UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 2 EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA 3 4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 12-CV-1924 5 \* Section E versus 6 CITY OF NEW ORLEANS June 13, 2017 7 \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* 8 9 PROCEEDINGS BEFORE 10 THE HONORABLE SUSIE MORGAN UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE 11 12 Appearances: 13 For the United States: U.S. Department of Justice BY: EMILY A. GUNSTON, ESQ. 14 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington, DC 20530 15 16 City Attorney's Office BY: REBECCA H. DIETZ, ESQ. For the City of New Orleans: 17 1300 Perdido Street, 5th Floor New Orleans, Louisiana 70112 18 19 Toni Doyle Tusa, CCR, FCRR Official Court Reporter: 500 Poydras Street, Room B-275 New Orleans, Louisiana 70130 20 (504) 589-7778 21 22 23 Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography using 24 computer-aided transcription software. 25

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## **PROCEEDINGS**

## (June 13, 2017)

THE COURT: Be seated.

 This is *United States of America v. City of*New Orleans, Civil Action 12-1924. Would the parties please introduce themselves for the record.

MS. DIETZ: Rebecca Dietz, Your Honor -- good morning -- on behalf of the City of New Orleans. I have with me Paul Noel and Danny Murphy.

MS. GUNSTON: Good morning. Emily Gunston for the
United States.

MR. ARONIE: Jonathan Aronie, the monitor of the police department.

THE COURT: I want to thank the parties for planning for the hearing today and for participating on relatively short notice. I asked the monitoring team to issue personal invitations to other law enforcement agencies operating within New Orleans. I would like to ask Jonathan Aronie, our lead monitor who issued those invitations, if he would introduce those in attendance.

MR. ARONIE: Yes, Your Honor. Apologies if I miss anyone. From the United States Marshals Service, we have Chief Deputy U.S. Marshal Douglas Farrell. From the Orleans Levee District, we have Chief Kerry Najolia. Also from the Levee District, we have executive counsel, Nyka Scott.

From Southern University of New Orleans,
Chief Bruce Adams and former NOPD officer Bruce Adams. From
Delgado Community College, Assistant Chief Henry Dean. From
Xavier University, Captain Kelsh Kelly. From the Housing
Authority Police -- I think I have it right -- Chief Robert
Anderson. From the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office,
First Assistant District Attorney Graymond Martin.

I won't name them all, but there are some other members of the police department here as well. Although he will not be speaking, we have Claude Schlesinger from the FOP with us today as well.

Did I miss anyone? Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, thank you all for being here. I appreciate it. We always appreciate your participation and your input. At appropriate times during the presentation today, we are going to ask if you all would come make some brief remarks. Also, I want to welcome any members of the public and the media that we have here today.

As you all know, the Court does quarterly public hearings on matters of importance to the consent decree. Our next one is August 17, 2017, at 1:30, and we haven't decided the topic yet. Those are regularly scheduled. This is a special public hearing called for the purpose of examining the jurisdiction and responsibility of the NOPD with respect to:

- (1) The jurisdiction of other agencies to conduct policing activities within the city of New Orleans;
- (2) The coordination between NOPD and those other agencies;
- (3) The investigation of officer-involved shootings in New Orleans involving non-NOPD officers; and
- (4) Any related matters that may come before the Court.

As you all are well aware, in 2010

Mayor Landrieu requested that the Department of Justice do an assessment of the New Orleans Police Department. DOJ responded to that request and on March 16, 2011, DOJ released a comprehensive report on its investigation of the NOPD.

On July 24, 2012, the United States and the City of New Orleans filed a joint motion for entry of a consent decree requiring comprehensive reform of the NOPD. That was shortly after I got on the federal bench, and it was my good fortune to have that case assigned to me. I entered an order approving the consent decree on January 11, 2013.

The consent decree was intended to guarantee constitutional policing for the citizens of and visitors to the city of New Orleans. There's a reason why DOJ and the city focused their attention on the New Orleans Police Department as the way to guarantee constitutional policing in the city of New Orleans, and that's because the NOPD is the chief law

enforcement agency of our city.

Over the last five years, I've learned a great deal about the operations of the NOPD, including its joint operations with various state and federal law enforcement agencies also operating in Orleans Parish. In all of these relationships, the NOPD has consistently sought collaboration and cooperation in the interest of the welfare and safety of the public. I applaud and support those efforts, but nevertheless jurisdictional and legal limits on the authority of the various agencies must be understood and respected, and the capabilities of various agencies must be taken into account.

Over the last couple of years, I have learned to my consternation that some of these collaborative relationships are not well defined or clear. Unfortunately, some of my knowledge of the lack of clarity has come as the result of real-life events that perhaps should have been handled differently. In any event, it has become clear to me that clarity on this topic will benefit everyone: the NOPD, the cooperating agencies, and the public. I believe, based on our conversations, that NOPD, DOJ, and the monitoring team agree.

All of us know the challenges facing the NOPD and the other law enforcement agencies in our area. The decrease in the number of NOPD officers and the rising crime has made it even more important for NOPD and other law

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enforcement agencies to work closely together to protect the citizens of and visitors to New Orleans. The increasing dangers that law enforcement officers face also highlight the need for coordination.

I convened this hearing to focus the attention of the city and NOPD on this issue. I also wanted to ensure that the various agencies operating in New Orleans had an opportunity to attend and to offer any comments they might have. I have invited representatives of those agencies to attend and participate today and many of those agencies are here, which I appreciate.

