

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT
Independent Monitor
for the
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office



Reporting Period – First Quarter 2023
Chief (Ret.) Robert S. Warshaw
Independent Monitor
August 25, 2023

Table of Contents

Section 1: Introduction.....	3
Section 2: Methodology and Compliance Summary.....	5
Section 3: Implementation Unit Creation and Documentation Request.....	17
Section 4: Policies and Procedures.....	21
Section 5: Pre-Planned Operations.....	40
Section 6: Training.....	45
Section 7: Traffic Stop Documentation and Data Collection.....	56
Section 8: Early Identification System (EIS).....	94
Section 9: Supervision and Evaluation of Officer Performance.....	119
Section 10: Misconduct and Complaints.....	144
Section 11: Community Engagement.....	148
Section 12: Misconduct Investigations, Discipline, and Grievances.....	154
Section 13: Community Outreach and Community Advisory Board.....	230
Section 14: Supervision and Staffing.....	231
Section 15: Document Preservation and Production.....	235
Section 16: Additional Training.....	240
Section 17: Complaints and Misconduct Investigations Relating to Members of the Plaintiff Class.....	241
Section 18: Concluding Remarks.....	272
Appendix: Acronyms.....	275

Section 1: Introduction

This is the thirty-sixth report issued in my capacity as the Court-appointed Monitor in the case of *Manuel de Jesus Ortega Melendres, et al., v. Paul Penzone, et al.* (No. CV-07-02513-PHX-GMS), and documents activities that occurred during the first quarter of 2023, January 1-March 31, 2023.

On May 24, 2013, the Court issued its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law after conducting a bench trial in this matter. On October 2, 2013, the Court issued a Supplemental Permanent Injunction/Judgment Order (First Order) in this case, outlining the requirements which the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) must comply with as a result of the Court's findings. On May 13, 2016, the Court issued its Findings of Fact in the civil contempt proceedings that commenced in April 2015. This led to the issuance of a Second Supplemental Permanent Injunction/Judgment Order (Second Order) on July 20, 2016, significantly expanding the duties of the Monitor. On November 8, 2022, the Court issued its Third Supplemental Permanent Injunction/Judgment Order (Third Order), adding requirements related to MCSO's Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) function.

The Second Order delineates in great detail requirements in the areas of misconduct investigations, training, discipline and discipline review, transparency and reporting, community outreach, document preservation, and misconduct investigations involving members of the Plaintiffs' class. The Court granted the Monitor the authority to supervise and direct all of the investigations that fall into the latter category. The Third Order imposes additional requirements on MCSO as they pertain to PSB.

Our reports cover the requirements of all three Orders and document MCSO's compliance efforts with these requirements. We provide summaries of compliance with the three Orders separately, as well as a summary of MCSO's overall, or combined, compliance.

The compliance Paragraphs of the Second Order commence where the First Order ends, and they are numbered from Paragraph 160 through and including Paragraph 337. Not all are subject to our review. The compliance Paragraphs of the Third Order commence where the Second Order ends, and they are numbered from Paragraph 338 through and including Paragraph 368. Again, not all are subject to our review.

As of the last reporting period, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with 148 Paragraphs of the First and Second Orders, as that term is defined in the First Order. After review, I agreed with MCSO's assertions. On March 31, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with four additional Paragraphs: Paragraphs 19, 66, 240, and 242. On April 27, 2023, I agreed with MCSO's assertions, granting MCSO in Full and Effective Compliance with 152 total Paragraphs. (See Section 2 of this report.) MCSO retains the obligation to document that the Office remains in Full and Effective Compliance with the Paragraphs so designated.

We once again conducted our April 2023 site visit remotely. Our last in-person site visit to Maricopa County was in January 2020. MCSO's compliance status with individual Paragraphs normally subject to in-person inspections will not be adversely impacted by any missed onsite reviews. We will return to onsite visits in October 2023. In the intervening period, if any adjustments need to be made to assess Paragraph compliance, we will consider additional options that might be available to us.

Section 2: Methodology and Compliance Summary

The Monitor's primary responsibility is to determine the status of compliance of the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) with the requirements in the Orders. To accomplish this, the Monitoring Team makes quarterly visits to Maricopa County to meet with MCSO's Court Implementation Division (CID) and other Office personnel – at Headquarters, in Patrol District offices, or at the office that we occupy when onsite. (Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we have been conducting our site visits remotely, in contrast to our regular practice of conducting onsite compliance visits.) We also observe Office practices; review Office policies and procedures; collect and analyze data using appropriate sampling and analytic procedures; and inform the Parties and, on a quarterly basis, the Court, about the status of MCSO's compliance.

This report documents compliance with applicable Order requirements, or Paragraphs, in two phases. For Phase 1, we assess compliance according to whether MCSO has developed and approved requisite policies and procedures, and MCSO personnel have received documented training on their contents. For Phase 2 compliance, generally considered operational implementation, MCSO must demonstrate that it is complying with applicable Order requirements more than 94% of the time, or in more than 94% of the instances under review.

