UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
Plaintiffs, v.	Case No. 03-CV-72258 HONORABLE JULIAN ABELE COOK
CITY OF DETROIT,	
Defendant.	

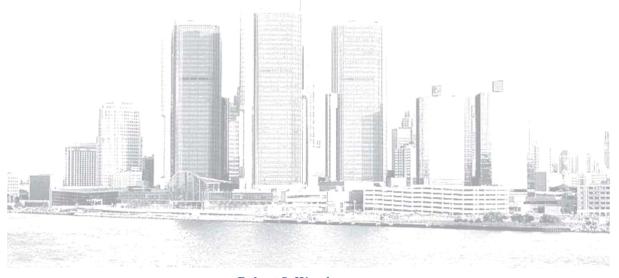
ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT MONITOR FOR THE DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT ISSUED JULY 10, 2012

ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT

Independent Monitor

for the

Detroit Police Department



Robert S. Warshaw

Independent Monitor

Office of the Independent Monitor Police Performance Solutions, LLC

July 10, 2012





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SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

On October 5, 2009, the Honorable Julian Abele Cook, Jr., United States District Court Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division (the Court), appointed me to serve as the Independent Monitor of the Use of Force and Conditions of Confinement Consent Judgments in the case United States of America v. City of Detroit, Michigan (the City) and the Detroit Police Department (DPD) No. 03-77758, decided in June 2003. With this appointment and assisted by a team of highly respected professionals, I assumed responsibility for monitoring compliance with the requirements of these Judgments – the implementation of a compilation of generally accepted professional police and confinement policies, procedures, and related practices.

Our Team conducted our first quarterly site visit in November 2009, and has conducted subsequent site visits each subsequent calendar quarter. We have observed considerable change within the City and the Detroit Police Department during our engagement.

Similar to previous reports, the issuance of this report follows an onsite visit to assess and guide the Department's ongoing efforts. This report includes our assessment of the Department's compliance with each of the requirements contained in Judgments. Our findings are based on the results of discussions and meetings with City and DPD staff, observations of operational activities, inspections of facilities, and our review of documents and data covering the period OF January, through March 2012.

The body of this report is comprised of our assessments of compliance with the individual requirements of the Consent Judgments. We include introductory narratives for each major section of the Use of Force Judgment and one overall narrative for the Conditions of Confinement Judgment. Following these narratives are their respective requirements and our comments regarding the compliance status for each. After these are summary notations of Phase 1 and Phase 2 compliance. A statement of "Critical Issues" follows the reviews of the requirements in each major section of the Judgment. A brief statement of "Next Steps" follows, in which we describe a plan of work for the next visit including a discussion of the data we plan to review. Finally, a table summarizes the compliance finding for that particular section of the Judgment.

Our Team determines compliance through an examination of policies and implementation of practices that support each requirement in the Consent Judgments. Phase 1 compliance is dependent upon the development and adoption of a policy or set of procedures that supports each Consent Judgment requirement. Phase 2 compliance is dependent on the effective implementation of the practices necessary to meet the requirements, consistent with the applicable policy. Full compliance is dependent on both Phase 1 and Phase 2 compliance. Accordingly, we note our finding of "in compliance" or "not in compliance" for each requirement.

Additionally, in the limited circumstances where substantial work and time is required to achieve implementation of a policy or procedure and the related practices, and where ongoing progress is clearly evident, we recognize that progress with the designation "pending compliance." Where there are circumstances in which we are unable to fully determine the compliance status of a requirement due to a lack of data or other reasons, we identify that status with the designation "deferred."

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Verification of compliance with the many parts of the Consent Judgments requires the analysis of multiple instances of activity, reviewing cases, or observations of the practical application of policies and procedures. In those circumstances, our first option is to conduct an analysis-based on a review of all cases or data. Where that is not appropriate or possible, we rely on statistically valid samples of the population. To reach conclusions based on analyses of cases, a minimal standard must be met. To achieve compliance based on these analyses, we have determined that more than 94% of relevant indicators must conform to the provisions articulated in the Judgments.

The independent monitoring of two Consent Judgments is a complex process involving complex issues. The delivery of police services to a community – and the simultaneous retention of the public trust – are perhaps the most fundamental and sacred roles of government. In the course of our responsibilities, we shall endeavor at all times to fulfill our mandate in a manner consistent with these principles.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is our eleventh quarterly report of the Independent Monitor in the case of United States of America v. City of Detroit No. 03-72258. The report is for the period of January 1, through March 31, 2011; and is based on our site visit of April 23, through April 27, 2012; and our subsequent analyses of relevant data from this period. Consistent with the practice we established in our first review, we continue to assess all requirements of both active Judgments for compliance. This includes 110 requirements in the Use of Force Judgment, and an additional 65 requirements in the Conditions of Confinement Judgment. In this executive summary, I will review the levels of compliance found for the reporting period.

With regard to Phase 1 (policy) compliance, for the fourth consecutive reporting period, we found the City and the Police Department in compliance with all requirements of both Judgments. Following the practice we established during the last reporting period, all references to supporting policies, directives, and other relevant documents are listed in Appendices A (Use of Force) and B (Conditions of Confinement).

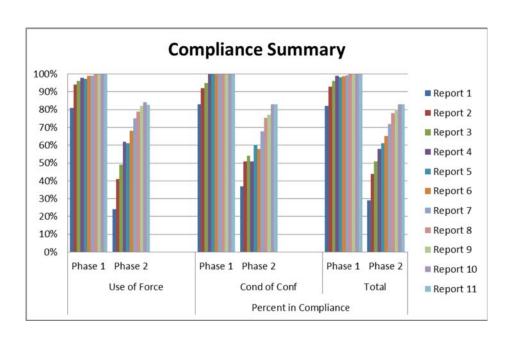
As noted above, the Department is again in Phase 1 compliance with all 110 (100%) of the Use of Force requirements. For the current reporting period, we also found the Department in Phase 1 and Phase 2 compliance (full compliance) with 93 (85%) of the 110 Use of Force requirements. This is one more requirement than we found in compliance during the last reporting period. Finally, during this reporting period, one Use of Force requirement is in pending compliance, and one is deferred.

As noted above, the Department is again in Phase 1 compliance with all 65 (100%) of the Conditions of Confinement requirements. This level has been maintained since the fourth reporting period. We found the Department in Phase 1 and Phase 2 compliance (full compliance) with 55 (85%) of the 65 requirements. This is one more requirement in compliance than what we found in the last reporting period. The current figures are presented in the table below. One requirement under the Conditions of Confinement is in pending status compliance, and one is deferred.

Eleventh Quarterly Report Summary								
	Use of Force Cond of Conf			of Conf	Total		tal	
	Phase 1	Phase 2		Phase 1	Phase 2		Phase 1	Phase 2
Paragraph Numbers	14-	123		14-	-78			
Number of Requirements	110	110		65	65		175	175
Pending Compliance	0	1		0	1		0	2
Not in Compliance	0	15		0	8		0	23
Deferred	0	1		0	1		0	2
In Compliance	110	93		65	55		175	148
Percent in Compliance	100%	85%		100%	85%		100%	85%

In summary, this is the fourth consecutive report in which we have found DPD in Phase 1 compliance with all (100%) of the 175 monitored requirements. We found the Department to be in full compliance (that is, both Phase 1 and Phase 2 compliance) with 148 (85%) of the 175 monitored requirements of the applicable paragraphs of both Consent Judgments, two more percentage points than what we found during the last reporting period. We also found the Department to be in pending Phase 2 compliance with two requirements. An additional two compliance assessments are deferred.

The chart below illustrates the levels of compliance achieved on both Judgments and across all 11 reporting periods.



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The table below provides the summary data illustrating the status of compliance over the course of the 11 quarterly reporting periods.

Quarterly Report	Percent in Compliance							
	Use of	Force		Cond	of Conf	Total		
	Phase 1	Phase 2		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 1	Phase 2	
Report 1	81%	24%		83%	37%	82%	29%	
Report 2	94%	41%		92%	51%	93%	44%	
Report 3	96%	49%		95%	54%	96%	51%	
Report 4	98%	62%		100%	51%	99%	58%	
Report 5	97%	61%		100%	60%	98%	61%	
Report 6	99%	68%		100%	58%	99%	65%	
Report 7	99%	75%		100%	68%	99%	725	
Report 8	100%	79%		100%	75%	100%	78%	
Report 9	100%	82%		100%	77%	100%	80%	
Report 10	100%	84%		100%	83%	100%	83%	
Report 11	100%	85%		100%	85%	100%	85%	

In our previous reports, we have often noted the progress the Department has made since this Monitorship began. In fact, in our last report, we noted not only the consistent increase in the number of requirements with which the Department is in compliance, but we also indicated that a reduction in the rates of misconduct complaints and uses of force were consistent with that progress.

We are aware that the very small increase in compliance findings shall be met with some disappointment in DPD. But it should not be seen as an unanticipated slowing of progress. Instead, it simply illustrates several important points we have made in the past. First, as we have noted in earlier reports, the easiest work is now complete. The requirements that remain are, in many ways, the most challenging. They address core issues such as the quality and comprehensiveness of investigations of uses of force and complaints. These are critical issues in an organization where the stakes are high and the lines of authority and accountability must be clear. It is worth repeating: The hardest work still lies ahead.

The specific problem noted above in this report is also worth considering. Not long ago, the case backlog in OCI had been reduced and there was every reason for optimism. But unanticipated changes have reversed the course. Progress is fragile. That can be true across any of the areas of changes outlined in the Consent Judgments. And, in some areas, progress may be made even more fragile by the serious financial problems faced by the City of Detroit. Only diligence will prevent the concerns with OCI from serving as a harbinger of larger problems.

2:03-cv-72258-AC-DRG Doc # 609-1 Filed 07/17/12 Pg 11 of 196 Pg ID 8458

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There may be a different lesson in the progress noted regarding the risk management analysis being conducted by DPD. After considerable time spent in addressing system design and technical problems, the Risk Management Unit is making excellent progress using data normed by arrests to identify and address patterns of risk. The analysis continues to unfold, as it is fine-tuned and focused with greater clarity. The Department should recognize and support this progress to ensure the maximum return on the investment that has been made. Less than two short years ago, it seemed far less likely to yield much of a return.

Passing the mark of 80% of requirements being found in compliance was a milestone noted in our last report. It has been a long path to where we are, and along the way, there is no doubt that strong leadership has been crucial. It will continue to be needed. It is clear that, with this report, the Department has moved into a new phase of its reform agenda, a phase in which it must succeed with the most stubborn of the Consent Judgments' requirements, and in which hard-fought for changes must be institutionalized by making them part of the very foundation of police practice in Detroit.

Chief (Ret.) Robert S. Warshaw *Monitor*

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The Monitoring Team:

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SECTION TWO:

COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENTS - THE USE OF FORCE AND ARREST AND WITNESS DETENTION CONSENT JUDGMENT

III. USE OF FORCE POLICY

This section of the Consent Judgment, containing paragraphs U14 through U26, requires that DPD review and revise its general use of force, firearms, and chemical spray policies; select an intermediate impact device and develop guidelines on its use; and provide appropriate training relating to the use of force. To determine compliance with this section's various requirements, we verify that DPD has both developed the required policy and effectively implemented the policy, including providing any necessary and appropriate training.

DPD has conducted the requisite reviews and revisions of policies, which have been approved by the Department of Justice. The revised policies include a force continuum that identifies lethal and less lethal force options; relates the force options to the types of conduct by the individuals justifying the various force options; and describes de-escalation, disengagement, and other appropriate tactics and responses. The revised firearms policies address qualification requirements, approved firearms and ammunition, and a prohibition on the firing at or from moving vehicles. DPD also selected an intermediate impact device, developed guidelines on its use, and provided the required training. The chemical spray policy requires, when appropriate, a verbal warning prior to the deployment of chemical spray; sets forth requirements for decontamination, medical assistance, and requires supervisory approval if the chemical spray is to be used against a crowd. It prohibits officers from using chemical spray on a handcuffed individual in a police vehicle or keeping a sprayed individual face-down.

To assess implementation of these policies for this and previous reporting periods, we visited police districts, precincts, and other commands; met and discussed operational activities with command, supervisory, and training staff; observed training classes; reviewed arrest, use of force, and related police reports; and reviewed investigations of force, detainee injuries, and allegations of force. Command review of SIR investigations has improved, and we encourage DPD to continue to strengthen this effort. During this reporting period, the Command Level Investigations submitted within the 10-day time limit increased to 98% from the 75% registered during the last reporting period.

To assess compliance with the requirements relating to the issuance and carrying of authorized weapons and ammunition, we examined the investigations of critical firearm discharges by FI. During this reporting period, we reviewed documentation that included 16 critical firearm discharges.

The DPD selected the PR-24 collapsible baton as its impact device, and has provided training on its use to 1,639 members (66%) through the third quarter of the fiscal year. In the use of force reports we reviewed during this reporting period, there were no PR-24 related incidents where a subject was struck in the head. There was also one incident where an officer used a Department scout car to strike a subject who pointed a gun at the officers, constituting a use of deadly force.

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We also reviewed instances of chemical spray deployments during this and previous reporting periods. The Department's status reports indicate that although some officers are providing appropriate warnings prior to deployment, decontamination, and subsequent medical assistance, they are not consistently doing so. In addition, we find that officers are not consistently adhering to the time requirements on decontamination or indicating how the decontamination was accomplished.

During this reporting period, there were nine cases in which chemical spray was utilized; a warning was not articulated prior to its use in two of those cases. Exigent circumstances of the officer being assaulted were not articulated in those two cases.

The DPD 34th Quarter Status Report, issued March 31, 2012, comments on enhancements the Department has implemented in its review process for all Command Level use of force and detainee injury reports and investigations. It states: "The staff of CRIB, along with Force Investigations (FI) conducts reviews of these reports and investigations and when issues are identified, the report is returned to the commanding officer of the applicable command for corrective action. The commanding officer is then required to document and implement a corrective action plan (CAP) to address the deficiencies." This enhanced review step should improve the quality of the Command Level Investigations.

During this reporting period, DPD continued its practice of issuing Roll Call Information Bulletins that are designed to improve member compliance with DPD policy reflecting the Consent Judgment requirements. Below are some examples of some of the pertinent bulletins relating to both Judgments issued from January 7, to March 23, 2012.

Date	Teletype No.	Subject			
1/7/2012	12-0019	Responding Supervisor-Category One Use of Force/Detainee Injury Investigations			
1/13/2012	12-0043	Proper Documentation of Time on the Detainee Medical/Mental Monitoring Log			
1/20/2012	12-0060	Supervisory Review of the Use of Force/Detainee Injury Report (UF-002)			
1/28/2012	12-0078	In-Car Video Systems Body Microphone Operation: The Four Triggers Used to Activate Audio/Visual Recording			
2/3/2012	12-0098	Use of Chemical Spray Device			
2/17/2012	12-0132	Digital Video Recording of Pre-Planned Use of Force Incidents			
2/24/2012	12-0152	Documentation of De-Escalation Methods on the Use of Force Report			
3/9/2012	12-0182	In-Car Video Camera-Daily Review			
3/23/2012	12-0221	Holding Cell Cleaning and Sanitation			

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A. General Use of Force Policy

CJ Requirement U14

The DPD shall revise its use of force policies to define force as that term is defined in this Agreement.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this requirement, we reviewed completed use of force investigations, met with DPD staff, and observed relevant operational activities. We also determined that DPD generated 333 uses of force numbers during the last reporting period, and 302 during this reporting period. This is the second consecutive reporting period in which a reduction in the number of use of force numbers issued has been registered. DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U15

The use of force policy shall incorporate a use of force continuum that:

- a. identifies when and in what manner the use of lethal and less than lethal force are permitted;
- b. relates the force options available to officers to the types of conduct by individuals that would justify the use of such force; and
- c. states that de-escalation, disengagement, area containment, surveillance, waiting out a subject, summoning reinforcements or calling in specialized units are often the appropriate response to a situation.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Our previous reviews of use of force reports found that they lacked sufficient documentation or specificity with regards to de-escalation and details of actual disengagement to make a definitive determination regarding Phase 2 compliance. In the last reporting period, we found that 45% of the Command Level Investigations we reviewed contained sufficient explanations of officers' efforts to de-escalate or implement some of the disengagement responses suggested in U15c.

Command Level Investigations: During this reporting period, we reviewed 80 Command Level Investigations, which also described the conduct of individuals against whom force was used and

¹ Report of the Independent Monitor, issued September 23, 2011.

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the corresponding response from the involved officers.² In evaluating de-escalation techniques utilized by the officers, we eliminated cases in which there was no opportunity to attempt de-escalation.³ There were 51 cases evaluated; in 32 of them, we found evidence of some efforts at de-escalation (63%). We continue to encourage DPD to emphasize the importance of de-escalation techniques as a means of avoiding violent confrontations between citizens and police, and to emphasize the importance of adequately documenting the steps taken by the officers to minimize the use of force. De-escalation efforts for the purposes of this requirement are those attempted prior to the force being used.

Force Investigations: During this reporting period, we reviewed 31 DPD UOF investigations. We found two cases where officers escalated force unjustly and were found by the Department to have used excessive force. Both officers are facing formal discipline for their misconduct in these cases.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement U16

The use of force policy shall reinforce that individuals should be provided an opportunity to submit to arrest before force is used and provide that force may be used only when verbal commands and other techniques that do not require the use of force would be ineffective or present a danger to the officer or others.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Use of Force Reports: To assess compliance for this reporting period, we reviewed 192 use of force reports, of which 178 were applicable to this paragraph. We found that 165 of the 178 included verbal commands and an opportunity to submit to arrest prior to the use of force; or provided a reason why the verbal command was not given.⁴ During this review, the compliance percentage dropped from >94% to 93%; consequently, DPD is placed on notice that a second evaluation of less than 94% in the next reporting period will cause a loss of Phase 2 compliance.

² We randomly selected 100 cases for review. Of the 100, 20 had no SIR investigations; eight were assumed by Force Investigations; six were canine deployments with no contact; and six were acquired targets.

³ Twenty-nine cases were eliminated: nine in December; four in January; and 16 in February. Cases that were eliminated included, but were not limited to, the subject fleeing as soon as he sees officers; subjects engaged in assaults as officers arrived; detainee injury; canine apprehensions with no contact, and a subject trying to harm himself.

⁴ The base was reduced from 192 to 178 by eight canine deployments and six detainee injuries. Of these, 165 included the verbal commands and other requirements; 13 did not.

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DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this portion of this paragraph for this reporting period.

Force Investigations: During this reporting period, we reviewed 31 force investigations conducted by DPD. We found that two of the 31 investigations conducted by FI did not include a verbal command or an opportunity for a subject to submit to arrest prior to the use of force. In the first case, a DPD officer used excessive force on a subject who was taken into custody. The officer removed the handcuffs from the subject and engaged him in a fight. The officer struck the subject in the face and head with his hands/fists, leaving him with a hematoma over his left eye and complaints of pain in his jaw, left arm, and leg. The assisting officer stood by and observed the misconduct by the officer, failed to report the incident as required, and tried to hide the encounter.

In the second case, a DPD officer used excessive force on a subject who surrendered after striking another officer with a wooden stick. The assisting officer is alleged to have struck the subject in the eye twice with a closed fist, choked him with his own sweater, and placed his duty weapon in the subject's mouth. The subject received a contusion and closed head trauma, and complained of a sore jaw.

In both cases, all subject officers are facing formal disciplinary action for use of excessive force and for a failure to report misconduct.

Twenty-two other cases required a verbal command or an opportunity for a subject to submit to arrest prior to the use of force; we found all 22 incidents in compliance with this requirement.

Seven cases were not applicable to the provisions of this Consent Judgment requirement. Two cases involved vehicle pursuits that ended in crashes, with a fatality in one incident and critical injuries sustained in the other incident. Two cases involved DPD officers shooting at two vicious dogs, which is an exception to the Department's use of force policy; in one of the cases, a citizen was struck by the officer's ricocheting bullet. Two cases involved accidental firearm discharges, and one case involved exigent circumstances in which opportunities to give verbal commands were not present. This represents a 100% compliance rate. DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with the Force Investigations portion of this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U17

The use of force policy shall prohibit the use of choke holds and similar carotid holds except where deadly force is authorized.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Use of Force Reports: To assess compliance with this requirement for this reporting period, we reviewed 192 use of force reports and 80 completed Supervisory Investigation Reports (SIRs). There were no cases where a choke hold or a similar carotid hold was applied.

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Force Investigations: Our review of 31 force investigations for this reporting period identified one incident alleging a choke hold by a DPD officer. The officer in this case allegedly used his forearm to subdue a resisting handcuffed subject by pressing it against the subject's neck. The FI investigation determined that the complaint was without merit and the officer was exonerated.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U18

The DPD shall develop a revised use of force policy within three months of the effective date of this Agreement. The policy shall be submitted for review and approval of the DOJ. The DPD shall implement the revised use of force policy within three months of the review and approval of the DOJ.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Full Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph is dependent upon the effective field implementation of the requirements contained in paragraphs U14-17 and U19. We found DPD in Phase 2 compliance with U14, U16, U17, and U19, but not in compliance with U15; therefore, Phase 2 compliance remains deferred.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Deferred

CJ Requirement U19

The use of force policy shall provide that a strike to the head with an instrument constitutes a use of deadly force.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Use of Force Reports: Our review of 192 use of force reports found no instances of any strikes to the head. DPD is in Phase 2 compliance for use of force reports in this paragraph.

Force Investigations: Our review of 31 investigations completed by Force Investigations revealed one instance where a DPD officer used the Department PR-24 to inadvertently strike a violent, mentally ill subject on the head. The officer aimed for the shoulder area; the subject ducked twice, and received two separate blows to the head. The subject punched DPD officers, and received two lacerations to his head as a result. The FI investigation determined that the

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force used in this case was justified; however, the investigation was sustained for the officer taunting and harassing a subject, provoking a response that led to the confrontation.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U20

The DPD shall revise its use of firearms policies to provide that officers must successfully qualify with their department-issued firearm and any other firearm they are authorized to use or carry on-duty on a bi-annual basis, as described in paragraph 113.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

DPD policy requires officers to attend and qualify at firearms training sessions in the six-month periods ending on December 31 and on June 30 of each year. During the six-month qualification period that ended on December 31, 2011, 99% of the DPD officers who were available to train attended firearms and qualified.

At the halfway point (March 31, 2012) in the current six-month firearms qualification period (January 1, through June 30, 2012), 1,051 (42%) of the 2,490 officers available to train attended firearms and qualified. No officers failed to qualify during the current training period. While it might be expected that over 50% would have attended and qualified by the halfway point of the training period, we have noted DPD officers' reduced attendance at firearms training during the winter months. At the same point during the previous two years (2011 and 2010), attendance was below 50%, at levels of 47% and 46%.

The DPD remains in compliance with this requirement; 99% of the officers available to train qualified during the six-month period concluded in December 2011.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U21

Officers who fail to re-qualify shall be relieved of police powers and relinquish immediately all department-issued firearms. Those officers who fail to re-qualify after remedial training within a reasonable time shall be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including a recommendation for termination of employment.

Comments:

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The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph.

During the first half of the current six-month firearms qualification period (January 1, through June 30, 2012), several members initially failed to qualify. These officers were provided remedial training and all subsequently qualified. No officers were relieved of their guns and police powers.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

B. Use of Firearms Policy

CJ Requirement U22

The firearm policy shall prohibit shooting at or from a moving vehicle except in exceptional circumstances. The policy shall also prohibit officers from intentionally placing themselves in the path of a moving vehicle.⁵

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Use of Force Reports: During this reporting period, we reviewed 192 use of force reports and 80 Supervisory Investigation Reports (SIRs), and found no incidents involving officers firing at or from moving vehicles. DPD is in Phase 2 compliance for use of force reports in this requirement.

Force Investigations: During this reporting period, we reviewed 31 FI investigations, and found no incidents involving officers firing from a moving vehicle.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U23

The DPD shall identify a limited selection of authorized ammunition and prohibit officers from possessing or using unauthorized firearms or ammunition. The DPD shall specify the number of rounds DPD officers shall carry.

Comments:

⁵ Amended by Court Order dated June 1, 2011, and approved by the BOPC on November 3, 2011.

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The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During previous site visits, we found officers to be carrying authorized weapons and ammunition, and that the Department had implemented a procedure requiring the inspection of officers' weapons and ammunition as part of its required biannual firearms training program which officers are required to attend.

During firearms training, officers fire the ammunition that they are carrying and are issued a new supply of approved ammunition. Ammunition is also checked periodically at roll calls when other police equipment (e.g., handcuffs, chemical spray) is checked.

During the previous six-month firearms qualification period, 99% of the officers participated in the biannual qualifications, where they shot their old ammunition, which was replaced with authorized ammunition. DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

C. Intermediate Force Device Policy

CJ Requirement U24

The DPD shall select an intermediate force device, which is between chemical spray and firearms on the force continuum, that can be carried by officers at all times while on-duty. The DPD shall develop a policy regarding the intermediate force device, incorporate the intermediate force device into the force continuum and train all officers in its use on an annual basis.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Use of Force Reports: During this reporting period, we reviewed 192 use of force reports, and found no strikes to the head with the designated intermediate force device (PR-24). Three quarters of the way through the Fiscal Year training cycle, a total of 1,639 members (66%) have received PR-24 training. DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph for use of force reports.

Force Investigations: During this reporting period, we reviewed 31 cases completed by FI, and found two cases where an intermediate force device (PR-24) was used. The DPD officers in both cases were exonerated in their use of the PR-24.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

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D. Chemical Spray Policy

CJ Requirement U25

The DPD shall revise its chemical spray policy to require officers to:

- a. provide a verbal warning and time to allow the subject to comply prior to the use of chemical spray, unless such warnings would present a danger to the officer or others;
- b. provide an opportunity for decontamination to a sprayed subject within twenty minutes of the application of the spray or apprehension of the subject;
- c. obtain appropriate medical assistance for sprayed subjects when they complain of continued effects after having been de-contaminated or they indicate that they have a pre-existing medical condition (e.g., asthma, emphysema, bronchitis or heart ailment) that may be aggravated by chemical spray and if such signs are observed the subject shall be immediately conveyed to a local hospital for professional medical treatment; and
- d. obtain the approval of a supervisor any time chemical spray is used against a crowd.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Use of Force Reports: To assess compliance for this reporting period, we reviewed 192 use of force reports and 80 Command Level Investigations. We found nine deployments of chemical spray, with warnings or danger articulated in seven (78%) of the cases. This is an increase over the percentage registered during the last reporting period, 57%. During our evaluation of decontamination requirements, we found that six (67%) of the nine cases provided details of decontamination within 20 minutes of spraying or capture. This is an increase from the 43% registered during the last reporting period.

In all cases, officers noted that windows were rolled down to allow for proper ventilation during the transport of subjects. Medical assistance was offered to six of the subjects requiring it, and all six were transported to a hospital; three of the subjects did not require medical attention.

There were no reported instances of an officer spraying an unruly crowd.

As we continue to note, the use of chemical spray by DPD officers is very limited; consequently, the Department's compliance numbers are affected by the failure of one or two officers to document their actions when using chemical spray. It is critical that supervisors discuss with their subordinates the need to provide a warning – or to articulate the exigent circumstances not permitting the warning – *before* they deliver the bursts of chemical spray. The documentation of the decontamination times is equally important; and supervisors need to ensure that their subordinates provide the times, preferably in military time, as well as how and where the decontamination was conducted.

DPD is not in compliance with this portion of the requirement for this reporting period.

Force Investigations: During this reporting period, we reviewed 31 cases completed by FI, and there was one case of chemical spray being used during the arrest of a subject. The DPD officer deploying the spray provided a verbal warning, and the subject was decontaminated within 20

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minutes of being exposed. DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with the reporting of the use of chemical spray in the use of force investigations.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement U26

The DPD shall prohibit officers from using chemical spray on a handcuffed individual in a police vehicle. The DPD shall also prohibit officers from keeping any sprayed subject in a face down position, in order to avoid positional asphyxia.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Use of Force Reports: To assess compliance with these requirements for this reporting period, we reviewed 192 use of force reports, and 80 use of force Command Level Investigations. No handcuffed individuals in a police vehicle were sprayed, and no sprayed individuals were placed face-down.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this portion of the requirement.

Force Investigations: During our review of 31 force investigations, we found one instance of DPD officers using chemical spray on a subject who was handcuffed and in the rear of the police scout car. The scout car door was open, allowing the subject access to fresh air. FI determined that all factors prohibiting the use of chemical spray in the scout car were not present. The subject, though handcuffed, was combative; did not comply with lesser forms of compliance controls; and never allowed the officers to gain control of him. The officer's use of force was exonerated in this case. There were no incidents of DPD officers deploying chemical spray on a subject that was in a face-down position.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

Critical Issues:

• The issue of how best to determine DPD's efforts at deescalating and disengaging with respect to use of force situations remains a perplexing issue, and one that affects DPD's compliance with several of the requirements. During the most recent site visit, members of the Monitoring Team again met with members of the DPD district and precinct command staff to discuss a number of issues, including the de-escalation documentation

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issue, reporting on the use and review of the video and audio recordings, the proper and timely preparation and review of the 002 Forms, and the importance of the timely flushing of the eyes of subjects who have been sprayed with the issued chemical spray. We believe that the parties left the meeting with a better understanding of how best to document the officer's actions and the belief that the process in the various areas will improve. In response to our request, DPD is currently providing better documentation of officers' actions associated with their acquiring of a target when the acquiring of a target is the only force utilized. The districts/precincts are providing DPD 568 Forms that include references to the availability of video/audio recordings – and, if they exist – a detailed description of the contents.

Next Steps:

During the next reporting period, we will:

- Continue to monitor the numbers of use of force reports generated during the next quarter. During our previous site visit, we requested the number of use of force case numbers issued for the fourth quarter of the year (October 1, through December 31, 2011), and were provided a MAS document listing 333 cases. During our most recent site visit, we were provided the 2012 first quarter MAS document, listing 302 cases.
- Continue to discuss with DPD the issue of documenting de-escalation of use of force situations in an effort to identify a sound methodology for measuring the effort. Emphasis by DPD on the proper documentation of efforts will not only facilitate the measuring of the Department's efforts, but continued emphasis should also result in officers employing more of the directed techniques which may, in turn, result in more compliance by citizens and less uses of force on their part.
- Meet with CRIB personnel to further discuss any additional enhancements that the Monitoring Team believes are needed for the reporting of acquiring target incidents.

¶	Requirements	Phase 1 - Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
14	Revise use of force policies	In Compliance	In Compliance
15	The use of lethal, less lethal force	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
16	Opportunity to submit to arrest	In Compliance	In Compliance
17	Prohibit choke holds	In Compliance	In Compliance
18	Approval of policy	In Compliance	Deferred
19	Strike to the head-deadly force	In Compliance	In Compliance
20	Bi-annual firearms qualification	In Compliance	In Compliance
21	Failure to qualify with firearms	In Compliance	In Compliance
22	Prohibit firing at vehicles	In Compliance	In Compliance
23	Selection of ammunition	In Compliance	In Compliance

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24	Intermediate force device	In Compliance	In Compliance
25	Chemical spray policy	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
26	Spraying handcuffed subjects	In Compliance	In Compliance

IV DOCUMENTATION, INVESTIGATION, AND REVIEW

A. General Investigations of Police Action

CJ Requirement U27

The DPD and the City shall revise their policies regarding the conduct of all investigations to ensure full, thorough, and complete investigations. All investigations shall, to the extent reasonably possible, determine whether the officer's conduct was justified and the DPD and the City shall prohibit the closing of an investigation being conducted by the DPD and/or the City simply because a subject or complainant is unavailable, unwilling, or unable to cooperate, including a refusal to provide medical records or proof of injury.

Comments:

To assess compliance with these requirements, we meet on a quarterly basis with Command, Internal Affairs, Force Investigations, OCI and other staff. We also review relevant investigative and other reports, including the Department's quarter status reports. The DPD 34th Quarter Status Report, dated March 31, 2012, which sets forth some of the corrective measures initiated by DPD to achieve compliance with this paragraph, notes the following:

"Most recently, on February 22, 2012, the DPD issued via MAS Training Directive 12-05, Guidelines for Reporting/Documenting All Use of Force/Detainee Injury Incidents Occurring at Special Events/Details/Secondary Employment/Extended "Assigned Out" Details. This TD will ensure that use of force incidents/detainee injury incidents are investigated uniformly by the member's span of control supervisor. The DPD investigates various levels of force or their allegations consistent with the aforementioned directives at either the Command Level (category 2), Internal Affairs/Force Investigations (category 1) or Office of Chief Investigator's (allegation)."

Command Level Investigations: To assess DPD's Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph for this reporting period, we again met with relevant staff and reviewed 192 use of force reports resulting in 80 SIRs.⁶ There were no instances where a SIR was closed simply because a subject or complainant was unavailable, unwilling, or unable to cooperate, including a refusal to provide medical records or proof of injury. We also found sufficient justification for officers' conduct in 79 (99%) of the SIRs. We found no investigations that were closed prematurely.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with the Command Level portion of this paragraph.

Force Investigations: In our previous reports, we noted that our reviews of FI and JIST investigations – which included critical firearm discharges, pursuits, and allegations of excessive

⁶ Many of the command-level investigations contained multiple use of force forms. Canine deployments with no contact, acquired target cases, and cases assumed by FI were removed from the numbers reported as SIRs.

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force – found these investigations sufficiently detailed to support the findings relating to the conduct of the officer(s) in each case. In addition, no investigations were closed because the subject or complainant was unavailable, unwilling, or unable to cooperate. Although we noted lack of detail or required specificity in early cases, FI addressed these issues with strengthened supervision and in-service training.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 31 FI cases, and found them in compliance with the requirements. DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with the FI cases portion of this paragraph.

Office of the Chief Investigator: During our previous reviews of completed cases, we noted that while the case files generally contained sufficient facts to support a determination that justified or did not justify an officer's actions, there were several inconsistencies between investigators, and some cases lacked the necessary information to reach a proper determination. Additionally, we noted cases that were improperly administratively closed, and cases that were significantly overdue, impacting DPD's ability to reach appropriate conclusions many months after the alleged occurrence.

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph for this reporting period, we reviewed 100 randomly sampled cases from the 542 cases that were closed in January, February, and March 2012. (This represents an 88% increase in closed cases over the previous quarter.) Generally, the investigations established sufficient facts to support determinations that justified or did not justify the actions of the officer(s) or non-sworn member of the Department. However, when compared to the last reporting period, we noted a significant increase in cases that appear to have been closed prematurely (from five during the last reporting period to 18 this reporting period). Nine of these cases were closed administratively – six by administrative closure and three by informal complaint resolution.

One complaint of racial profiling did not meet one of the five criteria for administrative closure (lack of sufficient details as to officers involved, lack of sufficient details as to facts surrounding the incident, lack of merit, or no allegation of misconduct *and* an uncooperative complainant). In another – a complaint that officers shot two dogs while investigating a possible unattended death – the complainant was apparently cooperative. While the officers' actions were probably justified, the case should not have been closed administratively. In another case – an allegation of rudeness by a commander – the case was closed because no reports could be located. However, the rudeness allegedly occurred during a phone call and would not have been documented. One case was closed for lack of specificity. It stemmed from a lengthy online complaint submission and alleged specific acts of rudeness. Additionally, the writer also alleged that when she went to make a complaint regarding the officer, a supervisor merely referred her to another officer. This failure to take a complaint was not addressed at all.

Two of the informal complaint resolutions were improperly classified as "innocence of the charge" cases. In one, the complainant alleged that a hold was improperly placed on a vehicle after it was impounded, resulting in exorbitant fees. No charge or violation was being contested; rather, the citizen questioned the validity of the hold. In the other case, the complainant admitted

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⁷ If an allegation appropriately received a finding of unfounded or not sustained, justification for the conduct was not assessed since, by definition, its occurrence was either refuted or not substantiated.

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to the violations with which he was charged. He did not claim innocence – he was essentially lodging a demeanor complaint.

We have concerns that in OCI's efforts to address its backlogged cases, its investigators are, in some instances, inappropriately utilizing administrative closures as an expedient means to close the aged cases. We advised OCI command staff so that they may be aware of and correct any such cases for the next reporting period.

Four other cases were closed prior to all appropriate officers being interviewed, and in another case, a potential witness was not contacted before closing the case.

While complainants failed to cooperate in 34% of the cases, their lack of cooperation was not a factor in the closing of these cases.

With an 82% compliance rate, the City is not in compliance with the OCI portion of this paragraph. However, consistent with our methodology, this does not change compliance for this reporting period. In the event that DPD does not address this, it may result in a change in compliance in the next reporting period.

Internal Affairs Division Investigations: To assess Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph, we interviewed IAD supervisors and selected staff, and reviewed the 41 cases that were closed by IAD in January, February, and March 2012. We assessed the investigations for consistency with the procedures contained in applicable DPD directives and generally accepted law enforcement techniques – specifically relating to procedural fairness, timeliness, confidentiality, and the meticulous reporting of facts and results of an investigation.

We found that all of the cases were sufficiently investigated – including those where the complainants and/or witnesses failed to respond to requests to be interviewed. In addition, all cases met the requirements of this paragraph.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with the IAD portion of this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U28

The DPD and the City shall ensure that investigations are conducted by a supervisor who did not authorize witness or participate in the incident and that all investigations contain:

- a. documentation of the name and badge number of all officers involved in or on the scene during the incident and a canvas of the scene to identify civilian witnesses;
- b. thorough and complete interviews of all witnesses, subject to paragraph 31 below and an effort to resolve material inconsistencies between witness statements;
- c. photographs of the subject's(s') and officer's(s') injuries or alleged injuries; and
- d. documentation of any medical care provided.

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The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Command Level Investigations: During the last reporting period, we found that thorough and complete interviews were conducted in only 52% of the cases. In addition, of the cases we reviewed that contained material inconsistencies, supervisors attempted to resolve these inconsistencies in only 34%. Photos of officer or subject injuries were ordered in 87% of the cases where they should have been requested.

During this reporting period, we determined the following:

- There were two cases in which the investigating supervisor authorized, witnessed, or participated in the incident (98% compliance). In 76 (95%) of the cases, the names of all of the officers involved or on the scene during the incident were included. In 79 (99%) of the cases, the investigating supervisor conducted a canvass to identify civilian witnesses or explained why a canvass was not conducted.
- During this reporting period, we found that thorough and complete interviews were conducted in only 53 of the cases (66%). The issues associated with this finding continue as previously documented and include: the one-question interviews; the willingness on the part of investigators to accept general statements from officers; and the failure to ask follow-up questions. We continue to encourage supervisors to focus on the who, what, where, when, why, and how questioning used by journalists and other investigative writers for basic information gathering. Additionally, command-level reviewers, from the first reviewing supervisor through the commander, are encouraged to critically review the interviews.
- Forty of the cases we reviewed contained material inconsistencies; supervisors attempted to resolve the inconsistencies in 14 (35%) of these. We reiterate that it is incumbent on individuals involved in the command-level review to question material inconsistencies that are not addressed and resolved by the investigator, taking the appropriate corrective actions. First-line supervisors must conduct more critical reviews.
- In 46 cases, photos should have been requested for officer or subject injuries. The reports noted that photos were ordered in 39 (85%) of the cases. Sixty-one cases included documentation of medical care (98%). Not all of the administered medical care was related to police actions. Nineteen of the cases involved care ranging from psychiatric evaluations to asthma to a need for medications. All subjects who should have received medical attention were provided it.

We continue to emphasize the need for the critical review of completed investigations, especially at the first reviewing supervisory level, which is the first review level. Inspectors and commanders are becoming more involved in the reviews and that is a positive step, but it is important that they ensure that levels below them are also complying with their responsibilities.

The Command Level Investigations are not in Phase 2 compliance with these requirements.

Force Investigations: Our previous reviews of force investigations found appropriate documentation of the name and badge number of all officers involved in or on the scene of the various incidents. The cases also contained witness interviews (recorded and written). The

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investigations we reviewed also contained documentation of canvasses for civilian witnesses and any medical care provided.

To assess compliance for this reporting period, we reviewed 31 force investigations.⁸ The case files included complete documentation of the name and badge number of all officers involved in or on the scene of the various incidents, canvasses for civilian witnesses in all applicable cases, and any medical care that was provided.

The investigations also contained witness interviews, both written and recorded. However, in one investigation, the interviews were deficient and incomplete due to FI's failure to interview a key witness sergeant who had separated from service. This failure could have led to material inconsistencies between the officers and witnesses' statements had the interview been available for review.

We noted significant improvement by FI in addressing material conflicts in investigations. FI investigators used recorded statements; video evidence; and in one case, a polygraph exam to address material inconsistencies and identify when officers or citizens were untruthful during an investigation.

