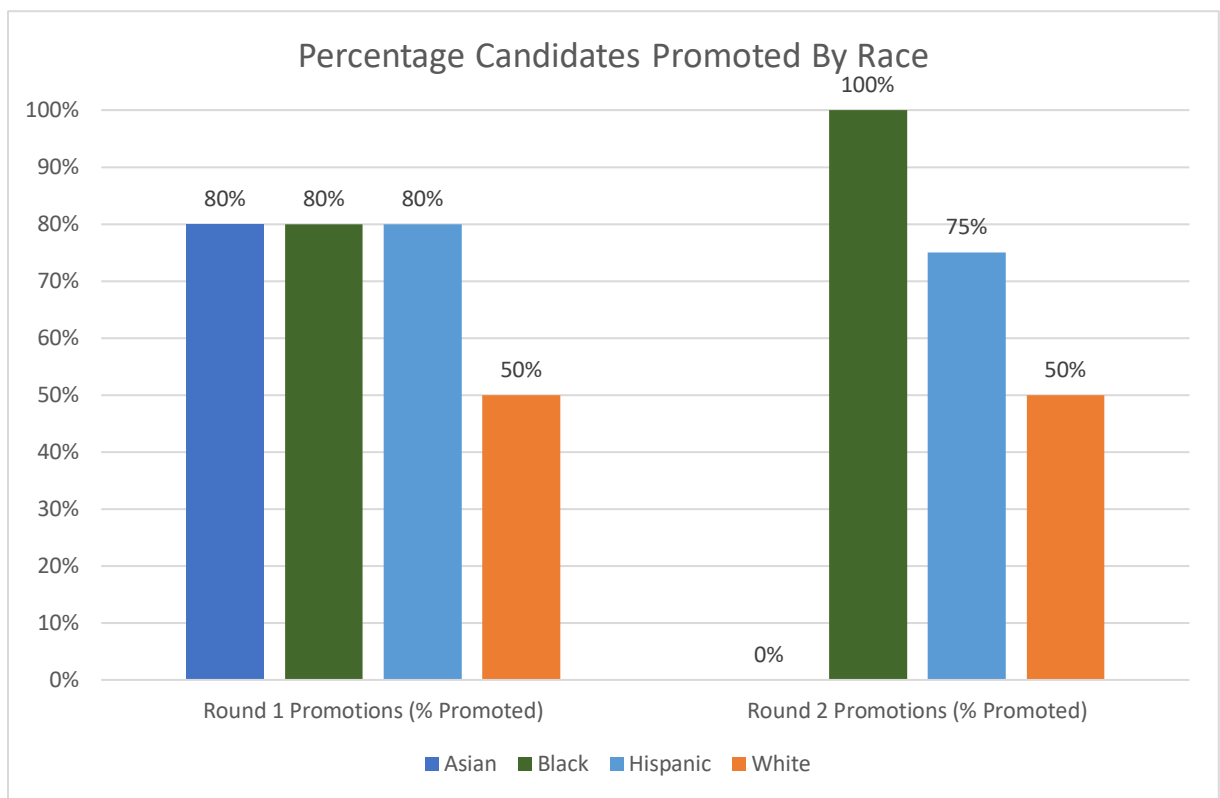


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 23 50. Two females were passed over in the first round of promotions to Sergeant. A 91% success
 24 rate meant that 21 out of 23 female candidates received promotions. That phenomenal promotion rate was
 25 exceeded in the second round of promotions when both females, in addition to all other female candidates
 26 in the selection pool, were given promotions. The combined promotion rate for females in both rounds
 27 was 100%. All eligible females received promotions. The corresponding promotional rate for males is 50%
 28 combined for both promotional rounds, half of the percentage success rate for females. Eight females

1 scored below the total number of positions available (121), one as low as 23 rank positions down the list,
 2 yet all were awarded Sergeant’s positions.

3 **51. Lieutenant’s List:** In 2016, the SFPD administered a Lieutenant’s promotional
 4 examination. The resulting eligibility list was adopted on January 12, 2017. In order to increase the number
 5 of blacks and women reachable for appointment on the List, the City used the selection procedure of
 6 “Rule of 10”, which allows the City to select from 10 ranks down the list from the last person selected.