We use four levels of compliance: In compliance; Not in compliance; Deferred; and Not applicable. "In compliance" and "Not in compliance" are self-explanatory. We use "Deferred" in circumstances in which we are unable to fully determine the compliance status – due to a lack of data or information, incomplete data, or other reasons that we explain in the narrative of our report. We will also use "Deferred" in situations in which MCSO, in practice, is fulfilling the requirements of a Paragraph, but has not yet memorialized the requirements in a formal policy.

For Phase 1 compliance, we use "Not applicable" for Paragraphs where a policy is not required; for Phase 2 compliance, we use "Not applicable" for Paragraphs that do not necessitate a compliance assessment.

The tables below summarize the compliance status of Paragraphs tracked in this report.¹ During this reporting period, MCSO's Phase 1 compliance rate with the **First Order** increased by one percentage point from the last reporting period, to 100%. MCSO's Phase 1 compliance rate with the **Second Order** also remained the same as the last reporting period, at 100%. MCSO's Phase 1 compliance rate with the **Third Order** was 20%.

¹ The percent in compliance for Phase 1 is calculated by dividing the number of Order Paragraphs determined to be in compliance by the total number of Paragraphs requiring a corresponding policy or procedure. Paragraphs with the status of Deferred are included in the denominator, while Paragraphs with the status of Not Applicable are not included. Therefore, the number of Paragraphs included in the denominator totals 188 for Phase 1; the number of Paragraphs included in the denominator totals 225 for Phase 2.

During this reporting period, MCSO's Phase 2 compliance rate with the **First Order** increased by two percentage points from the last reporting period, to 82%. This number includes Paragraphs that we consider to be in compliance and those that are now in Full and Effective Compliance (FEC), as described above. (See below for the list of Paragraphs that are in Full and Effective Compliance.) During this reporting period, MCSO's Phase 2 compliance rate with the **Second Order** remained the same as the last reporting period, at 93%. This number also includes Paragraphs that we consider to be in compliance and those that are now in Full and Effective Compliance (FEC), as described above.

Thirty-Sixth Quarterly Status Report		
First Order Summary		
Compliance Status	Phase 1	Phase 2
Not Applicable	20	6
Deferred	0	1
Not in Compliance	0	16
In Compliance	80	77 ²
Percent in Compliance	100%	82%

Thirty-Fifth Quarterly Status Report		
Second Order Summary		
Compliance Status	Phase 1	Phase 2
Not Applicable	19	9
Deferred	0	3
Not in Compliance	0	5
In Compliance	104	106 ³
Percent in Compliance	100%	93%

² This number includes those Paragraphs that are deemed in Full and Effective Compliance.

³ This number includes those Paragraphs that are deemed in Full and Effective Compliance.

Thirty-Fifth Quarterly Status Report		
Third Order Summary		
Compliance Status	Phase 1	Phase 2
Not Applicable	20	7
Deferred	4	9
Not in Compliance	0	0
In Compliance	1	9 ⁴
Percent in Compliance	20%	50%

⁴ This number includes those Paragraphs that are deemed in Full and Effective Compliance.

MCSO's Compliance with the Requirements of the First Order (<i>October 2, 2013</i>)										
	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4	Report 5	Report 6	Report 7	Report 8	Report 9	Report 10
Phase 1	4%	10%	44%	40%	51%	57%	61%	60%	67%	60%
Phase 2	0%	0%	26%	25%	28%	37%	38%	39%	44%	49%
	Report 11	Report 12	Report 13	Report 14	Report 15	Report 16	Report 17	Report 18	Report 19	Report 20
Phase 1	63%	79%	88%	85%	85%	85%	85%	97%	97%	97%
Phase 2	50%	57%	67%	62%	65%	64%	66%	77%	75%	78%
	Report 21	Report 22	Report 23	Report 24	Report 25	Report 26	Report 27	Report 28	Report 29	Report 30
Phase 1	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	98%	98%	98%	98%	99%
Phase 2	76%	77%	79%	82%	81%	78%	79%	77%	77%	79%
	Report 31	Report 32	Report 33	Report 34	Report 35	Report 36				
Phase 1	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100%				
Phase 2	81%	80%	78%	79%	80%	82%				

MCSO's Compliance with the Requirements of the Second Order (July 20, 2016)										
	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4	Report 5	Report 6	Report 7	Report 8	Report 9	Report 10
Phase 1	N/A									1%
Phase 2	N/A									43%
	Report 11	Report 12	Report 13	Report 14	Report 15	Report 16	Report 17	Report 18	Report 19	Report 20
Phase 1	10%	12%	72%	75%	77%	77%	78%	78%	99%	99%
Phase 2	46%	60%	63%	66%	72%	75%	80%	81%	90%	89%
	Report 21	Report 22	Report 23	Report 24	Report 25	Report 26	Report 27	Report 28	Report 29	Report 30
Phase 1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Phase 2	91%	90%	92%	93%	90%	91%	92%	90%	89%	91%
	Report 31	Report 32	Report 33	Report 34	Report 35	Report 36				
Phase 1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%				
Phase 2	92%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%				