In our last quarterly report, we conveyed our concerns with a case in which a subject officer was notified of the complaint by the officer's station co-workers before any investigative action was initiated by DPD Internal Controls. This breach of confidentiality is very troubling. Even more troubling, DPD has no formal policy in place to assure the confidentiality of citizen complaints. Within minutes of a citizen filing a complaint at a DPD station, its contents can be disseminated by uninvolved persons at the station, and subject officers can be warned of the pending action. This breach of confidentiality can allow officers involved in misconduct to alter or destroy evidence, concoct stories, and in general interfere with the investigatory process.

We have previously recommended that the Department issue a policy that protects the confidentiality of all complaints, and metes out severe discipline for DPD officers or employees who are made aware of a complaint and "tip off" subject personnel. The failure to assure the confidentiality of all complaints weakens officer accountability, compromises the integrity of the investigation, and contributes to poor risk management. To date, DPD still has not taken any formal action on this recommendation; and this issue remains an important concern. We will continue to monitor this issue closely. DPD advised during our most recent site visit that the Department was addressing this issue; we will assess DPD's resolution in the next reporting period.

We found that 27 of the 31 cases required photographs of the subject's or officer's injuries to meet the requirements of this paragraph. We reviewed one investigation that contained no photographs of the officer's or subject's injuries as required by DPD policy. The compliance rate for this section is >94%.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with the FI portion of this paragraph.

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⁸ These investigations included 16 critical firearm discharge events and two vehicle pursuits.

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Office of the Chief Investigator: During this reporting period, we reviewed 100 randomly sampled OCI investigations. All of the cases were investigated by investigators who did not authorize, witness, or participate in the incidents being investigated. In 20 cases, involved officers were not identified by both name and badge number. Two cases were transferred to Force Investigations based on the allegations and before steps were taken to identify the officers involved. One case was transferred to the Fire Department, as it involved a complaint against EMS personnel. In the remaining cases, OCI took diligent steps to identify involved personnel. If they were not identified, they were listed as "unknown." Canvasses were generally deficient, as outlined in U32. We noted one case in which investigators failed to attempt to contact a potential witness – the sister of a complainant in a demeanor allegation. Many witnesses refused to cooperate, but investigators documented their steps to try to obtain statements.

In all but two of the cases alleging excessive force that were retained by OCI (five cases were transferred to Force Investigations), photographs were referenced where appropriate. In most of the cases, force could not be substantiated and use of force documentation, including photographs, did not exist. In four cases, it was appropriate to reference medical care, and such documentation was included in the investigative packages.

With greater than 94% compliance with the paragraph requirements, the City is in Phase 2 compliance with the OCI portion of this paragraph.

Internal Affairs Division Investigations: We reviewed all 41 IAD cases that were completed by IAD during this reporting period. The investigations consistently included the names and badge numbers of all officers who were involved in or on the scene during an incident. IAD expended particular efforts in identifying officers when allegations of criminal misconduct were reported and the officer(s) was unknown to the complainant. IAD conducted canvasses to identify witnesses or obtain any video recordings that might be available from businesses near the location. IAD now has the capacity to access recordings from in-car video storage from the division's desktop computers. If any related evidence has been recorded, it can be requested from the Technical Services Unit within a 90-day period. We also found in the cases that we reviewed that witnesses were interviewed or gave written statements, and that the investigators made an effort to resolve inconsistencies between witness statements.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with the IAD portion of this paragraph.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement U29

The DPD and the City shall revise their procedures for all investigatory interviews to require:

a. officers who witness or are involved in an incident to provide a timely statement regarding the incident (subject to paragraph 31 below);

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- b. whenever practicable and appropriate, interviews of complainants and witnesses be conducted at sites and times convenient for them, including at their residences or places of business; and
- c. that all IAD, OCI and Critical Firearm Discharge Investigations shall also include inperson video or audio tape-recorded interviews of all complainants, witnesses, and involved DPD officers and prohibit group interviews. In cases where complainants/witnesses refuse in-person video or audio tape recorded interviews, written statements shall be taken and signed by the complainant/witness along with a signed refusal statement by the complainant/witness.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Command Level Investigations: During the last reporting period, we found that in 89% of the cases we reviewed, timely statements were taken from officers who were involved or who witnessed the incident. We also found that the interviews of complainants and witnesses were conducted at sites and times convenient for them in 100% of the cases we reviewed.

During this reporting period, we determined that in 76 (95%) of the 80 cases we reviewed, timely statements were taken from officers who were involved in or witnessed the incident. This percentage is higher than the 89% noted in our last report. The interviews of complainants and witnesses were conducted at sites and times convenient for them in all (100%) of the 80 cases we reviewed.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance for use of force reports.

Force Investigations: In previous reporting periods, we noted that statements were generally taken at sites and times convenient for the person(s) being interviewed. However, we expressed concerns that statements from witness officers were unnecessarily delayed, or that investigators instead relied on the officer's Crisnet report. We noted that there were significant delays in taking Garrity statements due to the practice of awaiting prosecution declinations from the District Attorney. We also noted our concerns regarding the variance in practice between FI and Homicide members of the Joint Incident Shooting Team (JIST) when interviewing witnesses and taking statements. Specifically, we were concerned with the practice adopted by Homicide members of JIST to take written, rather than recorded, statements. This is a longstanding issue that the Department has not yet addressed.

To assess compliance with these requirements for this reporting period, we reviewed 31 closed FI cases, and continued to find much the same as described above. Statements were generally taken at sites and times convenient for the person(s) being interviewed. Statements of non-police witnesses were generally taken in a timely manner, usually within minutes or hours of the event; however, in eight cases, statements that were taken from involved and witness officers under the provisions of Garrity were unnecessarily delayed.

The number of delays with the Garrity interviews of involved officers in these cases decreased from the last reporting period, but remained at an unacceptable level of 32 to 268 days from the date of the incident. Garrity interviews of witness officers ranged from 41 to 510 days from the date of the event, which is an increase from the last reporting period, but also problematic. We

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have discussed with FI our concern regarding interview delays for a host of reasons – not the least of which is credibility. As we have previously noted, officers' recollections of the facts, weeks and months after an event, particularly one involving the use of deadly force, are externally and perhaps significantly affected by news accounts and their interactions with friends, family, and colleagues, and thus, often altered. The practice of delaying interviews, for whatever reason, mitigates the accuracy and credibility of the information provided by officers. In addition, aside from investigative reasoning regarding the delaying of interviews of involved officers, we find no legitimate basis to delay interviews of witness officers; quite the contrary, there is a compelling need to interview all witnesses – including witness officers – in an expeditious manner.

As reported, the delays discussed above often result from the desire to await a declination decision from the District Attorney. Accordingly, we examined 31 cases closed by FI during this reporting period, and found 11 where a prosecutorial decision from the Wayne County District Attorney's Office was sought with the following results:

- Eight of the 11 cases involved critical firearm discharge events.
- Nine of the 11 cases included Garrity interviews conducted by FI prior to the prosecutorial decision by the District Attorney.
- Seven of the 11 cases included prosecutorial decisions that were received ranging from 42 days to 246 days from the date of the event. In four of the cases, the prosecutorial decision was received after the Garrity interviews were already completed. In the three other cases, the Garrity interviews of the involved officers were delayed by FI.
- One of the 11 cases included Garrity interviews that were completed within 30 days from the date the prosecutorial decision was rendered, or completion of the criminal prosecution, as required by paragraph U38.
- Two of the 11 cases included Garrity interviews that were *not* completed within 30 days after the prosecutorial decision was rendered, or completion of the criminal prosecution as required by paragraph U38.

There are few situations requiring more diligence or professional police response than an allegation or a perceived use of excessive force – especially when involving a critical firearm discharge. All warrant a priority, thorough response and expeditious conclusion. We encourage the DPD, with the cooperation of the District Attorney, to resolve these issues.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this portion of this paragraph with a compliance rate of 74%.

Office of the Chief Investigator: During previous reporting periods, we noted ongoing issues with untimely interviews, particularly of officers. Interviews of sworn personnel frequently take place many months after the incident complained of. Often, no reason is given for the delay other than the difficulty in scheduling the interviews. We noted that complainant/witness and officer interviews were, with limited exceptions, properly recorded.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 100 randomly sampled investigations. Timely interviews of involved parties, particularly officers, continue to be an issue. In 47 of the cases we reviewed, employee interviews were untimely. In several cases, investigators cited difficulty

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in scheduling employee interviews as a reason for requesting an extension. However, a review of the Significant Event Logs often revealed that attempts to schedule interviews were not made until well into the 90-day timeframe allowed for investigations, and sometimes after the 90-day mark had passed. In several cases, the first attempt to schedule officer interviews came after an extension request.

Complainants were identified as uncooperative in 34 of the investigations we reviewed. OCI investigators relied on the synopsis contained in the Citizen Complaint Report in these cases. When complainants and witnesses were available for interviews, they were recorded, either over the telephone or in person. Timeliness issues notwithstanding, when interviews were conducted, they were administered and recorded in accordance with requirements. We did not note any instances of complainants or witnesses refusing recorded statements when participating in the investigation.

The City is not in Phase 2 compliance with the OCI portion of this paragraph.

Internal Affairs Division Investigations: During earlier reporting periods, we found that the DPD directive requiring timely statements from officers was inconsistently applied. Interviews of involved witness officers were often delayed with little justification other than unavailability. There were exceptions involving pending criminal proceedings against officers in some cases.

During this reporting period, timely interviews were appropriately conducted in all of the 41 cases that we reviewed.

When the Internal Affairs Alert Teams, who are available or on-call 24 hours a day, respond to a complaint or allegation of criminal activity or serious misconduct by a Department member, preliminary interviews are conducted immediately and according to DPD directives.

In all of the investigations, complainants and witnesses were interviewed at times and sites convenient for them. DPD is in compliance with the IAD portion of this paragraph.

DPD and the City are not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement U30

The DPD and the City procedures for all investigatory interviews shall prohibit:

- a. the use of leading questions that improperly suggest legal justifications for the officer's(s') actions when such questions are contrary to appropriate law enforcement techniques; and
- b. the use of interviews via written questions when it is contrary to appropriate law enforcement techniques.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

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Command-Level Investigations: During the last reporting period, we found 76 cases (95%) in which the question-and-answer format was used to document officer interviews in the SIR; in four (5%), investigators asked improper leading questions.

During this reporting period, we found that in 73 (96%) of 76 cases, the question-and-answer format, without the use of leading questions, was used to document officer interviews in the SIR. In four (5%) of these cases, the investigator utilized leading questions. There were no interviews via written questions contrary to appropriate law enforcement techniques.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with the Command Level portion of this requirement.

Force Investigations: Our previous review of FI cases for compliance with these requirements found instances where leading questions were contained in written statements. Additionally, when listening to randomly selected recorded interviews conducted by various investigators, we noted that investigators asked leading questions in 80% of the interviews. Previously, we noted that the interviews varied in thoroughness and were generally brief.

To assist with the assessment of compliance for this reporting period, we listened to five randomly selected recorded statements taken from police officers. One interview contained some leading questions; still, this is an improvement from the whole interviews being based on leading questions. We continue to be concerned with the prevalent prefacing of questions with "Do you remember," or "do you recall," or similar phrases, which tend to prompt "I do not remember" or "I do not recall" responses. We recognize that it can be difficult for interviewing investigators to refrain from asking questions that suggest answers, and we recognize the efforts of DPD to address this issue through supervision and training. We encourage the DPD to continue to improve performance in this important area.

We also noted that the details of Garrity interviews are often adversely affected by the excessive delays in scheduling them. Officers being interviewed are routinely referring to their Crisnet reports and/or do not have a recollection of specific details because so much time has elapsed between the incident and the day of their interview.

We also found that investigators are improving at confronting officers with conflicting information that they provide during an investigation. Routinely, investigators still fail to ask appropriate follow-up questions. The interviews continue to revolve around *reporting* – not *investigating*. We are also concerned with investigators' lack of preparation to conduct Garrity interviews.

Despite our concerns with interviewing skills, DPD and the City are in compliance with the FI portion of this requirement.

Office of the Chief Investigator: OCI supplied digitally recorded interviews for both sworn and civilian interviewees for a randomly selected subset of our review sample. During this reporting period, we listened to 101 interviews (73 employees, 28 citizens) associated with 23 cases. Generally, investigators are employing proper interviewing techniques, using open-ended rather than leading questions. Some OCI investigators still overuse the introduction, "Do you recall,"

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⁹ Four of the cases did not utilize a question-and-answer format, reducing the base to 76 cases.

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rather than simply directly asking a question. This allows the interviewee – usually an officer – to answer on his/her recollection, rather than on what actually occurred. While the results of the interview may not change, OCI investigators must eliminate this poor interviewing technique.

During this reporting period, we noted eight instances in which leading questions were used. Some investigators will also begin the interview by reading the complaint form complainants and witnesses. This practice may insure that complainants' concerns are accurately captured, but may also serve to suggest answers. We continue to recommend that, if done, this be reserved for the end of the interview.

Written questions were included in three cases, although it is probable that they are used to structure interviews in many more cases. In each case, the questions we reviewed were appropriate and not contrary to accepted law enforcement practices. During our last site visit, the acting Chief Investigator issued a directive requiring that all investigators "prepare core Garrity questions in advance and attach those questions within the file."

We note a wide disparity in the interviewing skills of OCI's investigators, and we have suggested that supervising investigators either sit in on the interviews conducted by OCI's investigators or listen to the recordings, in order to identify training needs and provide appropriate, individualized corrective measures. We advised OCI supervisors and the Acting Chief Investigator – both during site visits and in follow-up written communications – that we would inquire as to whether our suggestion was implemented. All supervising investigators indicated that they monitored the interviews of their subordinates during the current reporting period. We urge DPD to continue this practice. Given the overwhelming number of backlogged cases that we reviewed during this reporting period, we recognize that the interviews in our sample are dated. We advised the acting Chief Investigator that during the next reporting period, we will review a list of interviews monitored by the supervising investigators, to compare them to our sample.

Despite these concerns with interviewing skills, the City is in compliance with the OCI portion of this requirement.

Internal Affairs Division Investigations: Since the first reporting period, we have found no evidence of the use of leading questions during IAD interviews. During this reporting period, we reviewed all 41 investigations that were completed by IAD, and again, did not find any indication that investigators conducted interviews via the use of leading questions. In all cases, we sought evidence in the case summary that the investigators had asked particular questions to clarify complainants' and witnesses statements, and/or physical evidence.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this portion of this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U31

The DPD and the City shall develop a protocol for when statements should (and should not) be compelled pursuant to Garrity v. New Jersey, 385 U.S. 493 (1967).

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Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The directive provides criminal and administrative guidelines for investigators and supervisors regarding when statements should and should not be compelled from officers during internal investigations. In addition, it requires that all officers sign a Certificate of Notification of Constitutional Rights - Departmental Investigations prior to any interview.

The protocol also requires that all officers sign a Certificate of Notification of Constitutional Rights - Departmental Investigations prior to any interview.

Our reviews of SIR, IAD, FI, and OCI investigations found supervisors and investigators compliant with applicable Garrity requirements. In all of the cases involving officer interviews, proper protocols pursuant to Garrity were followed. Each case contained documentation that officers were advised of their rights, and all of the officer interviews we listened to begin with an on–the-record acknowledgement of Garrity rights. However, we have noted unnecessary delays of interviews with witness officers due to a misconception that these interviews must be delayed pending the completion of a criminal review. This practice mitigates the credibility of both the interviews and the investigations.

Despite this, DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U32

The DPD shall revise its policies regarding all investigatory reports and evaluations to require:

- a. a precise description of the facts and circumstances of the incident, including a detailed account of the subject's(s') or complainant's(s') and officer's(s') actions and an evaluation of the initial stop or seizure;
- b. a review of all relevant evidence, including circumstantial, direct and physical evidence;
- c. that the fact that a subject or complainant pled guilty or was found guilty of an offense shall it justify discontinuing the investigation;
- d. reasonable credibility determinations, with no automatic preference given to an officer's statement over a non-officer's statement or discounting of a witness's statement merely because the witness has some connection to the subject or complainant
- e. an evaluation of whether an officer complied with DPD policy;
- f. an evaluation of all uses of force, including the officer's tactics, and any allegations or evidence of misconduct uncovered during the course of the investigation;
- g. all administrative investigations to be evaluated based on a preponderance of the evidence standard;

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- h. written documentation of the basis for extending the deadline of a report and evaluation and provide that the circumstances justifying an extension do not include an investigator's vacation or furlough and that problems with investigator vacations or workload should result in the matter being reassigned; and
- i. any recommended non-disciplinary corrective action or disciplinary action be documented in writing.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Our assessment of compliance with the Phase 2 requirements of this paragraph included interviews with relevant staff; and a review of closed command-level, FI, IAD, and OCI cases.

Command Level Investigations: During the current reporting period, we found the following:

- The data reflects a precise description of the facts and circumstances of the incident, including a detailed account of the subject(s) or complainants and officer(s) actions in 54 (68%) of the investigations, an increase from the 56% registered during the last reporting period. Some of the issues that continue to hamper compliance in this area include: interviews that appear almost verbatim from officer to officer; investigators not asking follow-up questions; investigators failing to address discrepancies between officer statements; and investigators failing to interview complainants/victims. In 79 (99%) of the cases, an evaluation of the initial stop or seizure was conducted.
- In 40 (64%) of the cases, all of the relevant evidence including circumstantial, direct, and physical evidence – was reviewed. 11 This is an increase from the 54% we found during the last reporting period. As we have previously mentioned, we are placing greater emphasis on the review of available video and audio recordings in the evaluation of this requirement. We continue to assert that the review of both video and audio recordings of citizen contacts with DPD members is essential to use of force investigations and consequently we continue to recommend, in the strongest of terms, that DPD initiate all of the corrective actions necessary to ensure that encounters are captured in both video and audio recordings. During our most recent site visit, we discussed with the commanders the possibility of supervisors reviewing incidents in the scout cars before they return to the distinct/precinct, where the download process may hamper a review in the scout car. There seemed to be general agreement that this could be accomplished, thereby allowing the supervisors the opportunity to review video/audio without a reliance on the download to the server. The CD could then be ordered from Tech Support for inclusion in the file. If that process does *not* produce the results we believe it should, we again recommend that DPD direct that recordings that have to be requested from Technical Support be requested and received prior to the submission of the preliminary report. The failure to have these reviews conducted prior to the

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¹⁰ This is not an all-inclusive list.

¹¹ Eighteen of the units had no equipment installed.

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submission of the final report is an unacceptable practice that requires immediate remediation.

- None of the 80 cases we reviewed disclosed any evidence that the fact that a subject or complainant pled guilty or was found guilty of an offense was considered as evidence of whether a DPD officer engaged in misconduct. There was also no evidence that this information was used to justify discontinuing the investigation.
- Eighty (100%) of the investigations contained evidence that reasonable credibility determinations, with no automatic preference given to an officer's statement over a nonofficer's statement, were made to reach conclusions regarding the investigations. This is an increase from the 95% we found during the last reporting period. Seventy-one (89%) of the investigations contained an evaluation of whether or not an officer complied with DPD policy. This is an increase from the 74% we found during the last reporting period. The primary issues impacting on compliance with this requirement continue to include the failure to document officers not recording the shift (no audio recordings of citizen contacts), the officers failing to make force notifications from the scene, officers not utilizing the zone dispatcher to notify of the use of force, and officers not completing their 002 forms in a timely fashion or supervisors not approving them in a timely basis. As previously noted, this failure to deal with policy violations can be corrected through more critical reviews of the investigative work product, getting the issues corrected before submission to MAS. All 70 cases that we reviewed contained an evaluation of the use of force. 12 This is an increase from the 95% we found during the last reporting period. Officers' tactics were evaluated in all (100%) of the cases; during the last reporting period, we found this number to be 93%. There was one case of misconduct identified; 99% had no misconduct identified.
- Seventy-nine (99%) of the 80 cases were evaluated on a preponderance of the evidence standard. This is a slight increase from the 98% we found during the last reporting period. Seventy of the cases (89%) met both the 10- and 30-day submission requirements; of the remaining 10 cases, six contained documentation of the delays, either by a formal extension request or by notations in the file reflecting submission dates, return for corrections dates, and final submission dates. Of the four that did not, the issues identified included extension requests submitted after the due date, one returned for corrections and missing the due date by 15 days with no request for extension, and a sergeant on furlough with no request for extension or a re-assignment of the case. We continue to urge DPD to provide guidance to the various commands regarding the importance of properly documenting the extensions and the returns of reports for corrections routinely documented in the Timeline section of the SIRs. Documents returned for corrections should reflect the new due dates. There were 61 SIRs in which corrective action might have been taken; corrective action was documented in 53 (87%) of the investigations. Inclusive in the corrective action were

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¹² Ten cases were eliminated, as they were detainee injuries, with no use of force.

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misconduct investigations, negative administrative counseling registers, re-instructs, re-training, written reprimands, and verbal counseling.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with the Command Level Investigations portion of this requirement.

Force Investigations: Our review of completed FI cases for previous reporting periods found them to be in overall compliance, but noted cases wherein there was no evaluation of the initial stop and/or seizure; no reference to the presence or absence of circumstantial evidence; and a lack of reference to the conducting of credibility determinations.

To assess compliance for this reporting period, we examined 31 completed case files and noted the continued inclusion of a detailed account of the facts of the event. Investigators evaluated the initial stop/contact in each case and but need to do a much better job of evaluating available direct, circumstantial, and physical evidence. Investigators need to review related police reports; medical documentation for injured subjects; and autopsy reports, for example, with existing information available at the time of the incident. Investigators are missing opportunities to complete thorough and factual investigations when evidence is obtained and not properly analyzed. There were no instances where a subject's court-related appearances had any effect on the outcome of investigations.

The files documented some reasonable credibility determinations, but demonstrated the need for FI to continue to provide training on this issue. Six of the investigations we reviewed contained officers' citizens' complaint and discipline histories indicating that some complaints from as far back as 2008 and 2009 remain open. If these complaints actually are still pending, this is troubling; if this is merely an administrative data input issue, the DPD needs to immediately address it. FI investigators and the chain of command are tasked with considering this information, or lack thereof, as part of their credibility determinations; and any pending complaints or cases that are ultimately sustained for misconduct or untruthfulness could move an assessment of credibility in favor of the complainant. We found that investigations contained reviews of tactics and identified officers' unrelated conduct violations. Findings were based mostly on a preponderance of evidence standard, and recommended referrals for disciplinary intervention were documented.

We found that investigations contained reviews of tactics and identified officers' unrelated conduct violations. Findings were based mostly on a preponderance of evidence standard, and recommended referrals for disciplinary intervention were documented.

We note that requested extensions of deadlines for reports were documented; and when they were approved, but new due dates were not clearly established and documented. The new due date should also be entered into the case management database. The practice of granting multiple extensions remains problematic and tends to circumvent the intent of this requirement. Twenty-seven of the investigations we reviewed were untimely. Multiple extensions were requested for 12 of the 27 investigations that were late. Multiple extensions were authorized in

¹³ These investigations included 16 critical firearm discharge events and two vehicle pursuits.

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these cases ranging from two to 17 separate requests; despite their approval, the completed work products were late.

We recognize the challenges inherent with effective case management, and recognize the continued efforts of DPD – particularly IAD and FI staff – to address them. Regardless, it is difficult to justify the approval of deadline extensions to conduct interviews, obtain an officer's discipline history, obtain videotapes relating to an event, or locate complainants or subjects weeks or months after an incident.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with the FI portion of this paragraph.

Office of the Chief Investigator: We noted in our previous reports that OCI investigations were most often not completed within the prescribed 90-day timeframe. Requests for extensions were frequently submitted well after the case was overdue, and adequate justification of the need for the extension was rarely provided. The delay in securing timely interviews has been a recurring problem that has impacted the quality of the investigations. However, OCI investigations have generally been factual and complete, and more often than not the preponderance of evidence standard is used in reaching determinations.

During the current reporting period, we reviewed 100 randomly selected cases. One complaint was filed in 2010. Eighty-four of the complaints were lodged in 2011. Fifteen cases were received – and closed – in 2012. In all of the cases, there was a precise description of the facts and circumstances of the incident complained of. However, we noted three cases in which additional allegations were raised during interviews, but not documented or addressed. (We have hence insisted that supervising investigators routinely monitor or review the interviews themselves.) In one case, a complainant alleged that officers pointed their weapons at him during a vehicle stop. In another, a complainant alleged that officers discovered drugs during a vehicle search, but did not confiscate them and left them with a citizen. In the third, the complainant stated that an officer refused to identify himself.

In two cases, OCI did not consider the relevant evidence. Both involved information contained in officer log sheets. In one – a complaint that officers failed to respond to a burglary call – the log sheet indicated that the officers did respond but could not locate the address. The officers were not interviewed, and the case was handled as a complaint against Communications Section personnel. In the other, two officers denied having any recollection of contact with the complainant. However, their log sheet, which apparently was not consulted during the investigation, lists contact with the complainant by name.

We note that investigators generally explore the availability of video evidence in cases where it is appropriate. In 37 cases, investigators appropriately inquired as to the availability of video. In 26 of these cases, or 70%, video evidence was not available. This is concerning, given the large monetary and resource investment that DPD has made in this technology. We continue to recommend that investigators inquire about video as early in the investigation as possible, as retention times for both DPD and private sources can result in the deletion of the video before it can be acquired.

We found no evidence where a complainant's conviction or guilty plea had a bearing on the investigation. However, credibility assessments were lacking for both officers and complainants/witnesses.

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In all of the cases we reviewed, we noted appropriate evaluation of whether officers complied with DPD policy.¹⁴ In one case, misconduct was discovered during the course of the investigation and ultimately sustained. The complainant alleged that officers failed to take a report, both at the scene and when the complainant went to the district. These allegations were sustained, along with the discovered violation of failing to properly complete log sheets.

In two cases, OCI did not discover potential misconduct. These involved possible truthfulness allegations, in that the officers were sustained for activity they denied during their interviews. In one, a complaint of rudeness, an officer's denial was refuted by video evidence. In the other case, two incidents of use of force were sustained despite the officers' claims that no force was used.

In 11 cases, the preponderance of evidence standard was not used. This is based on our determination that not all potential evidence was considered, or different findings were warranted based on the documentation provided for our review. For example, allegations that were unfounded or exonerated by investigators would more appropriately be classified as not sustained based on the information in the case file.

Seventy-eight of the cases we reviewed were not completed within the prescribed 90-day time period. Written requests for extension were submitted in 57 of these 78 cases, frequently after the investigations were already overdue. Three requests mentioned workload as a reason for the extension in contradiction of policy and this paragraph. As a rule, the extension requests do not adequately identify why the extensions are required, nor do they explain long periods of investigative inactivity leading up to the requests. In at least two cases, the reason given for the extension did not match the facts of the case. One extension request mentioned the need to interview involved officers, yet there were no officers identified in the case. Similarly, another cited the need to interview a witness, although none was ever mentioned or identified in the investigative summary. At least five requests were for extensions of greater than 90 days – the time allotted to complete an entire case – and they were, surprisingly, granted. We cannot help but conclude that extension requests are routinely approved with little or no verification of their content.

There were no cases in which corrective action or disciplinary action was recommended as a result of the investigation. All sustained cases were referred to the Office of the Chief of Police "for appropriate action."

We reviewed several cases in which the canvasses were either deficient or performed so long after the alleged occurrence as to have no investigative value.

In summary, although appropriate directives are in place, our analysis of OCI investigations does not support a Phase 2 compliance finding with this paragraph.

Internal Affairs Division Investigations: Our review during this reporting period found that the IAD investigative packages continue to be well organized, and elements of the investigation are easy to locate. We found that the IAD investigations were conducted in a professional manner. The supervisor meets with the investigators every two weeks to discuss the case progress and

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¹⁴ If an allegation appropriately received a finding of unfounded or not sustained, evaluation of policy compliance was not assessed since, by definition, its occurrence was either refuted or not substantiated.

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grant extensions when necessary. During this review of 41 completed IAD investigations, we found that there were precise descriptions of the incidents and reviews of all relevant evidence. There were nine cases that exceeded the 90-day requirement. In all nine cases, extensions were requested and appropriately granted. Appropriate credibility determinations were made in all of the cases, and ultimately the determinations were made using the preponderance of evidence standard. DPD is in compliance with the IAD portion of this paragraph.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement U33

The DPD shall revise its policies regarding the review of all investigations to require:

- a. investigations to be reviewed by the chain of command above the investigator;
- b. the reviewing supervisors to identify any deficiencies in those investigations and require the investigator to correct any deficiencies within seven days of the submission of the report and evaluation to the reviewing supervisor;
- c. the reviewing supervisors to recommend and the final reviewing authority to refer any incident with training, policy or procedural implications to the appropriate DPD unit;
- d. appropriate non-disciplinary corrective action and/or disciplinary action when an investigator fails to conduct or reviewing supervisor fails to evaluate an investigation appropriately; and
- e. a written explanation by any supervisor, including the Chief of Police, who disagrees with a finding or departs from a recommended non-disciplinary corrective action or disciplinary action, including the basis for the departure.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Our assessment of compliance with the Phase 2 requirements of this paragraph included interviews with staff; and a review of closed command-level, FI, IAD, and OCI cases.

Command Level Investigations: Our assessment for this reporting period found that in all of the 80 SIRs reviewed (100%) there was a chain of command review above the investigator. DPD identified deficiencies in 77 (96%) of the 80 cases, with 71 requiring corrections within seven days of submission. In eight of the cases, DPD made recommendations that training, policy, or procedural issues be referred to the appropriate DPD unit. In nine instances, the final reviewing authority referred the matter to an appropriate DPD unit. There were nine instances of DPD taking corrective action for investigations that were not conducted properly; the corrective action included re-instruction, training, and the issuance of corrective memos. There were six instances where appropriate actions were taken for investigations that had not been evaluated appropriately

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by the reviewing supervisor, to include re-instruction and Negative Administrative Counseling Registers.

As we have previously mentioned, the review of SIRs by the command level remains the most critical step in the conduct of these investigations. We note that during this reporting period inspectors and commanders have become more involved in critical reviews of the investigations. It is incumbent on that level to continue to correct deficiencies in the investigations, and to ensure that the appropriate units are consulted if any procedural or tactical issues are identified.

DPD is not in compliance with the Command Level Investigations portion of this paragraph.

Force Investigations: In our previous reviews of FI cases for compliance with these requirements, we noted that the case files included chain of command reviews and recommended referrals to training. The investigations also included references to supervisors' requests for additional information or investigative work.

To assess compliance for this reporting period, we reviewed 31 completed FI cases. Although we are sufficiently satisfied, based on our discussions with FI staff, that supervisory reviews and evaluations are occurring, we were unable to find some supporting documentation referred by FI as Case Review Sheets. We recommend that these reviews be more thoroughly documented. Considering the fact that 27 of the cases we reviewed were very late, correcting deficiencies within seven days in these investigations is insignificant for the purpose of compliance with this paragraph. Only 13% of the cases we reviewed were timely.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this portion of this paragraph.

Office of the Chief Investigator: In our previous reports, we noted our inability to determine what appropriate supervisory intervention has taken place when investigations are deficient. While there has been evidence of supervisory review in most cases, when investigations are returned, specific issues and corrective measures were usually not documented. Glaring deficiencies such as chronic timeliness issues, which would warrant counseling and/or discipline, were not addressed in writing.

For the current reporting period, we reviewed a random sample of 100 closed investigations. During this reporting period, 92 cases were returned for deficiencies. Most of these were for spelling, grammar, and formatting. In 33 of the cases, we believe glaring deficiencies were either missed or not corrected within seven days. These include lack of investigative activity for long periods of time, as well as many of the issues cited above, such as investigative shortcomings and failure to submit proper extension requests. We indicated in our last report that OCI established a "Special Assignment Squad" from existing investigators to handle backlogged cases. At least 25 of the cases in our sample were transferred to this group. Most of these cases had serious deficiencies, such as large gaps of inactivity, prior to their transfer.

We did not review any cases in which a reviewer disagreed with the recommended findings of the investigator.

The City is not in Phase 2 compliance with this portion of the paragraph.

Internal Affairs Division Investigations: During this reporting period, the IAD supervisor used the case management system, Case Trax, to record any deficiencies and instructions in the investigator's progress notes. Per U33(c), "the reviewing supervisors to recommend and the

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final reviewing authority to refer any incident with training, policy or procedural implications to the appropriate DPD unit." One investigation involved an allegation of theft. A detainee alleged, upon release from custody, that his watch was stolen by unknown DPD officers during his arrest. The IAD investigator reviewed video of the detainee processing area and saw the watch fall from the counter to the floor during the booking process. When a detention officer was asked how unidentifiable items are processed when found, the investigator was directed to a lost-and-found drawer, where the watch and other items were discovered by the investigator. IAD transmitted an inter-office memorandum to the district commander regarding the policy violation of the use of a lost-and-found drawer for prisoner property instead of documented report for found property (DPD 306.1-2, Ensure Safekeeping and Storage of All Property).

IAD is in Phase 2 compliance with this portion of this paragraph.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

B. Use of Force and Prisoner Injury Investigations

CJ Requirement U34

The DPD shall revise its reporting policies to require officers to document on a single auditable form any prisoner injury, use of force, allegation of use of force, and instance in which an officer draws a firearm and acquires a target.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

In the last reporting period, we found that only 64% of the auditable forms (UF002) forms we reviewed were prepared correctly and documented the prisoner injuries, uses of force, and allegations of force. The forms included 10 cases that were referred to FI/IAD.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 192 auditable forms, and found that 140 (73%) were prepared correctly and documented the prisoner injuries, uses of force, and allegations of force. The forms include eight cases that were referred to FI/IAD, and five in which the officers acquired a target.

The DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

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CJ Requirement U35

The DPD shall revise its policies regarding use of force and prisoner injury notifications to require:

- a. officers to notify their supervisors following any use of force or prisoner injury;
- b. that upon such notice, a supervisor shall respond to the scene of all uses of force that involve a firearm discharge, a visible injury or a complaint of injury. A supervisor shall respond to all other uses of force on a priority basis. Upon arrival at the scene, the supervisor shall interview the subject(s), examine the subject(s) for injury, and ensure that the subject(s) receive needed medical attention;
- c. the supervisor responding to the scene to notify IAD of all serious uses of force, uses of force that result in visible injury, uses of force that a reasonable officer should have known were likely to result in injury, uses of force where there is prisoner injury; and
- d. IAD to respond to the scene of, and investigate, all incidents where a prisoner dies, suffers serious bodily injury or requires hospital admission, or involves a serious use of force, and to permit IAD to delegate all other use of force or prisoner injury investigations to the supervisor for a command investigation¹⁵

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During the last reporting period, we found that in 96% of the Command Level Investigations cases we reviewed, a supervisor was notified following a use of force or a prisoner injury. Supervisors responded to 94% of cases in which the use of force involved a firearms discharge, a visible injury, or a complaint of injury. Supervisors responded to other uses of force on a priority basis in 83% of cases. In combination, a supervisor responded to 93% of the cases that we reviewed. Ninety percent of the cases reflected supervisory efforts to interview the subject, either at the scene or at the district. In 85% of the cases, the supervisor examined the subject on the scene or at the district/precinct for injuries, and ensured that the subjects received the needed medical attention. Force Investigations was notified in 10 cases, and assumed responsibility for those cases.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 80 Command Level Investigations cases and found that in 77 (96%), a supervisor was notified following a use of force or a prisoner injury. There were 24 cases in which the use of force involved a firearms discharge, a visible injury, or a complaint of injury; and a supervisor responded to 23 (96%) of them. Supervisors responded to other uses of force on a priority basis in 53 (94%) of the remaining 56 cases. In combination, a supervisor responded to 76 (95%) of the 80 cases reviewed, a slight improvement over the 93% registered in the last reporting period.

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¹⁵ Consent Judgment amendment, September 15, 2008.

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In 76 (95%) of the 80 cases, a supervisor interviewed the subject at the scene, at the district/precinct, or at DRH. Also in 76 (95%) of the 80 cases, a supervisor examined the subject for injury and ensured that the subject received needed medical attention. Force Investigations (FI) was notified in 14 of the cases, and assumed responsibility for eight of them.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U36

The DPD shall revise its use of force and prisoner injury investigation policies to require:

- a. command use of force preliminary investigations to be completed within 10 days of the incident. These investigations shall include a synopsis of the incident, photographs of any injuries, witness statements, a canvas of the area, and a profile of the officer's prior uses of force and allegations of misconduct, and a first-line supervisory evaluation. The final command use of force investigation shall be completed within 30 days of the incident;
- b. IAD investigations to be completed within 90 days of the incident; and
- c. copies of all reports and command investigations to be sent to IAD within 7 days of completion of the investigation.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Command Level Investigations: In the last reporting period, we found that 75% of the Command Level Investigations were completed within 10 days of the event. Eight-six percent of the investigations contained the required synopsis of the event. There were no photographs of injuries in the files. In 97% of the cases, the canvass and witness information was included in the file. Officers' prior uses of force and allegations of misconduct were included in 99% of the cases. All of the cases reflected first-line supervisor evaluations. The final command use of force investigations were completed within 30 days in 82% of the cases. Copies of completed Command Level Investigations were transmitted to IAD within seven days of completion of the investigations in 80% of the cases.

During this reporting period, we found that 78 (98%) of the preliminary investigations were completed within 10 days of the event, a marked improvement over previous quarters and greater

¹⁶ In some instances, a subject is moved to the District/Precinct or DRH due to circumstances at the scene or the health of the subject.

¹⁷ In some instances, a subject is moved to the District/Precinct or DRH due to circumstances at the scene or the health of the subject.

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that the 94% required to achieve compliance. All of the 80 reports (100%) included a synopsis of the incident. There were 10 photographs of injuries in the files.

In 79 (99%) of the cases, the canvass and witness information was included in the file. Officers' prior uses of force and allegations of misconduct were included in all 80 cases (100%). Seventy-nine of the 80 cases (99%) reflected first-line supervisor evaluations. The final command use of force investigations were completed within 30 days in 66 (82%) of the cases. Copies of completed Command Level Investigations were transmitted to IAD within seven days of completion of the investigations in 76 (95%) of the 80 cases.

We continue to recommend that DPD develop a more sophisticated system of tracking these cases. While DPD has shown marked improvements in the 10-day submissions, exceeding the >94% goal, it is falling well short on the 30-day requirement. Cases failing to meet the 30-day requirement ranged from 33 to 59 days after the incident. We recognize that some cases may be quite complex, but our review of the delayed cases didn't find them to be particularly complex. DPD has not achieved Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph for the Command Level Investigations.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this portion of this paragraph.

Force Investigations: We previously reviewed completed FI cases for compliance with these requirements. The investigations included synopses of the events and witness statements, and demonstrated in each successive report, a marked improvement in thoroughness and documentation of canvasses for civilian witnesses; although we noted that the investigations lacked prior use of force, complaint, and misconduct history that could assist investigators when conducting interviews, making credibility determinations, or developing recommendations regarding training or supervisory intervention.

To assess compliance for this reporting period, we reviewed 31 completed FI cases. Each included officers' prior histories/profiles and a synopsis of the event and applicable witness statements; however, one file contained no photographs of officer or subject injuries taken by DPD as required. Twenty-seven of the 31 cases we reviewed were untimely. Notably, of the 27 cases, one was from 2009, 11 were from 2010, and the remaining cases were from 2011. Our review of the untimely cases revealed a troubling pattern, in which FI conducted much of the early investigation soon after the event, but then took from several months to more than two years to complete the actual investigative report. None of these cases included any justification for investigators to require several months or even years to complete a report long after the investigative work had been completed.

Additionally, we found in six cases that officers' complaint and discipline histories were incomplete, but still used in part of the credibility determination process. (See U32.)

We continue to recommend that DPD closely evaluate case management and related issues, including staffing, and more closely monitor FI investigators' time management and report preparation to more expeditiously complete these investigations.

¹⁸ These investigations included 16 critical firearm discharges and two vehicle pursuits.

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DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this portion of this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement U37

The DPD has created a Shooting Team, composed of officers from the Homicide Section and IAD. The Shooting Team shall respond to the scene and investigate all critical firearms discharges and in-custody deaths.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Previously, we found that the JIST appropriately responded to critical firearm discharge events; accordingly, we found DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement. There were 16 critical firearm discharge investigations completed during this reporting period, and JIST appropriately responded to all of the events.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U38

The DPD shall develop a protocol for conducting investigations of critical firearm discharges that, in addition to the requirements of paragraphs 27-36, requires

- a. the investigation to account for all shots fired, all shell casings, and the locations of all officers at the time the officer discharged the firearm;
- b. the investigator to conduct and preserve in the investigative file all appropriate ballistic or crime scene analyses, including gunshot residue or bullet trajectory tests; and
- c. the investigation to be completed within 30 days of the incident. If a <u>Garrity</u> statement is necessary, then that portion of the investigation may be deferred until 30 days from the declination or conclusion of the criminal prosecution.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Our review of critical firearm discharge investigations for previous reports noted a number of significant issues relating to the requirements of this paragraph. We found that although investigators inventoried the officers' ammunition to assist with determining the number of shots

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fired, and collected shell casings at the scene, there were instances where the number of shots believed to have been fired did not match the inventory of officers' ammunition and/or the number of retrieved shell casings. We emphasized the importance of accounting for all rounds that are fired, and where there appears to be a discrepancy due to the described magazine problems, documenting it in the case reports. The DPD attributed this to an ongoing problem with the ammunition magazines that sometimes prevented officers from loading them to capacity and indicated its intent to correct the problem with the issuance of replacement equipment.