7 **52.** The City’s promotion from the from the 2016 Lieutenant’s list, shows the following
 8 breakdown by race:

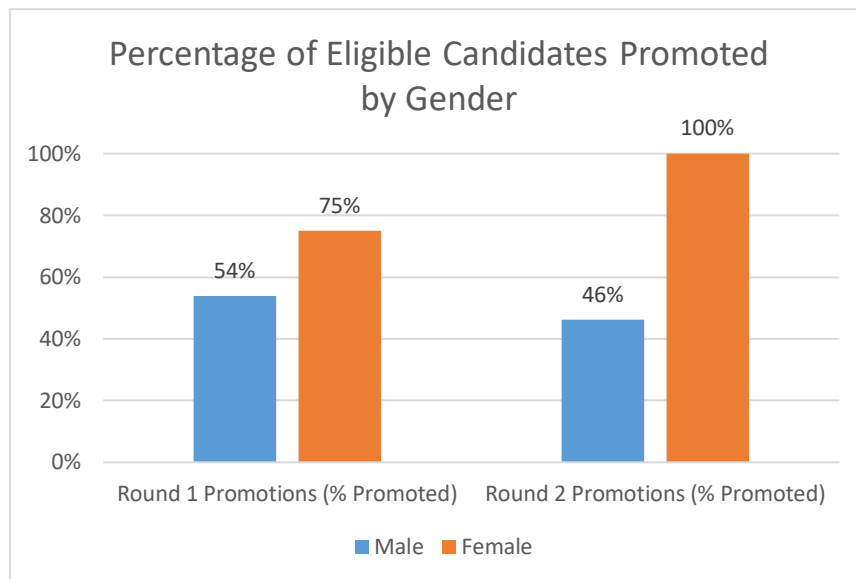


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 23 **53.** While the total number of promotions for the Lieutenant’s list was nearly one-third of the
 24 Sergeant’s, the same practice of racial discrimination can clearly be seen. Ultimately, every black Sergeant
 25 on the list (who was eligible), received a promotion. That’s a 100% success rate which, to accomplish,
 26 required that candidates be selected from the very bottom of rank order in comparison.

27 **54.** Thirty positions were filled in the first round of promotions. Three black officers were
 28 selected from below the thirtieth candidate, from ranks number 33, 37 and 45. Only 1 black officer scored
 above 30. Somehow these three Sergeants were more qualified than the 12 Sergeants with superior scores

1 at ranks number 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29 and 32. Of the 12 Sergeants passed over in the
 2 first round, 11 were white. The final black candidate was picked up in the second round, as were numerous
 3 other minorities. Of the 11 candidates that were passed over, nine were white males, one Hispanic male
 4 and one Asian male. (One black officer candidate was omitted from this data because he was ineligible for
 5 promotion during these rounds.)

6 55. Lieutenant promotions by gender:



17 56. During the first round of Lieutenant promotions, 5 females were selected from below the
 18 thirtieth candidate. The lower most score was number 52. Once again, somehow a female 22 positions
 19 down the list, who in rank order would not have received a promotion based on merit, received a first-
 20 round promotion. In fact, four of the 12 females promoted would not have received jobs had not a gender
 21 oriented promotional process been utilized. Seven males were passed over for promotion so the Police
 22 Department could accomplish its gender biased agenda, including males at rank order 17, 19, 20, 21, 22,
 23 26, 29, 38 and 43.

24 57. **Captain's List:** In 2015, the SFPD administered a Captain's promotional examination. In
 25 order to increase the number of blacks and women reachable for appointment on the List, the City used
 26 the selection procedure of "Rule of 10", which allows the City to move 10 ranks down the list from the
 27 last person selected.

28 58. Plaintiff Schiff ranked number 12 on the list. On the first round of promotions, the first 10

1 positions were filled in relative rank order. The next two persons, a white female (no. 20 in rank order),
2 and a black male (no.25 in rank order), were promoted out of rank order.

3 59. On the second round of promotions, made on October 22, 2017, Schiff was passed over a
4 second time. Of the next nine appointments, four were in relative rank order, with two candidates “tying”
5 with Schiff (one a black male). The next five promotions were made by passing over Schiff for an Asian
6 male (no. 16 in rank order), a white female (no. 23 in rank order), a black female (no. 24 in rank order), a
7 white male (no. 23 in rank order), and a black female (no. 25 in rank order).