I value your input and your perspective. Certainly I understand that your being here does not mean that you are subject to the consent decree. As we all know, the consent decree is between the City of New Orleans and DOJ. As a result, it binds only the NOPD.

Today I have asked representatives of the NOPD, the DOJ, and the consent decree monitor to make presentations to the Court to assist me in ensuring that joint policing activities in New Orleans are being conducted in accordance with the law and with best policing practices and that the protocols for these joint operations are clear to everyone.

We are going to begin by hearing from our lead monitor, Jonathan Aronie, with respect to the level of cooperation between NOPD and other agencies operating in

New Orleans. The monitoring team has been here on the ground in New Orleans since 2013, and its members have had a unique opportunity to observe NOPD's activities firsthand.

Mr. Aronie, if you want to come to the podium.

MR. ARONIE: Thank you, Your Honor. As you know, my team and I have been monitoring the police department since August of 2013. Over the course of that time, we have seen significant improvements in the department's policies, procedures, and practices in almost every area of the consent decree.

I'm pleased to report, as I mentioned at the last hearing, that the New Orleans civilians, the civilian community, has taken most of NOPD's efforts and the result of those efforts and noticed them. While the community, like NOPD itself, recognizes more work needs to be done, our research shows that the community increasingly views the New Orleans Police Department as trustworthy, professional, and respectful. In fact, later this month we will publish the result of our recent biennial community survey which provides greater details regarding this positive development.

We also, of course, regularly speak to the community members about areas of ongoing concern. One issue that consistently comes up in these discussions is the role of non-NOPD police agencies operating in New Orleans. Another area is whether NOPD's force investigative team is authorized

to investigate officer uses of force involving other agencies.

As an initial matter, I find it quite notable, Your Honor, that the community wants NOPD to investigate officer uses of force regardless of the police agency involved. This is not something we would have heard from the community four years ago, prior to the execution of the consent decree. We now hear it frequently, and NOPD rightfully should be proud that its FIT unit has come so far in just a few years.

While I think the community understands that FIT cannot handle every police use of force case by every agency, the community wants to know that NOPD's FIT unit is handling all the investigations that fall within its jurisdiction. The community wants this comfort for three primary reasons:

First, NOPD's FIT unit has specialized training and has developed specialized skills to handle the unique issues involved in police use-of-force cases.

Second, NOPD's public integrity bureau, the parent organization of FIT, has some measure of independence from the daily operations of the NOPD. The bureau is run by a civilian chief and is not involved in field operations.

Third, Your Honor, is accountability. NOPD FIT's work is reviewed and evaluated by the superintendent of police, the independent police monitor, the District Attorney's Office, my monitoring team, and of course this Court.

There are a lot of eyes on FIT's work, which

understandably gives the community greater comfort in the integrity of that work. The monitoring team shares these community views, and thus we were pleased to see NOPD enter into a number of memoranda of understanding with a number of local police agencies to outline roles and responsibilities and to clarify how police use of force will be investigated.

NOPD should be commended for reaching out to and embracing the help of other agencies the way they have. As major cities across the country struggle with increasing violent crime, NOPD's cooperation and coordination with its neighboring agencies is logical, wise, and we would say essential.

We are also quite pleased with the nearly approved revisions to NOPD's policy 1.1, which outlines the authority of NOPD and the role the NOPD force investigation team plays in use of force by NOPD officers and other officers.

Finally, Your Honor, the monitoring team is pleased that the Court elected to hold this hearing. The importance of sensible, compliant, and clear guidelines regarding interagency cooperation cannot be overstated. Without clearly understood roles and responsibilities, officer and civilian lives are put at risk.

Thank you, Your Honor. Of course, I will be happy to answer additional questions as the hearing proceeds.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Aronie. I echo your

comments about the public integrity bureau and the force investigation team. I applaud the city for putting the resources in place that were needed to make that happen.

Now I would like to ask Chief Paul Noel of the New Orleans Police Department if you would tell us what your job title is and what you do, to set the stage.

MR. NOEL: I'm the deputy superintendent over field operations, so I'm over all eight police districts, special operations, and I also lead our efforts on all disasters and special events throughout the city.

The New Orleans Police Department has a long history of cooperating and working well with our state, local, and federal partner law enforcement agencies that work with us on a daily and a continuing basis. One only has to look at a recent protest which occurred in the city to see the importance of cooperation from our state, local, and federal partners.

Additionally, New Orleans hosts many large-scale special events. Securing those events would be more difficult without the help of state agencies, local police departments, and also our federal partners which provide the New Orleans Police Department with tremendous support before, during, and after those events.

Additionally, our fight with violent crime, it's critical that state, local, and federal agencies cooperate and coordinate their efforts with us in our push to reduce violence

in our city. On behalf of Superintendent Michael Harrison, I would like to thank our state, local, and federal partners for their help in the past and their continued support and cooperation in the future. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Chief. Certainly we do know that it's imperative that we have this cooperation. One of the things I have heard over the last few years -- I have learned there are some issues, but I've always heard how great the cooperation is and how closely you all work together and how much that is appreciated and how much it means to the city of New Orleans.

MR. NOEL: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. NOEL: Thank you.

THE COURT: Now I would like to ask Danny Murphy to come forward and introduce himself, tell us what his role is, and talk to us about one of the policies of the NOPD that affects this issue.

MR. MURPHY: Thank you. Danny Murphy, deputy chief of the compliance bureau at NOPD. I work on implementing the consent decree.