In addition, we noted that while the locations of officers were generally described, diagrams depicting their positions were not consistently included in the case files. We also expressed concern regarding the absence of gunshot residue and DNA collection and analysis. The DPD advised that gunshot residue analysis is no longer available; that DNA analysis is limited and that there are significant delays in ballistics analyses, which are conducted by the State Crime Lab. These have been – and remain – issues mitigating the ability of FI to conduct complete and timely critical firearm discharge investigations. And finally, we have repeatedly expressed concern with the failure to complete these investigations within the prescribed 30-day time limit.

To assess compliance with requirements for this reporting period, we reviewed 16 completed critical firearm discharge investigations, five of which involved fatalities. Three cases contained discrepancies between the number of rounds (ammunition) officers were carrying at the time of the event and the number of rounds they are required to carry by policy. These discrepancies were resolved due to other evidence; however, they do illustrate the need for investigators to document DPD policy violations relating to the carrying of a specified amount of ammunition and the need for DPD to take corrective action.

The investigations that we reviewed described the locations of the officers; however, the diagrams that were included did not always specifically indicate them. The locations of shell casings were noted. Additional evidentiary issues of concern pertinent to the requirements of this paragraph include: the failure of FI to reconcile the number of shots believed to have been fired; and the failure of FI to collect and submit DPD firearms for ballistic testing, and conduct gunshot residue tests.

We also are concerned that ballistic testing and analysis was not conducted on recovered spent shell casings due to the procedures and protocols of the State Lab; we are further concerned that certain firearms evidence was not submitted to the State Lab for testing due to the DPD practice of only submitting evidence for ballistic testing/analysis when there is an injury due to gunfire and/or unless the Prosecutor's Office requested it.

Fifteen of the 16 critical firearm discharge investigations we reviewed were untimely. The one investigation that was timely involved an accidental discharge off-duty. These cases were closed in a timeframe of one to 31 months, well outside of the 30-day requirement.

These above-cited ongoing issues are significant and continue to mitigate the quality and thoroughness of these investigations, and therefore require expeditious resolution.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

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Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement U39

The DPD shall require a Command-level Force Review Team to evaluate all critical firearm discharges and in-custody deaths. The team shall be chaired by the Deputy Chief who directly supervises IAD. The DPD shall establish criteria for selecting the other member of the team.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The Team is chaired by the Commander, Internal Affairs/Force Investigations, and includes Deputy Chiefs, the Training Commander, and a specified Chief of Police designee.

During this reporting period, the CLFRT convened and reviewed for compliance with DPD policy 16 critical firearm discharge investigations, one vehicular pursuit that led to a fatality, one death investigation where DPD officers were present and used no force (the subject was deceased upon arrival), one in-custody death, and one excessive force case.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U40

The DPD policy that defines the Command-level Force Review Team's role shall require the team to:

- a. complete its review of critical firearm discharges that result in injury and in-custody deaths within 90 days of the resolution of any criminal review and/or proceedings and all other critical firearm discharges within 60 days and require the Chief of Police to complete his or her review of the team's report within 14 days;
- b. comply with the revised review of investigations policies and procedures;
- c. interview the principal investigators; and
- d. prepare a report to the Chief of Police in compliance with the revised investigatory report and evaluation protocol.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During this reporting period, FI submitted 16 critical firearm discharge investigations, one vehicular pursuit that led to a fatality, one death investigation where DPD officers were present

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and used no force (the subject was deceased upon arrival), one in-custody death, and one excessive force case.

We were troubled by one case that involved DPD officers who handcuffed a subject, using their body weight, and risked positional asphyxiation of the arrestee. The subject became unresponsive and unconscious, and his breathing became labored. Due to a delayed response by EMS, the two DPD officers decided to transport the subject to the hospital. During the transport, the officers only tilted the subject's head back to try and assist his breathing, but did not perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). During questioning by FI, both officers claimed that they could not recall their CPR training because they had not received it since their time in the academy (17 years for the involved sergeant, and 11 years for the assisting officer). The subject, who was under the influence of cocaine, died while in DPD custody. The CLFRT exonerated the officers and referred the CPR issue to Training. We will follow up with DPD on the status of this during the next reporting period.

Fifteen of the 16 critical firearm discharge investigations that were completed and submitted to the CLFRT for review during this reporting period were not completed in a timely manner. The in-custody death, pursuit fatality, excessive force, and other related death investigations were also untimely. The CLFRT indicated that, to address the issue, FI has recently implemented a new case management system that will increase the productivity and efficiency of the unit. The CLFRT also acknowledges its own delay in reviewing investigations. The CLFRT indicated that team members have been mandated to convene twice each month and adjust their schedules accordingly.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement U41

The Chair of the Command Level Force Review Team shall annually review critical firearm discharges and in-custody deaths in aggregate to detect patterns and/or problems and report his or her findings and recommendations, including additional investigative protocols and standards for all critical firearm discharge and in-custody death investigations, to the Chief of Police.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The CLFRT Chair previously prepared an annual report and critique of critical firearm discharges and in-custody deaths and was found in compliance with this paragraph. These reports are due by May of the year following the year under review.¹⁹

¹⁹ On January 28, 2009, the Court amended this paragraph to require the DPD to provide the Monitor with a copy of the annual review and critique of critical firearm discharges within five months after the end of the year reported on.

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We received the CLFRT annual report by May 31, 2011, as required. The report, prepared by Force Investigations, included a description of investigative processes; case summaries; and various analyses of fatal and non-fatal firearm discharges, in-custody deaths, and pursuits. As we noted, the report indicated a downward trend in critical firearm discharges during the latest five-year period. After peaking at 59 in 2006, DPD recorded 33 critical firearm discharges in 2010. There were seven fatal shootings in 2010, after peaking at nine in 2006. The most common encounter involved armed subjects; however, two subjects were unarmed.

Although the report was comprehensive, it did not include an analysis of the data to detect additional patterns or problems, or the absence thereof. Nevertheless, we found DPD in continued Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph, pending receipt of a supplemental report containing the above-described analysis.

We received the supplemental report during the ninth reporting period. The report addressed the DPD's efforts to ensure that officers are carrying approved ammunition, and that 90 firearm inspections at the precincts are being conducted by Ordinance Control Officers, as required. The Department has authorized certain types of hollow point ammunition for use by its members. These two actions should reduce or eliminate officers carrying unauthorized ammunition. In addition, the report addressed the issue of unintentional/accidental discharges by officers. There were four total listed in the report – two of which occurred off-duty. The accidental discharge information has been communicated to the CLFRT by FI for further evaluation. In the interim, all officers involved in the accidental discharges were found negligent and have been formally disciplined and directed to Firearms Training for additional instruction on proper weapon handling and firearm safety.

The Department is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

Critical Issues:

- The failure to conduct quality investigations within prescribed timelines remains a critical issue. We have noted some improvement in the submission of both the preliminary and final reports, but we believe that a more sophisticated management program would prove beneficial. We again emphasize the need to provide formal documentation of reasons for delays in the completion of investigations. Many cases indicate that they are returned for corrections, but do not explain what is needed to be corrected, nor what new time limits have been established for re-submission.
- The timeliness of OCI's investigations has been steadily slipping since March 2011. OCI continues to operate without a permanent Chief Investigator, but it has had the same Acting Chief Investigator since the beginning of 2012. This consistency, along with the day-to-day involvement of Board of Police Commissioners staff, has had a positive influence on OCI's operations. At the Court's direction, in February, the City submitted a backlog elimination plan, which greatly increases supervisory and investigator

accountability. OCI's anticipated success in addressing the backlogged cases will undoubtedly mean that in the near future our review samples will continue to be populated with cases exceeding 90 days to complete. We will continue to monitor OCI's adherence to timelines closely.

- A vital component of the Command Level investigative process is the critical review of the work product by supervisory personnel, beginning with the first-line supervisors. DPD needs to give more attention to the quality of interviews; many are one-question interviews, with no follow-up questions; other lack details regarding the incident and how the officers on the scene responded to the incident. Video and audio recordings must be reviewed as part of the investigative process. Supervisors need to ensure that activity logs are properly completed with respect to the video and audio capabilities; and when equipment is inoperative, the proper documentation should be prepared and commented on in the investigation.
- The DPD does not have a formalized practice of forwarding complex investigations to the Training Division and/or the Policy Section for review to ensure that both units are aware of the situations officers are confronting in the streets. The review of these cases by those specialized units could result in enhanced training curricula or improved DPD policies.

Next Steps:

During the next reporting period, we will:

- Continue to assess compliance, paying particular attention to meeting the specific detailed elements prescribed in these requirements. Of particular concern to us are the thoroughness and completeness of investigations, their review by supervisors, and compliance with the timelines.
- Review the implementation of OCI's backlog elimination plan, assessing both compliance with its various provisions and its impact on mitigating the backlogged cases.

¶	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
27	Revise investigative policies	In Compliance	In Compliance
28	Investigation by uninvolved supervisor	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
29	Procedures for investigative interviews	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
30	Leading questions prohibited, etc.	In Compliance	In Compliance
31	Garrity Protocol required	In Compliance	In Compliance
32	Revise investigatory report policies	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
33	Chain of command reviews	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
34	Auditable form required	In Compliance	Not in Compliance

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35	Notification of supervisors, etc.	In Compliance	In Compliance
36	Completion of command investigations	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
37	Joint Incident Shooting Team	In Compliance	In Compliance
38	Protocol for critical discharge investigations	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
39	Command Level Force Review Team	In Compliance	In Compliance
40	Review critical firearm discharges	In Compliance	Not Compliance
41	Command-level force review requirements	In Compliance	In Compliance

V. ARREST AND DETENTION POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The arrest and detention policies and practice requirements are a critical component of this Agreement. The policies prohibit an officer from making an arrest without probable cause, and the existing policy requires supervisory review within 12 hours of the arrest. It further requires that for an arrest that is unsupported by probable cause, or a warrant that is not sought, an auditable form must document the circumstances within 12 hours of the event.

The DPD revised its investigatory stop-and-frisk policies to appropriately define investigatory stops and reasonable suspicion and supported this effort by frequent roll call training and two Administrative Messages issued in January and April 2011. DPD also revised its witness identification policies to comply with the revised arrest and investigatory policies. Policy establishes that a material witness can only be taken into custody by obtaining a Court order prior to such taking.

The revised policies and procedures in this area require significant documentation and reviews by supervisors. Command notification is required in all instances where there exists a reported violation of DPD arrest, holds/warrants, investigatory stop-and-frisk, witness identification and questioning policies, and all reports in which an arraignment warrant is not sought. Compliance review in this area thus draws heavily on the detailed records required in this section.

DPD has made significant progress in documenting Investigatory Stops, Detainee Registration and following their internal Witness Identification policies during the previous three reporting periods. For the first time, DPD has come into compliance with its investigatory policies and the preparation of auditable forms when reasonable suspicion was not properly articulated for the stop.

The Department's ability to document and timely prepare warrant submittals to the prosecutor had been problematic, in that the failure to do so caused other violations of policy. (See U50, U51, and U53.) We have found that in a few instances, the failure to prepare the required auditable form or timely review by a commanding officer has kept DPD out of compliance with certain paragraphs. Supervisory and command review continues to be lacking in some areas, and that documentation of violations should be a Departmental priority.

In the fifth reporting period, DPD assigned a commanding officer (lieutenant) to coordinate the efforts of the different districts/precincts and other investigative operational units in their reviews

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of witness identification and questioning policies. This strategy continues to be successful, as we have found the applicable CJ paragraph in compliance for six consecutive reporting periods.

A. Arrest Policies

CJ Requirement U42

The DPD shall revise its arrest policies to define arrest and probable cause as those terms are defined in this Agreement and prohibit the arrest of an individual with less than probable cause.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Phase 2 compliance is linked to and dependent upon the implementation of U43.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U43

The DPD shall review all arrests for probable cause at the time the arrestee is presented at the precinct or specialized unit. This review shall be memorialized in writing within 12 hours of the arrest. For any arrest unsupported by probable cause or in which an arraignment warrant was not sought, the DPD shall document the circumstances of the arrest and/or the reasons the arraignment warrant was not sought on an auditable form within 12 hours of the event.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

To assess compliance with these requirements for this reporting period, we reviewed a random sample of 109 arrest case files. The review included Crisnet reports, Detainee Input Sheets, DPD Warrant Verification Logs, officers' Daily Activity Logs, Arraignment Verification Logs, and detainee file folders. In all cases but one, sufficient probable cause for the arrest was present and, as in our previous report, an auditable form (DPD UF-001, Review of Arrest Exception) was not completed for the case lacking probable cause. In all cases, supervisory approval occurred within 12 hours of the arrest.

When an officer is not seeking an arraignment warrant, the Department is required to complete Auditable Form U004, Warrant Tracking Hold Form (effective September 2009). Of the 109 arrest cases we reviewed, the Department did not seek a warrant in 29. In all of the cases except one, the required auditable form was completed in a timely basis; however, in this one instance, the OIC completed the form 30 days late.

We are observing more Corrective Action Notices being issued when DPD discovers violations of policy. DPD's compliance with this paragraph is dependent upon probable cause to arrest and timeliness in preparing the required auditable forms.

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DPD's compliance rate for this reporting period is 98%, an increase from the last reporting period's 96%, for the three separate and distinct requirements of this paragraph. DPD has been in compliance with Phase 2 of this paragraph in all our previous reports.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

B. Investigatory Stop Policies

CJ Requirement U44

The DPD shall revise its investigatory stop and frisk policies to define investigatory stop and reasonable suspicion as those terms are defined in this Agreement. The policy shall specify that a frisk is authorized only when the officer has reasonable suspicion to fear for his or her safety and that the scope of the frisk must be narrowly tailored to those specific reasons.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Phase 2 compliance is related to and contingent upon the implementation of U45.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U45

The DPD shall require written documentation of all investigatory stops and frisks by the end of the shift in which the police action occurred. The DPD shall review all investigatory stops and frisks and document on an auditable form those unsupported by reasonable suspicion within 24 hours of receiving the officer's report.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

In all of our previous reports, we determined that DPD was not in compliance with the provisions of this paragraph. DPD has come into compliance with traffic and investigatory stops, and is making some progress with Terry stops (frisks). In the last reporting period, DPD's compliance rate for frisks was 90%. Our reviews showed that officers did not articulate reasonable suspicion with frisks, and that supervisors did not properly check the officers' Daily Activity Log entries. During the current reporting period, we found that DPD personnel have made significant progress in documenting investigatory stops. We also found that some supervisors, when reviewing officers' Daily Activity Logs, checked off each frisk on their subordinate's logs or completed an auditable form when the frisk was not articulated. This sound accountability practice by DPD supervisory personnel should be continued.

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Due to settling a previous litigation, DPD issued Training Directive 12-03 on January 12, 2012 reinforcing Detroit City Code 38-1-3 as it pertains to the loitering ordinance. The new guidelines clearly define the rights of the individual and provide clarity to personnel when enforcing loitering violations.

To assess compliance for this reporting period, we reviewed 450 officers' Daily Activity Logs completed on three randomly selected dates. Each district/precinct provided the logs requested, which included traffic stops and other situations where officers made investigatory stops of individuals who were not in vehicles or in vehicles stopped in places where a police inquiry was warranted.

Our review yielded 80 investigatory stops, of which 75 indicated a lawful purpose. In one case, the supervisor issued an auditable form for not properly checking the box indicating a stop, although the stop was lawful. In three cases, the supervisor completed an auditable form for the officers not describing the reason for the stops. In one instance where the auditable form was completed by the supervisor, it was not timely (30 days late; however, the commanding officer's review was within 24 hours of receipt). An auditable form was not completed for the one instance that did not articulate a purpose for the stop. In all instances except one, supervisors reviewed all stops within the required timeframe. DPD's compliance rate for investigatory stops only (excluding frisks, traffic stops, and required auditable forms) during this reporting period is 98%, an increase from the last reporting period's 95%. The logs included 434 traffic stops, and our review indicated that 13 did not contain sufficient information to justify the stop, which is a basic requirement. For example, the officers failed to describe the initial necessity or purpose of the investigatory stop. Supervisors reviewed 432 traffic stops in a timely fashion, marking their signatures, and dates and times of review. In one case, the sergeant who completed his own Daily Activity Log also approved it; and in another, there was no supervisory review.

In the last reporting period, we observed that in four instances, the supervisor used a signature stamp to indicate his/her review of the document when a signature is required. We did not find any stamped signatures in this review. For the first reporting period, we found that some supervisors are, in fact, reviewing the logs, as our review discovered four auditable forms completed by sergeants for their officers not properly articulating the reason for their traffic stops. DPD's compliance rate for traffic stops increases from 95% in the last reporting period to 98%.

During this reporting period, we also reviewed 32 frisks appearing on officers' Daily Activity Logs. We found that 31 of the frisks met the requirement or contained the necessary auditable form. In one case where the officer requested consent to frisk, an auditable form had not been prepared. In two instances, the supervisor completed the auditable form more than 30 days after the event, and received an Administrative Counseling Register for failing to complete a stop and frisk exception form. Requesting consent from an individual to frisk (Terry Stop) by DPD does not meet the intent of the Consent Judgment.

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 $^{^{20}}$ For this review, we randomly selected Daily Activity Logs completed on January 16, February 5, and March 2, 2012.

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On July 28, 2011, DPD issued an Administrative Message (Teletype #11-0925) to be read at 10 consecutive roll calls instructing supervisors how to address consent frisks by officers. Another Administrative Message (Teletype 11-1497) was issued on December 24, 2011 emphasizing the importance of officers describing the frisk and supervisors' responsibilities completing the auditable form when required.

Officers are required to complete the "Recap of Activity" portion of the log to indicate their total daily activities and also mark the "Frisk" box in the narrative portion of the report. This is a tool for the supervisor to locate and review the frisks that occur by their subordinates. However, supervisors have not used this tool. We also found instances where the officer properly conducts a frisk but does not mark either of the appropriate boxes and the supervisors failed to discover the omissions.

During a previous site visit, the Parties held a meeting to discuss DPD's request that consent searches (frisks) met the legal requirements of the Consent Judgment. We have observed no change resulting from that meeting.

During this reporting period, we found that all frisks were documented by the end of the officers' shifts. The Department's compliance rate for frisks during this reporting period decreased from 95% to 91%.

In previous audits, to ensure compliance with the Department's stop-and-frisk policies, the Audit Team recommended a number of steps, including retraining officers and reviewing all stop-and-frisk situations by supervisors and command personnel in a timely fashion. A review of in-car video of frisks by the training staff and commanders is helpful in ensuring that legal authority exists for the frisks. This is the first reporting period where we noted that supervisors conducted in-car video review of their subordinates' investigatory stops and frisks. During the last two reporting periods, we reviewed auditable forms (Stop and/or Frisk Exception form, DPD UF-003, effective October 31, 2009) from supervisors indicating that they had challenged an improper investigatory stop-and-frisk. As noted above, Administrative Message 11-0151, issued on January 28, 2011; Administrative Message 11-0477, issued on April 22, 2011; and a subsequent Administrative Message 11-1497, issued on December 22, 2011; emphasized the recording of investigatory stops and frisks by officers and supervisory review. We note that the Department continues to take corrective action as a response to previous DPD audits, including an audit for June 2011, indicating those supervisors and command officers who need to complete an auditable form or take action when the violations occur.

First-line supervisors must check their officers' activity logs daily and complete the auditable form by the end of their shift. We found in a few cases where these forms were completed after they were requested by the Monitoring Team and reviewed by DPD personnel. DPD's compliance rate for frisks is 91%. DPD's overall compliance rate for all investigatory stops and frisks is 96%.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

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C. Witness Identification and Questioning Policies

CJ Requirement U46

The DPD shall revise its witness identification and questioning policies to comply with the revised arrest and investigatory stop policies. The DPD shall prohibit the seizure of an individual without reasonable suspicion, probable cause or consent of the individual and require that the scope and duration of any seizure be narrowly tailored to the reasons supporting the police action. The DPD shall prohibit the conveyance of any individual to another location without reasonable suspicion, probable cause or consent of the individual.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Full compliance with this paragraph is dependent upon the successful implementation of U48; accordingly, DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U47

The DPD shall develop the revised witness identification and questioning policies within three months of the effective date of this Agreement. The revised policies shall be submitted for review and approval of the DOJ. The DPD shall implement the revised witness identification and questioning policies within three months of the review and approval of the DOJ.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Full compliance with this paragraph is dependent upon the successful implementation of U48; accordingly, DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U48

The DPD shall document the content and circumstances of all interviews, interrogations and conveyances during the shift in which the police action occurred. The DPD shall review in

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writing all interviews, interrogations and conveyances and document on an auditable form those in violation of DPD policy within 24 hours of the interview, interrogation or conveyance.²¹

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During the last reporting period, we reviewed interviews and interrogations from the Homicide Command, the Sixth Precinct, the Sex Crimes Unit, and the Narcotics Unit; and found them in Phase 2 compliance with these requirements.

On June 1, 2011, the Court issued an order relevant to a DOJ letter dated May 1, 2010, where an agreement was accepted for timelines required for the review of all interviews, interrogations, and conveyances. The Court order permits that supervisors can review all interviews, interrogations, and conveyances within 24 hours, compared to the 12 hours previously mandated by the paragraph.

To assess compliance with the requirements for this reporting period, we reviewed interviews and interrogations from the Eastern District, the Southwestern District, the Northeastern District, and the Twelfth Precinct.

We reviewed the Eastern District's investigative files and reviewed a random sample of 56 witness/interrogation interviews. A total of 54 met the requirement, and contained the proper documentation and supervisory review within prescribed timeframes. One of the witness/interview forms did not contain the name of the witness; and in the other, the interview was conducted on an improper form, however, the supervisor caught the error and completed the auditable form. All commands have made adjustments during previous reporting periods to address the lack of timeliness in supervisory review, and progress is evident. During this reporting period, the Eastern District achieved a compliance rate of 98% with this paragraph.

We reviewed a random sample of cases for the current reporting period from the Southwestern District, for a total of 38 interviews/interrogations. Thirty-six of the cases met the requirement. In one case, the interview was not in compliance, as the name of the witness was omitted on the form, and the reviewing supervisor had not completed an auditable form. In two other instances, there were discrepancies in the ending time of the interviews; however, the appropriate auditable forms had been completed. Our evaluation of one witness interview noted an auditable form for an interview that had a five-minute difference between the listed ending time of the interview and the time the witness signed the form. By not listing the ending time of the interview until the witness reviews and signs the document, this problem can be avoided. In one other situation, the date of the interview listed on the form was incorrect. The Southwestern District's compliance rate for this quarter is 95%.

We reviewed a random sample of 25 case files from the Northeastern District containing 32 interviews/interrogations conducted on the proper form. Thirty-one were in compliance; the one exception involved a supervisory review that was five days late. Northeastern District's compliance rate for the reporting period is 97%.

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²¹ Amended by Court Order dated June 1, 2011.

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We reviewed a random sample of 24 Twelfth Precinct case files that resulted in 44 interview/interrogation forms being completed. In two cases, the interviewing officer failed to indicate if the interview was a witness interview or an interrogation. In another, an incorrect date of the interview was listed on the form; an auditable form had been completed for this violation. The Twelfth Precinct's compliance rate is 98%. We have reviewed all of DPD's Investigative Operational Units, many of them several times during previous site visits. None of them, with the exception of the Homicide Command, were in compliance at the end of 2009. DPD has made progress in this area; it should be sustained. The combined compliance rate for Interviews/Interrogations for the four investigative operational units during this reporting period is 96%, an increase from the 95% that we found in the last reporting period.

We also reviewed all instances of conveyances to DPD facilities for the purposes of interviews during the current reporting period. There were 11 such conveyances, and all were in full compliance with the requirements of the paragraph. DPD's compliance rate for conveyances is 100%.

DPD has sustained the progress it has made in this area; the Department is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

D. Prompt Judicial Review Policies

CJ Requirement U49

The DPD shall revise its policies to require prompt judicial review, as defined in this Agreement, for every person arrested by the DPD. The DPD shall develop a timely and systematic process for all arrestees to be presented for prompt judicial review or to be released.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph is dependent upon the successful implementation of U50; accordingly, DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U50

The DPD shall require that, for each arrestee, a warrant request for arraignment on the charges underlying the arrest is submitted to the prosecutor's office within 48 hours of the arrest.

Comments:

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The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Due to a few case reports involving traffic, probation violations, and warrant arrests that are handled by other means, or where the arrestee is taken directly to court, we reviewed 83 case reports that eventually were submitted to the Prosecutor's Office for arraignment. The documentation supporting this review included Crisnet reports, Warrant Verification Logs, Arraignment Sheets, Detainee Input Sheets, and Warrant Tracking Hold Forms. Of the 83 cases we reviewed where an arraignment warrant was submitted, all but three met the 48-hour requirement. Two of the cases contained the required auditable form; however, one was submitted five days late. In the other case, an auditable form was generated for Warrant Denied when it should have been marked for Failing to Request Arraignment Warrant within 48 Hours. DPD's compliance rate with this requirement is 98%, the same as the previous reporting period.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U51

The DPD shall document on an auditable form all instances in which the request for an arraignment warrant is submitted more than 48 hours after the arrest. The DPD shall also document on an auditable form all instances in which it is not in compliance with the prompt judicial review policy and in which extraordinary circumstances delayed the arraignment. The documentation shall occur by the end of the shift in which there was: 1) a failure to request an arraignment within 48 hours, 2) a failure to comply with the prompt judicial review policy, or 3) an arraignment delayed by extraordinary circumstances.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

To assess Phase 2 compliance with these requirements, we reviewed the same documents referenced in U50. Of the 109 arrest case reports we reviewed, there were 59 that began at the initial arrest and concluded in arraignment. We excluded cases that involved warrant arrests, juvenile arrests, some traffic cases, and situations where the offender was able to post bond or was taken directly to court.

There were 30 cases where the arraignment occurred after 48 hours from the time of the initial arrest. In all cases, an auditable form was completed in a timely basis. As in the last reporting period, there were three instances where the warrant submittal to the prosecutor was late, and there were only two auditable forms completed by the OIC. When the commanding officer reviews the auditable form, s/he must inspect the document to ensure that the OIC is dating or placing the time the event was recognized. On January 11, 2011, we reviewed a Departmental Message that indicated UF-004/007 had been combined and entered into MAS. The new form has a designated box for the OIC to place the date and time the form is generated. We have

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observed that the new form is being utilized properly and the before mentioned issues have been resolved.

DPD's compliance rate with this requirement for the current reporting period is 96%, a decrease from the previous quarter's 97%. In our previous reports, we determined that Department personnel occasionally delay completing the warrant submittal unnecessarily (although it is within the 48-hour timeframe), and thus arraignments are often delayed. We reviewed the date and time of arrest for the three late warrant submittals and determined that occasionally a full workday (Monday through Friday) elapses prior to those documents being processed and forwarded to the Prosecutor's Office. In one instance, the case was assigned two days after the arrest. Although we are seeing fewer unnecessary delays overall, DPD must strive to submit the documentation to the Prosecutor's Office in a more timely fashion.

As we noted previously, the elimination of evening arraignments by the 36th District Court of the State of Michigan will continue to be problematic for DPD in its ability to arraign detainees in a timely fashion. On October 17, 2011 in a letter to DPD, the Court Administrator for the 36th District Court advised that effectively immediately, all copies of the arraignment packet from each district/precinct must arrive at the Court by 9:00AM daily. This further restricts DPD's ability to arraign arrestees within the 48-hour mandate.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

E. Hold Policies

CJ Requirement U52

The DPD shall revise its hold policies to define a hold as that term is defined in this Agreement and require that all holds be documented. This policy shall establish a timely and systematic process for persons in DPD custody who have holds issued by a City of Detroit court to have those holds cleared by presenting the arrestee to the court from which the warrant was issued or the setting and posting of bond where applicable. The fact that an arrestee has not been arraigned or charged in the current arrest shall not delay this process.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph is dependent upon the successful implementation of U53; accordingly, DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

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CJ Requirement U53

The DPD shall document all holds, including the time each hold was identified and the time each hold was cleared. The DPD shall document on an auditable form each instance in which a hold is not cleared within 48 hours of the arrest. The documentation shall occur within 24 hours of each instance of a hold not being cleared.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

In previous reporting periods, DPD was not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph, due to holds/warrants not being cleared and the auditable form not being prepared. In the last reporting period, the Department's compliance rate with this requirement was 96%.

To assess compliance with the requirements, we reviewed 109 Detainee Input Sheets, and found a total of 61 holds/warrants listed on the forms. As in our two previous reports, in all but two cases, an auditable form had been completed for those holds exceeding 48 hours and not being cleared. Form (DPD UF004-007, revised June 2009) was created and contains appropriate indications for officers to identify more than one violation of the Prompt Judicial Review Policies. DPD personnel must be aware that if an arraignment occurs more than 48 hours after an arrest and the detainee has an outstanding hold/warrant, there is a likelihood that the warrant may not be cleared within the requirement and both boxes should be checked. There can also be an issue if the warrant submittal for the outstanding arrest is denied by the prosecutor and there is a hold on the detainee. In these cases, DPD has an expectation that the hold(s) will be addressed at the arraignment on the current charge; and if the warrant is denied, the detainee may be presented to the judge at the next available arraignment opportunity.

As we have noted previously, the lack of DPD personnel properly indicating the date and time that holds/warrants are identified/cleared and generating the required auditable forms for violations continues to be problematic for the Department. If personnel would properly complete the required information contained on the Detainee Input Sheet, the existing problems would be resolved. DPD's compliance rate for this requirement remains at 97%.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

F. RESTRICTION POLICIES

CJ Requirement U54

The DPD shall develop a policy regarding restricting detainee's access to telephone calls and visitors that permits individuals in DPD custody access to attorneys and reasonable access to telephone calls and visitors.

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Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Full compliance with this paragraph is dependent upon the successful implementation of U55; accordingly, DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U55

The DPD shall require that such restrictions be documented and reviewed at the time the restriction is issued and reevaluated each day in which the restriction remains in effect. The DPD shall document on an auditable form any violation of the restriction policy by the end of the shift in which the violation occurred.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

To assess Phase 2 compliance with these requirements for this reporting period, we reviewed 109 arrest case files and did not identify any restrictions. DPD personnel advise us that restricting a detainee's access to visitors, attorneys, and the use of telephone privileges rarely occurs. Personnel may impose a telephone restriction when a detainee makes threatening or harassing calls to individuals outside the facility. There are payphones in each holding facility for the detainees' use. DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

G. Material Witness Policies

CJ Requirement U56

The DPD shall revise its material witness policies to define material witness as that term is defined in this Agreement and remove the term "police witness" from DPD policies and procedures.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Full compliance with this paragraph is dependent on the implementation of U57; accordingly, DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

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Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U57

The DPD shall obtain a court order prior to taking a material witness into DPD custody. The DPD shall document on an auditable form the detention of each material witness and attach a copy of the court order authorizing the detention.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph, we reviewed all of DPD's requests to the Court for taking a material witness into custody for the period of January 1, through March 31, 2012. The auditable form, approved by a supervisor, was attached to the Court order in two of the four cases presented to the Court. The Court order was issued by a Judge in the 36th District Court of the State of Michigan prior to the witnesses' detention. As a result of the non-compliance of this paragraph, DPD issued Teletype 12-322 (April 27, 2012) formalizing a process that ensures that the Office of Civil Rights will serve as the repository for these forms. In addition, Corrective Action Notices were issued to the officers for violating policy by failing to forward the forms.

On May 22, 2012, we received an email from CRIB (OCR) indicating that the required auditable forms had, in fact, been completed in a timely basis; however, they were not properly forwarded to OCR. We reviewed both the Corrective Action Notices and the timely submission of the missing auditable forms that were attached to the email. DPD's compliance rate with this paragraph for the current reporting period is 100%.

The Department remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

H. Documentation of Custodial Detention

CJ Requirement U58

The DPD shall revise its arrest and detention documentation to require, for all arrests, a record or file to contain accurate and auditable documentation of:

- a. the individual's personal information;
- b. the crime(s) charged;
- *c. the time and date of arrest and release;*
- d. the time and date the arraignment was submitted;

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- e. the name and badge number of the officer who submitted the arraignment;
- f. the time and date of arraignment; was lodged and cleared, if applicable;
- g. the time each warrant was lodged and cleared, if applicable; and
- h. the individual's custodial status, e.g., new arrest, material witness or extradition.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

DPD has been in compliance with this paragraph in all of the previous reporting periods. To assess Phase 2 compliance during this reporting period, we reviewed a random sample of 109 arrest case files where a Detainee Input Sheet was completed that contained personal information about the detainee, charges, holds/warrants, and other supporting data. We used the 59 cases where an arraignment occurred to determine compliance due to all eight elements of this paragraph being included. The contained documents included Detainee Input Sheets, Warrant Verification Logs, Arraignment Logs, and Livescan forms. In the majority of instances, the: (a) individual's personal information; (b) crime[s] charged; (c) date and time of arrest and release; (d) time and date the arraignment was submitted; (f) time and date of arraignment, if applicable; (g) time and date each warrant was lodged and cleared; and (h) individual's custodial status; were listed on one of the applicable forms.

In three cases, the officers failed to include their badge numbers on the Daily Warrant Verification Log. In one instance, relevant detainee personal information under U58a was not properly completed. All other required information was properly documented. We examined each case for compliance with the eight individual requirements, and found an overall compliance rate of 99%, the same as in the last reporting period.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

I. Command Notification

CJ Requirement U59

The DPD shall require the commander of the precinct and, if applicable, of the specialized unit, to review in writing all reported violations of DPD arrest, investigatory stop and frisk, witness identification and questioning policies and all reports of arrests in which an arraignment warrant was not sought. The commander's review shall be completed within 7 days of receiving the document reporting the event. The commander's review shall include an evaluation of the actions taken to correct the violation and whether any corrective or non-disciplinary action was taken.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

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In our previous reports, we did not find the DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement, noting the lack of auditable forms, the lack of documented reasonable suspicion for frisks, and an inadequate supervisory review of Officer's Daily Activity Logs.

In our review of 109 arrests during this reporting period, we determined that all the arrests, with the exception of one, properly documented probable cause. An auditable form was not generated in this case. In those situations where a warrant is not sought or a warrant is denied on an arrestee, supervisors should scrutinize the arrest packets to ensure that the elements required for a valid arrest are documented.

We reviewed 32 frisks, and determined that 31 met the requirement or contained the necessary auditable form. In recent reporting periods, DPD has generated auditable forms for violations of this paragraph relating to frisks. In one instance where the officer asked for consent to frisk, an auditable form had not been completed; and in two cases, the supervisor completed the form more than 30 days after the event. In two cases, the commanding officer reviewed the form after the required timeframe.

In order to be lawful, a stop must be supported by reasonable suspicion and narrowly tailored in scope and duration to the reasons supporting the seizure. During a limited seizure, the officer may conduct a frisk if s/he has reasonable suspicion to believe that the suspect may have the means to do harm. While supervisors *do* review the officers' Daily Activity Logs, they should also be challenging officers to articulate the *reason* for the stops/frisks. The officers, in some cases, are only noting the stops.

Our review of traffic stops determined that officers' abilities to accurately describe the actions that led to the stop are compliant; however, there were no auditable forms generated for the eight traffic stops in which a form was required to be completed. Commanders are not receiving the forms because supervisors are not completing them.

There were 80 investigatory stops (excluding frisks and traffic stops), of which 75 were based on a documented investigatory purpose. Five stops did not articulate reasonable suspicion; however, three of these contained an auditable form that was reviewed in a timely basis by the commander.

There were 29 cases where documentation was completed indicating that an arraignment warrant was not sought and an auditable form was completed; in one of cases, the form was completed by the OIC 30 days after the event and was reviewed by the commander the same day. In all cases, a commanding officer approved the form and attached his/her signature including the date of review. We have observed DPD's progress with commanders' oversight as it relates to warrants not served.

We reviewed 170 witness/interrogation interviews from the Eastern District, the Twelfth Precinct, the Northeastern District, and the Southwestern District. There were five instances where the reviewing supervisors should have generated an auditable form (DPD 103), due to the officers not completing – or omitting information from – the Interview/Interrogation document. It is the commanders' responsibility to ensure that these forms are completed.

The Department has made progress with commanders' reviews of warrants not sought and witness identification and questioning policies. We reviewed 43 auditable forms (warrants not served and investigatory stops) under this paragraph that were sent to commanders for review.

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All reviews were timely, with one exception. Under this paragraph, DPD commanders have seven days to review the requirements from time of receipt; compliance should not be an issue.

DPD's compliance rate with this requirement for this reporting period is 98%, an increase over the 96% registered in the last reporting period.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U60

The DPD shall require the commander of the precinct, and, if applicable, of the specialized unit, to review in writing all violations of DPD prompt judicial review, holds, restrictions and material witness policies on a daily basis. The commander's review shall include an evaluation of the actions taken to correct the violation and whether any corrective or non-disciplinary action was taken.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

To assess compliance for this reporting period, we reviewed 109 arrest case reports, of which 83 were submitted to the Prosecutor's Office and 59 went to arraignment. There were 30 cases where the arraignment occurred more than 48 hours after the arrest.

In all but three cases, the request for the warrant was submitted in a timely fashion. In one instance an auditable form was completed and command review occurred. There was no command review in the other two cases, as the auditable form had not been completed.

In the 59 cases that went to arraignment, 30 of these were arraigned more than 48 hours after arrest, and auditable forms were completed. In two instances, the commander's review was late. We noted previously that the Department sent Corrective Action Notices to commanders who failed to review the auditable forms within the allotted time constraints. DPD's compliance rate for this portion of the requirement is 98%.

Of the 61 hold/warrants that we identified, there were 10 holds that were not cleared within the required 48 hours. An auditable form was generated for each of these holds. In one instance, the commander dated the form but failed to sign it. In another case, the commander's review was three days after the release of the detainee. There were four material witnesses taken into custody during this reporting period, and there were only two auditable forms completed; therefore, the commanding officer was unable to conduct a review in two instances.

Under this paragraph there were a total of 45 auditable forms reviewed by the commander; three of the reviews were late, and two were signed by a sergeant. The paragraph requires a commanding officer review. During our most recent site visit, we met with the commanders and advised them of the issue with late reviews. In the commanders' absence from the district or

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precinct the on-duty commanding officer (lieutenant or above) has the authority to review and sign off on the auditable forms. They serve as precinct commanders during that timeframe.

DPD's overall compliance rate for this paragraph is 89%, a decrease over the 96% that we found in the last reporting period. Two consecutive reporting periods not in compliance with this paragraph will place them in non-compliance for the next reporting period.

There were no restrictions placed on detainees during this reporting period.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

Critical Issues:

- The delay of warrant request to the Prosecutor's Office often delays the arraignment for more than 48 hours; and thus, if there is a hold attached to the warrant, both the arraignment and the hold require an auditable form creating additional work for DPD personnel and the opportunity for failure. The Court Administrator for the 36th District Court has advised DPD that its time for submittals to the Court has been moved back to 9:00AM, further impeding their ability to have detainees processed.
- The DPD Administrative Message (Teletype 10-04118) dated November 22, 2010 noted that several districts/precincts were delaying the faxing of prisoner information to Court Liaison just before the cutoff time, thus creating delays in arraignment. This issue remains problematic for DPD.
- Our review of investigative stops found that officers often fail to articulate "reasonable suspicion" in accordance with DPD policy requiring written documentation of all investigatory stops and frisks. The supervisory monitoring of stops and frisks has improved considerably in the past year and must continue. During the previous three reporting periods, we received auditable forms for violations of the investigatory stop policies. Supervisors must carefully review officers' Daily Activity Logs and complete auditable forms when they are required.
- District/precinct commanders must ensure that auditable forms are completed and forwarded promptly for their review, and advise their lieutenants that they have the authority to review and sign auditable forms under C60 in their absence.
- District/precinct commanders must not allow sergeants to review and approve auditable forms that the commander is required to review.