8 60. On the third round of promotions, made on November 17, 2018, Schiff was again passed
9 for promotion. Of the six Lieutenants promoted to Captain, the racial and gender breakdown was a white
10 female (no. 17 in rank order), a black male (no. 18 in rank order), a Hispanic male (no. 19 in rank order), a
11 white female (no. 30 in rank order), a Hispanic male (no. 31 in rank order), and an Asian male (no. 36 in
12 rank order).

13 61. In rank order and based on merit, Lieutenant Schiff should have at least received a
14 promotion in the second round. As a result of the Department’s race and gender biased promotional
15 process achieved through the use of Rule of 10, Schiff was passed over for promotion to benefit a
16 minimum of 11 minorities, ranking as much as 26 rank order positions below him on a Civil Service list.

17 62. The City’s 2017 Sergeant’s List, the 2017 Lieutenant’s List, and the 2015 Captain’s list
18 are all still active, and all plaintiffs are currently fully eligible to be selected from their respective list.

19 63. Defendants Civil Service Commission (“SFCSC”) and Department of Human Resources
20 (“SFDHR”) failed to enforce their own rules regarding promotions by allowing Defendants Scott and
21 Suhr to make promotions based on race rather than on the results of exam scores and the secondary
22 criteria, which is supposed to be job related. Michael Brown, Executive Officer of the SFCSC, says on the
23 Civil Service Commission’s website:

24 “The Commission’s goal is to consistently provide the best qualified
25 candidates for public service in a timely and cost effective manner. It is
26 our goal and policy of the Civil Service Commission to provide fair
27 treatment of applicants in all aspects of employment without regard to
28 race, religion, national origin, ethnicity, age, disability, gender identity,
political affiliation, sexual orientation, ancestry, marital or domestic
partnership status, parental status, color, medical condition, and
otherwise prohibited nepotism or favoritism.”¹

¹ <https://sfgov.org/civilservice/about-us>

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64. The SFCSC also has rules that codify Mr. Brown’s sentiment. For example, Rule 203.2 governing SFPD says:

It is the policy of the Civil Service Commission of the City and County of San Francisco that all persons shall have equal opportunity in employment; that selection of employees to positions within the Service be made on the basis of merit; and that continuing programs be maintained to afford equal employment opportunities at all levels. Vigorous enforcement of the laws against discrimination shall be carried out at every level of each department. All persons shall have equal access to employment and the terms, conditions and privileges of employment within the City and County, limited only by their ability to do the job.

No person in the Classified Service or seeking admission thereto, shall be appointed, reduced, removed, or in any way favored or discriminated against in employment or opportunity for employment because of race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, political affiliation, age, religion, creed, national origin, disability, ancestry, marital status, parental status, domestic partner status, color, medical condition (cancer-related), ethnicity or the conditions Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), HIV, and AIDS-related conditions or other non-merit factors or any other category provided by ordinance.

65. The San Francisco Police Commission oversee SFPD and the Department of Police Accountability. The Commission allowed the other defendants to violate local, state and federal laws prohibiting racial and gender discrimination in promotions. On January 9, 2019, Chief Scott appeared before the Police Commission to testify about the promotion process. In his testimony, Chief Scott essentially read from SFPD Department Bulletin 19-003, entitled “The Sworn Promotional Process.” Chief Scott said the process is designed to be transparent, fair and free of bias. Regarding the “secondary criteria” component of the promotion scheme, it discussed that the secondary criteria is composed of job-related qualifications such as education and experience. There was a discussion of the Rule of 10, which Chief Scott said was designed give “a wider range of candidates to pull from” and gives a “larger candidate pool.” This is simply an attempt to allow bias to creep into promotional decisions, and to discount merit-based criteria such as test scores and secondary criteria. The Commission has allowed a promotional process that obviously considers race and gender in promotional decisions.

66. These and other state and federal laws that prevent racial and gender discrimination in the workplace were violated in the promotional process with nary a word from defendants.