MCSO's Compliance with the Requirements of the Third Order (July 20, 2016)										
	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4	Report 5	Report 6	Report 7	Report 8	Report 9	Report 10
Phase 1	N/A									
Phase 2	N/A									
	Report 11	Report 12	Report 13	Report 14	Report 15	Report 16	Report 17	Report 18	Report 19	Report 20
Phase 1	N/A									
Phase 2	N/A									
	Report 21	Report 22	Report 23	Report 24	Report 25	Report 26	Report 27	Report 28	Report 29	Report 30
Phase 1	N/A									
Phase 2	N/A									
	Report 31	Report 32	Report 33	Report 34	Report 35	Report 36				
Phase 1	N/A				25%	20%				
Phase 2	N/A				53%	50%				

Below is the list of Paragraphs for which MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance, and the Monitor's response to MCSO's assertion.

Paragraph	MCSO Asserted Full and Effective Compliance	Monitor's Determination
9	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
10	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
11	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
12	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
13	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
19	3/31/23	Concurred on 4/27/23
21	6/22/20	Concurred on 7/20/20
22	12/16/20	Did not concur on 1/15/21
23	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
24	6/18/21	Concurred on 7/19/21
26	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
27	3/22/19	Concurred on 4/22/19
28	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
29	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
30	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
31	9/9/19	Concurred on 10/2/19
34	6/3/19	Concurred on 6/25/19
35	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
36	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
37	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
38	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
39	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21
40	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
42	6/17/22	Did not concur on 7/15/22
43 (<i>first submission</i>)	12/16/20	Did not concur on 1/15/21

Paragraph	MCSO Asserted Full and Effective Compliance	Monitor's Determination
43 (<i>second submission</i>)	6/17/22	Concurred on 7/15/22
44 (<i>first submission</i>)	12/16/20	Did not concur on 1/15/21
44 (<i>second submission</i>)	9/30/22	Concurred on 10/31/22
45	12/9/19	Concurred on 1/6/20
46	12/9/19	Concurred on 1/6/20
47 (<i>first submission</i>)	12/16/20	Did not concur on 1/15/21
47 (<i>second submission</i>)	6/17/22	Concurred on 7/15/22
48	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22
49	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22
50	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22
51	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22
52	6/18/21	Concurred on 7/19/21
53	6/18/21	Concurred on 7/19/21
55	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
57	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
58	6/22/20	Concurred on 7/20/20
59	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
60	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
61	12/9/19	Concurred on 1/6/20
62	1/6/23	Concurred on 2/6/23
63	6/22/20	Concurred on 7/20/20
66	3/31/23	Concurred on 4/27/23
68	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
71	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
73	10/5/20	Concurred on 11/4/20
76	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
77	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
78	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21

Paragraph	MCSO Asserted Full and Effective Compliance	Monitor's Determination
80	9/30/22	Concurred on 10/31/22
83	9/30/22	Concurred on 10/31/22
84	9/9/19	Concurred on 10/2/19
85	10/5/20	Concurred on 11/4/20
86	10/5/20	Concurred on 11/4/20
88	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
89	12/9/19	Concurred on 1/6/20
93	3/17/20	Concurred on 4/9/20
101	12/28/18	Concurred on 1/28/19
102	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
104	3/17/20	Concurred on 4/9/20
105	10/5/20	Concurred on 11/4/20
106	6/3/19	Concurred on 6/25/19
113	6/17/22	Concurred on 7/15/22
114	6/17/22	Concurred on 7/15/22
167	12/23/21	Concurred on 1/24/22
168	12/23/21	Concurred on 1/24/22
169	12/23/21	Concurred on 1/24/22
170	12/23/21	Concurred on 1/24/22
171	12/23/21	Concurred on 1/24/22
172	12/23/21	Concurred on 1/24/22
173	6/17/22	Did not concur on 7/15/22
174	6/17/22	Concurred on 7/15/22
177	6/18/21	Concurred on 7/19/21
178	6/17/22	Concurred on 7/15/22
179	6/17/22	Concurred on 7/15/22
180	6/17/22	Concurred on 7/15/22
181	1/6/23	Did not concur on 2/6/23

Paragraph	MCSO Asserted Full and Effective Compliance	Monitor's Determination
182	9/24/21	Concurred on 10/25/21
184	6/18/21	Concurred on 7/19/21
185	6/18/21	Concurred on 7/19/21
186	6/18/21	Concurred on 7/19/21
187	6/18/21	Concurred on 7/19/21
188	6/18/21	Concurred on 7/19/21
189	12/23/21	Concurred on 1/24/22
190	9/30/22	Concurred on 10/31/22
191	12/23/21	Concurred on 1/24/22
192	9/30/22	Concurred on 10/31/22
193	12/23/21	Concurred on 1/24/22
196	12/23/21	Concurred on 1/24/22
197	1/6/23	Concurred on 2/6/23
198	9/30/22	Concurred on 10/31/22
199	12/23/21	Concurred on 1/24/22
200	9/30/22	Concurred on 10/31/22
201	12/23/21	Concurred on 1/24/22
202	9/30/22	Concurred on 10/31/22
203	9/30/22	Concurred on 10/31/22
206	9/30/22	Concurred on 10/31/22
208	1/6/23	Concurred on 2/6/23
210	9/24/21	Concurred on 10/25/21
214	9/24/21	Concurred on 10/25/21
215	9/24/21	Concurred on 10/25/21
216	1/6/23	Did not concur on 2/6/23
217	9/24/21	Concurred on 10/25/21
218	9/24/21	Concurred on 10/25/21
221	9/24/21	Concurred on 10/25/21