Next Steps:

During the next reporting period, we will:

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- Meet with DPD's Civil Rights Integrity Bureau (CRIB) to discuss our investigatory stop concerns, and the timeliness of commanders' reviews as it relates to auditable forms that require daily review. Completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of all reports and auditable forms continue to affect field units and the quality of administrative review.
- Review other investigative units to determine their compliance with interrogations, interviews, conveyances, and material witness policies. During our most recent site visit, DPD had drafted a plan to central its general investigative units; and as the Department progresses in this endeavor, we will determine how best to review documentation as it relates to witness identification and questioning policies.
- Observe the personnel who are responsible for the detainee booking process; interview them regarding procedures for detailing when holds/warrants are identified and cleared; and inquire as to their role in ensuring how auditable forms are timely prepared. Meet with the commanders of each district and precinct to discuss issues relating to auditable forms and their role in ensuring compliance.
- Inquire with DPD if any additional processes have been enacted to address the dilemma that occurs when a hold has been previously placed on an arrestee, and the warrant request to the Prosecutor's Office on the current charge has been denied. The concern for DPD in these instances creates a delay in presenting the hold for arraignment within 48 hours only on the basis of the hold. In our reviews, this issue has been and remains a problematic, in that holding cell personnel tend to utilize the time of release on clearing a hold rather than simply writing in the date and time in the space provided on the form. In a few cases, we are finding that when an arraignment occurs more than 48 hours after the arrest and the OIC is completing the auditable form for the late arraignment, the OIC is failing to mark the box on the same form for a hold not being cleared. During this reporting period, we continued to find instances where the warrant tracking/hold form is not marked when a hold exceeds 48 hours.

¶	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
42	Define and prohibit arrest without probable cause	In Compliance	In Compliance
43	Review all arrests for probable cause	In Compliance	In Compliance
44	Revise investigatory stop-and-frisk policy	In Compliance	In Compliance
45	Written account of stops and frisks	In Compliance	In Compliance
46	Revise witness policies	In Compliance	In Compliance
47	Revise above in three months	In Compliance	In Compliance
48	Document content, etc. of interviews, etc.	In Compliance	In Compliance
49	Arrests receive prompt judicial review	In Compliance	In Compliance
50	Charges to Prosecutor within 48 hours	In Compliance	In Compliance
51	Document of late warrant requests	In Compliance	In Compliance

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52	Revise hold policies	In Compliance	In Compliance
53	Documentation of all holds	In Compliance	In Compliance
54	Policy for restricting telephone access	In Compliance	In Compliance
55	Document and review such restrictions	In Compliance	In Compliance
56	Define material witness	In Compliance	In Compliance
57	Custody of material witnesses-court order	In Compliance	In Compliance
58	Arrests and detention record requirements	In Compliance	In Compliance
59	Required written review of violations	In Compliance	In Compliance
60	Required written review of violations	In Compliance	In Compliance

VI. EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS

The stated mission of the Internal Affairs Division (IAD) is to assure the public's trust and confidence in DPD by conducting thorough and impartial investigations into allegations of criminality and serious misconduct lodged against members of the Department, as well as other City of Detroit employees. IAD is charged with the prevention, discovery, and investigation of criminal allegations and allegations of serious misconduct against Department members and City employees who are assigned within the DPD; IAD is responsible for all external complaints alleging possible criminal misconduct.

Consistent with this obligation, IAD accepts information from any source; and requires that all officers and employees document all complaints filed in writing, verbally, in person, by mail, by telephone, by facsimile, or by electronic mail.

During our most recent site visit, we examined the investigative procedures employed by IAD for consistency in the application of procedural fairness, timeliness, confidentiality, and the meticulous reporting of facts and results of an investigation. The IAD Standard Operating Procedures were revised in January 2011 to include Section 5-8, Case Tracking.

The Office of the Chief Investigator (OCI) is the investigative arm of the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC). OCI is responsible for investigating non-criminal external complaints. The Board has plenary authority over citizen complaints. OCI operates independently of the Detroit Police Department and is led by a civilian Chief Investigator who is appointed by the BOPC. OCI is staffed with a combination of civilian and sworn investigators who assist in the investigation of citizen complaints. OCI's mission is to provide meaningful and objective investigations of citizen complaints of police misconduct.

OCI investigates non-criminal allegations of misconduct against Detroit Police Department personnel for the following: Arrest; Demeanor; Entry; Harassment; Force; Procedure; Property; and Search and Seizure. OCI employees are required to accept complaints from any source and by any method of communication including in writing, verbally, in person, by mail, by telephone, by facsimile, or by electronic mail. Members of the public may also file complaints at the BOPC office or at BOPC meetings.

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During our most recent site visit, we met with the BOPC Staff, the Acting Chief Investigator, and supervising investigators assigned to OCI. We discussed the status of overdue investigations in general, and the implementation of the recently adopted backlog elimination plan. We also attended case review meetings with all investigative staff.

CJ Requirement U61

The DPD and City shall revise their external complaint policy to clearly delineate the roles and responsibilities of OCI and the DPD regarding the receipt, investigation and review of external complaints. At a minimum, the plan shall specify each agency's responsibility for receiving, recording, investigating and tracking complaints; each agency's responsibility for conducting community outreach and education regarding complaints; how, when and in what fashion the agencies shall exchange information, including complaint referrals and information about sustained complaints.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The established policies and procedures set forth the jurisdictional responsibility of the DPD IAD and OCI.

IAD is charged with the prevention, discovery, and investigation of criminal allegations and allegations of serious misconduct against Department members and City employees who are assigned within the DPD. IAD is responsible for all external complaints alleging possible criminal misconduct.

OCI investigates non-criminal allegations of misconduct against DPD personnel in the following categories: arrest; demeanor; entry; harassment; force; property; search; and service. The established policies and procedures also provide guidance for receiving, recording, tracking, referring, and investigating complaints.

Both IAD and OCI track each open, pending, and closed case by the unique case identifier that is placed on all relevant documentation regarding the specific external complaint and provided to each citizen upon lodging a complaint. Each entity uses a computerized database to record data that is developed concerning external citizen complaints. OCI and IAD continue to enhance the databases; investigators and supervisors now have the ability to make case notes directly into the database. OCI is required to compile a summary of its investigations annually. These summaries are distributed throughout the DPD, to the Board of Police Commissioners, and to the public. In addition, the City displays informational posters in the public areas of all police facilities and public libraries. The City sponsors community meetings and runs public service announcements concerning how to file a citizen's complaint against the police. Through OCI, the Board of Police Commissioners maintains a community outreach coordinator, who attends meetings and makes presentations at the request of community organizations or public forums. The Board of Police Commissioners website provides access to an OCI fact sheet on external police complaints. The BOPC website also allows the public to file complaints online.

The DPD and the City are in compliance with these requirements.

Compliance Status:

July 10, 2012

Phase 1: In Compliance Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U62

The DPD and the City shall develop and implement an informational campaign regarding external complaints, including:

- a. informing persons that they may file complaints regarding the performance of any DPD employee;
- b. distributing complaint forms, fact sheets and informational posters at City Hall, OCI, all DPD precincts, libraries, on the internet and, upon request, to community groups and community centers;
- c. broadcasting public service announcements that describe the complaint process; and
- d. posting permanently a placard describing the complaint process, with relevant phone numbers, in the lobby of each DPD precinct

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During previous site visits, we inspected Police Headquarters, the Office of the Chief Investigator, police facilities, libraries, and Neighborhood City Halls for compliance with this paragraph. All locations displayed, in a prominent location, permanent placards that described the complaint process. All desk personnel in the police facilities were able to produce citizen complaint brochures immediately, and were aware that they should not discourage citizens from filing a complaint.

During our most recent site visit, we inspected the Office of the Chief Investigator; the Northeastern and Eastern Districts; the Sixth and Twelfth Precincts; and the Schaefer Annex. We found the appropriate citizen complaint posters, forms, and brochures in place. We contacted desk officers and field officers at each patrol site, and they were able to provide citizen complaint forms and brochures.

We also inspected the Southwest Neighborhood City Hall and three libraries: Franklin; Bowen; and Campbell. We found the appropriate posters on display, and adequate supplies of complaint forms or brochures. Employees were well versed on the process for securing replacements.

Both DPD and OCI conduct community outreach programs designed to inform citizens of the complaint process and the procedures for filing complaints. The Board of Police Commissioners website allows the public to file complaints against the police online. The City of Detroit broadcasts public service announcements that describe the complaint process. DPD provided us with the broadcast schedule for the week of our site visit.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance Phase 2: In Compliance

July 10, 2012

CJ Requirement U63

The DPD shall require all officers to carry informational brochures and contact forms in their vehicles at all times while on-duty. The DPD shall develop a contact form within 60 days of the effective date of this Agreement. The contact form shall be submitted for review and approval of the DOJ. The DPD shall implement the contact form within 60 days of the review and approval of the DOJ. The DPD shall require all officers to inform an individual of his or her right to make a complaint, if an individual objects to an officer's conduct. The DPD shall prohibit officers from discouraging any person from making a complaint or refusing to take a complaint.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During previous site visits, we reviewed the audits conducted by the DPD Office of Civil Rights regarding citizen complaint informational brochures and contact forms carried in police vehicles, and we randomly selected officers during our field visits to police facilities and asked them to provide the brochures and forms for review. Each officer who we contacted provided the documents upon our request, and was aware of the requirements of the DPD policy concerning citizen complaints.

During this reporting period, we randomly selected both desk officers and patrol officers in the Northeastern and Eastern Districts; the Sixth and Twelfth Precincts; and the Schaefer Annex, and asked them to produce complaint forms and brochures. They were able to do so in each case.

In April, 2012, DPD issued Teletype #12-0300, advising Department employees that the Citizen Complaint Report (CCR), DPD 512, was available in MAS, and that supervisors should no longer use hard copy versions of the report. The form in MAS is to be routed to the member's inspector or commander, who will electronically approve the CCR and forward same to OCI. The teletype also requires that the supervisor taking the complaint document the complaint information in the "electronic desk blotter," and that each command maintains a supply of paper forms in the event MAS becomes inoperable. Paper forms can only be used, however, in such circumstances.

As is our practice, we inspected the complaint logbooks in each location. Our site visit coincided with the transition to the electronic method of taking and documenting complaints, and we noted a bit of confusion regarding the new process in some of the patrol facilities. In one, the complaint logbook could not be located. It was found after we left the building. None of these issues negatively impacted compliance with this and other paragraphs, and OCI staff enthusiastically support the transition from paper to electronic capture.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance Phase 2: In Compliance

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A. Intake and Tracking

CJ Requirement U64

The DPD and the City shall revise their policies regarding the intake and tracking of external complaints to define complaint and misconduct as those terms are defined in this Agreement and require all officers and OCI employees to accept and document all complaints filed in writing or verbally, in person or by mail, telephone (or TDD), facsimile or electronic mail.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Our past reviews of IAD and OCI external complaint investigations determined that the complaints were filed using all of the communication facilities identified in this paragraph.

Our review of 41 IAD and 100 OCI investigations for this reporting period again found that complaints were filed using all of the communication methods identified in this requirement. DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U65

The DPD and the City shall permit the intake officer or employee to include a factual account and/or description of a complainant's demeanor and physical condition but not an opinion regarding the complainant's mental competency or veracity.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

In our previous reviews, we found no instances where personnel accepting complaints reported any opinions regarding the mental capacity or veracity of the complainant.

We reviewed 41 IAD and 100 OCI cases for this reporting period. We again found no instances where personnel accepting complaints reported any opinions regarding the mental capacity or veracity of the complainant.

DPD and the City are in compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U66

The DPD and the City shall assign all complaints a unique identifier, which shall be provided to the complainant, and a description of the basis for the complaint (e.g., excessive force, discourtesy or improper search).

Comments:

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The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During previous reporting periods, we reviewed closed IAD and OCI external complaint investigations, and found that each investigative file contained a City of Detroit Citizen Complaint Report (CCR), and a letter acknowledging the receipt of the complaint with the name of the assigned investigator and the office contact number.

For this reporting period, we reviewed 41 IAD and 100 OCI investigations. All investigations contained the required information. The letters also provided case-specific identifiers for the complainant to reference when contacting either IAD or OCI. DPD and the City are in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

B. External Complaint Investigations

CJ Requirement U67

The DPD and the City shall revise its policies regarding external complaint investigations to:

- a. provide that all complaints shall be referred for investigation and resolution by OCI or, if the complaint alleges potentially criminal conduct by an officer, by IAD;
- b. permit the informal resolution of complaints alleging only inadequate service or the complainant's innocence of a charge and require the investigation and formal resolution of all other complaints;
- c. refer all complaints to the appropriate agency within five business days of their receipt;
- d. require that the complainant shall be periodically kept informed regarding the status of the investigation;
- e. develop written criteria for IAD and OCI investigator applicants, including the applicant's complaint and disciplinary history and investigative experience;
- f. implement mandatory pre-service and in-service training for all IAD and OCI investigators, including intake, investigations, interviews and resolutions of external complaints;
- g. require IAD and OCI to complete all investigations within 90 days of receiving the complaint and
- h. require that: (1) upon completion of the investigation by a command other than OCI, the complainant shall be notified of its outcome and, if the complaint is sustained, whether disciplinary or non-disciplinary corrective action has been recommended; and (2) upon completion of an investigation by OCI the complainant shall be notified of its outcome

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and, if the complaint is sustained, its referral to the Chief of Police for appropriate disciplinary or non-disciplinary corrective action.²²

Comments:

Office of the Chief Investigator: For this reporting period, we reviewed 100 randomly selected OCI cases. Four cases were transferred to IAD, and three cases were transferred to Force Investigations. One case – a complaint against EMS personnel – was transferred to the Fire Department. The IAD cases involved allegations of theft, domestic violence, receiving bribes, and conducting personal business while on duty; and all were appropriate referrals. The Force Investigations cases all alleged excessive force. Two of the force cases were not transferred in a timely manner. They were transferred in 14 and 127 days respectively. In the latter case, an incident that was captured on convenience store video, there was no valid explanation for the untimely transfer.

Nine cases were resolved informally. Three of the nine cases did not meet the criteria for an Informal Complaint Resolution (ICR), as they did not involve complaints of inadequate service or innocence of the charge. One involved the failure of an officer to respond to a multi-car accident. In another, the complainant alleged that an improper hold was placed on his impounded car, and the last case involved a demeanor and targeted enforcement complaint. Despite the streamlined approach allowed by an ICR, five of the nine cases were not closed within 90 days. Two cases took over 200 days to close, and one took 301 days.

Fifteen cases in our sample were administratively closed. We determined that eight were inappropriately closed via this process. For example, in one case, a complainant sent a very detailed letter alleging that she was racially profiled. This case was closed after it was reassigned from another investigator, and did not meet one of the acceptable criteria for administrative closure as outlined in the OCI SOP. In another case – an allegation of missing property from a rental car – the complainant was referred to the rental car company, as that is where the officers had the car towed to. However, the investigation did not account for the time, however brief, that the car was under the control of DPD officers. In another case, a complainant alleged force. A two-officer unit was identified as possibly fitting the description of the officers. One officer was interviewed, and then the case was closed as lacking specificity. The other officer was not interviewed because he "is currently on furlough." In a case that took 146 days to close, this is not a valid reason to omit an interview of a potential subject officer.

As noted earlier, we have concerns that in OCI's efforts to address its backlogged cases, its investigators are, in some instances, inappropriately utilizing administrative closures as an expedient means to close the aged cases. We have advised OCI command staff of this concern so that they may be aware of and correct any such cases for the next reporting period.

Only 22 of the 100 cases we reviewed were completed within 90 days. As in previous reports, we noted many had long gaps of time in which no apparent activity took place. In February, the City and OCI were required to submit a backlog elimination plan to the Court. This plan designates a Special Assignment Team (SAT) to work exclusively on backlogged cases, outlines specific oversight and case management practices to be applied to all investigators, and identifies

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²² Consent Judgment amendment, September 15, 2008.

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monthly targets for case completion until the backlog's projected elimination at the end of July 2012. No doubt, OCI's earnest efforts to address its older cases have resulted in the inordinate number of aged cases in our sample, and will continue to do so for the next one or two reporting periods.

Only one of the 100 cases we reviewed was not referred to OCI within five business days as required by DPD policy; most cases were transferred within one to three days.

In all but nine cases, we noted efforts to keep the complainant informed of case progress. (Four of these cases were reassigned within OCI.) Often, this correspondence involved attempts to encourage uncooperative complainants to participate in their investigations. In all applicable cases, the complainants were notified of the disposition of their cases, and if any allegations were sustained, they were advised that the case was referred to the Chief of Police for appropriate corrective action.

During our previous site visits, we verified ongoing in-service training for OCI personnel. Much of this training occurs in conjunction with other DPD employees. While we do not discourage this practice, we continue to encourage OCI to explore training specific to OCI's responsibilities, in order to address knowledge and skill gaps that impact the quality of its investigations. We also reviewed the weeklong training that was to be provided to the newly hired investigators during the week after our site visit.

The City is not in Phase 2 compliance with the OCI portion of this paragraph.

Internal Affairs Division Investigations: IAD Standard Operating Procedures do not specifically permit or encourage informal resolution due the nature of their investigative jurisdiction of alleged criminality and/or serious misconduct lodged against Department personnel. Accordingly, IAD investigates and makes findings in each case.

IAD Standard Operating Procedures and OCI policy require that all complaints be referred to the appropriate agency within five business days of their receipt. Historically, we discovered significant delays in transferring appropriate cases from OCI to IAD. During the current reporting period, we reviewed 41 IAD cases, and determined that two had been referred by OCI.

The IAD Standard Operating Procedures contains criteria for investigator applicants and training. IAD is current in its training requirements.

In cases of prolonged investigations, IAD must provide an updated case status to complainants, and upon closure, notify them of the closure, finding(s), and action(s) taken, where appropriate.

Our review determined that IAD is in compliance with the notifications to complainants upon both the opening and the closure of all investigations.

During our current review of 41 investigations, nine exceeded the 90-day time limit. Of those, the reviewer determined that five were delayed due to adjudication in criminal court, one was delayed awaiting response for warrant request from Wayne County Prosecutor's Office, one was delayed due to a prolonged illness of the subject officer, one was delayed due to additional witnesses being discovered during Garrity interviews, and one was delayed due to the Michigan State Police Laboratory's inability to complete the lab tests during a five-month period. The tests were ultimately not completed before the completion and closure of the case. There were no cases that were inappropriately delayed during this period.

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DPD is in compliance with the IAD portion of this paragraph.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement U68

The DPD and the City shall review and evaluate the external complaint review process to require:

- a. the Chief Investigator or his/her designee to complete review of OCI investigations within 7 days of completion of the supervisor's review;
- b. the Board of Police Commissioners to complete review of OCI investigations within 45 days of completion of the Chief Investigator's review;²³ and
- c. the Chief of Police or his or her designee to complete his or her review of external complaints within 7 days of completion of the BOPC's review.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During our past two reviews, we noted that the external complaint review process was not completed within the appropriate timeframes. During the last reporting period, we identified eight cases in which the Chief Investigator did not complete his review within the required seven-day time period. During this review, we noted seven such cases. These were all inexplicably held by the former Acting Chief Investigator for a two-month period prior to being turned over to the incumbent, who reviewed these and all of the other cases in our sample within a few days of his receipt of them. OCI remains out of compliance with this requirement.

All Board of Police Commissioner reviews in our sample were completed in a timely manner. During our most recent site visit, we also reviewed correspondence between OCI and the Chief's Office showing timely transfer of cases once the Board approves them.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

²³ Consent Judgment amendment July 18, 2003.

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CJ Requirement U69

In addition to the investigatory report and evaluation requirements, each allegation in an administrative external complaint investigation shall be resolved by making one of the following dispositions:

- a. "Unfounded," where the investigation revealed no facts to support that the incident complained of actually occurred;
- b. "Sustained," where a preponderance of the evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur and the actions of the officer violated DPD policies, procedures or training;
- c. "Not Sustained," where there are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred; and
- d. "Exonerated," where a preponderance of the evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate DPD policies, procedures or training.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 100 randomly selected OCI cases. For purposes of this paragraph, we evaluated the determination of finding based on the information in each case file. We found four cases in which allegations did not receive appropriate dispositions. In these cases, we learned of the additional allegations by listening to the complainants' interviews, as they were not mentioned on the original CCR. The allegations were not identified or addressed in the case summaries. As noted in our last three reports, we are concerned with the frequency of this, as we listen only to a small subset of interviews. As previously noted, we have requested that supervising investigators either observe interviews conducted by their investigators or listen to recordings afterwards. We will be documenting compliance with this request in future reporting periods.

We believe that nine cases were improperly either administratively or informally closed. Therefore, findings were not reached in these cases. We do not concur with the findings assigned to one or more allegations in 10 cases. One case involved an allegation that officers failed to provide their name badge numbers. Despite an investigative summary which read, "According to writer's investigation, writer could not confirm or refute Ms. [B]'s allegation. There were conflicting statements between the complainant, witnesses, and officers," the case was unfounded. In another case – an allegation of rudeness at a traffic point – we believe that the involved officers' interviews basically corroborated the complainant's statement, and the findings should have been sustained. In yet another case involving an allegation that officers made lewd remarks in a restaurant, none of the officers could remember being there despite the notation on their log sheet that they took a meal break there. This, coupled with a pattern of similar complaints, should have resulted in a different finding. In still another case – an allegation that officers failed to write a complete report – the officer admits to not documenting certain information provided by the complainant. The complainant informed the officer of what he was told by neighbors who were alleged witnesses to the burglary. The officer failed to include the information because "reports are not based on what people think." The allegation should have been sustained.

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OCI must not only make one of the findings specified above, but the findings must be consistent with the defined requirements. Accordingly, the City is not in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

In addition, we reviewed all 41 IAD cases that were completed during this reporting period, including internal and external complaints. During earlier reviews, there were dispositions in each of the investigations. We did not always agree with the dispositions, especially those that were derived from faulty interviews and/or the failure to gather pertinent evidence. When we discussed this issue with IAD staff, we learned that IAD made efforts to correct the problems.

During this reporting period, all investigations contained the required dispositions. The following is a breakdown of the dispositions of the 41 investigations: 16 sustained; 10 not sustained; three exonerated; and 12 unfounded. Based on our review of the investigative documents and a random sample of interview audios, we are in agreement with the dispositions. IAD is in compliance with this requirement.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: Not in Compliance

Critical Issues:

We examined 41 closed IAD cases and 100 closed OCI cases for the period of January 1, through March 31, 2012. Our review disclosed that the following issues continue to require attention:

- IAD Case Tracking: During the first quarter of 2011, IAD adopted a computer program to aid in tracking its cases. While the system does not alert the users to deadlines, it does allow for communication between the investigator and supervisor. The supervisor recently incorporated a computerized calendar into the process, which notifies her when an assignment date has been reached. Also, cases that are submitted to the Prosecuting attorneys are tracked, and updates are requested on a regular basis. IAD appears to have eliminated the backlog of overdue cases, with the exception of those cases that are awaiting disposition or prosecution at the Prosecutor's Office.
- *Timeliness of Investigations:* The timeliness of OCI's investigations had been steadily slipping since March of 2011, which resulted in the Court directing that the City submit a backlog elimination plan. That plan appears, at least initially, to be having the desired effect, and we will monitor OCI's implementation of the plan and adherence to its requirements.
- OCI Case Management: Related to the above, OCI must ensure that as it puts pressure on its investigators to clear their backlog of cases, the quality of investigations does not suffer. We noted several instances during this reporting period in which it appears that expediency took precedence over quality, most notably with the older cases. We, of course, must hold these cases to the same standard of review as cases that are more current. The complainants are already inconvenienced by an unacceptable timeframe to

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have their complaints addressed. They should not be further poorly served with a substandard investigation.

Next Steps:

During the next reporting period, we will:

- Review a sample of the cases closed by OCI and IAD for the months of April, May, and June 2012.
- Verify implementation of and adherence to the backlog elimination plan filed with the Court.

•	Requirements	Phase 1 - Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
61	Revise external complaint policies	In Compliance	In Compliance
62	Information campaign re complaints	In Compliance	In Compliance
63	Officers carry information/contact forms	In Compliance	In Compliance
64	Policy to define complaint intake/track	In Compliance	In Compliance
65	Permit factual account, no opinion	In Compliance	In Compliance
66	Unique identifier for complaints	In Compliance	In Compliance
67	Revision of complaint investigations	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
68	Time limits for review of investigations/complaints	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
69	Required finding categories specified	In Compliance	Not in Compliance

VII. GENERAL POLICIES

This section of the Consent Judgment addresses a variety of issues in general terms. It seeks to ensure that when the DPD develops policies, all the terms used are clearly defined, and that prior to making policy revisions, the DPD posts the proposals on the DPD website to inform the community of the proposed revisions. It requires DPD to advise all of its officers that taking police actions in violation of DPD policies shall subject them to a variety of possible actions, to include disciplinary, criminal prosecution, or civil liability. This section also requires officers to report acts of misconduct by other officers, whether on or off duty. Additionally, this section required DPD to revise its policy regarding police actions by off-duty officers; and to revise the policies on how DPD handles prisoners, to include summoning first aid as necessary, summoning assistance if required, and prohibiting the accompanying of prisoners to the holding cell area. This section also required DPD to develop a foot pursuit policy and to plan for adequate distribution of manpower. DPD has developed the appropriate policies and has achieved implementation.

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CJ Requirement U70

In developing and revising the policies discussed in this Agreement, the DPD shall ensure that all terms are clearly defined.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The DPD CRIB Planning Unit is responsible for reviewing and updating all current policies and for ensuring that revisions are consistent with the requirements of the Consent Judgment. With the effective dissemination of Directive 404.1, Definitions, it has ensured that all terms are clearly defined. The DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U71

The DPD shall continue to make available proposed policy revisions to the community, for their review, comment and education. Such policy revisions shall also be published on the DPD's website to allow comments to be provided directly to the DPD.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The DPD 34th Quarter Status Report, issued March 31, 2012, reports that during the eleventh quarter, the following revisions to Consent Judgment-related directives were disseminated to all members: 203.3, Notifications, effective February 22, 2012; 303.3, In-Car Video Camera, effective March 8, 2012; 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012; 305.1, Detainee Intake/Assessment, effective February 29, 2012; 305.5, Detainee Health Care, effective February 29, 2012; 305.7 Transportation of Detainees, effective February 29, 2012; 403.2, Infectious Disease Control, effective February 29, 2012. The DPD did not present the directives to the BOPC or post them to the website as the revisions were not substantive in nature.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U72

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The DPD shall advise all officers, including supervisors, that taking police action in violation of DPD policy shall subject officers to discipline, possible criminal prosecution, and/or civil liability.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

To assess Phase 2 compliance for this report, we reviewed the training data for FY 11-12. As of March 31, 2012, 1,620 members (65%) have received the use of force training, which incorporates the methods for dealing with this requirement.²⁴

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U73

The DPD and the City shall develop a plan for ensuring regular field deployment of an adequate number of supervisors of patrol units and specialized units that deploy in the field to implement the provisions of this agreement.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During the last two reporting periods, we found that 97% and 98%, respectively, of the randomly selected platoons and specialized units were in compliance with the required 1:10 ratio of supervisors to officers in patrol and specialized units on the dates surveyed.

During this reporting period, we again surveyed Daily Details for three days selected at random (Tuesday, January 31; Wednesday, February 8; and Saturday, March 3, 2012). We found that of the 120 platoons deployed on the three days, all (100%) were in compliance with the required 1:10 span of control ratio. The supervision of all (100%) of the 2,145 police officers working in those platoons on the three sampled days was in compliance with required span of control.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

²⁴ This number is lower than the training numbers for the PR-24 training, and is attributable to members missing certain parts of the training for reasons such as court appearances.

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CJ Requirement U74

The DPD shall enforce its policies requiring all DPD officers to report any misconduct committed by another DPD officer, whether committed on-duty or off-duty.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

To assess Phase 2 compliance for this report, we reviewed the training data FY 11-12. As of March 31, 2012, 1,243 1620 members (65%) have received the use of force training, which incorporates the methods for dealing with this requirement.

We reviewed no cases during this reporting wherein officer misconduct was or should have been reported.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U75

The DPD shall revise its policies regarding off-duty officers taking police action to:

- a. provide that off-duty officers shall notify on-duty DPD or local law enforcement officers before taking police action, absent exigent circumstances, so that they may respond with appropriate personnel and resources to handle the problem;
- b. prohibit off-duty officers from carrying or using firearms or taking police action in situations where an officer's performance may be impaired or the officer's ability to take objective action may be compromised; and
- c. provide that, if it appears the officer has consumed alcohol or is otherwise impaired, the officer shall submit to field sobriety, breathalyzer, and/or blood tests.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

To assess Phase 2 compliance for this report, we reviewed the training data for FY 11-12. As of March 31, 2012, 1,620 members (65%) have received the use of force training, which incorporates the methods for dealing with this requirement.

On January 19, 2012, the letter to the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police (MACO), requesting that member agencies notify DPD IAD of any off-duty actions involving DPD members in their respective jurisdictions was sent. A copy of the letter was provided to the Monitoring Team.

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During this reporting period, there were no cases at the SIR investigative level in which an offduty officer was involved in an incident in DPD's jurisdiction. DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

There was one IAD case in December in which an off-duty officer was arrested by DPD for Operating While Impaired (OWI) – Accident and Possession of a Firearm While Under the Influence. The officer entered a guilty plea to OWI and a *nolo contendere* plea to the possession charge. DPD sustained three charges against the officer: Conduct Unbecoming an Officer; Conviction in any Court of Criminal Jurisdiction (Operating While Impaired, and Possession of A Firearm While Intoxicated); and Neglect Of Duty (in the city of Detroit, while off-duty and in civilian attire, possessing his Department-issued weapon while having a Blood Alcohol Content of 0.20).

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U76

The DPD shall revise its policies regarding prisoners to:

- a. require officers to summon emergency medical services to transport prisoners when the restraints employed indicate the need for medical monitoring;
- b. require officers to utilize appropriate precautions when interacting with a prisoner who demonstrates he or she is recalcitrant or resistant, including summoning additional officers, summoning a supervisor and using appropriate restraints; and
- c. prohibit arresting and transporting officers from accompanying prisoners into the holding cell area.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

To assess Phase 2 compliance for this report, we reviewed the training data for Fiscal Year 2011-12. As of March 31, 2012, 1,620 members (65%) have received the use of force training, which incorporates the methods for dealing with the enumerated requirements.

We also reviewed all 80 Command Level Investigations completed during this reporting period. None of the cases reviewed were in violation of these requirements.

DPD remains in continued Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

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CJ Requirement U77

The DPD shall develop a foot pursuit policy to:

- a. require officers to consider particular factors in determining whether a foot pursuit is appropriate, including the offense committed by the subject, whether the subject is armed, the location (e.g., lighting and officer familiarity), whether more than one officer is available to engage in the pursuit, the proximity of reinforcements, and the ability to apprehend the subject at a later date;
- b. emphasize alternatives to foot pursuits, including area containment, surveillance, and obtaining reinforcements;
- c. emphasize the danger of pursuing and engaging a subject with a firearm in hand; and
- d. require officers to document all foot pursuits that involve a use of force on a separate, auditable form, such as the use of force report.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During this reporting period, we reviewed the training data for FY 2011-12. As of March 31, 2012, 1,620 members (65%) have received the use of force training, which incorporates the methods for dealing with the enumerated requirements.

We reviewed 10 foot pursuits during this reporting period. There were four cases in which officers considered alternatives to foot pursuits. Five of the cases involved foot pursuits on individuals who had been armed, though each of the subjects discarded their weapons during the pursuit. All 10 pursuits were documented on the appropriate Use of Force 002 Form.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

Critical Issues:

DPD remains in full compliance in this area, and we have observed no major issues that suggest concerns about the Department's continuing that status.

Next Steps:

During the next reporting period, we will:

• Continue to monitor relevant policy changes, including efforts to address the public's interest in policy.

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• Continue to heed the training requirements inherent in policy development in this area.

\P	Requirements	Phase 1 - Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
70	Clear definitions in policies	In Compliance	In Compliance
71	Proposed policy changes open to comm.	In Compliance	In Compliance
72	Advise officers policy violations disciplined	In Compliance	In Compliance
73	Adequate officer/supervisor ratio	In Compliance	In Compliance
74	Enforce misconduct reporting requirements	In Compliance	In Compliance
75	Revise policies regarding off-duty officers	In Compliance	In Compliance
76	Revise prisoner-related policies	In Compliance	In Compliance
77	Develop foot pursuit policy	In Compliance	In Compliance

VIII. MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION

This portion of the Use of Force Consent Judgment addresses several key management areas including the development of a risk management system, audit requirements, including in-car cameras, personnel evaluations, and the reduction of a backload of disciplinary cases. Thirteen of the 28 requirements in this section address the development and use of a comprehensive risk management system.

The DPD has made progress in instituting a workable mobile video system that supports both its important police mission and the management and oversight of its operations. In the past two years, it has repaired and deployed over 300 in-car MVS systems and begun to remedy deficiencies that that threaten its successful implementation. The wireless system, the most serious problem that prevents comprehensive upload of data, has now now been upgraded. DPD has also begun to acquire and deploy new MVS units that are expected to provide both significantly improved reliability and enhanced management capabilities.

DPD has moved forward significantly in this area, but there is still more to do to ensure success. Officers still do not record either video or audio in their citizen contacts frequently enough to achieve Phase 2 compliance. As we observed in our last report, training the officers and supervisors who will work with the new equipment in the procedures and directives that pertain to its operation will be critical to success. The Department needs to devote the resources, both in personnel and equipment, necessary to complete the work on this important project.

A. Risk Management Database

CJ Requirement U78

The DPD shall devise a comprehensive risk management plan, including:

a. a risk management database (discussed in paragraphs 79-90);

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- b. a performance evaluation system (discussed in paragraph 91);
- c. an auditing protocol (discussed in paragraphs 92-99);
- d. regular and periodic review of all DPD policies; and
- e. regular meetings of DPD management to share information and evaluate patterns of conduct by DPD that potentially increase the DPD's liability.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

This paragraph provides an overview of the requirements for the development and implementation of the risk management system, which is described in detail in paragraphs U79-99; and the other requirements relating to management and supervision. Progress in particular areas reflected in those requirements is noted in the separate assessments below.

In our last report, a finding of pending compliance for this paragraph was associated with the need for DPD to norm its risk management data by taking into account the number of arrests made by officers in order to systematically identify outliers who pose the greatest risk to the Department and their careers. This step adds an important dimension to a management process intended to reduce risk by addressing the most unusual activity patterns. It will also contribute to the sustainability of the system by limiting the focus on officers whose activities are not problematic.

In preparation of this report, we worked extensively with the Risk Management Unit of DPD. The unit developed and implemented the norming of the data by arrest levels. In this reporting period, the process was used to identify officers for review based on the data for the previous 12 months. Although that time period was selected for this initial review, from this point on the Risk Management Unit will norm data based on the previous six months. The process of norming the data is now reflected in the Risk Management Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Indications from the Department are that the norming process is adding a valuable component to risk management by identifying officers and issues not necessarily evident in other processes. These accomplishments have moved DPD further toward achieving full compliance with this requirement. Assuming the quality of what has been accomplished thus far is maintained, all that remains is the satisfactory completion of the reviews prompted by the norming process. That will also have the effect of bringing all of the risk management-related requirements into compliance. Maintaining compliance will require the continued success with the collection and storage of data and its use, including normed data to identify outliers, competent reviews by supervisors, and appropriate use of monitoring and intervention consistent with the reduction in risk.

It is also noteworthy that just prior to the site visit covered in this report, the Department appointed a new Director of Technology Services to fill the void resulting from the turnover of key staff. He joins the effort at a point where, with the continued work of his team, he can help bring the risk management system into compliance. At the same time, the burden falls on him to maintain the quality of a system that has seen major advances since our Monitorship began. We are well aware of the Department's hopes to have been in compliance with this requirement. As a direct result of our collaborations with the Department and their open-mindedness and resolve,

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we are confident that full compliance is imminent and the agency will be able to take great pride in having created a model for other police departments throughout the country.

DPD is in pending Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Pending Compliance

CJ Requirement U79

The DPD shall enhance and expand its risk management system to include a new computerized relational database for maintaining, integrating and retrieving data necessary for supervision and management of the DPD. Priority shall be given to the DPD obtaining an established program and database. The DPD shall ensure that the risk management database it designs or acquires is adequate to evaluate the performance of DPD officers across all ranks, units and shifts; to manage risk and liability; and to promote civil rights and best police practices. The DPD shall regularly use this data for such review and monitoring.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Phase 2 compliance with this requirement was recognized following extensive testing of MAS, from which we concluded that the system was capable of meeting the risk management requirements as specified in the Consent Judgment. The Department has continued to make progress on system development, training, and implementation. In this reporting period, we reviewed the monthly command reviews documenting the use of MAS. We also examined the results of PEERS reviews, and the material currently used in training on the risk management system. We again examined the use of the system, including the input of data, the use of that data, and the identification and review of officers exceeding thresholds established in the system.

Based on our review of the continued development and use of this system, we again recognize the achievement of Phase 2 compliance.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U80

The new risk management database shall collect and record the following information:

- a. all use of force reports and use of force investigations;
- b. all canine deployments;

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- c. all canine apprehensions;
- d. all canine bites;
- e. all canisters of chemical spray issued to officers;
- f. all injured prisoner reports and injured prisoner investigations;
- g. all instances in which force is used and a subject is charged with "resisting arrest," "assault on a police officer," "disorderly conduct" or "interfering with a city employee;"
- h. all firearm discharge reports and firearm discharge investigations;
- i. all incidents in which an officer draws a firearm and acquires a target;
- j. all complaints and complaint investigations, entered at the time the complaint is filed and updated to record the finding;
- k. all preliminary investigations and investigations of alleged criminal conduct;
- 1. all criminal proceedings initiated, as well as all civil or administrative claims filed with, and all civil lawsuits served upon, the City, or its officers, or agents, resulting from DPD operations or the actions of DPD personnel, entered at the time proceedings are initiated and updated to record disposition;
- m. all vehicle and foot pursuits and traffic collisions;
- n. all reports regarding arrests without probable cause or where the individual was discharged from custody without formal charges being sought;
- o. all reports regarding investigatory stops and/or frisks unsupported by reasonable suspicion;
- p. all reports regarding interviews, interrogations or conveyances in violation of DPD policy;
- q. the time between arrest and arraignment for all arrests;
- r. all reports regarding a violation of DPD prompt judicial review policy;
- s. all reports regarding a violation of DPD hold policy;
- t. all restrictions on phone calls or visitors imposed by officers;
- u. all instances in which the DPD is informed by a prosecuting authority that a declination to prosecute any crime was based, in whole or in part, upon concerns about the credibility of a DPD officer or that a motion to suppress evidence was granted on the grounds of a constitutional violation by a DPD officer;
- v. all disciplinary action taken against officers;
- w. all non-disciplinary corrective action required of officers, excluding administrative counseling records;
- x. all awards and commendations received by officers;

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- y. the assignment, rank, and training history of officers; and
- z. firearms qualification information of officers.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Our analyses continue to find that the expected information is present for all the mandated data categories. As anticipated in our last report, the totals for data entered for all relevant subtasks are presented below. Our review of MAS reports also supports the fact that these data are consulted and used in the risk management process. We continue to recognize the importance of sound data entry and retention practices and we anticipate further review of specific data elements each reporting period. The data below show that there is a general consistency in the numbers across most categories for the time periods shown.

	U80 Data Requirements –			
	Quarterly Department Totals			
Subtask	Text	7/1-9/30, 2011	10/1-12/31, 2011	1/1-3/31/2012
a	use of force reports	278	254	237
a	use of force investigation	132	100	95
b	canine deployments	15	15	6
с	canine apprehension	6	4	0
d	canine bites	0	0	0
f	injured prisoner reports	13	18	9
g	injured prisoner investigations	13	18	9
g	force and arrests for resisting arrest	116	99	101
g	force and arrests for assault on an officer	58	36	43
g	force and arrests for disorderly conduct	42	27	14
g	force and arrests for interfering with city employee	32	11	5
h	firearm discharge reports	7	6	10
h	firearm discharge investigations	7	4	7
i	officer draws a firearm & acquires target	18	12	30
j	Complaints	307	264	272
k	investigations of criminal misconduct by officers	15	0	10
1.	criminal proceedings against members	0	2	1
1.	all civil lawsuits	8	34	25
m	vehicle pursuits	42	81	45
m	foot pursuits	14	14	9
m	traffic collisions	34	35	43
n	reports of arrests w/o probable cause	2	10	0
n	individuals discharged from custody w/o charges	N/A	555	509
0	investigatory stops and frisks w/o reasonable suspicion	Frisks=146 Stops=54	Frisks=63 Stops=10	Frisks=21 Stops=112
p	reports of interviews, interrogation, or conveyances in viol of policy	Interviews=33, Interrogation=15 Conveyances=4	Interviews=18, Interrogation=10, Conveyances=0	Interviews=11, Interrogation=6, Conveyances=0
r	reports of violations of prompt judicial review	891	841	848
s	reports of violation of DPD hold policy	134	97	111
t	reports of restrictions on phone calls or visits	27	1	15
u	report of declination to prosecute due to police conduct or suppressed evidence	0	0	0
v	disciplinary action taken against officers	37	42	70
W	non-disciplinary corrective action	188	299	463

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The quarterly review of these data provides a means by which the Department can assess DPD activity and also examine the quality of information entered into MAS. It also provides a useful tool for the Monitoring Team, as it is shared with all Team members as they consider and assess their own specialty areas. This analysis continues to indicate that the appropriate data are collected and entered into the risk management system.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U81

The new risk management database shall include, for each incident, appropriate identifying information for each involved officer (including name, pension number, badge number, shift and supervisor) and civilian (including race, ethnicity or national origin, sex, and age).

