

December 19, 2023

Sixth NSA Sustainability Period Report *of the Independent Monitor for the Oakland Police Department*

Introduction

This is the sixth report of the Monitoring Team issued during the Negotiated Settlement Agreement (NSA) sustainability period in the case of *Delphine Allen, et al., vs. City of Oakland, et al.*, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California under the direction of Judge William H. Orrick.

On May 12, 2022, the Court issued an Order placing the City into a one-year sustainability period. The Court noted, “The Negotiated Settlement Agreement (NSA) the parties executed on January 22, 2003, contemplated that federal court oversight would terminate after the defendants achieved substantial compliance with all of the provisions of the NSA and maintained that compliance for a year.” As per the May 12, 2022 Order, during the sustainability period, we report to the Court on a quarterly basis; we conduct quarterly site visits; and we have appended to the Monitoring Team a member of OPD’s Office of Internal Accountability (OIA), who serves as the Department’s NSA sustainability liaison.

As with our site visits before the sustainability period, our site visits include both compliance assessments and technical assistance. We meet with Department and City officials to receive updates on OPD’s compliance with the NSA Tasks; observe the Department’s Risk Management Meeting; discuss the status of several Departmental policies; and share our observations of misconduct investigations and use of force reports.

The Court extended the sustainability period in an Order on April 18, 2023, citing “the City’s inability to achieve full compliance.” The Order set out some new provisions for the sustainability period and reduced the number of active Tasks from 11 to five. The Court noted, “The Court is wrestling with the utility of its role in helping the City achieve constitutional policing after 20 years of monitoring compliance with the NSA. As discussed at the last Case Management Conference, much good work has been accomplished. Fundamental questions regarding the Oakland Police Department’s ability to police itself remain.” Per the April 18, 2023 Court Order, this report covers our assessments of NSA Tasks 2; 5; 24; 25; and 45.

Task Assessments

Task 2: Timeliness Standards and Compliance with IAD Investigations

Requirements:

Fairness to complainants, members/employees and the public requires that internal investigations be completed in a timely fashion.

- 1. On or before December 1, 2003, OPD shall develop policies regarding timeliness standards for the completion of Internal Affairs investigations, administrative findings and recommended discipline.*
- 2. Compliance with these timeliness standards shall be regularly monitored by IAD command and the Department's command staff. If IAD experiences an unusual proliferation of cases and/or workload, IAD staffing shall be increased to maintain timeliness standards.*

(Negotiated Settlement Agreement III. B.)

Relevant Policy:

OPD most recently revised Departmental General Order M-03, *Complaints Against Department Personnel and Procedures*, on December 22, 2017.

Commentary:

Task 2.1 requires that internal investigations (IAD and Division Level) – including review, approval, findings, and discipline – be completed in accordance with the timeliness standards developed by OPD. To assess this subtask, we requested a list of all internal investigations resulting in formal findings (unfounded, sustained, exonerated, or not sustained) that were approved in July, August, and September 2023. Using the list, we segregated the cases into Class I or Class II categories. If a case involved at least one alleged Class I violation, we classified it as Class I.

At least 85% of Class I misconduct investigations and at least 85% of Class II misconduct investigations must be completed within 180 days to be considered timely. Per DGO M-03, Class I offenses “are the most serious allegations of misconduct and, if sustained, shall result in disciplinary action up to and including dismissal and may serve as the basis for criminal prosecution.” Class II offenses include “all minor misconduct offenses.”

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For the purposes of this assessment, we calculated the number of days between the complaint receipt date and the approval date. The complaint date is the date on which the Department first becomes aware of a complaint – whether it is lodged by a community member or internally generated. We removed from the denominator cases that were delayed due to tolling (held in abeyance in accordance with one of the provisions of Government Code Section 3304) or cases in which the Department asserted that its failure to meet the 180-day timeliness requirement resulted from delays in the Community Police Review Agency (CPRA) completing its concurrent investigations.

Of the 41 applicable Class I cases we reviewed for this assessment, 35, or 85%, were in compliance with established timelines. During our last review of Task 2, we found 89% of Class I cases in compliance with established timelines. Of the 137 applicable Class II cases we reviewed for this assessment, 130, or 96%, were in compliance with established timelines. During our last review of Task 2, we found 95% of Class II cases in compliance with established timelines.

Per DGO M-03, “In cases with a sustained finding, the discipline recommendation process shall be completed within 30 calendar days of the sustained finding.” After two consecutive reporting periods in which the Department was unable to provide information about the cases in our dataset that included sustained findings, we received what we needed to conduct this component of the assessment. We reviewed all 37 cases including a total of 85 sustained findings that were approved in July, August, and September 2023; 10 cases involved multiple sustained findings. We found 35 (98%) of the 37 cases in compliance with established discipline timelines.