Paragraph	MCSO Asserted Full and Effective Compliance	Monitor's Determination
222	9/30/22	Concurred on 10/31/22
223	9/24/21	Concurred on 10/25/21
224	9/24/21	Concurred on 10/25/21
225	9/24/21	Concurred on 10/25/21
226	1/6/23	Concurred on 2/6/23
227	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21
228	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21
229	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21
230	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21
231	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21
232	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21
233	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21
234	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21
235	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21
236	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21
238	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21
239	3/16/21	Concurred on 4/16/21
240	3/31/23	Concurred on 4/27/23
241	1/6/23	Concurred on 2/6/23
242	3/31/23	Concurred on 4/27/23
243	9/30/22	Concurred on 10/31/22
244	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
245	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
246	1/6/23	Concurred on 2/6/23
247	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
248	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
249	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
250	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22

Paragraph	MCSO Asserted Full and Effective Compliance	Monitor's Determination
251	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22
252	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22
253	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22
254	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22
255	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22
256	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22
257	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22
258	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22
259	4/1/22	Concurred on 4/29/22
264	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
266	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
268	1/6/23	Concurred on 2/6/23
271	1/6/23	Did not concur on 2/6/23
272	9/30/22	Concurred on 10/31/22
273	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
276	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
278	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
279	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
282	1/6/23	Concurred on 2/6/23
284	1/6/23	Concurred on 2/6/23
286	1/6/23	Concurred on 2/6/23
287	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
288	12/16/20	Did not concur on 1/15/21
292	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21
337	12/16/20	Concurred on 1/15/21

First Supplemental Permanent Injunction/Judgment Order

Section 3: Implementation Unit Creation and Documentation Requests

COURT ORDER III. MCSO IMPLEMENTATION UNIT AND INTERNAL AGENCY-WIDE ASSESSMENT *[Court Order wording in italics]*

***Paragraph 9.** Defendants shall hire and retain, or reassign current MCSO employees to form an interdisciplinary unit with the skills and abilities necessary to facilitate implementation of this Order. This unit shall be called the MCSO Implementation Unit and serve as a liaison between the Parties and the Monitor and shall assist with the Defendants' implementation of and compliance with this Order. At a minimum, this unit shall: coordinate the Defendants' compliance and implementation activities; facilitate the provision of data, documents, materials, and access to the Defendants' personnel to the Monitor and Plaintiffs representatives; ensure that all data, documents and records are maintained as provided in this Order; and assist in assigning implementation and compliance-related tasks to MCSO Personnel, as directed by the Sheriff or his designee. The unit will include a single person to serve as a point of contact in communications with Plaintiffs, the Monitor and the Court.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To verify Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed the monthly personnel rosters for the Court Implementation Division (CID). CID is currently staffed with one captain, one lieutenant, three sergeants, two deputies, one management assistant, two administrative assistants, and one management analyst. CID continues to be supported by Maricopa County Attorney's Office (MCAO) attorneys, as well as outside counsel, who frequently participate in our meetings and telephone calls with Division personnel.

During this reporting period, CID continued to provide documents through MCSO's counsel via an Internet-based application. We, the Plaintiffs, and the Plaintiff-Intervenor receive all files and documents simultaneously, with only a few exceptions centering on open internal investigations. CID effectively facilitates our and the Parties' access to MCSO's personnel.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 10. *MCSO shall collect and maintain all data and records necessary to: (1) implement this order, and document implementation of and compliance with this Order, including data and records necessary for the Monitor to conduct reliable outcome assessments, compliance reviews, and audits; and (2) perform ongoing quality assurance in each of the areas addressed by this Order. At a minimum, the foregoing data collection practices shall comport with current professional standards, with input on those standards from the Monitor.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

CID continues to be responsive to our requests. CID also addresses with immediacy any issues we encounter in the samples we request – be they technical issues, missing documents, or other problems. MCSO’s Bureau of Internal Oversight (BIO) routinely audits the work products of the Office, particularly in the areas that directly affect compliance with the requirements of the Orders. In many instances, BIO will review the same material we request in our samples, and BIO frequently notes – and addresses – the same deficiencies we identify in our reviews.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 11. *Beginning with the Monitor’s first quarterly report, the Defendants, working with the unit assigned for implementation of the Order, shall file with the Court, with a copy to the Monitor and Plaintiffs, a status report no later than 30 days before the Monitor’s quarterly report is due. The Defendants’ report shall (i) delineate the steps taken by the Defendants during the reporting period to implement this Order; (ii) delineate the Defendants’ plans to correct any problems; and (iii) include responses to any concerns raised in the Monitor’s previous quarterly report.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