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

As noted in our past three reports, DPD has resolved issues around reporting information regarding citizens connected with reported incidents. That data continues to be entered into MAS appropriately. The data on officers also continues to be reliably entered and maintained.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U82

The DPD shall prepare, for the review and approval of the DOJ, a Data Input Plan for including appropriate fields and values of new and historical data into the risk management database and addressing data storage. The Data Input Plan shall:

a. detail the specific fields of information to be included and the means for inputting such data (direct entry or otherwise);

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- b. specify the unit responsible for inputting data, the deadlines for inputting the data in a timely, accurate, and complete manner;
- c. specify the historical time periods for which information is to be input and the deadlines for inputting the data in an accurate and timely fashion; and
- d. requires that the data be maintained in a secure and confidential manner.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The Department's revised Data Input Plan was approved by the Department of Justice in a letter dated June 9, 2011. Our observations and interviews with DPD continue to support the conclusion that the provisions of the Data Input Plan are reflected in the practices of the Department.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U83

The DPD shall prepare, for the review and approval of the DOJ, a Report Protocol for the risk management database that details the types of routine reports the DPD shall generate and pattern identifications the DPD shall conduct. The Report Protocol shall:

- a. require the automated system to analyze the data according to the following criteria:
 - i. number of incidents for each data category by individual officer and by all officers in a unit;
 - ii. average level of activity for each data category by individual officer and by all officers in a unit; and
- iii. identification of patterns of activity for each data category by individual officer and by all officers in a unit;
- b. establish thresholds for the numbers and types of incidents requiring a review by an officer's supervisor of whether the officer or group of officers is engaging in at-risk behavior (in addition to the regular reviews required by paragraph 84); and
- c. require the database to generate reports on a monthly basis describing the data and data analysis and identifying individual and unit patterns.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The Department's revised Report Protocol was also approved by the Department of Justice in a letter dated June 9, 2011. Our observations and interviews with DPD continue to support the conclusion that the provisions of the Report Protocol are reflected in the practices of the

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Department. To consider this, we also examined command monthly reviews in MAS, and confirmed both the availability and use of the MAS data at the command level. As in previous quarters, during our most recent site visit, members of the Monitoring Team attended the Command Compliance Review Meeting and observed the use of information from MAS.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U84

The DPD shall prepare, for the review and approval of the DOJ, a Review Protocol for using the risk management database that addresses data analysis, supervisory assessment, supervisory intervention, documentation and auditing. The Review Protocol shall require:

- a. that when an officer or group of officers pass a threshold established in the Report Protocol the officer's(s') supervisor shall review all information in the risk management database regarding the officer(s), together with other relevant information;
- b. the reviewing supervisor to document whether he or she took non-disciplinary corrective action or recommended disciplinary action, the basis for this decision, and what corrective action was taken, if any;
- c. supervisors to review, on a regular basis but not less than quarterly, database reports, together with other relevant information, to evaluate individual officer and unit activity for at-risk behavior;
- d. precinct and unit commanders to review, on a regular basis but not less than quarterly, database reports, together with other relevant information, to evaluate individual supervisor's assessment and analysis of information in the risk management database and the corrective action taken by supervisors;
- e. appropriate DPD supervisors to review and evaluate, on a regular basis but not less than quarterly, police performance citywide, using all relevant information from the risk management database and other relevant information and to evaluate and make appropriate comparisons regarding the performance of all DPD units in order to identify any significant patterns or series of incidents;
- f. commanders and supervisors conducting such periodic reviews to take non-disciplinary corrective action when appropriate for individual officers, supervisors or units and document any such action in writing;
- g. that the information in the database be accessible to commanders, supervisors and the BPC:
- h. that the information in the database is considered when evaluating a DPD employee for transfer or promotion;
- i. commanders and supervisors to promptly review records of all officers recently transferred to their sections and units;

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- j. commanders and supervisors to be evaluated on their ability to use the risk management database to enhance effectiveness and reduce risk;
- k. that a designated DPD unit be responsible for managing and administering the database, including conducting quarterly audits of the system to ensure action is taken according to the process described above; and
- 1. that aggregated information from the risk management database be shared on a regular and periodic basis with training and policy planning staff.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The Review Protocol was revised, submitted for review, and approved by DOJ on June 9, 2011. Interviews with staff assigned to MAS continue to support the conclusion that the review process is being implemented consistent with policy. To further assess that, we examined all Personnel Evaluation and Enhancement Review Sessions (PEERS) completed and signed off in the reporting period for the relevant quarter. The data comparing this reporting period to the last reporting period are presented below.

		T	т	
PEERS and Their				
	July-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-March	
Total PEERS	93	77	63	
No Action Needed	65 (70%)	67 (87%)	53 (87%)	
Monitoring	10 (11%)	7 (9%)	8 (13%)	
Other	18 (19%)	4 (5%)	0	
Pending Further Review			2	
percents refer to percent of thos				

Of 63 completed PEERS, supervisors and command staff found no need for action in 53 (87%) of cases. They assigned officers to be monitored in eight (13%) of cases. They did not report taking informal action (training recommendations, additional review) in any cases. Two cases had not completed the process during the reporting period. Overall, the outcomes of the PEERS are similar to those of the last reporting period. Recommendations for monitoring were the result of approximately the same percentage of reviews across the three reporting periods.

The figures above make it clear that MAS is being utilized. Supervisors appear to be thorough in their reviews, and command staff appears to scrutinize PEERS decisions appropriately. We remain concerned that the volume of cases where no intervention is needed may be an indicator that the system is not sufficiently efficient at identifying officers engaged in high-risk behavior. Such inefficiencies could threaten the sustainability of the risk management system. We believe that the norming process that is now in place will address that concern. We recommend that the Risk Management Unit consider and report the outcome of reviews resulting from the additive thresholds and the normed data separately, in order to examine the extent to which PEERS – based on these different processes – results in recommendations for monitoring or intervention.

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As part of the quality control process, the Risk Management Unit continuously examines the PEERS processes for delays, incomplete reviews, and insufficient detail or inappropriate outcomes. When concerns arise, the unit issues corrective action notices (CANs) to supervisors. For the current reporting period, 13 CANs were created for issues ranging from missing critical dates to conclusions that did not seem to reflect the issues prompting the review.

All of the above data indicate that the system is regularly used and carefully administered in a manner consistent with risk reduction goals. We are pleased to see the ongoing efforts to improve this process, including production of regular reports on risk management and the development of new types of risk analyses, such as focusing on low-activity officers. The use of risk management data through the command accountability meeting process illustrates the value of this system to the daily management of DPD.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U85

The DPD shall seek to ensure that the risk management database is created as expeditiously as possible. As part of this effort, the DPD, in consultation with the DOJ, shall organize the risk management database into modules in developing the Data Input Plan, the Report Protocol, the Review Protocol and the Request for Proposals and in negotiating with contractors, such that difficulties with one aspect of the risk management database do not delay implementation of other modules.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During current reporting period, there have been no changes that would affect the compliance status with this requirement. The Department continues its processes of development and improvement of the risk management system in a manner consistent with expectations. It produces regular reports of the system status and any revisions or improvements that have been made.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U86

Where information about a single incident is entered into the risk management database from more than one document (e.g., from a complaint form and a use of force report), the risk management database shall use a common control number or other equally effective means to

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link the information from different sources so that the user can cross-reference the information and perform analyses.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

DPD has addressed the need for a common control number or other equally effective means of connecting information across reports of a single incident by developing an algorithm to link documents in the database. The system now links documents using as many as nine variables. These include such elements as identifying information on officers and civilians involved in the incident, the date of the event, and the Crisnet number. DPD also incorporated a box to check to retrieve "related documents" directly on the appropriate MAS computer screens. This has proved to be a successful solution to this technical problem.

DPD continues to be in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U87

The City shall maintain all personally identifiable information about an officer included in the risk management database during the officer's employment with the DPD and for at least five years after separation. Information necessary for aggregate statistical analysis shall be maintained indefinitely in the risk management database.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The Phase 2 compliance finding for this requirement remains unchanged. The required data are accessible through MAS, and the five-year retention policy on personal information is in place.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U88

The new risk management database shall be developed and implemented according to the following schedule:

a. By January 24, 2008, the City shall have ready for testing a beta version of the risk management database consisting of: 1) server hardware and operating systems installed, configured and integrated with the City and DPD's existing automated systems; ii) necessary database software installed and configured; iii) data structures created,

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including interfaces to source data; and iv) the information system completed, including historic data. The DOJ and the Monitor shall have the opportunity to participate in testing the beta version using new and historical data and test data created specifically for the purposes of checking the risk management database.

- b. The risk management database shall be operational and fully implemented by July 24, 2008.
- c. The parties and the independent monitor shall meet on a monthly basis to discuss what actions have been taken during the previous month toward development of the new risk management database.
- d. The defendant shall present to the plaintiff and the independent monitor, on a monthly basis, evidence of satisfactory progress sufficient to justify a conclusion that completion of the new risk management database by August 11, 2008 remains feasible. If at any time the plaintiff concludes that successful completion of the project within the timeframes described in this paragraph is unlikely, the plaintiff shall so notify the Court and the defendant. Within sixty days after receipt of such notice, the defendant shall issue an RFP to develop or complete development of the new risk management database as was required by 88c. of this Consent Judgment before it was amended. In that event, the requirements of paragraphs 88.d., 88.e., 88.f., and 88.g. of this Consent Judgment before it was amended shall be enforced, with dates adjusted as follows: the Review Protocol (paragraph 88.d.) shall be issued within five months after issuance of the RFP; the defendant shall select the contractor (paragraph 88.e) within seven months after issuance of the RFP; the beta version (paragraph 88.f) shall be ready for testing within fifteen months after issuance of the RFP; and the risk management database shall be operational (paragraph 88.g) within twenty-six months after issuance of the RFP.
- e. By May 31, 2004, the DPD shall select the contractor to create the risk management database.
- f. By June 30, 2005, the City shall have ready for testing a beta version of the risk management database consisting of: i) server hardware and operating systems installed, configured and integrated with the City and DPD's existing automated systems; ii) necessary database software installed and configured; iii) data structures created, including interfaces to source data; and iv) the information system completed, including historic data. The DOJ and the Monitor shall have the opportunity to participate in testing the beta version using new and historical data and test data created specifically for purposes of checking the risk management database.
- g. The risk management database shall be operational and fully implemented by December 31. 2005.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

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²⁵ Consent Judgment amendments, November 9, 2007, and July 22, 2008.

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All of the timeframes and dates specified in the original Consent Judgment and later extended by the Court have expired. Currently, DPD files MAS update reports on a monthly basis. These reports document continued progress in the development and implementation of the risk management system. The schedule set by this requirement is recognized as obsolete and its original intention has been met and is monitored through the monthly MAS reports produced by the Department.

Accordingly, DPD is, again, in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U89

Prior to implementation of the new risk management database, the DPD shall develop an interim system to identify patterns of conduct by DPD officers or groups of officers. The interim system shall require periodic reviews of relevant information, but no less than monthly, and evaluations of whether an officer or group of officers is engaging in at-risk behavior. This interim system shall collect and analyze the following information: citizen complaint reports and investigations; use of force investigations; shootings; vehicle chases; injured prisoner investigations; traffic collisions; canisters of chemical spray issued to officers; firearms qualifications; training; prompt judicial review; disciplinary action; arrest without probable cause; all reports regarding investigatory stops and/or frisks unsupported by reasonable suspicion; and all reports regarding interviews, interrogations or conveyances in violation of DPD policy in a format that facilitates entry into the final risk management database, to the fullest extent possible.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

In accordance with the Consent Judgment, DPD developed and used the Interim Management Awareness System (IMAS) prior to development of MAS. With progress on the current system, the need for IMAS has been superseded. Therefore, DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U90

Following the initial implementation of the risk management database, and as experience and the availability of new technology may warrant, the DPD may propose to subtract or modify data tables and fields, modify the list of documents scanned or electronically attached, and

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subtract or modify standardized reports and queries. The DPD shall submit all such proposals for review and approval by the DOJ before implementation.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The Department has revised the key documents required for the risk management system. It submitted the revised Data Input Plan, Review Protocol, and Report Protocol to the Department of Justice and the changes were approved as noted in a letter from DOJ dated June 9, 2011. With that, the Department demonstrated compliance. We will continue to monitor the risk management system to ensure that any other significant changes are handled in a manner consistent with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

B. Performance Evaluation System

CJ Requirement U91

DPD shall ensure that performance evaluations for all DPD employees below the rank of Deputy Chief occur at least annually and include, but are not limited to, consideration of the following:²⁶

- a. civil rights integrity;
- b. adherence to law, including performing duties in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution and the Civil Rights laws of the United States; and
- c. supervisor's performance in identifying and addressing at-risk behavior in subordinates, including their supervision and review of use of force, arrests, care of prisoners, prisoner processing, and performance bearing upon honesty and integrity.²⁷

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

DPD has been in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph for the past eight reporting periods. To verify continued compliance for the current reporting period, we again examined a random sample of 129 evaluations drawn from an all-personnel list. Our review verified that more than 94% of reviews were current and properly completed with original narratives, references to "no

The Court issued an order on October 4, 2004 adopting a proposed modification by the Parties making these requirements applicable to DPD employees below the rank of Deputy Chief.

²⁶ Consent Judgment amendment, October 4, 2004.

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change in status," or references to material in MAS. Four evaluations were excluded since they were not competed due to the probationary status of the employees or extended leave.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

C. Oversight

CJ Requirement U92

The DPD shall develop a protocol for conducting annual audits to be used by each officer or supervisor charged with conducting audits. The protocol shall establish a regular and fixed schedule to ensure that such audits occur with sufficient frequency and cover all DPD units and commands. The annual audit period for conducting the audits required by paragraphs 93 to 97 for the first year shall end on August 31, 2004. The subsequent annual periods shall end on July 17, 2005, and every year thereafter.²⁸

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Phase 2 compliance is dependent on compliance with the requirements of U93-97. The audit protocol is in place following revision in July and all audits are scheduled or completed. The January audits are discussed below. They were governed by the most recent protocol revision.

Accordingly, the DPD continues in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U93

The DPD shall issue a report to the Chief of Police on the result of each audit and examine whether there is consistency throughout the DPD. The DPD shall also provide the reports to each precinct or specialized unit commander. The commander of each precinct and specialized unit shall review all audit reports regarding employees under their command and, if appropriate, shall take non-disciplinary corrective action or disciplinary action.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

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²⁸ Consent Judgment amendment, October 4, 2004.

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The DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement. All audits contain the appropriate sign-offs by unit commanders. We verified the review by the Chief through examination of the summary audit briefing signoffs dated February 27 and 29, 2012. New audits and resulting corrective action reports were completed according to the Audit Protocol schedule. Annual audits are once again scheduled for July.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U94

The DPD shall conduct regularly scheduled annual audits, covering all DPD units and commands that investigate uses of force, prisoner injuries, and allegations of misconduct. The audits shall include reviewing a statistically valid sample of command, IAD, and Homicide Section investigations; evaluating whether the actions of the officer and the subject were captured correctly in the investigative report; and evaluating the preservation and analysis of the evidence and the appropriateness of the investigator's conclusions. ²⁹

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement. Audits on use of force, prisoner injuries, and allegation of misconduct were completed in January and were followed by corrective action reports. As part of the audit protocol, new audits are scheduled for July 2012 and January 2013.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U95

The DPD shall conduct regularly scheduled annual audits covering all precincts and specialized units that review a statistically valid sample of findings of probable cause, stop and frisk reports and witness identification and questioning documentation. The audits shall include evaluating the scope, duration, content, and voluntariness, if appropriate, of the police interaction. The audits shall include a comparison of the number of arrests to requests for warrants and a comparison of the number of arrests for which warrants were sought to judicial findings of probable cause. ³⁰

²⁹ Consent Judgment amendment, October 4, 2004.

³⁰ Consent Judgment amendment, October 4, 2004.

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Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

DPD has been in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement since the second reporting period. Stop and frisk audits were completed in July, and corrective action reports were completed. New audits are schedule for completion on an annual basis.

The Department remains in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U96

The DPD shall conduct regularly scheduled annual audits covering all precincts and specialized units that examine custodial detention practices. The audits shall include reviewing the length of detention between arrest and arraignment and the time to adjudicate holds.³¹

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The DPD has been in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement since the second reporting period. Custodial detention audits of all relevant facilities were completed on the January schedule and were reviewed for this report. Corrective action reports were reviewed.

The Department remains in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U97

The Chief Investigator of OCI shall designate an individual or entity to conduct regularly scheduled annual audits that examine external complaints and complaint investigations. The audit shall include reviewing a statistically valid sample of complaints that were resolved informally, reviewing a sample of OCI investigations of complaints, and contacting the complainants to evaluate whether the actions and views of the complainant were captured correctly in the complaint report and/or investigation. The Chief Investigator shall review all

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³¹ Consent Judgment amendment, October 4, 2004.

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audit reports regarding officers under OCI command and, if appropriate, shall take non-disciplinary corrective action or disciplinary action.³²

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The city has been in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement since the second reporting period. All audits were completed, on schedule, in the fall. Corrective action reports were completed based on the audits. This is consistent with the active audit schedule incorporated in the audit protocol and managed through the Civil Rights Integrity Bureau (CRIB).

The Department remains in compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U98

The DPD shall conduct and document periodic random reviews of scout car camera videotapes for training and integrity purposes. In addition, the DPD shall require periodic random surveys of scout car video recording equipment to confirm that it is in proper working order.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

On March 9, 2012, a roll call message was disseminated throughout the DPD that reminded officers and supervisors that supervisors were required to review one in-car video segment for each patrol car for each shift.

The Deputy Chief for Technology, who had guided the DPD rehabilitation of the Mobile Video Program, resigned during the first few months of 2012. Following his resignation, the position was changed to Chief Information Officer (CIO). During the current reporting period, we interviewed the new CIO, who had begun work the week of our site visit; the Commander of the technology division; the MVS Project Manager; members of the Technology Services Bureau staff. We also reviewed MAS records.

From December 1, 2011 through February 29, 2012, DPD supervisors reviewed a total of 7,363 videos.

We sampled three precincts (Sixth, Tenth, and Twelfth) on three different dates (Tuesday, January 31; Wednesday, February 8; and Saturday, March 3, 2012) to determine how many cars with operational video units had actually been deployed and how many had random reviews had been conducted. We found that 131 equipped units were deployed in the three districts on the three days in our survey. A total of 140 video reviews were recorded. Since reports were also

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³² Consent Judgment amendment, October 4, 2004.

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made on some cars that were *not* equipped with operational MVS systems, more random reviews were conducted and recorded than required. In only one instance (Saturday, March 3, 2012, in the Southwest District) were fewer videos reviewed than the number of deployed and equipped vehicles. The following chart reflects the results of our survey.

	6ТН			10TH		12TH				
As we	DATE	DEPLOYED	ЕQUIРРЕD	VIDEO REVIEWED	DEPLOYED	ЕQUIРРЕD	VIDEO REVIEWED	DEPLOYED	ЕQUIРРЕD	VIDEO REVIEWED
	Tuesday, January 31, 2012	17	12	16	19	18	18	20	17	18
	Wednesday, February 8, 2012	18	16	17	19	16	19	20	14	15
	Saturday, March 3, 2012	17	13	9	16	14	16	13	11	12
	Totals	52	41	42	54	48	53	53	42	45

have

observed in previous reports, reviews where a supervisor simply randomly selects and views an event that has been recorded are helpful in confirming that the equipment is operational and that, to some extent, it is being used. A better review technique would be for supervisors to select an event that occurred during the shift that requires video to be recorded and confirm that it was, in fact, recorded. The March 9, 2012 roll call message referred to above specifies that the segment reviewed shall be one that reflects officer and citizen contact as indicated on the officer's activity log. This is a positive step in the supervision of the mobile video program and should enhance its management. Supervisors conducting daily random reviews should be able to determine if their officers are complying with Directive 303.3.

The Department is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U99

The DPD shall ensure regular meetings with local prosecutors to identify issues in officer, shift or unit performance.

Comments:

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The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

DPD has been in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement since the second reporting period. To verify continued compliance with this requirement for this reporting period, we reviewed the minutes of the February 8, 2012 quarterly meeting involving DPD and members of the Prosecutor's Office. As has been common, a wide range of topics relevant to performance were discussed, including information access for both police and prosecutors, evidence issues including specific cases, and other compliance issues including uses of force and stop and frisk.

The Department remains in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

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Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

D. Use of Video Cameras

CJ Requirement U100

The DPD shall repair or replace all non-functioning video cameras.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

MVS equipment, particularly older units, is subject to breaking down and requiring repair. As a result, the total number of operational units at any one time varies. DPD estimates that it has 303 MVS units operational. The compliment of MVS equipment actually installed and operational has remained the same, 303 vehicles, since July 2011.

During our previous reviews, we found that DPD estimates of when work would be completed on the upgrades to its MVS systems were excessively optimistic. During our October 2011 site visit, we were informed that the Department was upgrading the wireless receivers at the precincts and districts to ensure that the new MVS units, when installed, would function properly. At the time, the wireless upgrade was being installed in the Northeastern District and in the Lyndon Garage Facility. DPD was also installing new MVS systems in five vehicles to be tested as prototypes. We were informed that the rest of the DPD sites would be upgraded by the end of October 2011. We were advised that installation of new MVS units was expected to begin on December 2, 2011, and would be completed by January 17, 2012. DPD projected that it would install the new equipment in 150 2010 and 2011 marked scout cars. Our last review found that the DPD installation plan had slipped considerably. MVS systems had been installed in 40 new cars, but a procurement order for wiring harnesses had not been acted upon by the City, and the work could not be completed without the harnesses.

During our January 2012 site visit, we also found that work on the wireless network upgrade had not been completed. The infrastructure work had been completed on five DPD buildings, and new MVS units had been installed in five vehicles that were being tested as prototypes. We were informed that DPD encountered no significant problems that it was not able to resolve, and it expected to install new units in 40 more vehicles to be placed in service.

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During this reporting period, we found that the projected installation work had been completed. The wireless infrastructure upgrade is now operational throughout the DPD. All MVS systems are uploading much more smoothly. Videos are transmitted and stored on the server and available on a more timely basis. Two wireless LANs have been implemented; one for the old MVS system and a second for the new equipment that has been procured. DPD estimates that throughput has been quadrupled.

The installation of the new system has been completed in 50 cars (including five prototypes, five retrofitted cars, and 40 new cars). Since only two microphones per car have been acquired, officers will have to place the microphones in chargers in their cars and remember to put them on their uniforms as they exit the vehicle. DPD is awaiting City approval of its request to acquire microphones for every officer. When this acquisition is completed, officers will be responsible for charging their microphones, and they will wear them throughout their shift.

During the three-month period ending on March 31, 2012, the DPD IT Bureau responded to 362 requests for repair service. Our review found that 353 (98%) of the requests for service were successfully resolved.

The Department is in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U101

The DPD policy on video cameras shall be revised and augmented to require:

- a. activation of scout car video cameras at all times the officer is on patrol;
- b. supervisors to review videotapes of all incidents involving injuries to a prisoner or an officer, uses of force, vehicle pursuits and external complaints; and
- c. that the DPD retain and preserve videotapes for at least 90 days, or as long as necessary for incidents to be fully investigated.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During our past site visits, we found:

- a. The DPD MVS cameras are set to operate 100% of the time on patrol. Full video is 24-30 frames per second; MVS units are set to capture one frame of video per second at all non-emergency times. The equipment is set so that whenever the emergency lights are activated, the units switch to full-video mode and capture 28 frames per second.
- b. While supervisory review of videotapes involving injuries to a prisoner or an officer, uses of force, vehicle pursuits, and external complaints is required, DPD has made strides in providing these data for our review but has not yet been able to provide comprehensive

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data identifying all such incidents. We have calculated the data that was provided, and it is set forth in the chart below (Use of Force).

c. DPD preserves and retains videos, as required by U101c.

U101b requires that video be activated for each of the incidents specified and that supervisors conduct a review of the video where one is available. We found the following during our most recent site visit:

- **Pursuits:** DPD was able to produce MAS Vehicle Pursuit Reports that identified 54 pursuit reports during the period from January 1, through March 31, 2012. The report is believed by DPD to be comprehensive. Forty-two of the 54 were determined to have operational MVS systems in their cars. Of these 42, DPD was able to locate video for 33 (79%) pursuits where the car was equipped with operational video; audios were found for five (12%). This is an improvement from our January 2011 review, when we found only 34% of videos recorded. Further, we note that while in most other areas where we measure video, audio recording is a critical aspect that must reach >94% for compliance, pursuits are the category where audio is not always critical. We will expect that audio will be collected when, at the end of a pursuit, the officers exit their vehicle; or in situations where it would have been important to collect it.
- Uses of Force: DPD provided several lists from which instances of use of force can be derived. Since audio was not listed in all cases, the following data is presented as indicative of the status of DPD progress in this requirement. DPD listed 28 use of force investigations that were closed during January, February, and March 2012 in which in-car video could have been recorded. We removed the nine cases where a technical failure prevented operation of the MVS system, as well as situations that occurred where no vehicle was nearby. Of 19 cases remaining over the reporting period, only five cases (26%) contained video that was reviewed. The chart below depicts our findings.

A second list of uses of force was derived from stop and frisk reports. DPD produced a list of 47 stops in the three-month period of December 2011, January 2012, and February 2012. Cars in nine cases were not equipped with MVS systems, leaving 38 in our sample. Of these cases, 21 (54%) contained video. Finally, 11 non-drug canine deployments were considered. Three of these events did not involve cars equipped with MVS systems. Of the eight equipped cars, four (50%) contained video.

Overall, of 65 instances involving uses of force, 30 (46%) were found to have video.

USE OF FORCE	# Cases	Tech Fail or # Not Equip	# Equipped Cars	Video	%
UOF Investigations	28	9	19	5	26%
Stop & Frisk	47	9	38	21	54%

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Canine Deployments	11	3	8	4	50%
Total	86	21	65	30	46%

- **Injuries:** DPD was unable to produce a report that identified a comprehensive list of incidents involving injuries to officers or subjects in which MVS should have been recorded.
- External Complaints: DPD provided a comprehensive list of 41 Internal Affairs Division investigations that were closed during the current reporting period. In 16 of the 41 cases, video should have been available and was requested. In nine of those cases (56%), video was produced and reviewed.

IAD CASES CLOSED Month	# Cases	# Video Expected	# Video Received & Reviewed	%
January 2012	14	3	2	67%
February 2012	17	8	5	63%
March 2012	10	5	2	40%
Total	41	16	9	56%

We were provided data for OCI cases closed in March 2012. No data was provided for the months of January and February 2012. In March, 85 OCI cases were closed. The data provided showed that 37 of these cases involved situations where no video was expected and/or the cars involved did not have operational equipment. Of the remaining 48 cases, video was requested and reviewed in 35 (73%).

OCI CASES CLOSED Month	# Cases	# Tech Issues or No Video Expected	# Videos Received & Reviewed	%
January 2012	no data	N/A	N/A	N/A
February 2012	no data	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 2012	85	37	35	73%
Total	85	37	35	73%

The Department is in Phase 2 compliance with U101a and U101c. It is not in compliance with U101b, and is therefore not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

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Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement U102

The DPD policy on video cameras shall require officers to record all motor vehicle stops, consents to search a vehicle, deployments of a drug-detection canine, or vehicle searches.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During this reporting period, we selected a random sample of more than 100 traffic stops for each of the three months in the reporting period (December 2011; January 2012; and February, 2012). We have encountered difficulty in the past in obtaining data for the last month of the reporting period. In this review and future reviews, we will examine traffic stop data for a three-month period beginning four months before the review.

• Traffic Stops: We examined 355 traffic stops selected at random for the months of December 2011, January 2011, and February 2012. Overall, we found that 278 (78%) of the traffic stops contained video, and 91 (26%) contained audio. The DPD results improved over that time period. During our review of the traffic stops for October and November 2011, 44% contained video, and 14% contained audio. Further, DPD has realized progress in each of the three months in the reporting period where the compliance rate for audio advanced from 10% to 35% to 37%. The results are depicted on the following chart.

Traffic Stops, December 1, 2011 - February 29, 2012					
Month	# Records	# Video	% Video	# Audio	% Audio
December 2011	106	79	75%	11	10%
January 2012	110	80	73%	28	35%
February 2012	139	119	86%	52	37%
Totals	355	278	78%	91	26%

• Vehicle Searches and Canine Deployments: DPD reported 22 events when canines were deployed to search a vehicle or for narcotics in January, February, and March, 2012. Twenty-one of the 22 searches involved a car that was equipped with operational MVS.

³³ Seven audio records were rejected because they were incomplete. Officers recorded only the beginning or end of the traffic stop. Had these audios been complete, the February totals would have been 42%.

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Of the 21 searches, 12 (57%) were found to have both audio and video. Significantly, the rate of recording video and audio grew each month during the period, rising from 17% in January, to 63% in February, and 86% in March.

Canine Drug Searches	# Searches	# MVS Equip & Operational	# Video	% Video	# Audio	% Audio
January 2012	6	6	1	17%	1	17%
February 2012	8	8	5	63%	5	63%
March 2012	8	7	6	86%	6	86%
Totals	22	21	12	57%	12	57%

Despite the progress the Department has made in this area, DPD is not yet in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

E. Discipline

CJ Requirement U103

The City shall ensure that adequate resources are provided to eliminate the backlog of disciplinary cases and that all disciplinary matters are resolved as soon as reasonably possible.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The DPD has been in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement since our second quarterly report. For this reporting period, we reviewed all 188 disciplinary cases that were closed during the quarter. As noted below, there is no backlog of cases, and case flow is being managed sufficiently. During the current reporting period, a total of 255 new disciplinary cases were opened. We also established that all previously noted resources remain in place to support compliance with this requirement at this time.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

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CJ Requirement U104

The DPD shall schedule disciplinary hearings, trials, and appeals at appropriately frequent intervals, to prevent a disciplinary backlog from developing. As part of determining how often to schedule such hearings, the DPD shall establish guidelines dictating the maximum period of time that should elapse between each stage of the disciplinary process.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The DPD has been in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement since our second quarterly report. For this reporting period, we reviewed all 188 disciplinary cases that were closed during the quarter. All disciplinary proceedings met the established timelines and were consistent with this requirement. There are no cases remaining open that predate 2010. One case remains open from 2010; in that case, the officer involved is on military leave from the Department. For 2011, 96 cases remain open, and 66 cases are open from this year at the end of this reporting period. The status of all open cases is tracked by the Disciplinary Unit and reported quarterly. All open 2011 and 2012 cases reflect appropriate scheduling and steps toward closure.

In March, the disciplinary unit began a new process of allowing mediation of some cases at the time hearings are scheduled. The pilot program provided the opportunity for mediation in 10 disciplinary cases and 10 policy grievance cases. The involved officer in all but two cases opted for mediation rather than a trial board. The outcomes remain consistent with the matrix discussed below.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U105

The DPD shall create a disciplinary matrix that:

- a. establishes a presumptive range of discipline for each type of rule violation;
- b. increases the presumptive discipline based on both an officer's prior violations of the same rule as well as violations of other rules;
- c. requires that any departure from the presumptive range of discipline must be justified in writing;
- d. provides that the DPD shall not take only non-disciplinary corrective action in cases in which the disciplinary matrix calls for the imposition of discipline; and
- e. Provides that the DPD shall consider whether non-disciplinary corrective action also is appropriate in a case where discipline has been imposed.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

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The DPD has been in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement since the second reporting period. For this reporting period, we reviewed all 188 disciplinary cases that were closed during the quarter. The disciplinary matrix is provided for use at disciplinary trial boards. All decisions during this reporting period fell within the matrix and were consistent with this requirement. DPD continues to be in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

¶	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 - Implementation
78	Comprehensive Risk Management Plan	In Compliance	Pending Compliance
79	Improve risk management system	In Compliance	In Compliance
80	Database requirements (a-z)	In Compliance	In Compliance
81	Database to include officer information	In Compliance	In Compliance
82	Data Input Plan (a-d)	In Compliance	In Compliance
83	Report Protocol for database (a-c)	In Compliance	In Compliance
84	Review Protocol for database (a-l)	In Compliance	In Compliance
85	Use modules to ensure work progress	In Compliance	In Compliance
86	Common control number required	In Compliance	In Compliance
87	Data retention	In Compliance	In Compliance
88	Database schedule (expired)	In Compliance	In Compliance
89	Interim database (rescinded)	In Compliance	In Compliance
90	Change process needs DOJ approval	In Compliance	In Compliance
91	Annual officer review criteria specified	In Compliance	In Compliance
92	Protocol for conducting audits	In Compliance	In Compliance
93	Audit results to Chief and commanders	In Compliance	In Compliance
94	Annual audits-use of force	In Compliance	In Compliance
95	Annual audits-probable cause/stop-and-frisk	In Compliance	In Compliance
96	Annual audits-detention practices	In Compliance	In Compliance
97	Annual audits-external complaints	In Compliance	In Compliance
98	Random reviews of in-car camera videos	In Compliance	In Compliance
99	Regular meeting with local prosecutors	In Compliance	In Compliance
100	Replace/repair video cameras	In Compliance	In Compliance
101	Revision of video camera policy	In Compliance	Not in Compliance

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102	Record all vehicle stops, searches, etc.	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
103	Elimination of disciplinary case backlog	In Compliance	In Compliance
104	Scheduling of disciplinary cases	In Compliance	In Compliance
105	Disciplinary matrix of responses/sanctions	In Compliance	In Compliance

IX. TRAINING

During our most recent site visit, we visited the Detroit Police Training Center and interviewed the Training Commander and members of the training staff. We reviewed a variety of memoranda and policy material for use during the 2011-2012 Training Year (July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012).

DPD continues to make progress in addressing the Consent Judgment training requirements. As we noted in our last report, the Department has achieved compliance with all training-related requirements; it should now take steps to ensure that the changes it has made are institutionalized and accepted throughout the organization.

A. Oversight and Development

CJ Requirement U106

The DPD shall coordinate and review all use of force and arrest and detention training to ensure quality, consistency and compliance with applicable law and DPD policy. The DPD shall conduct regular subsequent reviews, at least semi-annually, and produce a report of such reviews to the Monitor and the DOJ.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During the last reporting period, we found that the DPD report, "Training Oversight and Development Report – Semi-Annual Review, December 2011," addressed requirement U106. This report – the sixth such report to be issued – contained the evaluation of use of force, arrest, and detention training; and covered all elements of this requirement. The report is prepared twice each year, and the next such report will be produced in June 2012.

The DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U107

The DPD, consistent with Michigan law and the Michigan Law Enforcement Officers Training Council standards, shall:

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 - a. ensure the quality of all use of force and arrest and detention training;
 - b. develop use of force and arrest and detention training curricula;
 - c. select and train DPD officer trainers;
 - d. develop, implement, approve and oversee all training and curricula;
 - e. establish procedures for evaluating all training curricula and procedures; and
 - f. conduct regular needs assessments to ensure that training governing use of force and arrest and detention are responsive to the knowledge, skills and abilities of the officers being trained.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

To assess compliance with this requirement for this reporting period, we met with the Training Director and staff and reviewed training records. DPD training complies with the Michigan Law Enforcement Council's standards and Michigan law. With regard to subparagraphs a-f, during the past year we found as follows:

- a. During our July 2011 site visit, we reviewed the revised lesson plans that are now being used in the 2011-2012 training cycle. In addition, during our last site visit, we reviewed the two new use of force scenarios that are being deployed; and the report entitled, "Training Oversight and Development Report Semi-Annual Review," dated December 2011, which documents the DPD's semi-annual review and evaluation of its training. Use of force and detention training are adequate.
- b. As noted above, we reviewed the lesson plans for the Use of Force and Arrest and Detention training that are being used in the current training year (July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012), and found them to be adequate for the training required. Changes are being made to the lesson plans for the in-service cycle that will begin on July 1, 2012. We will review those plans when they are available.
- c. DPD selected two new trainers in the week before we arrived our most recent site visit. One will serve as an instructor, and the other will serve as an administrative assistant. As we have noted in the past, Training selects officers below the rank of sergeant, but those at the rank of sergeant or higher are transferred into Training under the terms of the union contract. An investigative package is completed for each person who is assigned to Training. Reviews are conducted of the officer's sick time, MAS records, work performance, and discipline history. The memoranda that are prepared address past performance appraisals, use of force, and Internal Affairs histories.
- d/e. As we have observed in past reviews, DPD policy, curricula, and lesson plans address these provisions.
- f. Directive 304.5-3.4 places responsibility on the Commander of Training to conduct a training needs assessment. As noted in our last report, in July and December 2011, the DPD conducted and documented training needs assessments. Senior officers and midlevel managers representing critical areas of the DPD participated in the process. Over

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the past year, such needs assessments have identified several "performance gaps" that could be addressed through training. DPD has initiated new training and modified inservice training in order to address many of the deficiencies identified in the needs assessments. Using this process, Training determined that DPD supervisors and investigators needed improvement in conducting interviews. A four-hour training block for supervisors and investigators designed to address these weaknesses was implemented in April 2012. The next critical step in this process will be evaluation of the impact of the new training and, if necessary, its revision. DPD plans to conduct a training needs assessment every year. The next one is planned for June 2012.

The Department remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U108

The DPD shall create and maintain individual training records for all officers, documenting the date and topic of all pre-service and in-service training completed for all training conducted on or after the effective date of this agreement.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

DPD captures data relating to its in-service training, and records it on a spreadsheet. Since the spreadsheet is used by the Department to determine if all of its officers have attended the required in-service training sessions, we have conducted audits of its accuracy during the current and past reporting periods. As in past reviews, we randomly selected 110 officers who were listed on the spreadsheet as having received and completed in-service training during the period of January 1, through March 31, 2012. In order to complete their in-service training, these officers would have to attend and sign attendance sheets for four courses: Legal; Use of Force; PR-24; and Firearms Qualification. Of the 440 signatures expected, DPD was able to locate all 440 (100%).

During our previous reviews, we found that the Department committed to recording training data in the MITN System, a part of the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (MCOLES) data system. Training has now entered all DPD training records for years 2003 through the present.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

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Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U109

The DPD shall ensure that only mandated objectives and approved lesson plans are taught by instructors and that instructors engage students in meaningful dialogue regarding particular scenarios, preferably taken from actual incidents involving DPD officers, with the goal of educating students regarding the legal and tactical issues raised by the scenarios.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

DPD training directives and lesson plans properly direct and instruct on the relevant provisions of the Consent Judgment. DPD developed three new scenarios utilizing DPD Internal Affairs incidents, and accepted them for incorporation into the Legal block of training. We reviewed both and found them acceptable. It now has 16 scenarios it can employ to support this training. Our previous review of training curricula, lesson plans, and scenarios used in the current training year (July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012) revealed that they instruct and convey the requirements of the Consent Judgment and DPD policy. The Department remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U110

The DPD shall meet with the City Law Department on a quarterly basis concerning the conclusion of civil lawsuits alleging officer misconduct, information gleaned from this process shall be distributed to DPD risk management and training staff.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The DPD met with the City Law Department pursuant to this requirement on March 15, 2012. Meetings are held quarterly. The DPD remains in compliance with U110.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U111

The City and the DPD shall distribute and explain this Agreement to all DPD and all relevant City employees The City and the DPD shall provide initial training on this Agreement to all City

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and DPD employees whose job responsibilities are affected by this Agreement within 120 days of each provision's implementation. Thereafter, the DPD shall provide training on the policies contained in this Agreement during in-service training.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Recruits receive this training, which is conducted by CRIB, after they complete their state certification exams and before they graduate from the Academy. The current Basic Training class – which began its training on September 23, 2011, and is composed of 34 new recruits – will receive its training at a later date beyond the quarter under review. One OCI investigator was hired and trained by CRIB.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

B. Use of Force Training

CJ Requirement U112

The DPD shall provide all DPD recruits, officers, and supervisors with annual training on use of force. Such training shall include and address the following topics:

- a. The DPD's use of force continuum; proper use of force; decision making; and the DPD's use of force reporting requirements;
- b. The Fourth Amendment and other constitutional requirements, including recent legal developments;
- c. Examples of scenarios faced by DPD officers and interactive exercises that illustrate proper use of force decision making, including the use of deadly force;
- d. The circumstances in which officers may draw, display, or point a firearm, emphasizing:
 - i. Officers should not draw their firearm unless they reasonably believe there is a threat of serious bodily harm to the officer or another person;
 - ii. The danger of engaging or pursuing a suspect with a firearm drawn; and
 - iii. That officers are generally not justified in drawing their firearm when pursuing a subject suspected of committing only a misdemeanor;
- e. The proper use of all intermediate force weapons;
- f. Threat assessment, alternative and de-escalation techniques that allow officers to effect arrests without using force and instruction that disengagement, area containment, surveillance, waiting out a subject, summoning reinforcements, calling in specialized

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units or even letting a subject temporarily evade arrest may be the appropriate response to a situation, even when the use of force would be legally justified;

- g. Interacting with people with mental illnesses, including instruction by mental health practitioners and an emphasis on de-escalation strategies;
- h. Factors to consider in initiating or continuing a pursuit;
- i. The proper duration of a burst of chemical spray, the distance from which it should be applied, and emphasize that officers shall aim chemical spray only at the target's face and upper torso, and
- j. Consideration of the safety of civilians in the vicinity before engaging in police action.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

During our July 2011 site visit, we assessed training policy directives, curricula, lesson plans, special orders, training needs assessment and teletypes, among other materials that were prepared to address the requirements of U112 during Training Year 2011-2012 (July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012). Our review showed that the course content requirements of U112 and all of its subparagraphs were met for all recruits and in-service trainees.