OPD is in compliance with Task 2.1. However, the Department is barely in compliance with the timeliness of Class I cases. Timeliness is an imperative. It ensures that the interests of complainants are met, as well as the rights of officers and other employees who are the subjects of complaints and are awaiting resolution. We will be closely scrutinizing the Department’s compliance with Task 2.1 in our next report.

Task 2.2 requires that IAD and OPD command staff regularly monitor compliance with these timeliness standards. The primary responsibility for monitoring compliance with timeliness standards rests with IAD, whether investigations are conducted by IAD personnel or via Division-level investigation. As part of this monitoring, the IAD Commander discusses pending deadlines for key open investigations during IAD’s weekly meetings with the Chief; the deadlines are also reflected in written agendas for these meetings. A Monitoring Team representative regularly attends these weekly meetings. IAD also occasionally, as needed, emails individual reminders on cases approaching due dates to investigators and their supervisors. The Department is in compliance with Task 2.2.

Task 2.3 requires that if IAD experiences an unusual proliferation of cases and/or workload, IAD staffing be increased to maintain timeliness standards. We routinely request and receive updates on IAD staffing levels during and between our site visits.

Task 2 compliance status	In compliance
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Task 5: Complaint Procedures for IAD

Requirements:

1. *On or before December 1, 2003, OPD shall develop a policy so that, OPD personnel who become aware that a citizen wishes to file a complaint shall bring such citizen immediately, or as soon as circumstances permit, to a supervisor or IAD or summon a supervisor to the scene. If there is a delay of greater than three (3) hours, the reason for such delay shall be documented by the person receiving the complaint. In the event that such a complainant refuses to travel to a supervisor or to wait for one, the member/employee involved shall make all reasonable attempts to obtain identification, including address and phone number, as well as a description of the allegedly wrongful conduct and offending personnel, from the complainant and any witnesses. This information, as well as a description of the complaint, shall immediately, or as soon as circumstances permit, be documented on a Complaint Form and submitted to the immediate supervisor or, in his/her absence, the appropriate Area Commander, and shall be treated as a complaint. The supervisor or appropriate Area Commander notified of the complaint shall ensure the Communications Division is notified and forward any pertinent documents to the IAD.*
2. *An on-duty supervisor shall respond to take a complaint received from a jail inmate taken into custody by OPD, who wishes to make a complaint of Class I misconduct contemporaneous with the arrest. The supervisor shall ensure the Communications Division is notified and forward any pertinent documents to the IAD. All other misconduct complaints by a jail inmate shall be handled in the same manner as other civilian complaints.*
3. *In each complaint investigation, OPD shall consider all relevant evidence, including circumstantial, direct and physical evidence, and make credibility determinations, if feasible. OPD shall make efforts to resolve, by reference to physical evidence, and/or use of follow-up interviews and other objective indicators, inconsistent statements among witnesses.*
4. *OPD shall develop provisions for the permanent retention of all notes, generated and/or received by OPD personnel in the case file.*
5. *OPD shall resolve each allegation in a complaint investigation using the “preponderance of the evidence” standard. Each allegation shall be resolved by making one of the following dispositions: Unfounded, Sustained, Exonerated, Not Sustained, or Administrative Closure. The Department shall use the following criteria for determining the appropriate disposition:*
 - a. *Unfounded: The investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to determine that the alleged conduct did not occur. This finding shall also apply when individuals named in the complaint were not involved in the alleged act.*

- b. *Sustained: The investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to determine that the alleged conduct did occur and was in violation of law and/or Oakland Police Department rules, regulations, or policies.*
 - c. *Exonerated: The investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to determine that the alleged conduct did occur, but was in accord with law and with all Oakland Police Department rules, regulations, or policies.*
 - d. *Not Sustained: The investigation did not disclose sufficient evidence to determine whether or not the alleged conduct occurred.*
 - e. *Administrative Closure: The investigation indicates a service complaint, not involving an MOR violation, was resolved without conducting an internal investigation; OR*
 - f. *To conclude an internal investigation when it has been determined that the investigation cannot proceed to a normal investigative conclusion due to circumstances to include but not limited to the following:*
 - 1) *Complainant wishes to withdraw the complaint and the IAD Commander has determined there is no further reason to continue the investigation and to ensure Departmental policy and procedure has been followed;*
 - 2) *Complaint lacks specificity and complainant refuses or is unable to provide further clarification necessary to investigate the complaint;*
 - 3) *Subject not employed by OPD at the time of the incident; or*
 - 4) *If the subject is no longer employed by OPD, the IAD Commander shall determine whether an internal investigation shall be conducted.*
 - 5) *Complainant fails to articulate an act or failure to act, that, if true, would be an MOR violation; or*
 - 6) *Complaints limited to California Vehicle Code citations and resulting tows, where there is no allegation of misconduct, shall be referred to the appropriate competent authorities (i.e., Traffic Court and Tow Hearing Officer).*
 - g. *Administrative Closures shall be approved by the IAD Commander and entered in the IAD Complaint Database.*
6. *The disposition category of "Filed" is hereby redefined and shall be included under Administrative Dispositions as follows:*