As you know, we have been hard at work on Chapter 1.1, Law Enforcement Authority, with your input, Department of Justice, consent decree monitors, NOPD, city attorney, many different voices involved in drafting this

policy. The goal of this policy is to achieve some of the goals you outlined at the front of this meeting, to have clarity regarding our collaboration with other law enforcement agencies and just making sure everyone has a great understanding of authority and jurisdiction in that collaboration and cooperation.

We have revamped an old policy to provide greater depth and guidance on how we work together, outlining our authority, concurrent jurisdiction with other agencies, how we would handle an officer-involved shooting or other serious uses of force, as Mr. Aronie said, having a proactive investigative stance with our force investigation team who has that great training and great trust to handle those investigations.

We will be listening today to hear what the other agencies say as we continue to push forward with finalizing this policy in the coming days or weeks. Once we are finished with this policy, we will be posting it online for the community to see how we have settled this whole very interesting and complex situation.

THE COURT: All right. I think one thing that led to our revamping Chapter 1.1 was when we started discussing this issue over the last couple of years and we began looking at this chapter, it became clear it did not really encapsulate all the nuances that we now know exist.

MR. MURPHY: Absolutely.

THE COURT: It's a very complicated area. It's kind of like peeling the onion. Every time we peel one layer off, we realize there's some other issue to address.

I think the goal of Chapter 1.1 is to set out the broad policy statements of the NOPD. Maybe you could just tell us those in broad strokes, not too much detail.

MR. MURPHY: Yes. So right up front we say

New Orleans police officers are granted the authority to

perform their function based on established legal authority and

does not tolerate abuse of law enforcement authority. The

authority is set out in the charter and ordinances of the city

of New Orleans, and there's just a statutory background for our

authority and many other agencies throughout the city.

It spells out how we handle those different jurisdictional authorities when a use of force comes up. Those are also spelled out in greater detail in the MOUs that the city attorney will be discussing later in terms of specific agreements with different agencies, spelling out how we will handle these types of situations.

It goes into some depth about how we will handle serious uses of force and lower level uses of force that we can look into when there is reasonable suspicion that a crime has occurred. With higher level uses of force, it spells out very clearly that our FIT team will investigate when it has the

authority to do so.

THE COURT: Elsewhere in the policies the four different levels of use of force by officers are set out.

Chapter 1.1 provides that for Levels 1 through 3, if there's --

MR. MURPHY: Reasonable suspicion.

**THE COURT:** Those will be investigated by NOPD, but investigated by the district offices.

MR. MURPHY: Uh-huh.

**THE COURT:** If a Level 4 use of force -- which is if shots are fired?

MR. MURPHY: Yes, shots are fired, very serious, critical uses of force. The FIT team would investigate in all circumstances unless the Louisiana State Police were involved or -- we're still working out the exclusive jurisdiction issue.

THE COURT: If there's any use of force by an officer in the city of New Orleans, which is contiguous with the parish of Orleans, NOPD will investigate. What this policy does is clarify if it's 1 through 3, it's investigated by the department just as it would be if it were an NOPD officer involved. If it's a Level 4, it's investigated by FIT.

MR. MURPHY: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: The exceptions to that are limited circumstances where either the federal government has exclusive jurisdiction or NOPD has agreed with the federal government and the Louisiana State Police that those agencies, if their

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officers are involved, will take the lead. 1 MR. MURPHY: Uh-huh. 3 THE COURT: I think that is helpful to clarify that 4 not only for the public, but also for NOPD officers. We expect 5 them to follow a policy from the top of the department all the 6 way to the bottom, so the policy needs to be clear. 7 I understand that Chief Arlinda Westbrook at PIB 8 is now drafting -- I think they are called directives for PIB and FIT. 9 10 MR. MURPHY: Based on our conversations and 11 continuing to peel back the layers on all this, the FIT manual, 12 they are going to revise some of that to clearly spell out in 13 their procedures how to handle these types of circumstances so that the team that's handling those critical uses of force has 14 15 very clear guidance on how to proceed if such a situation 16 arises. 17 THE COURT: All right. Well, thank you. Ι appreciate it. 18 19 MR. MURPHY: Thank you. 20 THE COURT: Now I would like to ask Emily Gunston, 21 who is here representing the Department of Justice, if she 22 would give us some perspective on this issue. 23 MS. GUNSTON: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 Your Honor, we are pleased to see that the

New Orleans Police Department is coordinating with other

enforcement agencies within the city to clarify all of their roles to ensure that they are able to keep officers and the public safe. I wanted to give a little bit of history on the FIT team so that Your Honor and the public can understand our thinking behind investing authority to investigate Level 4 uses of force in NOPD's FIT team.

When we conducted our investigation, at least some serious uses of force were conducted by the homicide unit. The officer who was engaged in that particular use of force would be assigned to the homicide unit, and then the homicide unit would investigate that serious use of force. We found that that was not affording the investigation appropriate independence in order to instill confidence in the investigation.

Within the consent decree, we created a force investigation team that was intended to be a specialized unit that would investigate these serious uses of force. That's because these serious uses of force, including uses of lethal force, are the most sensitive and most difficult to investigate. In NOPD in particular, the public integrity bureau, which as everyone here knows is the equivalent of an internal affairs bureau, was headed by a civilian. That afforded the public integrity bureau a certain amount of confidence in the community. For that and other reasons, we included in the consent decree that the force investigation

team would be housed within the public integrity bureau.