During the last reporting period, we found that 1,243 (49%) of the officers currently available to train attended the Use of Force in-service training during the first half of the current training year. In addition, a total of 1,244 officers (49%) attended PR-24 training during the same period. The DPD was on a course to remain in compliance with this requirement.

During the quarter under review (January, February, and March 2012) we found that since the beginning of the current training year, 1,620 (65%) and 1,639 (66%) of the DPD officers available to train attended the in-service blocks of instruction Use of Force and PR-24, respectively. Since the end of the current reporting period falls at the 75% point in the training year, it would be expected that about 75% of the officers would have completed training. The explanation for the drop in attendance is that Training moved from its old quarters into a new training academy during the month of January, and suspended in-service training until the move was completed. The Training Unit is confident that it can "make up" the lost ground and that the remainder of the officers will be trained before the end of the year.

The Department remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

C. Firearms Training

CJ Requirement U113

The DPD shall develop a protocol regarding firearms training that:

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- a. Ensures that all officers and supervisors complete the bi-annual firearms training and qualification;
- b. Incorporates professional night training, stress training (i.e., training in using a firearm after undergoing physical exertion) and proper use of force decision making training in the bi-annual in-service training program, with the goal of adequately preparing officers for real life situations;
- c. Ensures that firearm instructors critically observe students and provide corrective instruction regarding deficient firearm techniques and failure to utilize safe gun handling procedures at all times; and undergoing physical exertion) and proper use of force decision making training in the bi-annual in-service training program, with the goal of adequately preparing officers for real life situations;
- d. Incorporates evaluation criteria to determine satisfactory completion of recruit and inservice firearms training, including:
- e. Maintains finger off trigger unless justified and ready to fire;
- f. Maintains proper hold of firearm and proper stance; and
- g. Uses proper use of force decision making.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The requirements specified in U113 are addressed in the Department's firearms training, which officers are required to attend and qualify in every six months. During the previous six-month firearms qualification period (January 1, through June 30, 2011), 97% of the officers available to train attended firearms and qualified.

At the halfway point (March 31, 2012) in the current six-month firearms qualification period (July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012), 1,051 (42%) of the 2,490 officers available to train attended firearms and qualified. No officers failed to qualify during the current training period. While it would be expected that approximately 50% would have attended and qualified at the halfway point in the training period, we have observed that fewer officers attend firearms training during the winter months. At the same point during the previous two years (2011 and 2010), attendance was below 50%, at levels of 47% and 46%.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

D. Arrest and Police-Citizen Interaction Training

CJ Requirement U114

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The DPD shall provide all DPD recruits, officers and supervisors with annual training on arrests and other police-citizen interaction. Such training shall include and address the following topics:

- a. The DPD Arrest, Investigatory Stop and Frisk and Witness Identification and Questioning Policies;
- b. The Fourth Amendment and other constitutional requirements, including:
- c. Advising officers that the "possibility" that an individual committed a crime does not rise to the level of probable cause;
- d. Advising officers that the duration and scope of the police-citizen interaction determines whether an arrest occurred, not the officer's subjective, intent or belief that he or she affected an arrest; and
- e. Advising officers that every detention is a seizure, every seizure requires reasonable suspicion or probable cause and there is no legally authorized seizure apart from a "Terry stop" and an arrest; and
- f. Examples of scenarios faced by DPD officers and interactive exercises that illustrate proper police-community interactions, including scenarios which distinguish an investigatory stop from an arrest by the scope and duration of the police interaction; between probable cause, reasonable suspicion and mere speculation; and voluntary consent from mere acquiescence to police authority.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Use of Force, Search, and Detention training were taught in the eight-hour Use of Force inservice training and, until the current year, in the four-hour Arrest Procedures in-service training. The Arrest Procedures session has been discontinued as a separate course, and is now being addressed in the Use of Force and Legal blocks of instruction. Annual training is provided by DPD in its in-service training program for officers and supervisors. During the last training year (July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2011), the Department trained 99% of its available members in its Use of Force in-service training.

During this reporting period, we found that 1,620 (65%) of DPD's 2,498 officers available to train attended the Use of Force in-service training during the first three quarters of the new training year. In addition, 1,679 (67%) attended the legal in-service block of instruction.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

E. Custodial Detention Training

CJ Requirement U115

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The DPD shall provide all DPD recruits, officers and supervisors with annual training on custodial detention. Such training shall include DPD policies regarding arrest, arraignment, holds, restrictions, material witness and detention records.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

DPD developed appropriate policies and lesson plans to comply with this provision, as well as a protocol to train all recruits, sworn members, confinement officers, investigators, and supervisors. All officers who attend the Use of Force and Legal in-service training receive the detention training specified by this requirement. Officers who serve in the detention cell areas are required to receive *additional* annual detention officer training, which is more specifically related to detention responsibilities. (See C73.)

During the training year that ended on June 30, 2011, 99% of DPD members attended the Use of Force and Legal in-service training sessions and received this training. As noted in U114, 65% of DPD officers attended the Use of Force training, and 67% attended the Legal training, during the first three quarters of the current training year.

The DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U116

The DPD shall advise officers that the DPD arraignment policy shall not be delayed because of the assignment of the investigation to a specialized unit, the arrest charge(s), the availability of an investigator, the gathering of additional evidence or obtaining a confession.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

DPD has incorporated these training requirements into its Use of Force lesson plan. During the past year, the Department trained 99% of its officers in its Use of Force in-service training session. DPD remains in compliance, and has trained 65% of officers available to train during the recently completed first three quarters of the current training year.

The Department remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U117

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The DPD shall advise officers that whether an individual is a material witness and whether that material witness should be committed to custody is a judicial determination.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

Departmental policy clearly states, "[O]nly a court has the authority to decide whether an individual is a material witness, and whether that material witness should be committed to jail pending his or her testimony." Material witness training has been incorporated into the Use of Force lesson plan. As noted above (see U115), the DPD trained 99% of its officers in the Use of Force in-service training during the training year that ended on June 30, 2011; we found that DPD trained 65% of its officers in the first three quarters of the current training year.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

F. Supervisory Training

CJ Requirement U118

The DPD shall provide supervisors with training in the appropriate evaluation of written reports, including what constitutes a fact based description, the identification of conclusory language not supported by specific facts and catch phrases, or language that so regularly appears in reports that its inclusion requires further explanation by the reporting officer.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The DPD fulfills Consent Judgment requirements U118-122 through its annual Supervisory Leadership and Accountability in-service training that is required for both supervisors and investigators. During the training year that ended on June 30, 2011, the Department trained 99% of its supervisors in its Supervisory Leadership and Accountability in-service training session.

On June 10, 2011, DPD Training approved a new three-hour block of instruction entitled, "Supervisory Report Writing – SIR Report." This block of instruction is designed to provide procedures for proper documentation for the following situations in which:

- A use of force was employed
- A firearm was drawn and a target acquired
- An injury to detainee(s) occurred
- Allegations of injuries while in DPD custody were made

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The three hours have been incorporated into the Supervisory Leadership and Accountability inservice training. During the first three quarters of the new training year (July 1, through March 31, 2012), 341 (63%) of the 538 supervisors and available to train attended the Leadership and Accountability in-service training.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U119

DPD supervisors shall receive leadership and command accountability training and learn techniques designed to promote proper police practices. This training shall be provided to all DPD supervisors within 30 days of assuming supervisory responsibilities and shall be made part of annual in-service training.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The DPD did not promote any personnel to the supervisor rank during the past quarter. As noted in U118, during the Training Year that ended on June 30, 2011, the DPD trained 99% of its supervisors and investigators at its annual Supervisory Leadership and Accountability in-service training. Also as we reported in U118, during the first three quarters of the new training year, the DPD trained 63% of its supervisors and investigators in the annual supervisory training course.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U120

The DPD shall provide training on risk assessment and risk management to all DPD supervisors, including the operation of the risk management database.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The Department's Supervisory Leadership and Accountability in-service training session addresses this requirement. During this reporting period, we found that DPD had provided this training to 99% of its supervisors during the training year that ended on June 30, 2011. During

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the first three quarters of the new training year, it trained 63% of its supervisors and investigators.

The DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

G. Investigator Training

CJ Requirement U121

The DPD shall provide training on appropriate burdens of proof, interview techniques and the factors to consider when evaluating officer, complainant or witness credibility to all officers who conduct investigations to ensure that their recommendations regarding dispositions are unbiased, uniform and legally appropriate.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The training required by U121 is delivered in the DPD Supervisory and Leadership Accountability in-service training, which is attended by both supervisors and investigators. In the training year that ended on June 30, 2011, the Department trained 99% of its supervisory staff. During the first three quarters of the new training year, it trained 63% of its supervisors and investigators. The Department is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement U122

The DPD shall provide all supervisors charged with accepting external complaints with appropriate training on handling external complaints that emphasizes interpersonal skills. The DPD shall provide training on the DPD external complaint process, including the role of OCI and IAD in the process, to all new recruits and as part of annual in-service training.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The training required by U122 is delivered in the DPD Supervisory and Leadership Accountability in-service training, which is attended by both supervisors and investigators. In the training year that ended on June 30, 2011, the Department again trained 99% of its supervisory staff. During the first three quarters of the new training year, it trained 63% of its supervisors and investigators.

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The Department is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

H. Field Training

CJ Requirement U123

The DPD shall develop, subject to DOJ approval, a protocol to enhance the FTO program within 120 days of the effective date of this Agreement. The protocol shall address the criteria and method for selecting and removing the FTOs and for training and evaluating FTOs and trainees.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix A.

The DPD conducted a training class for its Field Training Officers in April 2011, in which it trained three new FTOs and recertified another. The Department has not conducted a certification or recertification class since April 2011. DPD currently has 118 FTOs assigned throughout the Department.

Thirty-three probationary officers graduated on April 13, 2012, and entered the FTO Program. These officers will remain in the FTO Program for one year from the date of their graduation from the police academy, or 18 months from their date of hire, whichever is shorter. Upon graduation from basic training, officers are all assigned initially to Field Training Officers who work for Training. When the April 2012 class graduated, 23 trainees were assigned to downtown, where they patrol beats and work details under the direction of Central Events and the Central District. The 10 other trainees work under the supervision of the FTOs, handling patrol and other typical police assignments. Five of the 10 actually work the assignments with the FTOs while the other five observe. The five who had been observing then rotate into the active work while the other five observe. The process is repeated until all trainees have worked with the Training FTOs. They are then assigned throughout the DPD to work with other FTOs.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

•	Requirements	Phase 1 - Policy	Phase 2 - Implementation
106	Coordination and review of training	In Compliance	In Compliance
107	DPD will meet state training standards	In Compliance	In Compliance

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108	Maintain individual training records	In Compliance	In Compliance
109	Train from approved objectives and plans	In Compliance	In Compliance
110	Quarterly meetings with Law Department	In Compliance	In Compliance
111	Distribute and training on the agreement	In Compliance	In Compliance
112	Annual use of force training required	In Compliance	In Compliance
113	Develop firearms training protocol	In Compliance	In Compliance
114	Annual arrest, citizen interaction training	In Compliance	In Compliance
115	Annual training on custodial detention	In Compliance	In Compliance
116	Prohibition of arraignment delays	In Compliance	In Compliance
117	Material witness custody	In Compliance	In Compliance
118	Supervisory training-report evaluation	In Compliance	In Compliance
119	Supervisory training-leadership	In Compliance	In Compliance
120	Supervisory training-risk management	In Compliance	In Compliance
121	Investigator training-procedures	In Compliance	In Compliance
122	Supervisory training-external complaints	In Compliance	In Compliance
123	Enhance the FTO program	In Compliance	In Compliance

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SECTION THREE:

COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENTS - THE CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT CONSENT JUDGMENT

This Consent Judgment sets forth procedural and operational requirements relating to the confinement facilities maintained and operated by the Detroit Police Department. The Judgment requires the revision and implementation of policies and practices that are safe, respectful, and constitutional in the areas of fire safety, emergency preparedness, medical and mental health, prisoner safety, environmental health and safety, persons with disabilities, food service, and personal hygiene. In addition, the Judgment sets forth requirements relating to the use of force in detention facilities, as well as procedures for the investigation of the use of force and complaints relating to other events occurring in these facilities. The Judgment also establishes requirements for management and supervision, the auditing of internal practices, and the training of personnel who are assigned detention responsibilities.

During our first site visit in November 2009, we reviewed required directives, supporting logs, forms, and documentation relating to the operation of the detention facilities. Accompanied by key members of the DPD Office of Civil Rights personnel, we conducted our first tour of the Detroit Police Department's five facilities with holding cells and the Detroit Receiving Hospital.³⁴ We have repeated our tours and inspections of some or all of these facilities during each of our subsequent site visits, and have interacted with command and key detention staff at each facility.

In addition, we have met with key CRIB command staff, Audit Team personnel, and the designated health care professional to conduct a thorough review of all requirements, DPD directives, forms, logs, and documentation relating to and required by this Judgment. Our review disclosed the need for the DPD to revise various health-related directives and to have them reviewed and approved by a health care professional. This was accomplished. In addition, we met with DPD Training staff regarding training issues, which were promptly addressed.

During our visits to and inspections of the various facilities with holding cells, we were often accompanied by CRIB staff, and assisted by the cell block supervisors and compliance officers. These inspections included our entering and examining every holding cell, interviewing detention staff, and reviewing forms and logs.

The Conditions of Confinement Consent Judgment is comprised of several different categories relating to the confinement facilities maintained and operated by DPD.

³⁴ Facilities with holding cells are located in the Northeastern, Eastern, and Southwestern Districts; Sixth and Twelfth Precincts.

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III. FIRE SAFETY POLICIES

CJ Requirement C14

The DPD shall ensure that all holding cells, and buildings that contain them, achieve and maintain compliance with the Life Safety Code within one year of the effective date of this Agreement. The City shall ensure that the Detroit Fire Marshal conducts regular and periodic inspections to evaluate whether the conditions in DPD holding cells, and buildings that contain them, are in compliance with the Life Safety Code.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The Fire Marshal reviews the FSP annually and also conducts regular and periodic (annual) inspections of holding cells; the most recent review was conducted in May 2011. With the exception of the Southwestern District, the Audit Team determined that the DPD did not meet the requirement to maintain the smoke alarm systems in the DPD district/precinct buildings. The Fire Inspection was incorporated into the semi-annual audit conducted on July 31, 2011. Following the inspection, requests for repairs were submitted to the DPD Office of Facilities Management and noted on the DPD form 702 Maintenance Log. According to the DPD 33rd Quarter Report (December 31, 2011), the identified deficiencies were addressed and corrected. The next semi-annual inspection by the Audit Team was completed on January 31, 2012. The next Fire Marshal's inspection is due in or before May 2012.

Accordingly, DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C15

The DPD shall develop and implement a comprehensive fire detection, suppression and evacuation program for the holding cells, and buildings that contain them, in accordance with the requirements of the Life Safety Code and in consultation with the Detroit Fire Department.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The DPD has been in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph since the second reporting period.

During this reporting period, we reviewed DPD 716, Fire Extinguisher Monthly Inspection/Inventory, and DPD 703, Fire Drill Documentation Forms, for all of the districts/precincts with holding cells; and determined that all facilities are in compliance with these requirements. We also examined a sample of the fire extinguishers at each holding facility, and found them all to be fully charged.

The DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

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Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C16

The fire safety program shall be developed in consultation with, and receive written approval by, the Detroit Fire Department. As part of developing the fire safety program, the Detroit Fire Department shall evaluate the need for and, if necessary, the DPD shall install: fire-rated separations, smoke detection systems, smoke control systems, sprinkler systems and/or emergency exits for the holding cells and buildings that contain them. The fire safety program shall be submitted for review and approval of the DOJ within three months of the effective date of the Agreement.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

Following the development of the Fire Safety Plan, the DPD made required structural changes to districts/precincts' holding facilities, including the updating and/or installation of sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, and fire-rated doors. During our inspection of the district/precinct holding cells, we found the presence of all three.

The DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C17

The DPD shall implement the fire safety program within one year of the effective date of this Agreement. Thereafter, the program shall be reviewed and approved in writing by the Detroit Fire Department at least every year, or prior to any revisions to the plan.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The DPD has developed and implemented the required Fire Safety Plan.

During our most recent site visits to each district/precinct that maintains holding cells, we found documentation of the Fire Marshal's inspections. The most recent inspections were conducted in May 2011. The next Fire Marshal's inspection is due on or before May 2012. DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

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Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C18

The DPD shall take immediate interim fire safety measures in all buildings that contain holding cells. At a minimum, these interim measures shall:

- a. Ensure that the activation of any individual smoke alarm sounds an alarm throughout the building;
- b. ensure that prisoners in holding cells have an adequate means of reporting emergency conditions to DPD staff immediately;
- c. ensure that automated back-up power systems exist for all buildings containing holding cells that are capable of providing immediate power for emergency lighting, exit signs, fire alarm and smoke detection systems in the event of an electrical power failure through batteries or an emergency generator; and
- d. reduce the likely spread of smoke and fire throughout the buildings by means of stairwells, garages, hazardous rooms and exposed pipes, such as ensuring that fire doors in stairwells are closed.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The DPD has been in full Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph since the first reporting period.

As previously noted, we visited each district/precinct that maintains holding cells, and determined that the DPD has made the required structural, electronic, and mechanical upgrades within the facilities. We also noted that Fire Systems of Michigan and the Fire Marshal conducted and documented inspections of suppression systems in May 2011. DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C19

The DPD shall ensure that fire safety equipment is routinely tested, inspected and maintained, including the sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, manual fire extinguishers, emergency lighting and exit signs, and self-contained breathing apparatuses.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The DPD has been in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph since the second reporting period.

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The Fire Safety Plan places responsibility for ensuring the required testing, inspections, and maintenance of the various systems, fire extinguishers, emergency lighting and signs, and equipment with the DPD Office of Facilities Management.

Fire Systems of Michigan and the Fire Marshal conduct the required inspections, which were last conducted in May 2011. The Fire Safety Practices and Policies audit for the reporting period ending January 31, 2012, was conducted by the Office of Civil Rights Audit Team, and members of the Holding Cell Compliance Committee from the Detroit Fire Department and the Independent Qualified Source, as required by paragraph C66.

Our review of the audit documents during the last reporting period indicated that there were maintenance problems in four of the five facilities, Southwestern being the exception. According to the DPD's 33rd Quarter Report (December 31, 2011), these deficiencies were repaired.

During our January 2012 site visit, we found that all fire safety equipment was in working condition except the fire sprinkler system at one precinct, which was inoperable due to two broken sprinkler heads. During our most recent site visit, we found that the fire sprinkler systems at four of the five districts/precincts with holding cells had been inoperable since January 2012 due to broken sprinkler heads. When a sprinkler head is broken, the water delivery system to the entire sprinkler system has to be manually shut down until the sprinkler is repaired. As noted above, the DPD Office of Facilities Management is responsible for the maintenance of these systems; however, the repairs to the sprinkler systems are contracted to a vendor, Fire Systems of Michigan. We were informed that the delay in repairing the sprinkler systems was due to a contract dispute between the City and the vendor. We met with the Civil Rights Integrity Bureau staff and were convinced that they were working diligently to resolve the problems; we were subsequently notified that the necessary repairs in the Sixth Precinct, Northeastern District, Eastern District, and Twelfth Precinct, respectively. In addition, the DPD added language to the CEPP/FSP, under the auspices of the Fire Marshal, requiring that the detention staff perform visual fire inspections as an alternative when the fire detection system is disabled or not functioning.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C20

The DPD shall enforce immediately its no-smoking policy in the holding cells or provide ashtrays and ensure that all holding cell areas are constructed and supplied with fire-rated materials.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

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The DPD has been in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph since the first reporting period. During our most recent inspection, we did not find any persons smoking in unauthorized areas. Also, during our review of all of the monthly inspections on DPD 715 - Evaluation of the Operation of Holding Cells, we found no documentation that any smoking had been observed in the facilities.

DPD is in continued Phase 2 compliance with this Consent Judgment paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C21

The DPD shall insure immediately that all flammable and combustible liquids in holding cell areas and the attached and nearby DPD buildings are stored properly.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

Our inspection of the holding facilities found that each district/precinct was equipped with at least one yellow storage cabinet, located in the garage area, for flammable and combustible liquids. We checked the cabinets, and found flammable materials and gas storage containers.

DPD is in continued Phase 2 compliance with this Consent Judgment paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C22

The DPD shall remove immediately all highly-combustible kane fiber ceiling tiles from buildings that contain holding cells.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The DPD has been in continued compliance with this Consent Judgment paragraph since 2005 when it closed some of the facilities where kane fiber ceiling tiles were in place, and it removed the tiles from the remaining facilities.

DPD is in continued Phase 2 compliance with this Consent Judgment paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

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¶	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
14	Holding Cell Life Safety Code compliance	In Compliance	In Compliance
15	Fire detection, suppression, and evacuation	In Compliance	In Compliance
16	Fire Department consultation/evaluation	In Compliance	In Compliance
17	Implementation of fire safety program	In Compliance	In Compliance
18	Immediate interim fire safety measures	In Compliance	In Compliance
19	Routine testing of fire safety equipment	In Compliance	In Compliance
20	Enforce no smoking in holding cells	In Compliance	In Compliance
21	Proper storage of flammable liquids	In Compliance	In Compliance
22	Remove combustible cane fiber tiles	In Compliance	In Compliance

IV. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS POLICIES

CJ Requirement C23

The DPD shall ensure a reasonable level of safety and security of all staff and prisoners in the event of a fire or other emergency.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

As noted previously, Phase 2 compliance is related to and contingent upon the implementation of C24-25; DPD is now in compliance with C25. Accordingly, we now find this paragraph in compliance.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C24

The DPD shall develop a comprehensive emergency preparedness program that is approved in writing by the Detroit Fire Department. This program shall be submitted for review and approval of the DOJ within three months of the effective date of this Agreement. The DPD shall implement the programs within three months of DOJ's review and approval. Thereafter, the program shall be reviewed and approved in writing by the Detroit Fire Department at least every year, or prior to any revisions to the plan. At a minimum, the emergency preparedness program shall:

a. include an emergency response plan for each building that contains holding cells identifying staff responsibilities in the event of fire-related emergencies and other

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emergencies, including notification responsibilities, evacuation procedures and key control procedures (discussed below); and

b. require performance and documentation of fire drills for all buildings containing holding cells on all shifts every six months (documentation shall include the start and stop times of each drill, the staff members who participated in the drill, a summary of the drill, and an evaluation of the success of the drill).

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The CEPP identifies staff responsibilities in the event of a fire emergency to include notifications, evacuation, and key control procedures. (See C15.)

The DPD achieved full compliance in the second and subsequent reporting periods as it increased the frequency of fire drills to the 100% level required by policy. During this reporting period, we determined that the fire drills were again conducted according to policy at the 100% level.

Following our recommendations that the detention evacuation equipment be stored in the immediate vicinity of the holding cells so that it is readily accessible to officers, we found, during the last reporting period, that the shackles were fully accounted for and placed individually in crates, allowing for easy access. During our most recent inspection, we found that the shackles were easily accessible. We determined that the detention officers had sufficient handcuffs and/or shackles for use in the event of an evacuation, and that all of the detention officers that we interviewed were aware of DPD policy to retain the assigned holding cell keys on their persons.

The DPD is in continued Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C25

The DPD shall develop and implement key control policies and procedures that will ensure that all staff is able to manually unlock all holding cell doors in the event of a fire or other emergency. At a minimum, the key control policies and procedures shall:

- a. provide for emergency identification of keys by touch;
- b. and require routine inventory, testing and maintenance of keys and locks.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During our first site visit, we recommended that each officer working in a cell block be issued a complete set of keys. Following this recommendation, we were informed that two extra sets of

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keys were distributed to each district/precinct with holding cells, bringing the total at each to five – three in the cell block, one with the sergeant assigned to the public lobby, and one in the emergency key box in the lieutenants' and sergeants' office.

During our two previous inspections, we found that each district/precinct had, at the minimum, five sets of keys – three in the cell block, one with the sergeant assigned to the public lobby, and one in the emergency key box in the lieutenants' and sergeants' office. Teletype #11-0989, Holding Cell Facility Keys – Required Documentation, regarding inventory and assignment of keys by the cellblock supervisor, had been distributed. This policy directed the cellblock supervisor to conduct an inventory of the keys at the commencement and the conclusion of his/her tour of duty and document same in the MAS Desk Blotter.

However, during previous site visits, we found that at one facility, the key inventory policy had never been implemented. At another facility, two of three shifts had completed the inventory correctly; and at a third facility, a set of keys had been missing for an unknown period of time, but at least several weeks. At one facility, when asked if he had a set of keys, the Detention Officer searched under a stack of papers until he found his key set. These same problems were documented on the form 715, Evaluation of the Operation of Holding Cells, when the CRIB inspector conducted his unannounced monthly inspections during the previous quarter.

During our last site visit, we found that CRIB had distributed Department Teletype #11-01395, which thoroughly explained the procedure for documenting the inventory and security of keys. When interviewed, the detention supervisors and officers appeared to have an understanding of their responsibility for key control. However, another set of keys was lost in December 2011. This required lock changes for all exterior doors at the precinct.

During our most recent site visit, we determined that the supervisors and officers that we interviewed appeared to understand the process for inventory and control of the keys. The MAS Desk Blotter indicated that key inventories were entered in a timely manner.

DPD is now in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

¶	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
23	Ensure reasonable safety in emergency	In Compliance	In Compliance
24	Develop comprehensive emergency preparedness program	In Compliance	In Compliance
25	Implementation of key control policies	In Compliance	In Compliance

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V. MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE POLICIES

CJ Requirement C26

The DPD shall ensure the appropriate identification of, and response to, prisoner's medical and/or mental health conditions.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During previous reporting periods, we found DPD not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

During the previous reporting period, we reviewed DPD's Audit Team's report of its findings of the Holding Cells released on July 31, 2011. We noted at that time that progress had been made to address the deficiencies described in the report.

Our inspections and review of the quarterly detainee file folders showed that much progress has been made. There still exist a few issues and deficiencies in this area, including not properly completing the Detainee Intake Form, DPD 651, by not including the typed name of the arresting and transporting officers or transferring medical information acquired from the arresting or transporting officers. We have found in a few instances where the processing officer writes this information on the form by hand after the fact, and it is therefore not entered into the database. While clerical errors have been reduced, they still exist. Medical referrals and the thoroughness of medication logs have also sustained improvement during this and the two previous reporting periods, and the documentation of the exchange of health information between shifts has become compliant. In previous reviews, holding cell personnel did not adequately list the medical needs of the detainees on the Platoon Daily Detail Summary and the shift preparing or receiving the log failed to place the date or the time on the form. DPD has rectified this problem, and those forms are now complete, with the exception of completing the new medications portion of the form that was recently added.

During the current reporting period, we reviewed and inspected a random sample of 171 detainee file folders and observed personnel. We found that personnel are still not properly implementing these procedures in accordance with the DPD directives. We continue to note a few clerical errors and incomplete or missing documentation of medical referral and medication logs.

In order to assess compliance with this paragraph we reviewed those issues that had a direct impact on identification and response to a detainee's medical or mental health conditions. We found 21 instances where the detainee processing time did not meet the requirement, no release of medication was indicated, or the conveying officer failed to note the date/time of the conveyance back to the holding facility. The three critical issues for DPD to address at this time for compliance purposes with the Medical and Mental Health Care Policies (C26-33) are: sanitary conditions of the holding facilities and documenting cleaning procedures; the capture of the medical/mental health information initially obtained by the arresting officers being entered properly (typed) into Livescan; and ensuring that remaining medications at the time of detainee release are either given to them or transferred with them to another facility. At this point, DPD needs to fill out the required forms completely to be in compliance with this paragraph. Compliance with this paragraph is dependent upon compliance with C27-C33.

DPD's status for this paragraph is deferred until compliance with C27-C33 is obtained.

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Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Deferred

CJ Requirement C27

The DPD shall develop a comprehensive medical and mental health screening program (CMMHSP) that shall be approved in writing by qualified medical and mental health professionals. This program shall be submitted for review and approval of the DOJ within three months of the effective date of this Agreement. The DPD shall implement the program within three months of DOJ's review and approval. Thereafter, the program shall be reviewed and approved by qualified medical and mental health professionals at least every year and prior to any revisions to the programs. At a minimum, the comprehensive medical and mental health screening program shall include prisoner screening procedures and medical protocols.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During our most recent site visit, the DPD Health Authority completed the review and approved the CMMHSP policies and directives. The DPD provided us with documentation indicating that the CMMHSP was approved on February 17, 2012, and the mental health portion was approved on February 29, 2012. DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C28

The prisoner screening procedure, at a minimum, shall:

- a. enable the DPD to identify individuals with medical or mental health conditions, including infectious diseases, chronic conditions, including disabilities, ambulatory impairments, mental health conditions, and drug/alcohol withdrawal;
- b. identify persons who are at risk of committing suicide, persons who have been on heightened observation for suicide risk at any time during a past incarceration and persons who have any medical contraindications for the use of chemical sprays,
- c. require that the DPD follow a standard intake procedure for each individual entering DPD custody;
- d. require that intake screening be conducted within two hours of intake and through a verbal exchange between the DPD and prisoners; and
- e. incorporate all health information pertaining to a prisoner acquired by the arresting or transporting officers.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

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During all of the previous reporting periods, we found DPD not in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement. We observed deficiencies, including clerical errors and incomplete or incorrect completion of required forms. Occasionally an arrestee is taken directly to DRH from the scene, and the two-hour screening mandate from time of arrest to processing does not meet the requirement. Any instance in which a detainee is screened more than two hours from the time of the arrest the processing officer should so indicate the reason on the face sheet of the DIF. In every case, staff had transported to DRH detainees needing medical attention within a reasonable time of the request.

There were 15 instances where the intake screening took more than two hours; however, in five of these cases, the arrestee was transported to DRH or another hospital directly from the scene. The staff did not follow DPD policy in the remaining 10 cases. Many of these issues would be resolved if personnel would complete all the information the forms require and the OIC approving the form investigate those in violation of the two hour requirement at the conclusion of the detainee processing.

We reviewed the Cell Check Logs (DPD 659) for this reporting period, and found 96% in compliance for general population checks. The Medical/Mental High Risk Logs (DPD 661) for this reporting period revealed that high-risk detainees were observed by staff and were compliant.

There had been confusion among DPD personnel as to how to classify detainees who have had previous ideations of suicide or suicide attempts. DPD policy 305.1-3.9, Detoxification/Safety Cell, indicates that a detoxification/safety cell is an observation cell temporarily used to detain chemically impaired persons or a person who may be a suicide risk (constant observation). As the policy was previously written, any previous suicide attempt required constant supervision. This policy was revised and renumbered (now 305.1-3.14) on February 29, 2012 to provide more clarity to DPD personnel; it also eliminates the conflict that previously existed on page 3 of the Detainee Information Form: "If only #10 is marked yes and suicide attempt is over one year ago, monitor (15 minute). If attempt is less than one year ago, place detainee on constant supervision."

In some cases, medical professionals at DRH may recommend placing a detainee on constant watch or remove them from the watch. In these cases, DPD personnel need to indicate these changes in the comment section of the High Risk Log or on the form when they have returned to the holding facility. There were five detainees placed on constant watch in the sample for this reporting period, and all were in compliance, which indicates that DPD has addressed the abovenoted problems. This is the second consecutive reporting period in which we have found DPD in compliance with C28b.

During this reporting period, we continued to find some of the problems we observed in the past. These deficiencies included missing or incorrect dates/times on forms and logs; forms and logs not filled out completely and handwritten documentation that was not entered in LiveScan. We have continued to recommend to CRIB that it develops and implements a process so that when a detainee's medical or mental health status changes, detention staff update the documents accordingly.

Overall, we found that DPD had a 90% compliance rate with this paragraph due to the non-compliance of COC 28e. There were 50 instances where the Detainee Input Sheet indicated that

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the arresting or transporting officer listed a mental or medical issue with the detainee. In 45 cases, the processing officers in the facilities transferred this information to the Detainee Information Form; and in five cases, the processing officers failed to transfer the medical/mental information as required by policy. On November 11, 2011, DPD issued an Administrative Message (Teletype #11-1392) that advised commands for all detainee registrations to use the revised Detainee Input Sheet, effective December 1, 2011.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement C29

The medical protocols, at a minimum, shall:

- a. identify the specific actions the DPD shall take in response to the medical information acquired during prisoner screening or detention, including the need for emergency care, hospitalization, prescription medication and/or intensive monitoring; and
- b. require prior supervisory review and written approval, absent exigent circumstances, of all decisions made in response to acquired medical information.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The DPD was not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph in previous reporting periods.

During this reporting period, we reviewed a sample of 171 detainee file folders, and inspected each of the districts/precincts that maintain holding cells and the Detroit Receiving Hospital. We continue to find that staff did not follow policy in several key areas, including:

- There were 62 referrals of detainees in need of medical or mental health care to the Detroit Receiving Hospital, and all were within policy;
- There were 10 cases in which intake screenings were not conducted within the two-hour timeframe.
- Detainees not receiving medications prescribed by the Detroit Receiving Hospital in a timely manner; 42 detainees had medications disbursed and in two instances the dosages were administered late;
- There were 50 instances where detainee medical information was listed by the arresting officer on the Detainee Input Sheet and in five cases the processing officer did not transfer that information to the Detainee Information Form. In one case the processing officer, by hand, wrote in the medical information, therefore, the health information was not being entered in Livescan;
- For the first time in our reviews, of the 62 detainees who went to the Detroit Receiving Hospital, all discharge instructions were included in the detainee file folders.

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• Written prior supervisory approval was issued for all decisions made in response to acquired medical information with one exception.

Overall, we found that 96% were in compliance with this paragraph – the same as the last reporting period. DPD is now in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C30

The DPD shall develop and implement policy regarding infectious disease control (IDC) in consultation with medical health professionals. The policy shall be reviewed and approved in writing by qualified medical health professionals at least every year after implementation and prior to any revisions to the policy. At a minimum, the policy shall:

- a. establish appropriate housing for prisoners believed to have infectious diseases; and
- b. mandate measures the DPD shall take to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, including proper handling and disposal of bio-hazardous material.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During our previous site visits, our inspections of the Detroit Receiving Hospital and the five DPD facilities that maintain holding cells disclosed poor levels of sanitation in similar degrees at all of the sites with a trend toward improvement. In our last report we found, for the first time, DPD to be in compliance with its sanitation practices; and in our most recent site visit, we found all facilities once again compliant, with the exception of documenting the cleaning and sanitation practices.

We found, in prior visits, that some of the facilities maintained adequate sanitary conditions in the cell areas, and others needed to take additional measures to ensure proper sanitation. During our most recent site visit, we inspected all districts/precincts with holding cells and the DRH; and found that the cell and processing areas were satisfactory. However, there were serious reporting deficiencies by DPD in one of the facilities. The DPD should continue to follow and complete the instructions in the Holding Cell Cleaning Log, which is critical to DPD's ability to be in compliance with this paragraph. (See details in C39 and C40.)

We reviewed a sample of 45 Holding Cell Cleaning logs from the five facilities, with six days on each log, for a total of 270 days. DPD's compliance rate for completing the Holding Cell Cleaning Logs is 94%. In order to be compliant with this paragraph, all facilities must be in compliance.

We also found that the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) kits were in order and included an adequate supply of the required contents. Our inspection of the first aid kits found that the contents were satisfactory, as we have observed improvement by the detention staff in this area. We continue to recommend that detention staff open the first aid kits on a regular basis to verify that the contents have not expired.

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An effective infectious disease control plan must account for the sanitation and maintenance of all plumbing and equipment; physical plant cleanliness; and documentation that a plan to maintain the physical plant is being implemented in the holding cell areas and holding cells. The DPD Infectious Disease Policy 403.0, Section 403.2-6.3, Statements 1-6, Department Equipment, vehicle or facility, affirms the importance of building maintenance and cleaning and decontamination of the facility. DPD's overall compliance with sanitation practice documentation during this reporting period is 94%. All holding facilities must be compliant in order to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

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Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement C31

The DPD shall develop and implement a protocol for updating and exchanging prisoner health information. At a minimum, this protocol shall;

- a. require that prisoner's health information is recorded at intake and thereafter immediately readily available to all relevant medical and transporting personnel in a manner consistent with the relevant federal and state confidentiality statutes;
- b. require that prisoner health information is continually updated to incorporate any additional relevant information acquired during his or her detention;
- c. require that relevant prisoner health information is documented and communicated between consecutive shifts, such as whether a prisoner is taking medication or has a medical condition; and
- d. require that prisoner health information travel with prisoners who transferred to another facility.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During previous reporting periods, our reviews of DPD form 661, Detainee Medical/Mental Health Monitoring and form 659a, Platoon Daily Detainee Summary Form; indicated that required detainee health information – such as whether a detainee is taking medication or has a medical condition – was not always being documented and communicated between consecutive shifts.

As noted above our reviews of these documents is important to ensure that the detainees' health needs are met, and for the purposes of staff safety. This information must be documented, updated, and communicated between the initial shift receiving the detainee and the subsequent shifts until the detainee is released. It is critical for the oncoming shift to indicate the date and time they receive the Platoon Daily Detainee Summary and to acknowledge its accuracy to assure the continuity of health monitoring for detainees requiring it.

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We reviewed DPD log 659a, Platoon Daily Detainee Summary, in the five districts/precincts that maintain holding cells; and found fewer errors than in our previous reports. Of the errors we found, the most prevalent is the failure of DPD personnel to mark the prescribed meds column and the Medicine Cabinet checkbox on the form. It should be noted that form DPD 659a was amended during the ninth reporting period to indicate for each detainee whether medications are prescribed. It is apparent from our observations that staff is not, in some cases, completing this section of the form and supervisory personnel are not catching the omissions. DPD's ability to capture information and list the medical/mental needs of the detainee on the form is exceptional in almost every case. DPD is in compliance for C31a, b, and d. (See C36.) The overall compliance rate (C31c) for all holding cell facilities is 96% for this quarter.

We also reviewed copies of DPD Form 661 that required a 15-minute watch. The entries were made in a timely fashion with few exceptions. We attribute this improvement in part to the revised and combined DPD form 661/661a; DPD needs to continue to ensure that its detention personnel complete the forms correctly. All facilities met or exceeded the compliance standard.

Overall, we found that 96% of the PDDSL's were in compliance with this paragraph; however, failing to check the box indicating medications on the Platoon Daily Detainee Summary jeopardizes DPD's compliance status – a decrease from the 97% registered in the previous reporting period. In order to be compliant with this paragraph, all facilities must be in compliance.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph; however, failing to correct the deficiencies noted will take the Department out of compliance during the next reporting period.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C32

The DPD shall develop a prescription medication policy in consultation with qualified medical and mental health professionals that ensures prisoners are provided prescription medication as directed. The policy shall be approved in writing by qualified medical and mental health professionals and shall be submitted for review and approval of the DOJ within three months of the effective date of this Agreement. The DPD shall implement the policy within three months of the DOJ's review and approval. Thereafter, the policy shall be reviewed and approved in writing by qualified medical and mental health professionals at least annually and prior to any revisions to the program. At a minimum, the policy shall:

- a. indicate when the DPD shall convey prisoners taking prescription medication to the DRH or other treating hospital for evaluation;
- b. require the DPD distribute to prisoners only medications that have been prescribed at the DRH or other treating hospitals;
- c. require that the DPD distribute medications as prescribed and not rely on inmates to identify their need for medication;

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- d. require that all prisoner medications be stored in a secure location near the holding cells and travel with prisoners that are transferred;
- e. require the DPD to record relevant information regarding the administration of prescription medication on an auditable form;
- f. require that injected medications are administered as prescribed and in a safe and hygienic manner; and
- g. require that unused mediations prescribed at the DRH or other treating hospitals are provided to prisoners upon their release.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During all of the previous reporting periods, at the five districts/precincts that maintain holding cells, we found Medication Logs missing critical detainee and staff information. In prior reviews detainee dosages, dosing times, signatures, the names of the persons administering the medications, and prescription release information did not always appear on the logs. Those issues have been addressed with the exception of C32g, prescription release information. As a result, we found the DPD not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

During the current reporting period, in our review of 171 detainee file folders, we continued to find a few instances where the DPD failed to record essential detainee and staff information. We noted, for example, that the medication logs on detainees who had been released showed that those detainees were not given their unused medications; although just above where the detention officer signs the form is a box that should be checked indicating the release.