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- a. *An investigation that cannot be presently completed. A filed investigation is not a final disposition, but an indication that a case is pending further developments that will allow completion of the investigation.*
 - b. *The IAD Commander shall review all filed cases quarterly to determine whether the conditions that prevented investigation and final disposition have changed and may direct the closure or continuation of the investigation.*
7. *Any member or employee who is a subject of an internal investigation, as well as any other member or employee on the scene of an incident at which misconduct has been alleged by a complainant, shall be interviewed and a recorded statement taken. However, investigators, with the approval of an IAD Commander, are not required to interview and/or take a recorded statement from a member or employee who is the subject of a complaint or was on the scene of the incident when additional information, beyond that already provided by the existing set of facts and/or documentation, is not necessary to reach appropriate findings and conclusions.*

(Negotiated Settlement Agreement III. E.)

Relevant Policy:

There are six Departmental policies that incorporate the requirements of Task 5: Department General Order M-03, *Complaints Against Department Personnel and Procedures* (revised most recently on December 22, 2017); Communications Division Policy & Procedures C-02, *Receiving and Logging Complaints Against Personnel and Use of Force Incidents* (revised most recently on December 7, 2009); Training Bulletin V-T.1, *Internal Investigation Procedure Manual* (revised most recently on August 23, 2018); Special Order 8270, *Booking of Prisoners at the Glenn E. Dyer Detention Facility* (published June 24, 2005); Special Order 8565, *Complaints Against Department Personnel* (published May 11, 2007); and IAD Policy & Procedures Manual 21-01, *IAD General Operating Procedures* (published August 17, 2021). In addition, NSA stipulations issued on December 12, 2005 and March 13, 2007 incorporate the requirements of this Task.

Commentary:

Task 5 consists of several subtasks, briefly described below. Based on OPD's compliance history with many of the subtasks, not all are being actively monitored at this time.

Task 5.1 requires that when a citizen wishes to file a complaint, the citizen is brought to a supervisor or IAD, or a supervisor is summoned to the scene. **Task 5.2** requires that if there is a delay of greater than three hours in supervisory response, the reason for the delay must be documented. **Task 5.3** requires that where a complainant refuses to travel to a supervisor, or wait for one, personnel make all reasonable attempts to obtain specific information to assist in investigating the complaint. **Task 5.4** requires that specific information be documented on a

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complaint form and submitted to the immediate supervisor or, in his/her absence, the appropriate Area Commander. **Task 5.5** requires that the supervisor or Area Commander notify Communications and forward any pertinent documents to IAD.

To assess compliance with Tasks 5.1 through 5.5, we reviewed the Daily Incident Logs (DILs) prepared by the Communications Division and forwarded to IAD each business day. The DIL form has been modified several times during our tenure to elicit “forced responses” that gather all of the information required to evaluate compliance with these Tasks. These modifications have significantly enhanced OPD’s ability to document compliance by properly filling out and distributing the logs, and compliance rates with these subtasks have been near 100% for several years. Consequently, we no longer actively assess OPD’s compliance with these subtasks, but we continue to receive both the DILs and Daily Complaint Referral Logs (used to document when Information Business Cards [IBCs] are provided to citizens in lieu of a complaint forms). We spot-check these forms regularly to verify that the quality of their completion has not diminished. OPD remains in compliance with Tasks 5.1 through and including Task 5.5.

Task 5.6 requires that an on-duty supervisor respond to take a complaint received from a jail inmate taken into custody by OPD, who wishes to make a complaint of Class I misconduct contemporaneous with the arrest of the inmate. We have not actively monitored this subtask since December 2014, though we have reviewed cases applicable to this requirement in several reports since that time.

Task 5.12 requires that the Watch Commander ensure that any complaints that are applicable to Task 5.6 are delivered to and logged with IAD. Under current policy, the Communications Division must record on the DILs complaints that are received and/or handled by on-duty supervisors, and the DILs are forwarded daily to IAD.