The New Orleans Police Department consent decree requires significant and specialized training for people assigned to the force investigation team. It's an extra 40 hours before they begin work in the force investigation team and then additional annual in-service training. That training is specific on policies and procedures of the NOPD and, in particular, how to ensure independence and appropriate confidence in the investigation.

Those requirements also ensure that there are appropriate protocols in place for NOPD to coordinate with other agencies when they are investigating these more serious uses of force, including the District Attorney's Office and federal agencies, in case there needs to be a criminal investigation along with the administrative investigation.

As the monitor has noted, the investigations by the force investigation team are also overseen by a force review board to review all of the investigations to ensure that they are sufficient, including sufficiently independent, and the monitoring team does special audits of the investigations done by the force investigation team.

As we have seen here in New Orleans, that has achieved really great results, the results we had intended to achieve by the consent decree, meaning that the investigations, as reviewed by the use of force review board and by the

monitoring team, have been excellent. The community can have confidence that when there is a serious use of force in the city of New Orleans and it's investigated by the force investigation team, that that force investigation team's investigation and its findings can be relied upon.

THE COURT: Well, I think you would agree with me that the city has put a lot of resources and efforts into making the FIT team be well trained, well monitored, reliable, and independent. Not every agency in the city can do that, but NOPD, as the largest agency in the city, has put the resources in to make sure that it has that kind of team in place. I think that's why I feel comfortable with FIT investigating these Level 4 uses of force whether an NOPD officer or an officer from another agency is involved.

MS. GUNSTON: That's right, Your Honor. Both the United States and the monitoring team, as I understand it, have been very impressed by the quality of the investigations by NOPD's force investigation team.

THE COURT: Well, thank you for being here today. I appreciate it --

MS. GUNSTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- and for all your help over the course of this process.

Now I would like to ask Rebecca Dietz, of the City Attorney's Office, to talk about some specific

relationships with different agencies.

MS. DIETZ: Thank you, Your Honor. Good morning. There are numerous entities with varying authority to engage in law enforcement in New Orleans. The authority enjoyed by these entities is prescribed by federal or state law or the home rule charter.

Through specialized task forces, the New Orleans Police Department engages with federal and state partners, as well as partners from neighboring jurisdictions, on key initiatives to address discrete criminal activity. Examples of these partnerships with federal entities include the NOPD and DEA tactical task force. The purpose of this task force is for the agencies to jointly combat trafficking of controlled substance pharmaceuticals.

The NOPD and the FBI have a public corruption task force. The purpose is for the agencies to jointly conduct investigations of public officials who have engaged in corruption schemes or abuse of public office. In this instance the FBI is responsible for supervising, directing, and overseeing the task force consistent with FBI policies.

THE COURT: The FBI public corruption, and then does DEA oversee the tactical task force?

MS. DIETZ: They do. In that instance the NOPD has assigned one officer to the task force and the DEA has assigned five special agents.

The NOPD and the DEA also have a financial investigations task force. This is to jointly combat trafficking of all controlled substances within New Orleans; again, similar breakdown where the NOPD assigns one experienced officer to that task force and the DEA has five.

The NOPD and the ATF have a task force. The ATF group is to proactively enforce the federal firearms laws within New Orleans. This relates to prohibited persons in possession of firearms and investigating how that person came to possess the firearm. This particular task force can be activated by NOPD or the ATF.

NOPD and the FBI also have a safe streets task force. This includes FBI, NOPD, the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office, and the St. Tammany Parish Sheriff's Office.

Detectives on this task force investigate groups involved in criminal enterprise associated with illegal narcotics and crimes of violence. Again, this task force can be activated by any member of the task force when they come into information that would necessitate the task force coming together.

NOPD and DEA have another HIDTA task force.

This is tasked with identifying, targeting, and dismantling violent drug-trafficking organizations within New Orleans.

NOPD and the FBI also have a joint terrorist task force. This includes Jefferson Parish, the State Police, St. Charles Parish, the Harbor Police, Border Patrol, IRS, and

the Coast Guard.

I think we do have a few representatives of some of our federal partners here today. I would like to ask if any of them want to say a few words, and then I will move on to the other one.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Chief Deputy Farrell.

MR. FARRELL: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. FARRELL: The U.S. Marshals Service has an outstanding relationship with the New Orleans Police Department mostly in the element of arresting violent fugitives locally here. The U.S. Marshals fugitive task force works with the violent offender warrant squad with the special operations division of the New Orleans Police Department in locating and apprehending fugitives wanted for violent state and local crimes. We will work cases that they have outside the parish and outside the state. Additionally, our members will also work within the city on other cases where the fugitive may reside in Orleans Parish.

**THE COURT:** Thank you. Thanks for being here today.

MR. FARRELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thanks for all the good work that you do here and with the NOPD.

MR. FARRELL: I appreciate it. Thank you.

THE COURT: Is James Scott here who works with NOPD?

Maybe he can say a few words.

MR. SCOTT: Good morning. My name is James Scott.

All the federal agencies, the task force officers basically are under my supervision.

Let me just talk about the partnership. Doug and I go back numerous years when I was in the tactical and the SWAT. When we have these other agencies come in -- actually DOJ and stuff, everyone seems to be very, very impressed with our federal partnership, the relationships that we have with the SACs, especially the U.S. Marshals, in targeting violent offenders.