67. Defendants Breed and Farrell failed to take action, under the City’s own rules, when they

1 allowed Defendants Scott and Suhr to make promotions based on race and gender rather than on the
2 results of exam scores and the secondary criteria, which is supposed to be job related.

3 68. Defendants, and all of them, failed to follow San Francisco Civil Service Rules when
4 failing to promote Defendant Dicroce. The purpose of the Civil Service Rules, according to Rule 201.3, is
5 the promotion of employees on the basis of qualifications and performance and it is the goal and policy of
6 the Civil Service Commission to provide fair treatment of applicants in all aspects of employment.
7 Plaintiff Dicroce was not promoted to Lieutenant because of favoritism, cronyism and general bias against
8 her and/or because she is a white lesbian. Dicroce's exam score and secondary criteria qualifications
9 exceed many of those who lower exam scores but were promoted over Dicroce. Based upon information
10 and belief, Plaintiff Dicroce alleges that the bias against Dicroce had its origin in the desire of Defendants
11 to promote those who had favor with the command staff while overlooking exam scores and qualifications
12 as mandated by the Civil Service Rules.

13 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
14 **42 U.S.C. § 1981**
(Defendants CCSF, Suhr and Scott)

15 69. Plaintiffs repeat, reallege and incorporate herein by this reference all prior allegations.

16 70. By doing the things and causing the harms alleged herein, Defendants discriminated
17 against Plaintiffs based on their race, gender and ethnicity, thereby subjecting them to a deprivation of
18 their rights to the full and equal benefit of the laws and proceedings for the security of persons and
19 property as is enjoyed by other citizens giving rise for a claim for relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1981.

20 71. As a direct and proximate result of the City's actions, Plaintiffs continue to suffer
21 substantial economic damages, including but not limited to loss of pay, employment benefits, promotional
22 opportunities, loss of time and expenditure of resources in qualifying themselves for promotion in the
23 SFPD, and loss of their ability to use their talents, energies and resources for their own best use. The full
24 extent of Plaintiffs' economic damages is not known at this time. Plaintiffs will amend this complaint to
25 set forth the full nature and extent of his damages once they are ascertained with particularity.

26 72. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have and continue to
27 suffer serious injury, including but not limited to, extreme mental anguish, extreme embarrassment,
28 extreme humiliation, anxiety and emotional distress. The full extent of Plaintiffs' emotional distress

1 injuries is not known at this time. Plaintiffs will amend this complaint to set forth the full nature and
2 extent of his damages once they have been ascertained with particularity. Plaintiffs have no plain, speedy,
3 or adequate remedy at law, and for that reason, seeks an order enjoining Defendants from continuing to
4 discriminate against them and ordering Defendants to place Plaintiffs in the next available position on
5 their respective promotion lists with the SFPD.

6 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
7 **42 U.S.C. § 1983**
8 **(Defendants CCSF, Suhr and Scott)**

9 73. Plaintiffs repeat, reallege and incorporate herein by this reference all prior allegations.

10 74. By doing the things and causing the harms alleged herein, Defendants acted under color
11 of state law and subjected Plaintiffs to a violation of rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the
12 Constitution and laws of the United States, including but not limited to, the right to due process and equal
13 protection under the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, without
14 regard to their ethnicity, race or descent. Said deprivation of rights give rise to a claim of relief under 42
15 U.S.C. § 1983.

16 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
17 **Civil Rights Act of 1964 - 42 U.S.C. § 2000e**
18 **(Defendant CCSF)**

19 75. Plaintiffs repeat, reallege and incorporate herein by this reference all prior allegations.

20 76. By doing the things and causing the injury alleged herein, Defendants discriminated
21 against Plaintiffs in compensation, and/or the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of
22 race, ethnicity, gender or ancestry giving rise to relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 2000e.

23 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
24 **California Government Code § 12940 et seq..**
25 **(Defendant CCSF)**

26 77. Plaintiffs repeat, reallege and incorporate herein by this reference all prior allegations.