OPD remains in compliance with Tasks 5.6 and 5.12.

Task 5.15 through **Task 5.19**, and **Task 5.21**, collectively address the quality of completed IAD investigations, and therefore remain the subject of our focused Task assessments. To assess compliance with these Tasks, we reviewed a sample of 12 IAD cases that were closed between July 1-September 30, 2023.

Our sample of cases consisted of investigations completed by investigators assigned to IAD, and Division-level investigations (DLIs). It also included cases that were resolved via formal investigation and investigations that were resolved via summary finding. (Summary findings are investigations in which the Department believes a proper conclusion can be determined based on a review of existing documentation with limited or no additional interviews and follow-up.)

Together, **Tasks 5.15** and **Task 5.16** require that OPD: gathers all relevant evidence; conducts follow-up interviews where warranted; adequately considers the evidence gathered; makes credibility assessments where feasible; and resolves inconsistent statements.

In all of the cases we reviewed, we believe that OPD gathered all relevant evidence available. As we have often found, in many of the cases video and/or audio recordings proved to be a significant factor in allowing OPD to reach an appropriate conclusion.

Investigators did not conduct follow-up interviews in any of the cases we reviewed. However, we concur that follow-up interviews were not necessary in these cases.

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OPD made credibility assessments for all involved parties in four of the 12 cases. Six cases were approved for summary finding; and per policy, investigators are not required to assess the credibility of the involved officers and civilian employees in these instances. Two cases were administratively closed, which also do not require credibility assessments. One of these included an Informal Complaint Resolution, or ICR. There was appropriate documentation that the complainant agreed to this approach to resolve her concern, as required by policy.

None of the cases we reviewed resulted in a not credible determination for any of the involved parties. We concurred with all of the credibility assessments in our sample.

In eight of the 12 cases we reviewed, OPD resolved inconsistent statements. In six of these cases, BWC recordings were available and assisted in the determination. Two cases resulted in at least one finding of not sustained. Not sustained is an acceptable finding; and by definition, it implies that inconsistencies were not resolved despite investigative efforts. OPD was not required to resolve potential inconsistent statements in the two cases which were administratively closed.

Task 5.17 requires that OPD permanently retain all notes generated and/or received by OPD personnel in the case file. OPD personnel document the presence of investigative notes within a particular file by completing an Investigative Notes Declaration Form. OPD has a sustained history of 100% compliance with this subtask.

Task 5.18 requires that OPD resolve each allegation in a complaint investigation using the preponderance of the evidence standard. **Task 5.19** requires that each allegation of a complaint is identified and resolved with one of the following dispositions: unfounded; sustained; exonerated; not sustained; or administrative closure. Our sample of 12 cases contained 56 allegations that received dispositions as follows: 17 exonerated; 13 unfounded; 13 not sustained; two sustained; and 11 administratively closed. We did not disagree with any of the findings in the cases we reviewed.

Task 5.20 requires that the IAD Commander review all “filed” cases quarterly to determine whether the conditions that prevented investigation and final disposition have changed. A filed case is defined as an investigation that cannot be presently completed and is pending further developments that will allow completion of the investigation; filed is not a final disposition. Traditionally, as part of our review of this Task, we also reviewed cases that are tolling. OPD defines a tolled case as an administrative investigation that has been held in abeyance in accordance with one of the provisions of Government Code Section 3304. While we are no longer actively assessing this subtask, we note that filed and tolling cases are reviewed with the Chief or his designee during the weekly IAD meetings and are listed by case number on the printed meeting agendas. We receive and review these agendas regularly, and a Monitoring Team member regularly attends these meetings.

Task 5.21 requires that any member or employee who is a subject of an internal investigation, as well as any other member or employee on the scene of an incident at which misconduct has been alleged by a complainant, shall be interviewed and a recorded statement taken. However, with the approval of the IAD Commander or his designee, investigators are not required to interview and/or take a recorded statement in all cases. For example, interviews are not needed from a member or employee who is the subject of a complaint, or who was on the scene of the incident

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when additional information – beyond that already provided by the existing set of facts and/or documentation – is not necessary to reach appropriate findings and conclusions. Six of the 12 cases we reviewed were resolved via summary finding, and each case was appropriately approved for such closure. Two cases were administratively closed, which also did not require employee interviews.

In the aftermath of the report by the independent investigator, the Department has now created and implemented specific policies relevant to the Internal Affairs function. The quality of investigations can be easily mitigated by their lack of timely completion, as indicated in our finding relevant to Task 2.1. There is a distinct nexus between Tasks 2 and 5.