See Paragraph 13.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 12. *The Defendants, working with the unit assigned for implementation of the Order, shall conduct a comprehensive internal assessment of their Policies and Procedures affecting Patrol Operations regarding Discriminatory Policing and unlawful detentions in the field as well as overall compliance with the Court's orders and this Order on an annual basis. The comprehensive Patrol Operations assessment shall include, but not be limited to, an analysis of collected traffic-stop and high-profile or immigration-related operations data; written Policies and Procedures; Training, as set forth in the Order; compliance with Policies and Procedures; Supervisor review; intake and investigation of civilian Complaints; conduct of internal investigations; Discipline of officers; and community relations. The first assessment shall be conducted within 180 days of the Effective Date. Results of each assessment shall be provided to the Court, the Monitor, and Plaintiffs' representatives.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

See Paragraph 13.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 13. *The internal assessments prepared by the Defendants will state for the Monitor and Plaintiffs' representatives the date upon which the Defendants believe they are first in compliance with any subpart of this Order and the date on which the Defendants first assert they are in Full and Effective Compliance with the Order and the reasons for that assertion. When the Defendants first assert compliance with any subpart or Full and Effective Compliance with the Order, the Monitor shall within 30 days determine whether the Defendants are in compliance with the designated subpart(s) or in Full and Effective Compliance with the Order. If either party contests the Monitor's determination it may file an objection with the Court, from which the Court will make the determination. Thereafter, in each assessment, the Defendants will indicate with which subpart(s) of this Order it remains or has come into full compliance and the reasons therefore. The Monitor shall within 30 days thereafter make a determination as to whether the Defendants remain in Full and Effective Compliance with the Order and the reasons therefore. The Court may, at its option, order hearings on any such assessments to establish whether the Defendants are in Full and Effective Compliance with the Order or in compliance with any subpart(s).*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO submitted its 36th quarterly compliance report on June 23, 2023. The report covers the steps MCSO has taken to implement the Court's Orders during the first quarter of 2023. The report also includes any plans to correct difficulties encountered during the quarter and responses to concerns raised in our 35th quarterly status report.

In its report, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance (FEC) with 4 additional Paragraphs: 91, 173, 205, and 212. Paragraph 91 requires MCSO supervisors to document any investigatory stops or detentions that appear unsupported by reasonable suspicion or are otherwise in violation

of MCSO policy; or stops or detentions that indicate a need for corrective action or review or agency policy, strategy, tactics, or training. Paragraph 173 states that an employee named as a principal in an ongoing investigation of serious misconduct shall be presumptively ineligible for hire or promotion during the pendency of the investigation. MCSO shall provide a written justification for hiring or promoting an employee or applicant who is a principal in an ongoing investigation of serious misconduct. Paragraph 205 requires PSB to maintain a database to track all ongoing misconduct cases and generate alerts to the responsible investigator and/or his Supervisor. Paragraph 212 states that an internal affairs investigator shall receive appropriate corrective and/or disciplinary action when he/she conducts a deficient misconduct investigation.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Section 4: Policies and Procedures

COURT ORDER V. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Paragraph 18. *MCSO shall deliver police services consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and State of Arizona, MCSO policy, and this Order, and with current professional standards. In conducting its activities, MCSO shall ensure that members of the public receive equal protection of the law, without discriminating based on actual or perceived race or ethnicity, and in a manner that promotes public confidence.*

Paragraph 19. *To further the goals in this Order, the MCSO shall conduct a comprehensive review of all Patrol Operations Policies and Procedures and make appropriate amendments to ensure that they reflect the Court's permanent injunction and this Order.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO has taken steps toward a comprehensive review of its Patrol Operations Policies and Procedures in four phases. First, on December 31, 2013, prior to my appointment as Monitor, MCSO filed with the Court all of its policies and procedures, with amendments, that MCSO believed complied with the various Paragraphs of the First Order. Second, in the internal assessment referenced above, MCSO discussed its ongoing evaluation of Patrol Operations and its development of policies and procedures. Third, in response to our requests, MCSO provided all of the policies and procedures it maintains are applicable to the First Order for our review and that of the Plaintiffs. We provided our feedback, which also included the Plaintiffs' comments, on these policies on August 12, 2014. Based on that feedback, MCSO made adjustments to many of the policies, concentrating first on the policies to be disseminated in Detentions, Arrests, and the Enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws Training; and the Bias Free Policing Training (often referred to as Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Training) that commenced in early September. We reviewed MCSO's updated policies and provided our approval for several on August 25, 2014.

Fourth, in discussions during 2016, MCSO requested more specific guidance on what we considered to be Patrol-related policies and procedures. In response, we provided MCSO with a list of the Patrol-related policies for the purposes of Paragraph 19. We included on this list policies that were not recently revised or currently under review. Several policies required changes to comport with the First Order, Second Order, or both. In 2018, MCSO published the last of the outstanding policies, achieving compliance with this Paragraph.