Ever since Katrina, when we had Katrina, we lost all of our basic intelligence and intelligence on the groups because, of course, the neighborhoods came in and we started from scratch. If it wasn't for those federal partners, when we initially got started after Katrina, we would have really been lost. DEA provided us with cars and equipment. U.S. Marshals came in and started going after fugitives. DEA assisted us with narcotics investigations as everything started developing and the people started coming back into the city. We have now got to the point where we are right now.

We have approximately 11 people in the federal agencies. We communicate on a regular basis, weekly. We do a weekly meeting that's chaired by Chief Noel. That's all our

multiagencies. On a weekly basis we discuss every shooting that occurs in the city, every homicide this occurs in the city, and narcotics trafficking. In that meeting, Doug Farrell is in there. In that meeting, DEA is in there. In that meeting, deputy chiefs are there and SAC level from federal agencies. ATF has representatives.

That's the partnership that we developed.

That's our weekly accountability. I'm required to give a report each week to the superintendent of police, and it outlines the activities weekly of all our federal partners.

THE COURT: Thanks for being here today and telling us about the work of those task forces. I know it's very important. Keep up the good work.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you.

MS. DIETZ: Your Honor, I'll also identify some of the memorandums of understanding that the New Orleans Police Department has with other jurisdictions to assist NOPD and to delineate the responsibilities that fall to the other jurisdictions and the responsibilities that fall to NOPD when they are engaged in law enforcement within the city.

NOPD is a signatory to a memorandum of understanding between the NOPD, the Port Harbor Police, the Orleans Parish Levee District Police, Tulane University Police, Dillard University Police, Southern University Police, Delgado College Police, and Xavier University Police. The MOU I'm

referring to specifically addresses officer-involved shootings.

In addition to the relationship that the NOPD shares with these organizations on a daily basis, there's an MOU that governs and formalizes the process for referring the investigation of police-involved shootings to the NOPD FIT team. All parties to the MOU agree that in an incident in which an officer discharges a weapon, all agencies shall refer for investigation the officer-involved shooting to the NOPD FIT team. So this particular MOU that's been recently signed by all parties states that the FIT investigation team will deal with officer-involved shootings even if it's within the jurisdiction of the other police force.

THE COURT: I think one of the things I noticed in the MOU is it's very specific about informing the particular agency about what they are expected to do while they await the arrival of FIT.

MS. DIETZ: That's right.

THE COURT: That was something that, number one, we needed to clarify, that FIT was going to do the investigation. Two, we needed to let people know what to do in the interim; call FIT, but what do you do while you are waiting for them to come.

MS. DIETZ: That's right. It is very specific as to statements, evidence, etc., and consistent with the FIT directives that Arlinda is putting together.

THE COURT: It's not anything different from what 1 2 NOPD would do, basically. 3 MS. DIETZ: Correct. 4 **THE COURT:** It's preserve the scene so that you can 5 have a good investigation. 6 MS. DIETZ: That's right. I think we have some 7 representatives from that MOU here, as well, who might want to 8 say a few words. 9 MR. ARONIE: Your Honor, we have Delgado, SUNO, 10 Xavier, and Levee Board all within the list Rebecca mentioned 11 and all here today. 12 THE COURT: Okay. If you want to say a few words, we 13 would be happy to hear from you. MR. ADAMS: Good morning, Your Honor. 14 15 THE COURT: It's a good chance for you to talk in court without being on the witness stand. 16 17 MR. ADAMS: That's unusual. 18 THE COURT: Much more pleasant. 19 MR. ADAMS: I, too, am enjoying a great working 20 relationship with the New Orleans Police Department. THE COURT: Tell us your name. 21 22 I'm sorry. Bruce Adams. I'm the chief MR. ADAMS: of police with Southern University at New Orleans, retired NOPD 23 24 after 40-plus years. I am enjoying a great working 25 relationship with the New Orleans Police Department. Of

course, we have had hiccups along the way, but we have managed to meet and work every one of them out admirably between both parties.

THE COURT: All right. Well, good. Thank you. Stay in close communication with them. If you have issues, let them know, and they will work it out with you.

MR. ADAMS: Yes. Thank you.

MR. DEAN: Good morning, Your Honor. I'm Henry Dean. I'm the assistant director of security at Delgado Community College. When I was first presented with the MOU for the FIT team, people came to my office and wanted to know why I was jumping for joy, and actually so did my officers. They readily accepted it. We defer almost daily to NOPD. By deferring, we honor their jurisdiction, but we implore their help, and they have never failed us.

**THE COURT:** Thank you so much.

MR. DEAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: That's nice to hear that your officers are confident also.

MR. NAJOLIA: Good morning, Your Honor. Kerry
Najolia with the Orleans Levee District Police Department. We
bring 30 full-time police officers, approximately 16 reserve
officers to be partners with the New Orleans Police Department.
I've been assigned as the chief for just a few months, March 1,
so we are in the process of feeling our way.

The district commander of the Orleans Levee District has been a policeman for Orleans for 35 years, so he has informed me that he has a great working relationship and, as chief, we pledge to maintain that relationship with our good partners with NOPD.

THE COURT: Good. Thank you. Thanks for being here today.

MR. KELLY: Good morning, Your Honor, Xavier
University Police Department Captain Kelsh Kelly. We have a
great working relationship with the New Orleans Police
Department. My office had the opportunity to go into both
Comstat meetings, the 2nd and the 6th District. Whenever we
need some assistance of any sort, they have always been there
for us and backed us up. We look forward to working with them
in the future in helping them pull off the consent decree.