There were 42 cases where medications were disbursed to detainees. In nine instances, it was unknown if the remaining medication was released to the detainee or transferred with them to another facility due to personnel not indicating the status on the form. One of the holding facilities had the proper release of medications documented in every instance, while another facility accounted for four of the nine violations. We examined the Platoon Daily Detainee Summary logs, which are used to ensure that detainee health information is exchanged and communicated between shifts. In previous reviews, we found missing signatures between shifts, detainee health information missing and lack of a date or time of the preparing officer or the officer receiving the document. During a previous reporting period, DPD included a section on the PDDSL to indicate if detainees on a monitoring status were taking medications. This serves as an immediate alert for the CBS at the beginning of the shift that informs him/her if any detainees are on medication. We found 96% of the PDDSLs in compliance.

During our most recent site visit, we checked all active detainee file folders in all facilities for those detainees who were on medication or on a monitoring status. Each of the medication disbursement logs were reviewed and matched with the medication contained in the medication storage cabinet. We found that the prescribed medication for each detainee was properly stored. We did not find any medication left in the cabinet from detainees who had already been released as we had found in previous inspections. Our inspection of medication cabinets and medications for detainees at the districts/precincts maintaining holding cells revealed that all was satisfactory in the location of the cabinets and storage of medications.

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Based on the noted improvements, we found DPD in pending Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph during the previous reporting period. However, the Department must address the concerns related to the documentation of medication disbursements; C32a through 32f are compliant. The compliance rate for C32g is 79%, a slight improvement the 78% we found in the last reporting period.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Pending Compliance

CJ Requirement C33

The DPD shall provide appropriate clothing, such as paper gowns or suicide smocks, to all prisoners placed under suicide precautions.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During previous reporting periods, we found that detention personnel were generally familiar with where the appropriate clothing items, paper gowns and/or suicide smocks, were stored. Our inspections revealed ample inventory of appropriate clothing.

During our most recent inspections in all five districts and precincts with holding cells, we found sufficient inventory of paper gowns and/or suicide smocks. The staff we interviewed were knowledgeable regarding the use of the clothing and where the appropriate clothing was stored.

We find DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C34

The DPD shall remove or make inaccessible all suicide hazards in holding cells including exposed pipes, radiators and overhead bars.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During all of our previous site visits, we conducted comprehensive inspections of each of the five districts/precincts that maintain holding cells, as well as the Detroit Receiving Hospital cells.

The DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance Phase 2: In Compliance

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¶	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
26	Prisoners' medical/mental health conditions	In Compliance	Deferred
27	Medical/mental health screening program	In Compliance	In Compliance
28	Medical/mental health screening procedures	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
29	Medical protocols	In Compliance	In Compliance
30	Infectious disease policy required	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
31	Prisoner health information protocol required	In Compliance	In Compliance
32	Prescription medication policy required	In Compliance	Pending Compliance
33	Clothing-suicide prevention	In Compliance	In Compliance
34	Removal of suicide hazards	In Compliance	In Compliance

VI. PRISONER SAFETY POLICIES

CJ Requirement C35

The DPD shall ensure a reasonable level of safety of staff and prisoners through the use of appropriate security administration procedures.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

Phase 2 compliance is related to and contingent upon the implementation of staff and inmate safety measures required by C36-38; accordingly, the DPD is in compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C36

The DPD shall develop and implement a prisoner security screening program for all buildings containing holding cells. At a minimum, the program shall:

- a. establish protocols based upon objective, behavior-based criteria for identifying suspected crime partners, vulnerable, assaultive or special management prisoners who should be housed in observation cells or single-occupancy cells; and
- b. require that security screening information is documented and communicated between consecutive shifts.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

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DPD Form 659A (Platoon Daily Detainee Summary), revised August 2011, is used to record information on detainees with medical conditions or special needs. During this reporting period, we reviewed Eastern District logs that contained 713 entries. We continued to find serious deficiencies in the "Prescribed Meds" column. A review of the February logs revealed 34 instances of marking deficiencies in the "Prescribed Meds" column, including 21 errors on Platoon One, nine errors on Platoon Two, and four errors on Platoon Three. The March logs had numerous recording errors related to medications and suspected crime partners. Also, on March 5, 2012, on Platoon One, a detainee with scabies was placed in a cell with no alerts. Scabies is a highly contagious disease that can spread among detainees. This detainee should have been isolated with a Blue Alert. The Eastern District's compliance rate with this paragraph is 90%, a 1% increase from the last reporting period.

We reviewed Northeastern District logs containing 505 entries. Errors involved the improper marking of alert boxes. The Northeastern District's compliance rate with this paragraph is 96%, a 3% increase from the last reporting period.

We reviewed Sixth Precinct logs containing 732 entries. The Sixth Precinct's compliance rate with this paragraph is 98%, a 4% increase from the last reporting period.

We reviewed Twelfth Precinct logs containing 476 entries. The Twelfth Precinct's compliance rate with this paragraph is 97%, a 2% decrease from the last reporting period.

We reviewed Southwestern District logs containing 494 entries. The district's compliance rate with this paragraph is 99% for this reporting period, an improvement from the last reporting period, when we found a 92% compliance rate. The average for all districts/precincts during this reporting period is 96% compliance out of 2,920 log entries. The failure of holding personnel to mark the "Prescribed Meds" column and the Medicine Cabinet checkbox continue to be the major factor in preventing satisfactory compliance with this portion of the Consent Judgment.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph. However, additional effort is needed to correct excessive recording errors in the Eastern District.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C37

The DPD shall develop and implement procedures for the performance, documentation and review of routine cell checks in all holding cells to ensure safe housing. At a minimum, the procedures should:

- a. require that cell checks on the general population are performed at least twice per hour and that cell checks of prisoners in observation cells and DRH holding cells are performed every 15 minutes, unless constant supervision is required; and
- b. require detention officers to document relevant information regarding the performance of cell checks in an auditable log.

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Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The duties of cell block supervisors (CBS) and detention officers relating to well-being checks are established by DPD policy. Supervisors are required to walk through the holding cell areas four times per shift to check on the well-being of the detainees. Detention officers are required to make similar visual checks every 30 minutes (or every 15 minutes for high-risk detainees). Their observations are documented on the Detention Cell Check Log (DPD 659).

At the Detroit Receiving Hospital (DRH), 15-minute well-being checks are entered on the DPD 659 Form when holding cells are occupied. The review of the DPD 659 forms from DRH this reporting period indicated a compliance rate of 100%. General population well-being checks are entered on the DPD 659 Form every 30 minutes at the districts/precincts. Detainees held in observation cells are monitored every 15 minutes on DPD Form 661 (Mental Health High Risk Monitoring). During the current reporting period, our review of 270 Detention Cell Check Logs (DPD 659) for the general detainee population from the districts with holding cell facilities reflected a 99.6% compliance rate. During each tour of duty, detention officers are required to make cell checks every 30 minutes (16 checks daily) and supervisors every two hours (four checks daily).

For the period January 22-24, 2012, the log time stamps were not legible on the Eastern District's DPD 659 Forms. A notation on the January 24 Platoon Two form stated, "No Ink Cartridge." The same problem occurred on March 4-6, in the Sixth Precinct. This has been an ongoing problem for our last two inspections.

During this reporting period, we noted in the Twelfth Precinct Medical/Mental Health Monitoring Logs (DPD 661), that there were numerous instances of a significant delay in conducting cell checks during shift changes. For example, 14 of 16 logs revealed a one-hour gap in monitoring between the Second and Third Platoons. In the Eastern District, a detainee was monitored on Third Platoon from 15:00 until 21:00, at which time the record ended. There was no indication of what occurred from that point forward.

Another record from Eastern indicated that monitoring was to be continued on the next platoon. However, the record indicated that monitoring ended at 16:00 hours. There was no record of monitoring from 15:00 to 16:00 hours. The record of a detainee on suicide watch in Eastern on February 17, 2012 had a monitoring gap from 17:45 until 19:30. These time lapses not only violate the requirements of the Consent Judgment, but increase the Department's liability. We recommend that DPD rectify this situation.

For the periods of January 22-27, February 15-20, and March 1-6, 2012, we reviewed 98 detainees who required a 15-minute watch, including those detainees on medication.

All districts met or exceeded the required >94% compliance standard. Therefore, DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this requirement at this time. However, DPD should pay particular attention to correcting errors in the Eastern District and the Twelfth Precinct on the DPD 661 logs.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

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Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C38

The DPD shall record in a written policy and implement a procedure that requires detention officers to provide continual direct or on site remote observation of all observation cells while they are occupied.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During the current reporting period, of the five DPD 661 Forms (for detainees who were maintained on suicide watches) that we reviewed, four specified "constant supervision." One detainee in the Eastern District was noted to be on a "Mental-15 Minute" watch. The reason for starting was listed as "previous attempt." In the Northeastern District, a detainee was placed on "Mental-15 Minute" watch, with the reason for starting being "suicidal statements." At the checkbox there was this notation: "Deemed not suicidal D261."

There continues to be some confusion regarding what necessitates a constant watch. DPD Policy 305.1-3.26 (revised February 29, 2012) clearly defines the criteria for classifying a suicidal detainee. As the policy is written, there is no leeway in making a determination if a detainee should be placed on constant watch. There should be more consistency among Departmental personnel when making these determinations. A constant watch should only be used when a detainee meets one or more of the criteria listed in DPD 305.1-3.26. All other mental health issues should be assigned a 15-minute watch unless medical orders specify otherwise.

All districts met or exceeded the required >94% compliance standard. DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

•	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
35	Security procedures to ensure safety	In Compliance	In Compliance
36	Prisoner security screening program	In Compliance	In Compliance
37	Procedures for cell checks required	In Compliance	In Compliance
38	On-site remote observation of cells	In Compliance	In Compliance

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VII. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICIES

CJ Requirement C39

The DPD shall ensure that all holding cells are cleaned immediately and thereafter are maintained in a clean and sanitary manner.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During this reporting period, we evaluated all districts/precincts for general cleanliness and sanitation. The cleanliness levels in most areas were satisfactory. Cell cleanliness in the Twelfth Precinct was exemplary. Southwestern had been freshly painted on April 22-23, 2012, right before our site visit.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 45 Holding Cell Cleaning Logs from the five facilities, with six days on each log, for a total of 270 days. DPD's compliance rate with this paragraph declined slightly to 94% during this rating period, possibly due to reporting errors as described below.

There are five holding cell facilities among the districts/precincts, and a smaller facility at the Detroit Receiving Hospital. In order to be found in compliance with this requirement, all facilities must be in compliance. The Eastern District had a 100% compliance rate during this reporting period, followed by Sixth Precinct, Northeastern, Southwest, and the Twelfth Precinct with rates of 98-80% compliance. The Twelfth Precinct, ranked first during the last reporting period, fell to an 80% compliance rate. This rating appears to be a reporting deficiency rather than a cleaning deficiency, since the facility appeared to be very clean during our most recent inspection. Document reviews revealed numerous instances where the documentation of cleaning; and the disinfecting of benches, sinks, and toilets in the cells was lacking.

The Northeastern District was out of compliance with the >94% requirement in the last reporting period, and the Twelfth Precinct is not in compliance during this reporting period. Therefore, the Department must be considered out of compliance with this paragraph for this reporting period.

It has been noted that DPD 701, Holding Cell Cleaning Log, is a cumbersome document, which makes it susceptible to human error, particularly in the busy confines of correctional holding facility. At the Monitor's request, the Department will field-test a revised method for documenting the cleaning of holding cell areas. This information will be captured on the Desk Blotter, thus eliminating the need for Form 701, which will save a great deal of staff time. This process will be evaluated by the appropriate parties and, if proven satisfactory, will be implemented throughout the Department between July and September 2012.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

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CJ Requirement C40

The DPD shall design and implement a cleaning policy for all holding cells. The policy shall require routine cleaning and supervisory inspection of the holding cells and nearby areas.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

DPD Directive 305.4 (effective September 30, 2011) is the relevant document for this section; this document is reviewed on an annual basis. Additional documents have been issued to command staff for guidance purposes to ensure consistency in cleaning methods and procedures. The Holding Cell Compliance Committee (HCCC) has issued detailed cell block cleaning instructions that cover procedures, schedules, and documentation. Cleaning chemicals are ordered through City of Detroit; therefore, the holding facilities have no control over what chemicals are supplied by the City. The cleaning chemicals and supplies received by the holding facilities are dependent upon what the City has in stock when the order is submitted. Staff continued to express frustration over their inability to obtain cleaning supplies.

During our most recent inspection, we noted that the Eastern District did not have any disinfectant chemicals with which to clean and sanitize surfaces such as sinks and commodes. However, in the Sixth Precinct, we observed an abundance of chemicals, including items not previously observed in any other sites. How or from where these chemicals were obtained is unknown, but the procurement and distribution of chemicals to the various holding facilities should be uniform. The chemical needs of all of the holding facilities are the same, and an uncontrolled supply of chemicals in a detention facility represents a safety and security hazard to staff and detainees alike. It is impossible to properly train staff in the proper mixing and application of chemicals when different chemicals are randomly supplied to the sites. Therefore, the chemicals supplied to the sites should be standardized and preferably supplied by a single vendor, who may be willing to install automated dispensing systems in each site. These systems frequently result in cost savings to facilities through automated mixing, reduced spillage, and employee theft. A sole-source provider should also be expected to provide signage and instructions for proper use to the staff.

This requirement addresses the design and implementation of a cleaning policy for all holding cells. It also requires the routine cleaning and supervisory oversight of cleaning of the cells and nearby areas. The policy is in place and is adequate. The application of this policy has improved since our January site visit, but improvements in the chemical aspects of the cleaning operations are still needed.

Despite this, DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

July 10, 2012

CJ Requirement C41

The DPD shall design and implement a maintenance policy for all holding cells that requires timely performance of routine maintenance and the documentation of all maintenance requests and responses in an auditable log.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The Platoon 1 Cell Block Supervisor is responsible for conducting a weekly maintenance inspection and for documenting discrepancies in the Facilities Maintenance Log (DPD 702). The Platoon 1 Cell Block Supervisor is required to submit repair orders via e-mail to the Facilities Maintenance Department.

Based on the Holding Cell Facility Logs (DPD 702), OCR prepares a monthly spreadsheet listing all current outstanding repairs and their status. Items on this spreadsheet are reviewed monthly by the HCCC. During this reporting period, HCCC meeting agendas were reviewed and confirmed that current facility repairs were being discussed.

During our evaluation of this reporting period's Facility Maintenance Logs, we reviewed all logs from each of the five districts/precincts that maintain holding facilities and matched those repair requests to the master tracking log maintained by OCR. This section of the Consent Judgment requires "timely performance of routine maintenance." We continue to find improvement in response times to address repair issues.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C42

The DPD shall provide adequate heating and ventilation for all buildings containing holding cells.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During our most recent inspection of all five facilities, we checked the temperatures in the holding cell areas, and found the temperatures in each of the holding facilities to be within established limits (between 66°F and 85°F). Measured temperatures in the cell blocks ranged from 69°F to 79°F. The HVAC systems were operable in all of the DPD districts/precincts.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with the requirements of this paragraph for this reporting period.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

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Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C43

The DPD shall repair all broken or malfunctioning lighting, toilets, sinks and windows in holding cells and observation cells.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During our most recent inspection, there was not an unusually large number of malfunctioning lights, toilets, and sinks, compared to other facilities of this type. The facilities and the equipment are old and outdated. It can be difficult to locate replacement parts for some of the toilet and sink units. When these malfunctions occur in the holding cells, the cells should be taken out of service and signage should be posted on the front of the cell to prevent usage until repairs are completed. On April 23, 2012, during our most recent site visit, Observation Cell C-01 in the Northeastern District had a flushable floor drain that was clogged and backed up into the processing area when flushed. Staff indicated that a work order had been submitted on April 18, 2012. We asked that the cell be closed until repairs were made. Staff indicated that they would close the cell immediately.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C44

The DPD shall ensure that lighting in all cell block areas is sufficient to reach 20 foot candles of illumination at desk level and in personal grooming areas.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

Subsequent to the previous tour, amended language was submitted to the Court, eliminating the requirement for a specific level of illumination in the cell - i.e., 20-foot candles. The Court has accepted the Parties' request, and the new language requires the lighting in all cells to be "maintained at an appropriate level for all tasks related to the housing of DPD detainees, including but not necessarily limited to, security, safety, cleaning and disinfection of housing areas." During this tour, lighting levels were determined to be sufficient in the cell areas. Accordingly, DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph at this time.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

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CJ Requirement C45

The DPD shall provide all prisoners with reasonable access to toilets and potable water 24 hours-a-day.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

Our inspection of the district/precinct holding cells during this reporting period determined that all prisoners had access to toilets and potable water at all times. Cells with plumbing deficiencies were not being used and signage was posted accordingly. Based on the published directive and our observations of conditions of the physical plant in the district/precinct holding cells, DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C46

The DPD shall ensure that all Hepa-Aire purifiers comply with the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Agency standards.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

All Hepa-Aire purifiers have been permanently removed from the district/precinct holding cell areas. DPD is in full compliance with the requirements of this Consent Judgment paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

\P	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
39	Clean and maintain holding cells	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
40	Holding cell cleaning policy required	In Compliance	In Compliance
41	Holding cell maintenance policy required	In Compliance	In Compliance
42	Provide adequate heating and ventilation	In Compliance	In Compliance
43	Repair broken/malfunctioning cell elements	In Compliance	In Compliance
44	Insure sufficient cell lighting	In Compliance	In Compliance
45	Provide reasonable access to toilets and water	In Compliance	In Compliance

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46 Hepa-Aire purifiers comply with standards In Compliance In Compliance

VIII. POLICIES CONCERNING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

CJ Requirement C47

The DPD shall ensure that persons with disabilities are provided with reasonable accommodations.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The Northeast District is the designated ADA-compliant holding facility. All detainees with disabilities requiring special accommodations are housed in this facility. During our most recent inspection, we found that detention staff in the districts/precincts demonstrated competency in the use of Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDD). In addition, the TDD equipment was working properly. This has been accomplished by the development of an effective testing protocol. DPD detention staff are now required, per policy, to conduct tests on a monthly basis that ensures the equipment is working properly and confirms that detention staff can demonstrate the use of the equipment.

Accordingly, we find the DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C48

The DPD shall develop and implement a policy concerning the detention of individuals with disabilities in consultation with qualified medical and mental health professionals. The policy shall be approved in writing by qualified medical and mental health professionals. Thereafter, the program shall be reviewed and approved in writing by qualified medical and mental health professionals at least every year and prior to any revisions to the program.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The provisions of this requirement are covered in DPD 305.1, Detainee Intake, and DPD 305.5, Detainee Health Care. An annual review of these policies was conducted on February 17, 2012, and approved by qualified medical and mental health professionals.

Accordingly, we find DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

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¶	Requirements	Phase 1 - Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
47	Reasonable accommodation for disabled	In Compliance	In Compliance
48	Detention of persons with disabilities	In Compliance	In Compliance

IX. FOOD SERVICE POLICIES

CJ Requirement C49

The DPD shall ensure food is stored and served in a sanitary manner and in compliance with state and local health codes.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

Phase 2 compliance is related to and contingent upon the implementation of C50; accordingly, DPD is also in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C50

The DPD shall develop and implement a food service policy that shall be approved in writing by a qualified sanitarian. At a minimum, the food service policy shall:

- a. require that the meal plan is initially approved in writing by a qualified dietician and, hereafter, is reviewed and approved in writing by a qualified dietician at least every year, or prior to any revisions to the program;
- b. require that all food is stored and handled in a sanitary manner;
- c. ensure that all prisoners are provided with an alternative meal if they are unable to eat the standard meal for religious or dietary reasons; and
- d. ensure that food service is provided to all prisoners who are held over six hours.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B. DPD's Detainee Food Service and Hygiene Items Policy 305.8, was reviewed and approved by the Detroit Department of Health and Wellness Promotion, dated March 22, 2012.

During the current reporting period, we reviewed Daily Detainee Meal & Hygiene Logs, DPD form 663, for the periods of January 22-27, February 15-20, and March 1-6, 2012. Our review indicated that DPD's compliance rate was 97%. We have found DPD in compliance with this paragraph in all of our previous inspections. During this reporting period, compliance rates

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ranged from 94% in the Northeast District, which is a significant improvement from the last reporting period, to 99% in the Twelfth Precinct and the Southwest District.

We also reviewed the Detention Refrigeration Logs, DPD form 655, during this reporting period. We found that in every instance the refrigerators had been cleaned weekly. The refrigerator temperatures and expiration dates on the food were up to standard. In addition, we verified that all districts/precincts had an adequate number of alternative meals available for detainees with religious or dietary needs. The only deficiency noted in the Northeastern District was a 10-day gap between February 27 and March 8, for cleaning and sanitizing the refrigerator. DPD Directive 305.8-3.4 requires the refrigerator to "be cleaned and sanitized on a weekly basis by platoon one, or more frequently as needed." All other districts were 100% compliant with this section.

At the Monitoring Team's request, the Department will field-test a revised form 655 in the Northeast District during the next reporting period that will capture the information on a monthly basis and reduce staff input time. The form will be evaluated by the appropriate parties and, if proven satisfactory, will be implemented throughout the Department during the thirteenth reporting period.

We find DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

I	¶	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
	49	Ensure sanitary food storage and service	In Compliance	In Compliance
	50	Food service policies and practices	In Compliance	In Compliance

X. PERSONAL HYGIENE POLICIES

CJ Requirement C51

The DPD shall ensure that personal hygiene items should include; soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste, toilet paper, a comb, deodorant, and feminine hygiene products. The DPD shall implement this provision within one month of effective date of this Agreement.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

In the current reporting period, we reviewed a random sample of Meal and Hygiene Logs. We checked the column that indicates if hygiene kits were requested or provided, and found that DPD personnel make them available to detainees. We inspected each area where the meals are stored to see if the kits were readily available, and found that in all five facilities there were an adequate number of hygiene kits to distribute to detainees when needed. Feminine hygiene products were also available in all sites. Our interviews with the PDOs demonstrate an

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understanding of the importance of providing personal hygiene items to the detainees on a daily basis.

At the Monitor's request, the Department will field-test a revised method for documenting food service and hygiene items. This information will be captured on the Desk Blotter, thus eliminating the need for Form 663, which will save staff time. This change is also being field-tested as explained in the above section.

The DPD's compliance rate with this requirement is 100%. Accordingly, we find the Department in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

	¶	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
Ī	51	Make available personal hygiene items	In Compliance	In Compliance

CJ Requirement C52

The DPD shall require that any use of force on prisoners in holding cells complies with the DPD's use of force policies and procedures.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During the last reporting period, we reviewed six incidents occurring at detention facilities, five uses of force, and one suicide attempt. DPD reviewed videos in five of the six cases. In one case, there was no video review, as it occurred in a processing area where there was no video camera and no requirement for the use of a handheld camera. During this reporting period, we examined 12 SIRs regarding incidents occurring at detention facilities. Five of the cases were attempted suicides, and one was a detainee injury in which no force was utilized. One of the attempted suicides evolved into a use of force in which several officers were engaged in attempting to subdue a detainee. The video review of this attempted suicide was reviewed in detail and reflected that an officer who had not prepared a use of force auditable form used force in assisting to subdue the subject. The investigator reviewed the video with the officer and a supervisor who was also involved in the incident, and they both continue to deny that the officer used force. The video also revealed that the detainee was placed in a prone positional asphyxia position. The incident was highlighted for CRIB's information and action as required.

Nine of the cases reviewed had video available for review, but only eight had details of the reviews (67%). One case contained video, but it was blurry and no details could be provided. The remaining three cases had no video reviews, either because the video failed to download or because there was no video equipment in the cell block area.

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Video coverage of the cell block area continues to be an issue for DPD, and we strongly urge the Department to repair existing equipment in the cell block areas; and if funds become available, to expand camera coverage in areas in which prisoners are processed and housed. We understand that camera coverage in the cellblocks are not required, but given that it is the area where most of the uses of force probably occur, it would seem prudent to expand coverage to those areas.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement C53

The DPD shall revise and augment its policies regarding prisoners to require that:

- a. Officers utilize appropriate precautions when interacting with a prisoner who has previously demonstrated he or she is recalcitrant or resistant, including: summoning additional officers; summoning a supervisor; and using appropriate restraints;
- b. absent exigent circumstances, officers notify a supervisor before using force on a prisoner who is confined to a cell; and
- c. the supervisor assesses the need to use force on a prisoner who is confined to a cell, direct any such use of force and ensure the incident is videotaped.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

All districts/precincts that maintain holding cells are equipped with some level of videotaping/digital recording equipment that is linked to a camera system that monitors hallways and common areas as well as most, but not all, cells. In addition to the mounted video equipment, the detention districts/precincts have been issued handheld cameras that can be used for planned extractions. Our visits to the various holding facilities found that supervisors were aware of the handheld cameras and had received some training in their use. All supervisors contacted during the site visit were aware of the cameras location. In our previous report, we found that there were six SIR investigations of incidents occurring in detention facilities cases; only two of these cases could be evaluated against C53a.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 12 cases occurring in DPD detention facilities. Of the 12 cases, five were attempted suicides and one was a detainee injury. One of the attempted suicides evolved into a use of force, so seven of the investigations were reviewed as uses of force.³⁵

³⁵ As reported in C52.

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With respect to C53(a), there were only two cases in which officers were dealing with subjects who had previously demonstrated s/he is recalcitrant or resistant: one a cell extraction; and the other a return of a prisoner to a cell. In the first instance, there were insufficient officers initially involved in attempting to remove the detainee from the cell, and he was allowed to remain after resisting the initial effort to remove him. In the second case, a supervisor directed that two officers return to individual to the cell.

With respect to U53(b), and (c), there are three cases that are covered by these provisions: two in December and one in January. There were no extractions reported in February.³⁶

As previously mentioned, in one of the three cases, the detainee had previously demonstrated recalcitrant or resistant behavior. In the first attempt to remove this detainee from the cell, two officers were present and attempted to remove the detainee. Following this first effort, the involved officers left the subject in the cell. The officers notified a supervisor, and in accordance with C35(b), the supervisor summoned additional officers for the next extraction attempt. In conforming to C35(c), the supervisor assessed the need to use force, planned the extraction, and ensured that the handheld camera was utilized to record the extraction. The second extraction was effected without incident.

In the remaining two extractions, supervisors were advised; however, there was no preplanning of the extraction, nor was there video of the extraction attempt, either by fixed cameras or with the handheld camera.

In reviewing the remaining cases involving the use of force on detainees, we find that they are primarily instances of force having to be used on detainees being returned to their cells from the processing area. These are incidents that mostly occur spontaneously, and consequently do not allow for preplanning. There are instances, however, in which the detainee's behavior during the processing is such that supervisors should be notified; and plans should be made to have sufficient officers present to move the detainee into a cell with the minimum force possible.

Video was available in nine of the 12 cases, including one in which the handheld camera was utilized.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement C54

The DPD shall not handcuff prisoners to benches for longer periods of time than are necessary.

Comments:

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³⁶ The remaining uses of force involved incidents in which detainees were being moved from the processing area to be placed in a cell.

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The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

We found the DPD in deferred Phase 2 compliance status during the first reporting period, and in Phase 2 compliance during subsequent reporting periods.

During our visits to detention facilities during the most recent site visit, we did not observe any prisoners handcuffed to benches or fixed objects. Our review of DPD 715 forms (Evaluation of the Operation of Holding Cells), question 22 ("Were any detainees observed handcuffed to an object?"), revealed no instances in which prisoners were so handcuffed.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance Phase 2: In Compliance

¶	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
52	Use of force policies	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
53	Revise policy re use of force with prisoners	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
54	Handcuffing of prisoners to benches	In Compliance	In Compliance

XII. INCIDENT DOCUMENTATION, INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

CJ Requirement C55

The DPD shall require that all uses of force, injuries to prisoners and in-custody deaths occurring in the DPD holding cells are investigated in compliance with the DPD's general incident investigation policies.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

We found the DPD out of Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph during all of the previous reporting periods.

During the last reporting period, we reviewed six incidents involving uses of force in holding cells and one attempted suicide. All six cases had SIR investigations completed. Two of the cases met the 10- and 30-day requirements. Four of the six cases (67%) had video reviews.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 12 incidents, including five attempted suicides and a detainee injury. All 12 cases had SIR investigations completed. One of the cases missed the 10-day requirement, and two missed the 30-day requirement. Nine of the 12 cases included some level of video review. As with the SIR investigations involving uses of force outside of the detention facilities, we continue to encourage staff to conduct more critical reviews of the investigations. There were no in-custody deaths in the cell block areas.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

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Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement C56

The DPD shall require that all uses of force occurring in the DPD holding cells are reported and investigated in compliance with the DPD's use of force investigation policies.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During the last reporting period, we commented on the video reviews, noting that five of the cases had opportunities for video recording and reviews. One incident occurred in an area that had no recording equipment. Of the five cases with some level of recording, we found that three had sufficient reviews of the available videos. One included a review of facility and hand-held videos, but lacked detail. One noted that there was no download of the video available; the report noted that it is a recurring issue in that district.

During this reporting period, we found that nine of the 12 cases had opportunities for video recordings and reviews. The remaining three cases contained no video, due to the lack of a working camera in the cell block area, the lack of a camera in the cell block area, and the failure of the recording to download.³⁷ This last one was a cell extraction at which the handheld camera was not utilized.

Of the nine cases with recordings, one was blurry, but the rest were clear with detailed explanations of the contents on the part of the supervisors.

Our review of the SIR investigations found that they suffered from the same deficiencies identified in the field SIR investigations.

DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

CJ Requirement C57

The DPD shall require that all injuries to prisoners occurring in DPD holding cells are reported and investigated in compliance with the DPD's prisoner injury investigation policies.

Comments:

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³⁷ The Eastern District, Southwest District, and Sixth Precinct, respectively.

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The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During the last reporting period, we investigated a detainee injury case that was an attempted suicide.

During this reporting period, we reviewed five attempted suicides and a detainee injury. One of the attempted suicides evolved into a use of force and has been commented on in detail in C52. The remaining four attempted suicides and the detainee injury were investigated in conformance with the requirements in C57.

In two of the four attempted suicides, we believe DPD could have acted more quickly to transport the detainees to DRH for medical treatment and evaluation following the attempts.³⁸ DPD 305.4-4.4, Cell Checks, 2, states that "if a detainee exhibits suicidal tendencies, or indicates that he or she is currently being treated for or prescribed medication for any psychological condition (e.g., depression), the CBS shall make arrangements to have the detainee immediately conveyed to DRH for psychiatric evaluation. The CBS shall also ensure that the Detainee Medical Care Referral Form (DPD 660) is completed. The CBS shall sign the Medical Care Referral Form as authorization for conveyance and psychiatric evaluation and/or treatment."

We encourage DPD to review the current practice and, if necessary, establish a maximum time that a detainee who has attempted suicide may be kept at the facility. Insofar as there is currently no established time required in which to transport the subject, and all of the cases were investigated in conformance with existing policies and the requirement, DPD is in continued Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

Critical Issues:

- The issues that impact the quality of use of force investigations as described in the Use of Force section of the Consent Judgment are applicable to the use of force investigations of incidents occurring in the cell block area. The remedies we have recommended in those areas remain constant for the Conditions of Confinement requirements. Timely and thorough investigations, coupled with critical command level reviews, are the keys to achieving compliance. We have noted improvements in video review and the use of the handheld portable cameras.
- DPD should carefully consider the prospect of establishing a maximum time a detainee attempting suicide in a detention facility can be kept in the facility pending transfer to DRH.

³⁸ One occurred at the Twelfth Precinct, where a prisoner attempted a suicide, was issued a paper gown, and attempted suicide again with parts of the gown; and one occurred at the Sixth Precinct, where the incident occurred at 2:20 p.m. and transport did not take place until 6:30 p.m.

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Next Steps:

During the next reporting period, we will:

- Continue to review all force, injury, and complaint incidents originating from detention facilities.
- Monitor the supervisory review of video captured in the detention areas, and, where appropriate, monitor the use of handheld cameras in each detention facility.
- Conduct field visits to various detention facilities to verify the Department's adherence to policy requirements.

•	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
55	Use of force investigations	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
56	Use of force investigations	In Compliance	Not in Compliance
57	Injury to prisoner investigations	In Compliance	In Compliance

XIII. EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS

CJ Requirement C58

The DPD shall ensure that it accepts and processes all external complaints regarding incidents occurring in holding cells consistent with the DPD's external complaint policies.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

We found DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph during all of the previous reporting periods.

During this reporting period, the Department closed six complaints originating from detention facilities: four in January; one in February; and one in March. All complaints were accepted and processed in accordance with DPD policy. Four cases involved allegations of force, and the other two involved demeanor and procedure complaints. OCI retained investigation of all of the cases. While there were issues associated with the investigation of these complaints (see C59), DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this Consent Judgment paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance Phase 2: In Compliance

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CJ Requirement C59

The DPD shall ensure that all external complaints it receives regarding incidents occurring in holding cells are investigated and reviewed consistent with the DPD's policies concerning external complaint investigations and review.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

We found the DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph during the first reporting period, but not in compliance during successive reporting periods.

OCI closed six complaints originating from detention facilities during the reporting period. None were completed within 90 days (one remained open for 497 days). In one case, a citizen complained of force that was not mentioned in the original Citizen Complaint Report (CCR). This allegation did not receive a finding.

In summary, the detention cases exhibited many of the issues delineated in CJ requirements U27-33, impacting DPD's compliance with this requirement. DPD is not in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: Not in Compliance

Critical Issues:

• The issues that impact the quality of use of force investigations and OCI investigations, as outlined in CJ requirements U27–33 and U61–69, are also evident in the cases reviewed for requirements C58–59. As these issues are addressed Department-wide, we hope to see a positive impact on the subset of cases originating from detention facilities.

Next Steps:

During the next reporting period, we will:

- Continue to review all force, injury, and complaint incidents originating from detention facilities.
- Check, in applicable cases, for the appropriate use of handheld cameras, now that they are deployed in all detention facilities.
- Conduct field visits to various detention facilities to verify members' knowledge of and the Department's adherence to policy requirements.

¶	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
58	Receipt of external complaints	In Compliance	In Compliance
59	Investigation of external complaints	In Compliance	Not in Compliance

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XIV. GENERAL POLICIES

CJ Requirement C60

In developing, revising, and augmenting the policies discussed in this Agreement, the DPD shall ensure that all terms are clearly defined.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

We found the DPD in Phase 2 compliance in all of the previous reporting periods. That status continues in this reporting period.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C61

The DPD shall continue to make available proposed policy revisions to the community, for review, comment and education. Such policy revisions shall also be published on the DPD's website to allow comments to be provided directly to the DPD.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

See U71. The DPD is in continued Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

Ī	¶	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
	60	Clearly define all terms in policies	In Compliance	In Compliance
Ī	61	Policy changes available to community	In Compliance	In Compliance

XV. MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION

CJ Requirement C62

The DPD shall routinely evaluate the operation of the holding cells to minimize harm to staff and prisoners.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

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During this reporting period, CRIB staff inspected all of the facilities with holding cells and the DRH each month and documented their findings on Form 715 Evaluation of the Operation of Holding Cells. All forms contained critical findings, and were complete with all required signatures.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C63

The DPD shall operate the holding cells in compliance with DPD's comprehensive risk management plan including implementation of:

- a) the risk management database;
- *b) the performance evaluation system;*
- c) the auditing protocol;
- d) regular and periodic review of all DPD policies; and
- e) regular meetings of the DPD management to share information and evaluate patterns of conduct by DPD that potentially increase the DPD's liability.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

Phase 2 compliance with this requirement is unchanged since the last report. With regard to personnel evaluations, requirements to sustain Phase 2 findings in U91 are also relevant here. Evaluations of detention personnel are included in our sample drawn for regular review. Procedures requiring audits of holding facilities are also included under the general audit requirements (U92-99). Findings of Phase 2 compliance in these areas, therefore, also apply to the related subsections of this requirement (sections b, c). Likewise, requirements regarding regular policy review (section d) and meetings to evaluate potential liability risk (section e) are met by monthly command review meetings.

Under the Use of Force Consent Judgment, U78-90 establish the standards for the Phase 2 requirements of the risk management system. Since the issue of norming the data by the number of arrests noted regarding U78 is not relevant to risk management issues in the holding cells, the concern does not affect compliance with this requirement.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C64

The DPD policy on video cameras shall be revised and augmented to require:

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- a. the installation and continuous operations of video cameras in all prisoner processing areas of the DPD holding cells within one year of the effective date of this Agreement;³⁹
- b. supervisors to review videotapes of all incidents involving injuries to a prisoner or an officer, uses of force and external complaints;
- c. that the DPD retain and preserve videotapes for at least 90 days, or as long as necessary for incidents to be fully investigated; and
- d. that the DPD conduct and document periodic random reviews of prisoners processing area camera videotapes for training and integrity purposes and conduct periodic random surveys of prisoners processing area video recording equipment to confirm that it is in proper working order.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During our previous inspections of holding cells, we observed the operation of video cameras in all processing areas and throughout the holding facilities. We noted that CRIB and/or detention staff conducts monthly random reviews of videos in processing areas as well as specific reviews when a use of force incident occurs.

During our January 2011 site visit, the Parties determined that video cameras were not required outside of the processing areas. During our two previous two site visits, the video cameras in all of the districts/precincts that maintain holding cells were operational in the processing areas. DPD has purchased handheld video cameras to achieve compliance with C53, subparagraph c, which states: "The DPD shall revise and augment its policies regarding prisoners to require that: c. the supervisor assesses the need to use force on a prisoner who is confined to a cell, direct any such use of force and ensure the incident is videotaped." Personnel in the five facilities were able to activate the handheld cameras. This equipment should be routinely checked to ensure its operability.

During this reporting period, we reviewed eight cases within the holding facilities that involved a use of force or a prisoner injury. In seven of the cases, video was reviewed; in the other case, the detainee was attempting suicide and had intentionally concealed her body behind the toilet, and video was not capable of recording the area. DPD took corrective action in some of the cases involving appropriate uses of force, but we were concerned with delays in reporting. In the last reporting period, we noted issues with canvassing/interviewing witnesses; however, canvassing and witness statements were taken in every case we reviewed during this reporting period. We noted that in the suicide attempt, corrective action was taken for not maintaining a constant watch on the detainee. We have observed commanding officers taking a more active role in addressing use of force and prisoner injuries in the facilities.

We reviewed DPD Form 713, effective April 2010, that requires personnel working in the five holding facilities to conduct random reviews of holding cell processing areas for training and integrity purposes, and found the reviews timely. We reviewed 54 Supervisory In Car/Detainee Processing Area Video Review Forms; all indicated the DPD members on duty at the time of the

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³⁹ Amended by Court Order dated June 1, 2011.

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video review. In the last reporting period, the Northeastern District did not provide any forms for review, as CRIB advised the district was experiencing many technical issues due to its exclusive installation of the new in-car video equipment. We were able to review the Northeastern District during this reporting period. While at the Northeastern District, we asked staff to pull up video of the processing area and there were difficulties. Eventually a technician was called and was able to remotely pull up the video for our review. Technical issues remain at this location.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C65

The DPD shall conduct regularly scheduled semiannual audits, covering all DPD units and commands that investigate uses of force, injuries to prisoners and allegations of misconduct in holding cells, including;

- a. reviewing a statistically valid sample of command, IAD, and Homicide Section investigations;
- b. evaluating whether the actions of the officer and the subject were captured correctly in the investigative report;
- c. evaluating the preservation and analysis of the evidence;
- d. examining whether there is consistency in use of force and injured prisoner investigations throughout the DPD;
- e. evaluating the appropriateness of the investigator's conclusions; and
- f. issuing a written report regarding the findings of the audit. 40

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

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The audits required by paragraphs 65 to 71 in this Agreement shall be submitted on a semiannual basis with the first and second semiannual periods ending on January 31 and August 31, 2004. Subsequent semiannual periods shall end on January 31, 2005, and every six months thereafter. Each of these audits may be conducted on an annual rather than a semiannual basis when the Monitor concludes that the most recently submitted audit for the same topic is compliant, and the remaining requirements of this paragraph have been met for the prior audit of that topic. The DPD shall issue all audit reports to the Chief of Police and also provide copies to each precinct or specialized unit commander. The commander of each precinct and specialized unit shall review all audit reports regarding employees under their command and, if appropriate, shall take nondisciplinary corrective action or disciplinary action.