On March 31, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 20. *The MCSO shall comply with and operate in accordance with the Policies and Procedures discussed in this Order and shall take all reasonable measures to ensure that all Patrol Operations personnel comply with all such Policies and Procedures.*

a. Policies and Procedures to Ensure Bias-Free Policing

Paragraph 21. *The MCSO shall promulgate a new, department-wide policy or policies clearly prohibiting Discriminatory Policing and racial profiling. The policy or policies shall, at a minimum:*

- a. define racial profiling as the reliance on race or ethnicity to any degree in making law enforcement decisions, except in connection with a reliable and specific suspect description;*
- b. prohibit the selective enforcement or non-enforcement of the law based on race or ethnicity;*
- c. prohibit the selection or rejection of particular policing tactics or strategies or locations based to any degree on race or ethnicity;*
- d. specify that the presence of reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe an individual has violated a law does not necessarily mean that an officer's action is race-neutral; and*
- e. include a description of the agency's Training requirements on the topic of racial profiling in Paragraphs 48–51, data collection requirements (including video and audio recording of stops as set forth elsewhere in this Order) in Paragraphs 54–63 and oversight mechanisms to detect and prevent racial profiling, including disciplinary consequences for officers who engage in racial profiling.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO has developed and published the policies required by Paragraph 21. MCSO distributed these policies and has trained agency personnel during the required Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment training, on an annual basis, since 2014. MCSO's implementation of these policies is covered in other Paragraphs.

On June 22, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 22. *MCSO leadership and supervising Deputies and detention officers shall unequivocally and consistently reinforce to subordinates that Discriminatory Policing is unacceptable.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- CP-8 (Preventing Racial and Other Bias-Based Policing), most recently amended on October 13, 2022.
- EB-1 (Traffic Enforcement, Violator Contacts, and Citation Issuance), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.

Phase 2: In compliance

With input from the Parties, the reinforcement of CP-8 (Preventing Racial and Other Bias-Based Policing) was modified to a two-step process conducted annually. MCSO describes Part 1 of the process as the following: “On an annual basis, within the first six months of the calendar year, supervisors shall conduct a group or individual discussion with their assigned employees, reserve deputies, or posse members, which will in part, requires viewing videos from a library created by the Training Division. The supervisors shall use the message in the video and the approved discussion points, specific to the employee’s job classification, to personalize the reinforcement that racial and bias-based profiling and/or discriminatory policing are unacceptable. The videos shall be announced by the Training Division through The Training Bulletin or an MCSO Administrative Broadcast and be accessible on TheHub.” MCSO describes Part 2 of the process as described as the following: “On an annual basis, within the last six months of the calendar year, supervisors shall ensure that all employees, reserve deputies, and posse members assigned to them successfully complete their annual review and acknowledgment of this Office Policy, upon Office distribution through The Briefing Board announcement. In addition, employees will be required to view a video from the Sheriff or designee, which will reinforce that racial and bias-based profiling and/or discriminatory policing are unacceptable. Employees, reserve deputies, and posse members shall complete acknowledgement through TheHub.”

As an additional measure, supervisors will have the latitude to review and discuss the policy with their employees and document their discussions in BlueTeam. MCSO will provide proof of compliance biannually, at the end of the six-month periods, when each of the elements of the process is completed. MCSO will also provide progress reports in the interim.

For the first quarter, MCSO provided HUB training reports for CP-8 training for the first half of 2023. For sworn personnel, compliance was reported as 99.05%. For Detention personnel, compliance was reported as 98.02%. For civilian personnel, compliance was reported as 95.19%. For Reserve deputies, compliance was reported as 100%. For Posse members, compliance was reported as 86.83%. For DSAs, compliance was reported as 100%. The overall compliance rating for the first half of 2023, as of the end of the first quarter, was 96.77%. MCSO remains in compliance with this Paragraph.

Paragraph 23. *Within 30 days of the Effective Date, MCSO shall modify its Code of Conduct to prohibit MCSO Employees from utilizing County property, such as County e-mail, in a manner that discriminates against, or denigrates, anyone on the basis of race, color, or national origin.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

BIO uses a randomizing program to select samples for each inspection. BIO reviews CAD messages to verify compliance with CP-2 (Code of Conduct), CP-3 (Workplace Professionalism: Discrimination and Harassment), and GM-1 (Electronic Communications, Data and Voice Mail). In its submission, MCSO includes the specific nature of any potential concerns identified during the audits. We observed the processes BIO uses to conduct CAD and email audits, to ensure that we thoroughly understand the mechanics involved in conducting these audits. For CAD and email audits, we receive copies of the audits completed by BIO, the details of any violations found, and copies of the memoranda of concern or BIO Action Forms that are completed. Email and CAD/Alpha Paging inspections are completed on a quarterly basis. For email inspections, MCSO will inspect 50 employees per quarter, and for CAD/Alpha Paging, MCSO will inspect 15 days per quarter.