THE COURT: Thank you. Appreciate it.

MR. KELLY: Thank you, ma'am.

THE COURT: We also have Chief Robert Anderson from the Housing Authority in New Orleans. Is there an MOU with HANO? Why don't you come up and introduce yourself and say a few words before we leave this topic.

MR. ANDERSON: Good morning, Your Honor. Robert Anderson, chief of the Housing Authority Police Department. We do have an MOU. It was signed in 2012 with NOPD. However, based upon listening this morning, we are going to have to

incorporate the FIT team investigation. It's written in there that NOPD is responsible for handling our shootings. We did, in fact, have an officer-involved shooting in 2015. One of our officers was murdered. NOPD homicide was still responsible and handled the investigation.

THE COURT: Ms. Dietz, we need to look at that MOU and change it and also add those provisions about specifically what you-all are expected to do before FIT arrives. It will be helpful to your officers, I hope.

MR. ANDERSON: We look forward to it. We do have an outstanding relationship with the superintendent, Paul, and all the district commanders. We are on the street with them every day. They are backing us up. We are backing them up. They provide us training. We couldn't ask for a better relationship.

THE COURT: Thank you. I'm glad to hear that.

MR. ANDERSON: Thank you, ma'am.

THE COURT: Ms. Dietz, what about the Louisiana State Police? Were you through with those topics?

MS. DIETZ: I was through with those topics. I do understand that the city has an agreement with the Louisiana State Police regarding investigations of traffic accidents on the interstate. There are other agreements with the Louisiana State Police. Paul might actually be better to speak of them because not all of them are written down.

We have a very open and cooperative relationship with the Louisiana State Police. We can reach out to the superintendent when we need additional resources. There is a contingency at State Police that are assigned to the French Quarter, specifically through an agreement with the French Quarter Management District. We have State Police throughout the city that work collaboratively with NOPD, and any agreement with respect to investigation is one that's been worked out between the State Police and the city.

THE COURT: My understanding is that with respect to officer uses of force that if it's within the city of New Orleans, but involves a State Police officer, that the State Police do that investigation.

MS. DIETZ: Yes. That's my understanding as well.

THE COURT: Otherwise, NOPD does the investigation.

MS. DIETZ: Yes, that's my understanding.

THE COURT: With respect to the federal government, a similar situation if an FBI or DEA or other federal agency officer is involved in a use of force, that the federal agency will do the investigation.

MS. DIETZ: Yes. That's my understanding as well.

THE COURT: I think our discussions have helped all of us get some clarity in that area, as well, over the last year or so, but you seem to have gotten a good plan in place now and everyone is executing that plan. We will just continue

to monitor that and make sure that no problems arise.

MS. DIETZ: Yes.

THE COURT: The last topic that we want to talk about, there is another agency that has in the past done some policing operations in the city of New Orleans that have been more troubling than all these relationships we have been discussing so far, which have been more mutually agreeable.

Over the past year or so, I became concerned by reports that agents employed by the Louisiana Attorney General's Office were performing police operations and making arrests in the city of New Orleans. I'm well aware that the Attorney General's Office does have statutory authority to do some criminal investigations, but my concern was that the activities of these agents were outside of that office's narrowly tailored statutory authority.

I invited the attorney general to send representatives to meet with me and the NOPD in January of this year. The AG did send several representatives to meet and discuss this issue, but the representatives of the AG's office were unable to answer my questions or provide any statutory authority for some of the operations that they were conducting.

I want to make it clear that I know that the AG's office has some fine individuals who work for them as agents, who have integrity and many years of training and experience. Many of them are former NOPD officers. I know

that they have an important mission and that what they do is worthwhile and important. That is not the issue. The issue is what is their authority for just general policing activities within the city of New Orleans.

After this meeting with the AG's office at which his representatives were unable to provide me any authority for some of these activities, I said, "Well, if you want to go back and think about this and do some more research, write me and tell me the authority that you have that supports your activity." That was in January, and I have not received anything else from them to date.

I reached out a month or two ago and asked the AG to either come meet with me again or to have a telephone conference so I could see where we are and what exactly the AG's agents were doing to see whether there was any cause for concern, but I did not get any response.

I asked the consent decree monitor to specifically reach out to the AG's office, to issue a personal invitation for them to appear today to explain the sources of their authority and to talk about cooperation and collaboration between the AG's office and the NOPD in the areas where it would be appropriate and needed, but the AG's office responded that they would not be sending anyone to attend or represent the AG here today.

Over the last year or so, the City Attorney's

Office has done research to determine what the authority of special agents of the AG's office is, and I would ask Ms. Dietz to report to us on what she has found.

MS. DIETZ: Thank you, Your Honor. I will start by saying that as should be evident from the people sitting in this room and the agreements that I have just described, the NOPD and the city welcome lawful assistance from other law enforcement agencies. It's crucial to the way we conduct our business. We encourage and facilitate those relationships.

As I also stated before, however, authority to engage in law enforcement activity varies and is prescribed by state law or the home rule charter. The Louisiana attorney general has no independent statutory authority to conduct law enforcement activities in New Orleans. According to the constitution, the attorney general is the chief legal officer of the state. The constitution does not provide any specific law enforcement powers to the Attorney General's Office.