27 78. By doing the things and causing the injury alleged herein, Defendants are discriminating
28 against Plaintiffs and all other persons similarly situated in compensation, and/or the terms, conditions, or
privileges of employment because of race, ethnicity, or ancestry giving rise to relief pursuant to Cal. Gov't
Code § 12940(a)

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request the following relief:

1 **As to the First Cause of Action:**

2 79. A declaration that the Defendants discriminated against Plaintiffs, and all persons
3 similarly situated, based on their race, thereby subjecting them to a deprivation of rights to the full and
4 equal benefit of the laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by other
5 citizens and declaring that the City and SFPD's Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain selection procedures
6 violate the rights of Plaintiffs, and all persons similarly situated to be free from racial discrimination in
7 employment, under 42. U.S.C. § 1981.

8 80. General, compensatory, and special damages, including but not limited to loss of
9 earnings, loss of earning capacity, back pay, front pay and loss for injury due to emotional distress with
10 prejudice interest thereon.

11 81. An order enjoining Defendants from continuing to discriminate against Plaintiffs and
12 ordering the City of San Francisco to immediately instate them to the positions with the SFPD from the
13 promotional lists on which each Plaintiff appears.

14 **As to the Second Cause of Action:**

15 82. A declaration that the Defendants acted under color of state law and discriminated against
16 Plaintiffs, and all persons similarly situated, based on their race, ethnicity, and gender thereby subjecting
17 them to a deprivation of their rights and declaring that the City and SFPD's Sergeant, Lieutenant, and
18 Captain selection procedures violate the rights of Plaintiffs, and all persons similarly situated to equal
19 protection of the laws and due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States
20 Constitution.

21 83. General, compensatory, and special damages, including but not limited to loss of
22 earnings, loss of earning capacity, back pay, front pay and loss for injury due to emotional distress with
23 prejudice interest thereon.

24 84. Punitive Damages against Defendants Suhr and Scott.

25 85. An order enjoining Defendants from continuing to discriminate against Plaintiffs and
26 ordering the City of San Francisco to immediately instate them to the positions with the SFPD from the
27 promotional lists on which each Plaintiff appears.

28 **As to the Third Cause of Action:**

1 86. A declaration that the Defendants discriminated against Plaintiffs and all persons similarly
2 situated, based on their race, thereby subjecting them to a deprivation of his rights and declaring that the
3 City and SFPD's Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain's selection procedures violate the rights of Plaintiffs,
4 and all persons similarly situated to be free from racial discrimination in employment, under Title VII.

5 87. General, compensatory, and special damages, including but not limited to loss of
6 earnings, loss of earning capacity, back pay, front pay and loss for injury due to emotional distress with
7 prejudgment interest thereon.

8 88. Punitive damages.

9 89. An order enjoining Defendants from continuing to discriminate against Plaintiffs and
10 ordering the City of San Francisco to immediately instate them to the positions with the SFPD from the
11 promotional lists on which each Plaintiff appears.

12 **As to the Fourth Cause of Action:**

13 90. A declaration that the Defendants discriminated against Plaintiffs, and all persons
14 similarly situated, based on their race, thereby subjecting them to a deprivation of their rights and
15 declaring that the City and SFPD's Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain's selection procedures violate the
16 rights of Plaintiffs, and all persons similarly situated to be free from racial discrimination in employment,
17 under FEHA.

18 91. General, compensatory, and special damages, including but not limited to loss of
19 earnings, loss of earning capacity, back pay, front pay and loss for injury due to emotional distress with
20 prejudgment interest thereon.

21 **As to all Causes of Action:**

22 92. A declaration that Defendants' Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain's selection procedures
23 violated the right of Plaintiffs, and all similarly situated persons to equal protection of the laws and due
24 process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and, and to be free
25 from discrimination in public employment under Title VII, 42 U.S.C. section 1981, FEHA and
26 Proposition 209.

27 93. An award of costs, including attorneys' fees under to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, California
28 Government Code section 12940, *et seq.*, California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, and other relevant

1 provisions of law;

2 94. Such other and further relief the Court finds just and proper.

3 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

4 95. Plaintiffs assert their rights under the Seventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and
5 demands, in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38, a trial by jury on all issues.

6
7 Dated: April 28, 2020

LAW OFFICE OF M. GREG MULLANAX

8
9 By: /s/ M. Greg Mullanax

10 M. Greg Mullanax
11 Attorney for Plaintiffs,
12 Ric Schiff, *et al.*