For the first quarter of 2023, we reviewed CAD and Alpha Paging Inspection Report (BI2023-0047) as proof of compliance with this Paragraph. MCSO selected a random sample of 15 days in the quarter for inspection. There was a total of 7,376 CAD and Alpha Paging entries for the selected dates. The inspection found that 100% of the inspected messages were in compliance with policies GM-1 (Electronic Communications, Data and Voice Mail), CP-2 (Code of Conduct), CP-3 (Workplace Professionalism: Discrimination and Harassment), and CP-8 (Preventing Racial and Other Biased-Based Profiling).

For the first quarter of 2023, we reviewed employees' Emails Inspection Report (BI2023-0046), as proof of compliance with this Paragraph. BIO selected a total of 50 employees for review, and inspected a total of 8,556 emails. The inspection found that 8,556, or 100% of the emails inspected were in compliance.

For the first quarter of 2023, MCSO conducted three Facility and Property inspections. The first inspection (BI2023-0012) was conducted at the District 2 headquarters. District 2 is under the command of one captain, and there are three lieutenants, 10 sergeants, 45 deputies, seven deputies in training, three support deputies, one DSA, and two civilian support staff. The inspection resulted in a compliance rating of 98.63%. One deficiency was identified with regard to documents that should have been purged in accordance with policy. One BIO Action Form was generated for the deficiency. The second facility and property inspection (BI2023-0028) was conducted at the Estrella Jail. Estrella Jail has capacity for 1,671 inmates, and houses both sentenced and unsentenced inmates. Estrella Jail is commanded by a captain; and is staffed by a total of 19 supervisors, 98 Detention officers, two Field Training Officers, and two civilian employees. The inspection resulted in a compliance rating of 93.65%. The inspection found four violations of policy. The inspection noted that staff were not conducting physical security checks during every shift. In addition, required inspections of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and Automated External Defibrillators (AED) were not being conducted and documented during every shift. The inspection also noted that supervisors are not properly documenting the review of shift log entries made by officers. One BIO Action Form was generated for the

deficiencies. The third facility and property inspection (BI2023-0033) was conducted on the SWAT Division. The personnel assigned consist of a captain, two lieutenants, and four sergeants. The inspection resulted in a compliance rating of 100%. No deficiencies were identified.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 24.** The MCSO shall ensure that its operations are not motivated by or initiated in response to requests for law enforcement action based on race or ethnicity. In deciding to take any law enforcement action, the MCSO shall not rely on any information received from the public, including through any hotline, by mail, email, phone or in person, unless the information contains evidence of a crime that is independently corroborated by the MCSO, such independent corroboration is documented in writing, and reliance on the information is consistent with all MCSO policies.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO created the Sheriff's Intelligence Leads and Operations (SILO) Unit in the first quarter of 2016. The SILO Unit became operational on September 11, 2017. GI-7 requires that any tips received by MCSO components be forwarded to the SILO Unit for recording and processing. The SILO Unit classifies this information by the type of alleged criminal activity, or service requested, and forwards it to the appropriate Unit for action and response. In some cases, community members email or call with requests for traffic enforcement, or for MCSO to address quality-of-life issues; these are considered calls for service rather than tips on criminal activity. If the information provided pertains to criminal activity in another jurisdiction, MCSO forwards the information to the appropriate law enforcement agency and documents it in the SILO database. We review a monthly tip list report, noting the date received and a general description of each tip. We also review an audit report showing the disposition of tips received. If there is any bias noted in the information received for any tip, MCSO generally closes the tip and takes no action. We review all tips that MCSO closes due to bias.

During the first quarter of 2023, we reviewed 723 tips submitted for January, 762 tips submitted for February, and 842 tips submitted for March. We reviewed a total of 2,327 tips, which were classified and recorded according to the type of alleged violation or service requested. Tips pertaining to firearms violations increased significantly during the first quarter of 2023. This trend showing an increase of tips involving firearms violations started in December 2022. During the first quarter, MCSO received 1,079 tips related to firearms violations, or approximately 46% of the total amount of tips received. This is unusual compared to the types of tips reported in the past, and appears to reflect a growing concern in the community with gun violence. Information pertaining to drugs and drug activity, warrants and wanted persons, and suspicious activities, were reported in significant numbers as well. During this reporting period, no tips were closed due to bias.

On June 18, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

b. Policies and Procedures to Ensure Bias-Free Traffic Enforcement

Paragraph 25. *The MCSO will revise its policy or policies relating to traffic enforcement to ensure that those policies, at a minimum:*