Under state law the division of State Police is tasked with state law enforcement responsibilities, and that division falls within the Department of Public Safety under the governor. In New Orleans the mayor is the chief law enforcement officer and the New Orleans Police Department is charged via the charter with all law enforcement in New Orleans.

The attorney general does enjoy investigatory

authority in certain areas and, as NOPD has done with other law enforcement bodies as well as our federal partners, we welcomed the attorney general's assistance in a certain investigatory manner. We offered a written memorandum of understanding to the attorney general that would have outlined specific assistance NOPD could use, specific lawful assistance the NOPD could use from the Attorney General's Office.

I would like to be very clear that New Orleans and the NOPD have never rejected assistance from the Attorney General's Office so long as that assistance was lawful and fell within their statutory authority. Any cooperation with the Attorney General's Office must be consistent with the law and fall within the authority the attorney general has been given by state law. This is to ensure the public that the police department charged with law enforcement is leading all related law enforcement efforts.

The Attorney General's Office would not agree to sign the memorandum of understanding as we presented it to them. Again, moving forward, I'll say again the city welcomes assistance from other law enforcement agencies and would welcome lawful assistance from the Attorney General's Office, but any such assistance should be written down and clarify the legal authority each body has.

THE COURT: Could you give me some examples of the areas in which the AG's office does have authority to do

certain investigations.

MS. DIETZ: I think Medicare fraud, certain civil fraud actions. They have the authority to intervene in certain criminal proceedings if requested by the district attorney. In those instances they have to prove to the court that their intervention is necessary. I can get the list of the other things.

THE COURT: I think one thing I was concerned about and I'm sure you looked at, also, is whether the AG's office has statewide power to arrest --

MS. DIETZ: They do not.

THE COURT: -- for violations of any criminal law enacted by the State of Louisiana.

MS. DIETZ: They do not. Under state law only certain individuals that fall under the scope of a peace officer have authority to arrest, and it's specifically designated under state law who has the authority to arrest.

So while you might have, for example, a reserve sheriff's deputy from another parish working for the attorney general, his or her status as a peace officer for the parish does not translate to the authority to be a peace officer under the direction of the attorney general. So the attorney general umbrella has to stay within the statutory authority given to them.

**THE COURT:** So the AG could not give an officer from

a neighboring parish the authority to come into New Orleans and 1 2 make arrests because the AG doesn't have that authority. 3 MS. DIETZ: That's correct. 4 **THE COURT:** It's important that the policing is done 5 by entities with the authority to do the policing for a number of reasons; for example, for the arrest to be valid and for any 6 7 seizure of evidence to be constitutional. 8 MS. DIETZ: Yes. 9 THE COURT: These questions have real life 10 ramifications in the criminal justice system. It's not a 11 technicality. It's very important. 12 **MS. DIETZ:** That's right. We do have opportunities 13 for the attorney general to assist the New Orleans Police Department that fall within their lawful authority, but 14 15 engaging in active policing on the street isn't one of them. 16 **THE COURT:** For example, the AG's office, they are 17 investigators and they have expertise, and they have some 18 resources that you-all probably don't have. Is that an example 19 of an area in which you would request assistance? 20 It is. That was an example in MS. DIETZ: It is. 21 which we asked for assistance with investigations. I forget 22 specifically which investigation. 23 **THE COURT:** I think it was homicide. 24 MS. DIETZ: Yes, I think that's correct. Yes. 25 **THE COURT:** The concepts that are in Chapter 1.1, I

think it all ties together that what we are trying to be sure of is what the authority is and what is the source of it for the NOPD, as well as these other agencies, and to make sure that NOPD is exercising its obligation under the city code and the home rule charter to be the chief law enforcement agency of the city of New Orleans.

I think that the concepts in Chapter 1.1 are implicit in the consent decree, but I'm wondering if it might be advisable for us to consider an amendment to the consent decree and make those concepts explicit.

MS. DIETZ: The city would certainly work with the Department of Justice and the Court to consider that.

THE COURT: We will think about that as the days go ahead.

Ms. Gunston, do you have any comments about this issue, about the importance of Chapter 1.1 and exercising authority within one's jurisdiction?

MS. GUNSTON: Only to agree with the Court,
Your Honor, that of course it's important, in order for NOPD to
continue to keep the officers and public safe, that they would
coordinate with any agencies within NOPD that are engaged in
law enforcement activities.

THE COURT: All right. In the days ahead, I'm sure we will have more discussions about how to tie up all the loose ends that we might have out there on this topic. It's clear to

me that the AG's office has limited statutory authority to investigate crimes within certain areas, but it doesn't have the ability to make statewide arrests for violations of state law.

I will continue to do what I need to do to make sure that the integrity of policing in the city of New Orleans is maintained, and by that I mean that only entities with authority to make arrests do that. I also want to make clear I echo what Ms. Dietz said. There are many areas where the AG's office has expertise. We welcome their assistance particularly with investigating homicides because we all know that that's a concern and an area of emphasis for us right now.

I think Mr. Martin from the DA's office is here. I didn't know if you wanted to make any comments.

MR. MARTIN: Judge, Graymond Martin, first assistant DA for the Parish of Orleans. A little off topic, but we are the number one user of the information that the police department, all the law enforcement agencies in New Orleans generates. It is our job to review that information, institute prosecutions where we deem appropriate, and we seek just resolutions of all these issues that are brought before us. The New Orleans Police Department is our number one source of supply for case work. The other agencies bring us a case from time to time.