The Chief has demonstrated his commitment to the internal affairs process, and has made personnel changes to support that commitment.

Task 5 compliance status	In compliance
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Overview of Our Assessments of Tasks 24 and 25

OPD had been in compliance with Tasks 24 and 25 since 2015, and we did not actively review these Tasks. In November 2018, after we raised concerns regarding the identification, potential underreporting, and investigation of uses of force, the Court reactivated Tasks 24 and 25.

Since we resumed use of force reviews following the Court's reactivation of these Tasks, we have reviewed hundreds of investigations and provided detailed feedback on the force investigations to OPD during each of our site visits. In cases where we have had questions or concerns, OPD personnel have continued to be responsive and have provided follow-up where necessary. In some cases, OPD has provided additional information or documentation that supports its actions, and we have concurred with the Department's assessments. In others, we have identified concerns that had not been identified or addressed by supervisors who conducted the UOF investigation, or the command personnel who reviewed the investigation. In these cases, OPD executive staff have directed additional review; directed training; entered a Supervisory Note File (SNF); or initiated an Internal Affairs Division (IAD) investigation. We have also tracked OPD's efforts to correct identified deficiencies, which have included: the issuance of email directives from executive staff, training bulletins, and newsletters; audits; line-up training; and revisions to UOF-related policies.

In our August 2021 report, we found OPD in compliance with Task 24 for the first time since the Court reactivated these Tasks in 2018; and in April 2022, we found OPD in compliance with Task 25. We also found OPD in compliance with Tasks 24 and 25 in our first five sustainability period status reports.

To assess compliance for this report, we reviewed 30 UOF incidents that occurred between July 1-August 31, 2023. We reviewed all three Level 3 UOF reports and a sample of Level 4 UOF reports (27). In accordance with the Order issued May 12, 2022, establishing the sustainability period, we reviewed these UOF reports cooperatively with a member of OPD's Office of Internal

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Accountability (OIA) serving as the Department's NSA sustainability liaison. We also reviewed three Level 1 UOF reports for which Executive Force Review Boards (EFRBs) were held between September 20 and December 6, 2023. Where concerns with field reporting existed, the concerns were appropriately addressed by the Boards. We discuss only Level 3 and 4 uses of force in this assessment.

This report covers Level 3 and 4 UOF reports completed by OPD between July 1-August 31, 2023. All 30 of the cases we reviewed for this time period occurred after the publication of Special Order 9196, which clarified the use of force policy; after Special Order 9202, issued on February 27, 2020, which temporarily modified the requirements for reporting Type 32 uses of force; and after Special Order 9208, issued on April 27, 2022, which defined the finalized reporting requirements for Level 4, type 32 uses of force.

In the 30 Level 3 and 4 uses of force we reviewed, 95 officers used force on 36 different persons. There were numerous cases where multiple officers used force on a single person, and eight instances where force was used on multiple persons at the same incident. We noted that there were 149 uses of force on the 36 persons. Level 4, Type 32 uses of force accounted for 82 of the total uses of force; and in two of the 30 cases we reviewed, only Type 32 use of force was used. As we have noted in our last five sustainability reports, the increase we have observed in the total number of uses of force is not unexpected, given the reporting requirements for Type 32 UOF that were implemented in 2022.

During the second sustainability period, we noted some inconsistencies in the reporting of the Type 32 use of force by officers and supervisors. During our November 2022 site visit meeting, we discussed these inconsistencies with OPD and agreed on an interpretation of reporting for this type of force. Since our discussion, OPD has advised us that supervisors are aware of the reporting requirements; and we have seen continued consistency in those reports we have reviewed since that time. As we requested, OPD supervisors now include on the Vision report whether any BWC was reviewed in a Type 32 use of force only incident. Area Captains continue to audit a sample of Type 32 UOF each month. In the Area Captains' reviews of incidents, they have identified and appropriately addressed concerns with use of force reporting and documentation, as well as any other concerns they might observe during their reviews.

The total breakdown for the force used on the 36 persons is as follows: African Americans, 61%, an increase from 52% in our last status report; Latinos, 25%, a decrease from 28% in our last status report; whites, 8%, a decrease from 10% in our last status report; and Asians or other, 6%, a decrease from 10% in our last status report.

Of the 30 UOF reports we reviewed for the two-month period between July 1-August 31, 2023, we identified five late BWC activations. All were identified and appropriately addressed by OPD. While we have continued to observe during our reviews some instances of BWCs becoming dislodged during use of force events, limiting the availability of footage to review, those numbers have declined since OPD began issuing the new "clips" to attach BWCs more securely to both exterior vest carriers and uniforms.