 $^{^{40}}$ Amended to reflect the below stipulated language contained in the Court order of April 15, 2009:

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The CRIB Audit Team completed and issued its Combined Use of Force and Allegations of Misconduct in Holding Cells Investigations Audit for the audit period ending January 31, 2012. We reviewed the audit for that reporting period; and found that the Audit Team conducted a comprehensive audit regarding uses of force, injuries to prisoners, and allegations of misconduct in holding cells. The respective command staff were notified of the deficiencies and responded to the Command Action Notices with non-disciplinary corrective action and/or training as appropriate. The next semi-annual audit will have been completed by July 31, 2012.

Accordingly, we continue to find the DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C66

The DPD shall create a Holding Cell Compliance Committee that is responsible for assuring compliance with requirements of this Agreement. The Holding Cell Compliance Committee shall conduct regularly scheduled quarterly audits in all buildings containing holding cells to evaluate compliance with fire detection, suppression and evacuation program, including:

- a. testing a sample of smoke detectors and sprinklers;
- b. testing the back-up power systems;
- c. reviewing a sample of fire equipment testing and maintenance records; and
- d. issuing a written report regarding the findings of the audit.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The DPD established an active Holding Cell Compliance Committee that meets monthly and collaborates with the CRIB Audit Team to conduct the audits required by this paragraph.

The CRIB audit team conducted the semi-annual Fire Safety Practices and Policies Audit that was completed for January 31, 2012.

During this reporting period, we inspected the five districts/precincts that maintain holding cells, and examined the policies and practices related to Departmental fire safety. (See C14-22.)

We found the sprinkler systems in four of the five precincts with holding cells to be out of order, as did the Audit Team. (See C19.)

The Fire Safety Program requires fire drills to be conducted on each shift twice each year. Our review of Log 703 revealed that all units are on target to be in 100% in compliance with this requirement. The compliance period is from January 1, through June 30, 2012.

DPD is also required to inspect and inventory its fire extinguishers on a monthly basis. Our review of Log 716 Fire Extinguisher Monthly Inspection/Inventory Report revealed that all units

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were in 100% compliance. We conducted a visual check at each unit, and all fire extinguishers were charged and up to date.

Accordingly, we continue to find DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C67

The Holding Cell Compliance Committee shall conduct regularly scheduled audits in all buildings containing holdings cells to evaluate emergency preparedness, including;

- a. reviewing a sample of key and fire equipment maintenance and inventory records; interviewing selected detention officers about their participation in fire drills and on their responsibilities under emergency preparedness program and testing their ability to identify keys necessary to unlock all holding cell doors; and
- b. issuing a written report regarding the findings of the audit.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The DPD established an active Holding Cell Compliance Committee that collaborates with the CRIB Audit Team to conduct the audits required by this paragraph.

The CRIB Audit team completed the Comprehensive Emergency Preparedness Program audit for the period ending January 31, 2012. We confirmed that the DPD met the requirements for performance and documentation of requirements of this paragraph.

The DPD developed and published a Comprehensive Emergency Preparedness Program (CEPP) addressing safety and security, as required. The CEPP includes an emergency response plan for each district/precinct (see C24) and a key control system requirement (see C25).

During our most recent inspection of all districts/precincts that maintain holding cells, we examined the policies and practices related to the Emergency Preparedness Program. Our findings are discussed above in C23-25.

The DPD has conducted and documented fire drills, as required. Accordingly, we continue to find the DPD in Phase 2 compliance with these requirements of this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

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CJ Requirement C68

The Holding Cell Compliance Committee shall conduct regularly scheduled quarterly audits in all buildings containing holding cells to evaluate the medical/mental health programs and policies, including:

- a. reviewing a sampling of hospitals referral forms in comparison to prisoner intake forms to evaluate the accuracy of the intake screening and whether appropriate action was taken;
- b. observing intake screening interviews to assess thoroughness;
- c. reviewing a sampling of the prescription medication log to ensure that medications were administered as prescribed and that their distribution was accurately recorded; and
- d. issuing a written report regarding the finding of the audit.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The DPD established an active Holding Cell Compliance Committee that collaborates with the CRIB Audit Team to conduct the audits required by this paragraph.

The most recent semi-annual audit was completed for January 31, 2012. The audit is comprehensive and addresses the deficiencies by issuing Command Action Notices to the appropriate command staff. Included in the audit are the responses from the commanders, indicating training or issuance of non-disciplinary or disciplinary notices.

During this reporting period, we visited the five districts/precincts that maintain holding cells, and examined the policies and operational practices related to the Medical and Mental Health Program. Our findings are discussed above in C26-34.

We conclude that the DPD has met the requirements for performance and documentation of requirements of this paragraph. The DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C69

The Holding Cell Compliance Committee shall conduct regularly scheduled quarterly audits in all buildings containing holding cells to evaluate detainee safety programs and policies, including;

- a. reviewing a sampling of security screening records, including written supervisory approvals, to ensure that prisoners are being properly screened and housed;
- b. reviewing a sampling of the cell checks logs to ensure that checks are being accurately and regularly performed and that cell checks logs are receiving supervisory review and written approval; and

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c. issuing a written report regarding the findings of the audit.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The DPD established an active Holding Cell Compliance Committee that collaborates with the CRIB Audit Team to conduct the audits required by this paragraph.

The CRIB Audit Team completed and issued its audit results for the Detainee Safety Program on January 31, 2012. We reviewed the current audit independently, and found that many of the deficiencies founded are similar to our findings during our inspections. The audit noted deficiencies at all districts/precincts relating to C35, and C36(a) and (b) – areas that were also marked as deficient during the last semi-annual audit. Command Action Notices were issued and responses were received by February 15, 2012.

Additionally, we independently reviewed the operational implementation of policies and practices related to the Detainee Safety Program during our visits to all five districts/precincts that maintain holding cells and the DRH. Our findings are discussed in C35-38.

We conclude that the DPD has met the requirements for performance and documentation of the requirements of this paragraph. Accordingly, we find DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C70

The Holding Cell Compliance Committee shall conduct regularly scheduled quarterly audits in all buildings containing holding cells to evaluate the environmental health and safety programs, including:

- a. inspecting holding cells and surrounding areas to ensure that they are clean and clear of debris and that the lighting, sinks, and toilets are operable;
- b. reviewing a sampling of cleanings and maintenance logs to ensure they are properly maintained and reflected the scheduled performance of the requisite cleaning and maintenance tasks;
- c. reviewing the systems in place for assuring that all prisoners have reasonable access to potable water and toilets 24 hours a day;
- d. observing whether holding cells are free of any potential suicide hazards; and
- e. issuing a written report regarding the findings of the audit.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

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The DPD established an active Holding Cell Compliance Committee that collaborates with the CRIB Audit Team to conduct the audits required by this paragraph.

The CRIB Audit Team completed its first combined semi-annual audit of the Environmental Health and Safety Program, Detainee Food Services and Personal Hygiene Policies and issued their findings on January 31, 2012. The audits were combined for efficiency reasons. They cover C70-71 and focus on Paragraphs C34, C39-45, and C49-51. Additionally, CRIB staff conducts monthly audits of the elements of this paragraph and documents the results on DPD Form 715 Evaluation of the Operation of Holding Cells. We reviewed all of the team's results, and found them to be comprehensive. We continue to conduct inspections separately on operational implementation of policies and practices of the five districts/precincts with holding cells and the DRH. Our findings for the paragraph are discussed above in C39-46.

DPD has met the requirements for performance and documentation of requirements of this paragraph. The DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C71

The Holding cell Compliance Committee shall conduct regularly scheduled semiannual audits of all building containing holding cells to evaluate the food service program, including:

- a. reviewing a statistically valid sample of food service documentation to evaluate whether prisoners who are held over six hours receive regular and adequate meals;
- b. assuring that food is handled in a sanitary manner; and
- c. issuing a written report regarding the findings of the audit.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The DPD established an active Holding Cell Compliance Committee that collaborates with the CRIB Audit Team to conduct the audits required by this paragraph.

The CRIB Audit Team completed and issued its command-specific audit on the DPD food service program and hygiene practices on January 31, 2012. This was the first combined audit that also included Personal Hygiene Policies and Environmental Health and Safety Policies. We found the audit to be comprehensive and meeting the requirements for performance and documentation of requirements of this and the previous paragraph, C70.

We continue to visit the five districts/precincts that maintain holding cells. We examined the implementation of the policies and practices related to the food service program and hygiene practices. Our findings are discussed in C49-50.

The DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

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Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C72

The audits required by paragraphs 65 to 71 in this Agreement shall be submitted on a semiannual basis with the first and second semiannual periods ending on January 31 and August 31, 2004. Subsequent semiannual periods shall end on January 31, 2005, and every six months thereafter. Each of these audits may be conducted on an annual rather than a semiannual basis when the Monitor concludes that the most recently submitted audit for the same topic is compliant and the remaining requirements of this paragraph have been met for the prior audit of that topic. The DPD shall issue all audit reports to the Chief of Police and also provide copies to each precinct or specialized unit commander. The commander of each precinct and specialized unit shall review all audit reports regarding employees under their command and, if appropriate, shall take non-disciplinary corrective action or disciplinary action.⁴¹

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

The CRIB is mandated under this Consent Judgment paragraph to provide written reports for the Chief of Police and specified commanders. In previous reporting periods, we found that the various reports and field responses were unacceptable, in that these reports were specific to the district/precinct and did not receive sufficient attention. The CRIB conducted a review of the audit process, and subsequently changed the audit process to focus on individual commands. These command-specific audits were anticipated to result in clearer command accountability and increased awareness to issues that are identified through the audit process.

For the last reporting period, we received and reviewed the command-specific audits for the period ending January 31, 2012. The audits included are Medical and Mental Health Program and Policies; Combined Environmental Health and Safety; Detainee Food Service and Personal Hygiene Practices; Fire Safety Practices and Policies; Allegations of Misconduct in Holding Cells and Uses of Force in Holding Cells Combined; and Comprehensive Emergency Preparedness Program. We also reviewed the Corrective Action Notices from the command that were submitted prior to February 15, 2012. The next set of audits is due to be completed by July 31, 2012. Although we find the audits to be comprehensive and accurate, we cannot recommend that they be conducted on an annual basis due to the excessive number of repeat deficiencies that continue to be discovered.

The DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance

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⁴¹ Consent Judgment amendment, April 15, 2009.

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Phase 2: In Compliance

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\P	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 – Implementation
62	Evaluation of holding cell operation	In Compliance	In Compliance
63	Operate cells in compliance with risk plan	In Compliance	In Compliance
64	Augment policy regarding video cameras	In Compliance	In Compliance
65	Quarterly audits required	In Compliance	In Compliance
66	Fire safety audits required	In Compliance	In Compliance
67	Emergency preparedness audits required	In Compliance	In Compliance
68	Medical/mental health program audit	In Compliance	In Compliance
69	Detainee safety audits required	In Compliance	In Compliance
70	Environmental health/safety audits	In Compliance	In Compliance
71	Food service program audits required	In Compliance	In Compliance
72	Audit results to Chief and Commanders	In Compliance	In Compliance

CJ Requirement C73

The DPD shall provide comprehensive pre-service and in-service training to all detention officers.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

During past site visits, we have conducted surveys to evaluate the comprehensiveness of training provided to detention officers, and determine the Department's compliance with its policies requiring that officers who are assigned detention duties have been afforded detention training. DPD has steadily improved in this area. In our January 2011 review, we found for the first time that DPD was in compliance with this requirement. The Department continued throughout 2011 in compliance; over 99% of the officers who were assigned to detention duties in 2011 had been trained in detention as required.

During this reporting period, we again randomly sampled three days (Tuesday, January 31; Wednesday, February 8; and Saturday, March 3, 2012) and found that 217 (97%) of the 222 officers who worked in detention duties on those three days had completed the Detention Officer Course. We also found that all (100%) of the supervisors *specifically designated* on the Daily Details as responsible for the cellblock had received detention training.

As we noted in our January 2012 review, supervisory authority over the cellblock area in the Central District is not clearly defined on the Daily Details. In 10 Central District Daily Details that we reviewed, no supervisor was clearly listed as assigned to supervise the officers handling detention duties. The Central District does not have a cellblock, but designates officers to handle

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detention duties at Detroit Receiving Hospital. We found that nine of the supervisors of the officers handling detention duties in the Central District had not received detention training.

The DPD remains in compliance with C73 but, while the failure to denote the detention supervisor on the Daily Detail is not *technically* a violation of this requirement, we note again that it is an undesirable trend that needs to be corrected. Further, supervisors for the officers assigned to detention duties should also have undergone detention officer training.

The Department is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C74

The DPD shall create and maintain individual training records for all detention officers, documenting the date and topic of all pre-service and in-service training, completed for all training completed on or after the effective date of this agreement.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

In July 2011, we found that DPD had completed the entry of all training records since 2003 into the Michigan MITN automated records system. During this reporting period, we verified the accuracy of the DPD Training records (see U108). DPD is able to produce an accurate and current list of officers and supervisors who received in-service training. We further verified the accuracy of detention training records by comparing the list of the 222 officers who served in detention duties on three randomly selected days (see C73 above) with the sign-in sheets on which their training attendance was recorded. We found that 217 (98%) officers had received detention training, and we were able to locate attendance records for all (100%) of those officers.

DPD is in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C75

The DPD shall provide all detention officers, supervisors of detention officer and members of the Holding Cell Compliance Committee with annual training in emergency preparedness. Such training shall include drills and substantive training in the following topics:

- a. Emergency response plans and notification responsibilities;
- b. Fire drills and use of fire extinguishers and other fire suppression equipment;

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- c. Key control drills and key control policies and procedures; and
- d. Responding to emergency situations, including scenarios detention officers likely will experience.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

Although DPD detention training adequately addresses the requirements of C75, we found in previous reporting periods that the Department continued to assign officers and supervisors who had not been trained in detention duties. In our January 2011 review, we found for the first time that DPD was in compliance with the requirement that only officers trained in detention be assigned to such duties. The Department continued throughout 2011 in compliance. For the year 2011, our reviews determined that over 99% of the officers who were assigned to detention duties had been trained in detention, as required.

During our most recent site visit, we found that 97% of the officers working in detention duties had received the required training.

DPD remains in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C76

The DPD shall provide all detention officers, supervisors and members of the Holding Cell Compliance Committee with annual training in the medical/mental health screening programs and policies. Such training shall include and address the following topics:

- a. prisoner intake procedures and medical and mental health protocols, including protocols for transferring or housing prisoners with infectious diseases, disabilities and/or requiring increased monitoring;
- b. recording, updating and transferring prisoner health information and medications
- c. the prescription medication policy, including instructions on the storage, recording and administration of medications; and
- d. examples of scenarios faced by detention officers illustrating proper intake screening and action in response to information regarding medical and mental health conditions.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

This requirement addresses training to be afforded to all detention officers, supervisors, and members of the Holding Cell Compliance Committee. Since our random review of training files during this reporting period showed that 97% of the officers serving in detention duties received this training, we find DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

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Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C77

The DPD shall provide all detention officers, supervisors and members of the Holding Cell Compliance Committee with annual training in detainee safety programs and policies. Such training shall include and address the following topics:

- a. the security screening program, including protocols for identifying and promptly and properly housing suspected crime partners, vulnerable, assaultive or special management prisoners;
- b. protocols for performing, documenting and obtaining supervisory review of holding cell checks;
- c. protocols concerning prisoners in observation cells, including protocols for direct and continual supervision, for spotting potential suicide hazards and providing appropriate clothing; and
- d. examples of scenarios faced by detention officers illustrating appropriate security screening, segregation and monitoring techniques.

Comments:

The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

This requirement addresses training to be afforded to all detention officers, supervisors, and members of the Holding Cell Compliance Committee. Since our random review of training files during this reporting period showed that 97% of the officers serving in detention duties received this training, we find DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

CJ Requirement C78

The DPD shall provide all detention officers, supervisors and members of the Holding Cell Compliance Committee with annual training in environmental health and safety and hygiene. Such training shall include and address the following topics:

- a. cell block cleaning and maintenance protocols; and
- b. sanitary food preparation and delivery protocols.

Comments:

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The DPD is in Phase 1 compliance with this paragraph. See Appendix B.

This requirement addresses training to be afforded to all detention officers, supervisors, and members of the Holding Cell Compliance Committee. Since our random review of training files during this reporting period showed that 97% of the officers serving in detention duties received this training, we find DPD in Phase 2 compliance with this paragraph.

Compliance Status:

Phase 1: In Compliance
Phase 2: In Compliance

•	Requirements	Phase 1 – Policy	Phase 2 - Implementation
73	Pre-service and in-service training	In Compliance	In Compliance
74	Maintain records training	In Compliance	In Compliance
75	Emergency preparedness training	In Compliance	In Compliance
76	Medical/mental health training	In Compliance	In Compliance
77	Detainee safety programs training	In Compliance	In Compliance
78	Environmental, safety, and hygiene training	In Compliance	In Compliance

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APPENDIX A: Use of Force – Directives/Policies

	USE OF FORCE POLICY
14	DPD Directive 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012; and Training Directive 04-7, Use of Force, effective November 21, 2005.
15	DPD Directive 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012; and Training Directive 04-3, Use of Force Continuum, effective May 9, 2005.
16	See paragraph #15 above.
17	DPD Directive 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012; and Training Directive 04-7, Use of Force, effective November 21, 2005.
18	DPD Directive 304.2, Use of Force, approved by DOJ April 14, 2005, effective March 19, 2012.
19	DPD Directive 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012; and Training Directive 04-7, Use of Force, effective November 21, 2005.
20	DPD Directive 304.1, Firearms, effective August 4, 2011 which replaced DPD Directive 304.1, effective November 2010; and Directive 304.5, Training, effective May 13, 2011.
21	DPD Directive 304.1, Firearms, effective August 4, 2011, which replaced DPD Directive 304.1, effective November 2010, and in Directive 304.5, Training, effective May 13, 2011.
22	DPD Directive 304.1, Firearms, effective May 2, 2005 (revised November 1, 2010, and August 4, 2011).
23	See paragraph #22 above. Also, Directive 304.5, Training, effective May 13, 2011.
24	DPD Directive 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012; DPD Directive 304.4, PR 24 Collapsible Baton, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 1, 2010); and Training Directive 04-3, Use of Force Continuum, effective May 9, 2005.
25	DPD Directive 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012; DPD Directive 304.3, Chemical Spray Device, effective July 2, 2008 (revised November 1, 2010); and Training Directive 04-7, Use of Force/Detainee Injuries or Allegations of Injuries Reporting and Investigating, effective November 21, 2005.
26	See paragraph #25 above.
	INCIDENT DOCUMENTATION, INVESTIGATION, AND REVIEW
27	DPD Directive 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012; 102.4, Discipline/Misconduct Investigations, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 2010); DPD Directive 102.6 Citizens Complaints, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 2010); Training Directive 04-7, Use of Force, effective November 21, 2005; Training Directive 04-4, Garrity Protocol, effective February 9, 2006 (revised October 24, 2009); Office of the Chief Investigator, Standard Operating Procedure, July 1, 2010; and Internal Affairs Standard Operating Procedure, January 2011.
28	DPD Directive 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012; DPD Directive 102.4, Discipline/Misconduct Investigations, effective July 1, 2008; and Training Directive 04-7, Use of Force, effective November 21, 2005.
29	DPD Directive 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012; DPD Directive 102.4, Discipline/Misconduct Investigations, effective July 1, 2008; DPD Directive 203.3, Notifications, effective February 22, 2012; Training Directive 04-4, Garrity Protocol, effective February 9, 2006 (revised October 24, 2009); Training Directive 04-7, Use of Force, effective November 21, 2005; Internal Affairs Standard Operating Procedure, (January 2011); and Office of the Chief Investigator

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	Standard Operating Procedure (July 1, 2010).
30	See paragraph #29 above.
31	Training Directive 04-4, Garrity Protocol, dated February 9, 2006 (revised October 24, 2009).
32	DPD Directive 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012; DPD Directive 102.4, Discipline/Misconduct Investigations, effective July 1, 2008; Training Directive 04-4, Garrity Protocol, effective February 9, 2006 (revised October 24, 2009); Training Directive 04-7, Use of Force, effective November 21, 2005; Internal Affairs Standard Operating Procedure (January 2011); and Office of the Chief Investigator Standard Operating Procedure (July 1, 2010).
33	See paragraph #32 above.
34	DPD Directive 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012; DPD Directive 304.1, Firearms, effective May 2, 2005 and revised August 4, 2011; and Training Directive 04-7, Use of Force, effective November 21, 2005; Training Directive 11-01, Reporting/Documenting The "Acquiring of a Target" effective August 4, 2011.
35	See paragraph #34 above and DPD Directive 203.3, Notifications, effective February 22, 2012.
36	See paragraph #34 above.
37	See paragraph #34 above. Also DPD Joint Incident Shooting Team Standard Operating Procedures and DPD Training Directive 04-07, Use of Force/Detainee Injuries or Allegations of Injuries Reporting and Investigating, effective November 21, 2005.
38	See paragraph #37 above.
39	DPD Special Order 09-13, Command Level Force Review Team (CLFRT) dated March 2, 2009, replaced with DPD Special Order 11-02, effective January 1, 2011; and DPD Directive 101.9, Special Purposes Committees, effective February 22, 2012.
40	See paragraph #39 above.
41	See paragraph #39 above.
	ARREST AND DETENTION POLICIES AND PRACTICES
42	DPD Directive 202.1, Arrests, effective July 1, 2008, and revised November 2010.
43	See paragraph #42 above.
44	See paragraph #42 above (202.1); 202.2, Search and Seizure, effective May 2, 2005; revised November 2010; 203.9, Custodial Questioning, effective November 20, 2010; and 404.1, Definitions, effective November 20, 2010.
45	See paragraph #42 above.
46	DPD Directive 203.9, Custodial Questioning, effective July 1, 2008, and revised November 20, 2010.
47	See paragraph #46 above.
48	See paragraph #46 above.
49	DPD Directive 202.1, Arrests, effective July 1, 2008, and revised November 20, 2010.
50	See paragraph #49 above.
51	See paragraph #49 above.
52	DPD Directive 305.2, Detainee Registration, and effective September 12, 2005.
53	See paragraph #52 above.

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54	See paragraph #52 above.
55	See paragraph #52 above.
56	DPD Directives 202.1, Arrests, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 20, 2010) and 305.2, Detainee Registration, effective September 12, 2005. Also Training Directive #04-01, Confinement of Material Witness, effective March 1, 2005.
57	See paragraph #56 above.
58	See paragraph #56 above.
59	See paragraph #56 above.
60	DPD Directive 202.1, Arrests, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 20, 2010); and DPD Directive 305.4, Holding Cell Areas, effective May 9, 2005 (revised March 3, 2010).
	EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS
61	DPD Directive 102.6, Citizen Complaints, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 2010); IAD Standard Operating Procedures, Sections 1 and 3 (January 2011); and OCI Standard Operating Procedure, effective July 24, 2003 (revised April 29, 2004, and July 1, 2010).
62	Office of the Chief Investigator Standard Operating Procedures, effective July 24, 2003 (revised April 29, 2004, and July 1, 2010).
63	DPD Directive 102.6, Citizen Complaints, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 2010).
64	See paragraph #61 above. Also see DPD Directive 102.6.
65	See paragraph #63 above.
66	See paragraph #61 above.
67	See paragraph #61 above.
68	See paragraph #65 above.
69	See paragraph #61 above. Also DPD Directive 102.4, Discipline/Misconduct Investigations, effective July 1, 2008; and Training Directive 04-4 Garrity Protocol, effective February 9, 2006 (revised October 24, 2009).
	GENERAL POLICIES
70	DPD Directives 101.1, Directive System, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 1, 2010) and 404.1, Definitions, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 1, 2010).
71	DPD Directive 101.1, Directive System, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 1, 2010). The DPD also utilizes a Protocol for Proposed Policy Revisions; an SOP outlining procedures for posting proposed policies to the website; and a flow chart (Visio-DPD Policy Flow Chart) that tracks the movements of proposed policy revisions through the Department and public review.
72	DPD Directive 102.3, Code of Conduct, effective November 1, 2009 (revised November 1, 2010).
73	On November 6, 2007, the DPD agreed to a 1:10 ratio of supervisors to officers in patrol and specialized units. 42 Also Directive 101.10, Organization and Management, effective March 30, 2011.
74	DPD Directive 102.3, Code of Conduct, effective November 1, 2009 (revised November 1, 2010).

⁴²Section I, Paragraph of the UOF CJ defines a supervisor as a sworn DPD employee at the rank of sergeant or above and non-sworn employees with oversight responsibility for DPD employees.

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75	See paragraph #74 above. Also DPD Directive 304.1, Firearms, effective May 2. 2005 (revised November 1, 2010 and August 4, 2011).
76	Directives 305.4, Holding Cell Areas, effective May 9, 2005 (revised effective March 1 2010 and 305.7, Transportation of Detainees, effective February 29, 2012.
77	DPD Directive 202.7, Foot Pursuits, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 1, 2010).
	MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION
78	DPD Directive 401.13, Management Awareness System, effective November 6, 2008 (revised November 1, 2010).
79	See paragraph #78 above.
80	See paragraph #78 above.
81	See paragraph #78 above. Also see the DPD Data Input Plan, approved by the Department of Justice, June 9, 2011.
82	See paragraph #81 above.
83	See paragraph #78 above.
84	See paragraph #78 above.
85	See paragraph #78 above.
86	See paragraph #81 above.
87	See paragraph #78 above.
88	See paragraph #78 above.
89	See paragraph #78 above.
90	See paragraph #81 above.
91	DPD Directive 401.2, Performance Evaluation Ratings, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 1, 2010).
92	DPD Audit Protocol, effective September 30, 2011. Annual revision required.
93	See paragraph #92 above.
94	See paragraph #92 above.
95	See paragraph #92 above.
96	See paragraph #92 above.
97	See paragraph #92 above.
98	DPD Directive 303.3, In-Car Video, effective March 8, 2012.
99	DPD Directive 304.5 Training, effective May 13, 2011.
100	DPD Directive 303.3, In-Car Video, effective March 8, 2012.
101	See paragraph #100 above. Also, Teletype #11-1468, Roll Call Informational Bulletin, Use of Department Issued In-Car Video Equipment and Body Microphones.
102	See paragraph #100 above.
103	DPD Directive 102.4, Discipline/Misconduct Investigations, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 1, 2010) and the related DPD Discipline Matrix (DPD22a).

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104	See paragraph #103 above.
105	See paragraph #103 above.
	TRAINING
106	DPD Directive 304.5, Training, effective May 13, 2011.
107	See paragraph #106 above.
108	See paragraph #106 above.
109	See paragraph #106 above.
110	See paragraph #106 above.
111	See paragraph #106 above.
112	See paragraph #106 above.
113	See paragraph #106 above. Also Directive 304.1, Firearms, effective August 4, 2011.
114	See paragraph #106 above.
115	See paragraph #106 above.
116	See paragraph #106 above.
117	See paragraph #106 above.
118	See paragraph #106 above.
119	See paragraph #106 above.
120	See paragraph #106 above.
121	See paragraph #106 above.
122	See paragraph #106 above.
123	See paragraph #106 above.

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APPENDIX B: Conditions of Confinement – Directives/Policies

	FIRE SAFETY POLICIES
14	DPD Comprehensive Emergency Preparedness Plan (CEPP), which includes a Fire Safety Plan (FSP) requiring compliance with the Life Safety Code and inspections. The FSP was approved by DOJ on May 23, 2006. The Fire Marshal reviews the FSP annually; the last review was conducted on November 29, 2010. Also, DPD Directive 305.4, Holding Cell Areas, effective April 21, 2011.
15	See paragraph #14 above.
16	See paragraph #14 above.
17	See paragraph #14 above.
18	See paragraph #14 above.
19	See paragraph #14 above.
20	See paragraph #14 above.
21	See paragraph #14 above.
22	See paragraph #14 above.
	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS POLICIES
23	DPD Comprehensive Emergency Preparedness Plan (CEPP), effective May 2011 and DPD Directive 305.4, effective April 21, 2011.
24	See paragraph #23 above.
25	See paragraph #23 above.
	MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE POLICIES
26	DPD Directives 305.1, Detainee Intake Assessment; effective February 29, 2012; 305.5, Detainee Health Care and; effective February 22, 2012; 403.2, Infectious Disease Control Plan, effective February 29, 2012, reviewed and updated by a qualified health care professional on February 17, 2012 and February 29, 2012 as required. DPD Directive 305.5 cited above along with forms and logs, comprises the Comprehensive Medical and Mental Health Screening program (CMMHSP).
27	See paragraph #26 above (DPD 305.5).
28	See paragraphs #26.
29	See paragraph #26 above (DPD 305.1).
30	See paragraph #26 above (DPD 403.2).
31	See paragraph #26 above (DPD 305.5).
32	See paragraph #26 above (DPD 305.5).
33	See paragraph #26 above (DPD 305.1)
34	See paragraph #26 above.
	PRISONER SAFETY POLICIES
35	DPD Directives 305.1, Detainee Intake, effective February 29, 2012; Directive 305.2, Detainee Registration; Directive 305.3, Detainee Personal Property, effective May 20, 2010 (revised November 3, 2011); DPD Directive 305.4, Holding Cell Areas, effective February 1, 2008, and revised September 30, 2011; Directive 305.5, Detainee Health Care, effective February 22, 2012; Directive

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305.7, Transportation of Detainees; effective February 29, 2012 and Directive 305.8, Detainee Food Service and Hygiene, effective May 9, 2005 (revised July 26, 2011).
See paragraph #34 above (DPD 305.1)
See paragraph #34 above (DPD 305.4).
See paragraph #34 above (DPD 305.1 and 305.4).
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICIES
DPD Directive 305.4, Holding Cell Areas, effective February 1, 2008 (revised September 30, 2011). Annual review and revision required.
See paragraph #39 above.
POLICIES CONCERNING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
DPD Directives 305.1, Detainee Intake and Assessment, effective February 29, 2012; and 305.5, Detainee Health Care, effective February 22, 2012, approved and updated by a qualified medical and mental health professional on February 17, 2012 and February 29, 2012. Also the Comprehensive Medical and Mental Health Screening Program (CMMHSP).
See paragraph #47 above (DPD Directive 305.1).
FOOD SERVICE POLICIES
DPD Directive 305.8, Detainee Food Service, effective May 9, 2005 (revised July 26, 2011). Also, the Detainee Meal and Hygiene Items Log, DPD 663, effective July 5, 2010.
See paragraph #49 above.
PERSONAL HYGIENE POLICIES
See paragraph #49 above.
USE OF FORCE AND RESTRAINTS POLICIES
DPD Directives 305.4, Holding Cell Areas, effective May 9, 2005 (revised March 1, 2010) and 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012.
See paragraph #52 above.
See paragraph #52 above.
INCIDENT DOCUMENTATION, INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW
DPD Directives 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012; and 305.4, Holding Cell Areas, effective May 9, 2005 (revised March 1, 2010)
See paragraph 55 above. Also DPD Directive 304.2, Use of Force, effective March 19, 2012.
See paragraph #55 above.

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	EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS
58	See paragraph #55 above. Also see DPD Directive 102.6, Citizen Complaints, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 2010).
59	See paragraph #58 above.
	GENERAL POLICIES
60	DPD Directive 404.1, Definitions, effective November 2010.
61	DPD Directive 101.1, Written Directive System, effective November 2010.
	MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION
62	DPD Directive 305.4, Holding Cell Areas, effective May 9, 2005 (revised April 21, 2011).
63	DPD Directive 401.13, Management Awareness System, effective November 6, 2008 (revised November 1, 2010); DPD Directive 401.2, Performance Evaluation Ratings, effective July 1, 2008 (revised November 1, 2010); and DPD Audit Protocol, effective September 30, 2011.
64	See paragraph #62 above.
65	DPD Audit Protocol meeting generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS), effective August 31, 2008 (revised October 31, 2010 and September 11, 2011).
66	See paragraph #65 above.
67	See paragraph #65 above.
68	See paragraph #65 above.
69	See paragraph #65 above.
70	See paragraph #65 above.
71	See paragraph #65 above.
72	See paragraph #65 above.
	TRAINING
73	Directive 304.5, Training, effective May 13, 2011.
74	See paragraph #73 above.
75	See paragraph #73 above.
76	See paragraph #73 above.
77	See paragraph #73 above.
78	See paragraph #73 above.

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APPENDIX C: Acronyms

The following is a listing of acronyms frequently used in our quarterly reports.

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
AT	Audit Team
BOPC	Board of Police Commissioners
CAM	Command Accountability Meeting
CBS	Cell Block Supervisor
CCR	Citizen Complaint Report
CDDT	Curriculum Design and Development Team
CEPP	Comprehensive Emergency Preparedness Program
CFD	Critical Firearm Discharge
CI	Chief Investigator
City	City of Detroit
CJ	Consent Judgment
CLBR	Command Level Board of Review
CLFRT	Command Level Force Review Team
CLO	Compliance Liaison Officer
CLI	Command Level Investigation
CME	Confidential Medical Envelope
CMMHSP	Comprehensive Medical and Mental Health Screening Program
CO	Commanding Officer
COC CJ	Conditions of Confinement Consent Judgment
CRIB	Civil Rights Integrity Bureau
DCCL	Detention Cell Check Log
DDHWP	Detroit Department of Health and Wellness Program
DDMHIL	Daily Detainee Meal and Hygiene Items Log
DFD	Detroit Fire Department
DFF	Detainee File Folders
DFO/PDO	Detention Facility Officer
DHWP	Detroit Department of Health and Wellness Promotion

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DIF Detainee Intake Form
DOJ Department of Justice

DPD Detroit Police Department
DRH Detroit Receiving Hospital

EPP Emergency Preparedness Program

ERP Emergency Response Plan

FI Force Investigations (interchangeable with FIS)

FIS Force Investigation Section

FSP Fire Safety Program

FSPP Fire Safety Practices and Policies

FY Fiscal Year

GAS Government Auditing Standards

HCCC Holding Cell Compliance Committee

IA Internal Affairs

IAD Internal Affairs Division

IMAS Interim Management Awareness System

ITS Information Technology Services

JIST Joint Incident Shooting Team

MAS Management Awareness System

MCOLES Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards

MITN MCCOLES Information and Tracking System

OCI Office of the Chief Investigator

OCR Office of Civil Rights

OIC Officer in Charge

PDDSL Platoon Daily Detainee Summary Log

PDO Police Detention Officer

PEERS Performance Evaluation and Enhancement Review Session

PFC Policy Focus Committee
PI Performance Indicator

PSA Public Service Announcement

RFP Request for Proposals

RMB Risk Management Bureau

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SIR Supervisor's Investigation Report

SME Subject Matter Expert

SMT Senior Management Team

SOP Standard Operating Procedure(s)

TA Technical Assistance

UOF CJ Use of Force and Arrest and Witness Detention Consent Judgment

UOF Use(s) of Force

USAO United States Attorney's Office

WCPO Wayne County Prosecutor's Office

WCJ Wayne County Jail

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APPENDIX D: Monitoring Team

Robert S. Warshaw, Monitor

Chief (Ret.) Charles D. Reynolds, Deputy Monitor

Lieutenant Colonel (Ret.) J. Rick Brown

Evaluates compliance with U16-17 and U19, General Use of Force Policy; U22, Use of Firearms Policy; U24, Intermediate Force Device Policy; U25-26, Chemical Spray Policy; U27-33, General Investigations of Police Action; U34-36, Use of Force and Prisoner Injury Investigations; and U37-41, Review of Critical Firearm Discharges and In-Custody Deaths.

Division Chief (Ret.) Rachel M. Burgess

Evaluates compliance with U27-33, General Investigations of Police Action; U34, Use of Force and Prisoner Injury Investigations; U61-63, External Complaints; U64-66, Intake and Tracking; and U67-69, External Complaint Investigations; C14-22, Fire Safety Policies; C23-25, Emergency Preparedness Policies; C60-61, General Policies; and C65-72, Management and Supervision.

Commander (Ret.) John M. Girvin

Evaluates compliance with U27-33, General Investigations of Police Action; U34, Use of Force and Prisoner Injury Investigations; U61-63, External Complaints; U64-66, Intake and Tracking; U67-69, External Complaint Investigations; and C58-59, External Complaints.

Chief (Ret.) Eduardo Gonzalez

Evaluates compliance with U14-19, General Use of Force Policy; U22, Use of Firearms Policy; U24, Intermediate Force Device Policy; U25-26, Chemical Spray Policy; U27-33, General Investigations of Police Action; U34-36, Use of Force and Prisoner Injury Investigations; and U70-72 and U74-77, General Policies.

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John M. Klofas, Ph.D.

Evaluates compliance with U78-90, Risk Management Database; U91, Performance Evaluation System; U92-97, Oversight; and U103-105, Discipline.

Leonard F. Rice, M.E.S., R.S.

Evaluates compliance with C39-46, Environmental Health and Safety Policies; C47-48, Policies Concerning Persons with Disabilities; C49-50, Food Service Policies; and C51, Personal Hygiene Policies.

Chief (Ret.) Billy R. Riggs

Evaluates compliance with U42-43, Arrest Policies; U44-45, Investigatory Stop Policies; U46-48, Witness Identification and Questioning Policies; U49-51, Prompt Judicial Review Policies; U52-53, Hold Policies; U54-55, Restriction Policies; U56-57, Material Witness Policies; U58, Documentation of Custodial Detention; U59-60, Command Notification; C26-34, Medical and Mental Health Care Policies; and C64, Management and Supervision Policies.

Asst. Director (Ret.) Joseph R. Wolfinger

Evaluates compliance with U20-21 and U23, Use of Firearms Policy; U98-99, Oversight; U100-102, Use of Video Cameras; U106-111, Oversight and Development; U112, Use of Force Training; U113, Firearms Training; U114, Arrest and Police-Citizen Interaction Training; U115-117, Custodial Detention Training; U118-120, Supervisory Training; U121-122, Investigator Training; and U123, Field Training.

Robin Busch-Wheaton

Editor

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APPENDIX E: Detroit Police Department Management Dashboard Data

The table below presents data on measures relevant to the requirements set forth in the Consent Judgments. The data were compiled by the Detroit Police Department, and are displayed for presentation by the Monitor. These data are presented here with the consent of the Police Department and serve simply as a means to provide information relevant to issues raise in the Consent Judgments.

			Dashbo	oard Da	ıta: Dei	roit Po	lice De _l	Dashboard Data: Detroit Police Department (Previous 12 Months)	it (Prev	vious 12	2 Montl	ns)	
	11-Apr May		June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan12	Feb	March	
Total Arrests	2523	2959	2470	2673	3196	2725	2940	2553	2403	2503	1749	1984	
					Rate p	er 1000	Rate per 1000 Arrests	S					
													graph
Uses of Force	33.14	35.71	36.04	29.60	37.00	22.84	37.97	20.91	22.84	18.66	26.06	31.53	
Firearms Discharge	0.64	0.64	0.97	0.64	0.97	0.64	1.61	0.00	0.32	0.97	0.64		0.97
Citizen Complaints	45.69	45.37	47.62	26.38	41.83	30.57	35.07	26.06	23.81	31.85	26.06	29.60	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Traffic Crashes	2.57	5.15	2.90	4.18	3.86	2.90	3.22	4.83	3.22	5.15	2.90	5.79	
Civil Litigation	6.76	5.47	1.93	2.57	0.00	0.00	2.57	4.83	3.54	3.22	0.64	4.18	{
Vehicle Chases	2.90	7.72	4.83	18.98	12.55	10.94	7.72	11.90	6.44	4.83	4.83	5.79	}
Disciplinary Action Closed Date	32.18	24.13	34.43	3.86	3.22	4.83	6.76	2.90	3.86	5.79	9.01	7.72	5
Arrests for Assault and Battery on a PO	8.37	6.76	4.18	6.44	4.50	5.79	4.50	4.50	2.57	2.57	5.15	6.11	{
Resisting or Obstructing Arrests	12.55	16.09	13.19	8.69	16.09	9.01	16.09	8.69	7.08	7.72	12.23	12.55	3
Disorderly Conduct Arrests	2.57	4.83	4.83	5.15	2.25	2.90	4.83	2.25	1.61	2.57	0.64	1.29	}
Interfering Arrests	4.18	2.90	1.29	1.93	3.86	1.29	1.93	1.29	0.32	0.97	0.32	0.32	}
Total Consent Judgment noted Arrests (above 4)	27.67	30.57	23.49	22.20	26.71	18.98	27.35	16.73	11.58	13.84	18.34	20.27	{