We are also well integrated in the task forces

that you heard about. We actually have two lawyers in my office that are special assistant United States attorneys who work in conjunction with the task force to sort the cases, and we decide whether we take them state or federal as the investigation comes to culmination.

One is the mag unit, which has been statistically successful in reducing the number of murders. They are back up from where they were, but Eric Asher published some statistics to show that when we first got started and we put probably seven or eight of these gang cases together, spun three or four of them to the state, three or four of them to the feds, that there was a significant dip in the number of murders. We believe that murder in our town is a crime of recidivism -- repeat offenders, serial murderers, if you will -- and we think that you have to be on your toes every day, all day to have a meaningful impact.

Our relationship with the New Orleans Police

Department is good. I personally am critical from time to

time. I try to keep my criticisms off the public record and

have direct conversations with the people to whom I think can

do better. Some people do better without being asked.

I just told Chief Noel a few moments ago that the police department's district investigative units that are handling a lot of the armed robberies in conjunction with the TIGER team are doing a much better job in making their presentations to me.

I know Mr. Aronie has visited our charge conference. He thought it was pretrial prep. It was just going through the case before we made our determination. We are very vigorous in our interrogation of the police officers and insisting they gather the appropriate evidence and carry it out. I'm pleased to report that on the gun charge conference scene it is steadily improving. That's a mark of confidence.

As you know, it is our duty to review all deaths in the city of New Orleans that we believe someone has some criminal culpability for. We, as a matter of policy, review all police-involved shootings that result in death. As a matter of courtesy, we will meet with the FIT team on the other uses of force. Unless they are prepared to say they are going to make an arrest, we don't generally substitute our judgment for theirs unless there's a public outcry that the FIT team is not doing its job appropriately. We have not heard that.

I think that the comments that were made about the FIT team are correct. We have great confidence in their ability to put together a thorough and complete investigation and bring it to us. They do from time to time meet with us in the conduct of it to see if there's anything else we would like to see or whatever, and we are very pleased with that process.

Any police agency that discharges a firearm that results in a death, we will look at that case. Who conducts

the investigation is a matter of the protocols amongst the various agencies. I will say with the exception of the federal agencies -- which we had an incident with a federal agency. We looked at it carefully. We were re-reviewing their investigation and we realized that no matter what conclusion we came to, we would be precluded from doing much about it because the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution basically says any federal agent who, in pursuit of his duties, causes the death of a person is a federal question, not a state law question. We kind of backed off of that one a little bit. All the rest of them we have looked at and taken what we consider to be appropriate action.

THE COURT: Well, I know that you work closely with NOPD and with FIT, and I know they appreciate your constructive criticism. I think everybody knows we can all improve, but I'm glad to see the level of cooperation that you have. The NOPD knows it's not perfect and they are continuing to try to improve. Your input is valuable to them.

MR. MARTIN: We are committed to working with them. Our philosophy has always been we won't allow the lowest common denominator to set the level of success. We work very closely with the police department. Sometimes we miss the ball and they point out to us, you know, you didn't see this, you didn't do this. Sometimes they miss the ball. I will say that they have been more amenable to the extra effort that we request to

deliver to us a better final product. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. Well, thank you. It's nice to see 3 you. Thanks for being here today. I also wanted to ask if Mr. Claude Schlesinger 4 5 was here. I just wanted to have him stand up so we could 6 recognize him. Thank you for being here. Mr. Schlesinger 7 represents the Fraternal Order of Police. We are always happy 8 to have you here representing your members. Thank you. 9 MR. SCHLESINGER: Thank you very much. 10 **THE COURT:** We do have some things to do. Mr. Aronie, do you have any notes? I had a few things on my 11 12 list. 13 MR. ARONIE: I'm sure you do. 14 THE COURT: You tell me if I missed anything, or 15 anybody else. 16 We want to complete the revisions to 17 Chapter 1.1, Law Enforcement Authority, and get that approved 18 by everyone. 19 Maybe this has already been taken care of. 20 wanted to be sure the MOUs with all the state agencies had been 21 executed. If they haven't, then we need to get that done. 22 We need to revise the PIB FIT directives so that 23 we give the FIT members very clear instructions about what they

are to do in these different situations. I think Chief

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Westbrook is doing that.

Did you have anything else?

MR. ARONIE: Your Honor, the only other thing I had is, as I made it clear to the other agencies here today, that to the extent they ever need to reach out to us to talk about any further improvements that I'll make myself available to them as well.

THE COURT: Of course. In closing, I want to again thank all of you for being here today, the parties and our guests. We have made progress on these issues. As I said, every time we peel off one layer, we say, "Oh, there's another issue we need to resolve." I think we have some work left to do.

I think the clarity is going to benefit the NOPD and the other agencies operating in the city of New Orleans and, in the final analysis, will benefit the citizens and visitors to New Orleans. I know the NOPD appreciates the assistance provided by your agencies. NOPD has expressed its commitment to working with its partners to make our city safe.

Court is now adjourned. As is my usual custom, I will leave the bench and come into the courtroom to thank you all personally, but Court will stand in recess now.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise.

(Proceedings adjourned.)

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**CERTIFICATE** 

I, Toni Doyle Tusa, CCR, FCRR, Official Court
Reporter for the United States District Court, Eastern District
of Louisiana, certify that the foregoing is a true and correct
transcript, to the best of my ability and understanding, from
the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

<u>/s/ Toni Doyle Tusa</u> Toni Doyle Tusa, CCR, FCRR Official Court Reporter