We noted only a few instances in our reviews where officers failed to identify themselves as police officers, or used unprofessional language while dealing with members of the public. We noted one incident where we believe a potential Type 32 UOF had not been reported, one where

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we believe OPD should have followed up on concerns brought forth by a community member, and several training and documentation concerns. Of the concerns we brought forward during our November 2023 site visit, either a reviewing supervisor or the UOF Command review group had already identified and addressed all but one of our concerns. The UOF Command group had also identified and addressed additional concerns with the uses of force they reviewed.

The Deputy Chief who is responsible for the UOF Command review group also presented during our November site visit on the results of the group's ongoing reviews, which also covered UOF reports not reviewed by our Team. The Deputy Chief informed us that the group is continuing to address the overall concerns it identifies in UOF cases with SNFs; Department-wide and line-up training; and where appropriate, the initiation of IAD investigations. The Deputy Chief also noted that, as previously reported, the group continues to identify ongoing positive trends – including improved planning and communications, more detailed UOF reports, more positive communications with the public, improved de-escalation techniques, and sergeants and the chain of command identifying and addressing deficiencies that were found. Based on our reviews, we agree with this assessment.

In our review of UOF reports for July 1-August 31, 2023, we identified few areas of concern. In general, officers continue to appropriately use and report use of force, and supervisors and command personnel are identifying and properly addressing any concerns that are identified.

Task 24: Use of Force Reporting Policy

Requirements:

The policy shall require that:

1. *Members/employees notify their supervisor as soon as practicable following any investigated use of force or allegation of excessive use of force.*
2. *In every investigated use of force incident, every member/employee using force, and every member/employee on the scene of the incident at the time the force was used, shall report all uses of force on the appropriate form, unless otherwise directed by the investigating supervisor.*
3. *OPD personnel document, on the appropriate form, any use of force and/or the drawing and intentional pointing of a firearm at another person.*
4. *A supervisor respond to the scene upon notification of an investigated use of force or an allegation of excessive use of force, unless community unrest or other conditions makes this impracticable.*
5. *OPD notify:*
 - a. *The Alameda County District Attorney's Office immediately or as soon as circumstances permit, following a use of lethal force resulting in death or injury likely to result in death.*

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- b. *The City Attorney's Office as soon as circumstances permit following the use of lethal force resulting in death or serious injury. At the discretion of the City Attorney's Office, a Deputy City Attorney shall respond to the scene. The Deputy City Attorney shall serve only in an advisory capacity and shall communicate only with the incident commander or his/her designee.*
 - c. *Departmental investigators regarding officer-involved shootings, in accordance with the provisions of Section V, paragraph H, of this Agreement.*
6. *OPD enter data regarding use of force into OPD's Personnel Assessment System (PAS).*

(Negotiated Settlement Agreement V. A.)

Relevant Policy:

OPD most recently revised Departmental General Order K-4, *Reporting and Investigating the Use of Force*, on October 16, 2014. The Department issued Special Order 9208, *Level 4 Type 32 Reporting and Review*, on June 4, 2022.

Commentary:

To assess compliance with Task 24, we reviewed 31 Level 3 and 4 use of force (UOF) reports that were completed by OPD from December 1, 2022-February 28, 2023.

Task 24.1 requires that members/employees notify their supervisor as soon as practicable following any reportable use of force or allegation of excessive use of force. In our reviews, we did not identify any instances where a notification was not properly made or was not properly documented.

Task 24.2 requires that in every reportable use of force incident, every member/employee on the scene of the incident at the time the force was used, reports all uses of force on the appropriate form, unless otherwise directed by the investigating supervisor. **Task 24.3** requires that OPD personnel document, on the appropriate form, every use of force and/or the drawing and intentional pointing of a firearm at another person.

In the 30 Level 3 and 4 UOF incidents we reviewed; officers used force on 36 different persons. In three of the incidents, Level 4, Type 22, pointing a weapon, was the only force used. In 10 others, Type 22 was used in addition to another use of force. We determined that officers' pointing of their firearms was appropriate in all instances we assessed. We identified one instance where it appears a Type 32 use of force was not reported. The UOF Command group is following up on this concern.

Task 24.4 requires that a supervisor respond to the scene upon notification of a Level 1, 2, or 3 use of force or an allegation of excessive use of force, unless community unrest or other conditions makes such a response impracticable. In the three Level 3 uses of force we reviewed

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for this subtask; a supervisor did respond to the scene as required. Though not required, supervisors also responded to 23 of the 27 Level 4 uses of force or were on scene at the time of the use of force.

Task 24.5 specifically addresses requirements for the response and handling of Level 1 uses of force. We assess Level 1 uses of force in our regular reviews of Task 30 (Executive Force Review Boards).

Task 24.6 requires that OPD enter all use of force data into Performance Reporting Information Metrics Environment (PRIME), which is now known as Vision. While there have been some lingering challenges with data entry as a result of the ransomware attack on the City, in general, use of force data is now again being properly entered into Vision.

This is our sixth assessment of UOF reporting for the sustainability period. OPD has continued to meet the overall requirements of this Task.

Task 24 compliance status	In compliance
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Task 25: Use of Force Investigations and Report Responsibility

Requirements:

An on-scene supervisor is responsible for completing an investigated use of force report in accordance with the provisions of Departmental General Order K-4, "Reporting and Investigating the Use of Force."

1. *OPD shall develop and implement a policy for conducting and documenting use of force investigations that include, at a minimum:*
 - a. *Documentation of the incident in either an Offense or Supplemental Report from the member(s)/employee(s) using force; and/or, when necessary, a statement taken from the member(s)/employee(s) using force;*
 - b. *Separating and separately interviewing all officers who were at the scene at the time of the incident;*
 - c. *A Supplemental Report from other members/employees on the scene or a statement taken, if deemed necessary by the investigating supervisor;*
 - d. *Identification and interviews of non-Departmental witnesses;*
 - e. *Consideration of discrepancies in information obtained from members, employees and witnesses, and statements in the reports filed;*
 - f. *Whether arrest reports or use of force reports contain "boilerplate" or "pat language" (e.g., "fighting stance", "minimal force necessary to control the situation");*

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5. *Any recommendation that the use of force did not comply with Department policy shall result in the incident being referred to the Internal Affairs Division to conduct additional investigation/analysis, if necessary.*
6. *Members/employees involved in a use of force incident resulting in serious injury or death and/or an officer-involved shooting, shall be separated from each other as soon as practicable at the incident scene, and kept apart until they have completed their reports and been interviewed.*

(Negotiated Settlement Agreement V. B.)

Relevant Policy:

OPD most recently revised Departmental General Order K-4, *Reporting and Investigating the Use of Force*, on October 16, 2014. The Department issued Special Order 9208, *Level 4 Type 32 Reporting and Review*, on June 4, 2022.

Commentary:

As noted above in Task 24, we reviewed 30 Level 3 and 4 use of force (UOF) reports that were completed between July 1-August 31, 2023.

Task 25.1 requires that supervisors complete a use of force report and that certain criteria are met in the report. Subtask 25.1.f. addresses the use of “boilerplate” or “pat” language in reports. During our reviews for this report, we did not identify any patterns of officers failing to document specific information and details justifying their use of force. We did identify the use of boilerplate or “pat” language in two reports we reviewed. These are being addressed by OPD.

Task 25.2 requires that all supervisors are trained on how to conduct use of force investigations and such training is part of a supervisory training course. OPD includes the requirement for this training in its Departmental policies. During our March 2022 site visit, we confirmed with OPD that the Department continues to require and deliver this training in the Sergeants’ Transition Course, where use of force is part of the curriculum.

The use of force and the processes in which force is documented and reviewed have been at the core of the Court’s oversight. The Department has provided numerous directives on this topic. During this and our last five sustainability reports, we have found that in general, supervisors are identifying deficiencies in officer reporting and identifying and addressing MOR violations. We also find that reviewers of the supervisors’ reports are generally identifying and addressing concerns when appropriate. OPD has also assigned a team of command officers to review some use of force reports as an ongoing quality control mechanism. We have found that this additional oversight and review has continued to identify and properly address concerns prior to our Team identifying them.

Task 25.3 requires that use of force investigations include required recommendations. Areas of recommendation include: whether the force used was pursuant to a legitimate law enforcement objective; whether the type and amount of force used was proportional to the resistance encountered and reasonably related to the objective the officers were attempting to achieve;

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whether the officers used reasonable verbal means to attempt to resolve the situation without force, if time and circumstances permitted such attempts; and whether the force used was de-escalated or stopped reasonably when resistance decreased or stopped.

In our assessment of Level 3 and 4 UOF reports for this report, we did not identify any instances where the use of force was not deescalated or stopped reasonably when resistance decreased, or any instances where we believe officers could have made additional efforts to explain to subjects being detained why the detention was occurring prior to using force. Again, this reporting period, we observed several instances where officers used commendable patience and empathy when dealing with members of the public who were being detained.

In our review of UOF reports from the first sustainability period, we identified three Level 3-Taser deployments where we identified concerns with the use of force. As a result of our concerns, OPD initiated internal affairs investigations of two of these. In the third, OPD provided us additional detailed information on the use of force; and after further review, we concurred with their findings of in compliance. OPD conducted additional training for officers and supervisors on the use of Tasers, specifically the use of Tasers on subjects who were fleeing on foot from officers. The Department also determined that OPD would no longer allow Taser deployments where the subject was not struck with the probe to be lowered to a Level 4 use of force. This ensures that they receive the same level of scrutiny as those where the probe does strike the subject. Since that time, we have not identified any further concerns with the use of Tasers on fleeing subjects.

Task 25.4 requires that use of force reports be reviewed by the appropriate chain of command and appropriate recommendations are made. In all of the cases we reviewed, the reports were reviewed as required. The Command review group also reviews a select number of uses of force for follow-up review. The combination of supervisor and command review has continued to appropriately identify and address concerns with UOF reporting. OPD continues to ensure that the chain of command is actively involved in the review of use of force and is addressing areas of concern without the need for us to bring the concerns to their attention.

Task 25.5 requires that any determination that a use of force did not comply with Department policy result in the incident being referred to IAD to conduct additional investigation/analysis, if necessary. We did not identify any use of force during this reporting period where we believed additional investigation was appropriate to determine if the use of force was appropriate or properly reported that had not been addressed by OPD.

Task 25.6 requires that members/employees involved in a use of force incident resulting in serious injury or death and/or officer-involved shooting be separated from each other as soon as practicable at the incident scene, and kept apart until they have completed their reports and been interviewed. This Task is not assessed here, as we review and consider it as part of the Force and Executive Force Review Boards that OPD holds to examine Level 1 and 2 uses of force.

This is our sixth assessment of UOF for the sustainability period. OPD has continued to meet the overall requirements of this Task, and continues to render additional oversight and scrutiny of use of force reporting.

Task 25 compliance status	In compliance
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Task 45: Consistency of Discipline Policy

Requirements:

On or before October 6, 2003, OPD shall revise and update its disciplinary policy to ensure that discipline is imposed in a fair and consistent manner.

1. *The policy shall describe the circumstances in which disciplinary action is appropriate and those in which Division-level corrective action is appropriate.*
2. *The policy shall establish a centralized system for documenting and tracking all forms of discipline and corrective action, whether imposed centrally or at the Division level.*
3. *All internal investigations which result in a sustained finding shall be submitted to the Discipline Officer for a disciplinary recommendation. The Discipline Officer shall convene a meeting with the Deputy Chief or designee in the affected chain-of-command for a confidential discussion of the misconduct, including the mitigating and aggravating factors and the member/employee's overall performance.*
4. *The COP may direct the Discipline Officer to prepare a Discipline Recommendation without convening a Discipline Conference.*

(Negotiated Settlement Agreement X. B.)

Relevant Policy:

Five Departmental policies incorporate the requirements of Task 45: Departmental General Order M-03, *Complaints Against Department Personnel and Procedures* (revised most recently on December 22, 2017); Training Bulletin V-T.1 and V-T.2, *Internal Investigation Procedure Manual* (revised most recently on August 23, 2018); IAD Policy & Procedures Manual 21-01, *IAD General Operating Procedures* (published August 17, 2021); and Training Bulletin V-T, *Departmental Discipline Policy* (revised most recently on December 11, 2017).

Commentary:

In our most recent reports, we expressed our concerns that matters relevant to disparities continue within the Department. We stated in our last report that we “hope that the Department and City will create tangible and sustainable policies and practices that will ensure that members of the organization are treated equitably.” While the Department has addressed this issue, through both analysis and policy, it must strive to address cultural issues which, when unaddressed, perpetuate actual or perceived disparities. We see this as an effort in progress, and will continue to work with both the Department and the Plaintiffs’ attorneys, to bring this Task into compliance.

Task 45 compliance status	No compliance finding
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Conclusion

The Court Order of April 18, 2023 extended the NSA sustainability period and limited the active Tasks to 2, 5, 24, 25, and 45. Since that time, we have not been observing Force Review Boards, covered under Task 26. We do, however, continue to remotely observe Executive Force Review Boards (EFRBs). We observed three EFRBs since the publication of our last report, and found the deliberations to be satisfactory.

The Department is making commendable efforts to not only be in compliance, but to create solid foundations that will facilitate sustainability.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert S. Warshaw".

Chief (Ret.) Robert S. Warshaw
Monitor