- a. prohibit racial profiling in the enforcement of traffic laws, including the selection of which vehicles to stop based to any degree on race or ethnicity, even where an officer has reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe a violation is being or has been committed;*
- b. provide Deputies with guidance on effective traffic enforcement, including the prioritization of traffic enforcement resources to promote public safety;*
- c. prohibit the selection of particular communities, locations or geographic areas for targeted traffic enforcement based to any degree on the racial or ethnic composition of the community;*
- d. prohibit the selection of which motor vehicle occupants to question or investigate based to any degree on race or ethnicity;*
- e. prohibit the use of particular tactics or procedures on a traffic stop based on race or ethnicity;*
- f. require deputies at the beginning of each stop, before making contact with the vehicle, to contact dispatch and state the reason for the stop, unless Exigent Circumstances make it unsafe or impracticable for the deputy to contact dispatch;*
- g. prohibit Deputies from extending the duration of any traffic stop longer than the time that is necessary to address the original purpose for the stop and/or to resolve any apparent criminal violation for which the Deputy has or acquires reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe has been committed or is being committed;*
- h. require the duration of each traffic stop to be recorded;*
- i. provide Deputies with a list and/or description of forms of identification deemed acceptable for drivers and passengers (in circumstances where identification is required of them) who are unable to present a driver's license or other state-issued identification; and*
- j. instruct Deputies that they are not to ask for the Social Security number or card of any motorist who has provided a valid form of identification, unless it is needed to complete a citation or report.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- EB-1 (Traffic Enforcement, Violator Contacts, and Citation Issuance), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.
- EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection), most recently amended on February 22, 2023.
- GI-1 (Radio and Enforcement Communications Procedures), most recently amended on December 8, 2021.
- CP-8 (Preventing Racial and Other Bias-Based Policing), most recently amended on October 13, 2022.
- EA-11 (Arrest Procedures), most recently amended on April 5, 2022.

Phase 2: Deferred

During the finalization of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment training curricula required by the Order, the Parties agreed to a list and/or description of forms of identification deemed acceptable for drivers and passengers, as required by this Paragraph. The data required for verification to ensure compliance with these policies is captured by the Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS) system. The system documents the requirements of the Order and MCSO policies. MCSO has continued to make technical changes to the TraCS system to ensure that the mandatory fields on the forms used to collect the data are completed and that deputies are capturing the required information. TraCS is a robust system that allows MCSO to make technical changes to improve how required information is captured.

To verify Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed MCSO's Vehicle Stop Contact Forms (VSCFs), Vehicle Stop Contact Form Supplemental Sheets, Incidental Contact Receipts, Written Warning/Repair Forms, Arizona Traffic Ticket and Complaint Forms, Internet I/Viewer Event Forms, Justice Web Interface Forms, CAD printouts, and any Incident Reports generated by traffic stops. MCSO created many of these forms to capture the requirements of Paragraphs 25 and 54.

Since our July 2015 site visit, there has been significant improvement in the TraCS system that has enhanced the reliability and validity of the data provided by MCSO. This improvement has been buttressed by the introduction of data quality control procedures now being implemented and memorialized in the EIU Operations Manual. (This is further discussed in Paragraph 56, below.) We also compared traffic stop data between Latino and non-Latino drivers in the samples provided to us.

Paragraph 25.a. prohibits racial profiling in the enforcement of traffic laws, including the selection of which vehicles to stop based to any degree on race or ethnicity, even where a deputy has reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe a violation is being or has been committed. The selection of the sample size and the sampling methodology employed for drawing our sample is detailed in Section 7: Traffic Stop Documentation and Data Collection.

We review a sample of 105 traffic stops each reporting period to assess this requirement. Our review of the sample of 105 traffic stops that occurred during this reporting period in Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7, and Lake Patrol indicated that MCSO was following protocol, and that the stops did not violate the Order or internal policies. The District formerly known as District 6 no longer

exists, as it is now patrolled by the Queen Creek Police Department, which commenced operating fully in that area on January 11, 2022. Paragraphs 66 and 67 require an annual comprehensive analysis of all traffic stop data, which will more accurately determine if MCSO is meeting the requirements of this Paragraph. MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 25.b. requires MCSO to provide deputies with guidance on effective traffic enforcement, including the prioritization of traffic enforcement resources to promote public safety. EB-1 (Traffic Enforcement, Violator Contacts, and Citation Issuance), Sections A-E, address these concerns. The policy specifies that driving under the influence and speeding are the main causes of accidents, and should be the focus of traffic enforcement. Based on our review of the data provided for this reporting period, the most common traffic stop violations are as follows: 51 stops for speeding above the posted limit (49%); 13 stops for failure to obey official traffic control devices (12%); 14 stops for failure to possess valid registrations or tags (13%); 16 stops for equipment violations (15%); two stops for failing to maintain a lane of traffic (2%); and nine stops for other moving violations (9%).

As the policy specifically identifies speeding violations as one of the contributing factors of traffic accidents, MCSO deputies have targeted this violation. In our review, we break down the specific traffic violation for each stop and use each traffic stop form completed by deputies during the stop to determine if the stop is justified and fulfills the requirements of this Paragraph. MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 25.c. requires MCSO to prohibit the selection of particular communities, locations, or geographic areas for targeted traffic enforcement based to any degree on the racial or ethnic composition of the community. During our inspection, we document the location of every stop and note the GPS coordinates if available. Our review of the sample data covering all MCSO Districts during this reporting period did not indicate that MCSO was targeting any specific area or ethnicity to conduct traffic stops.

MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 25.d. requires MCSO to prohibit the selection of which motor vehicle occupants to question or investigate based, to any degree, on race or ethnicity. We reviewed the demographic data of Maricopa County (according to 2020 U.S. Census data, 32% of the population is Latino), and found that the ratio of Latino drivers stopped during this reporting period was lower than in the past reporting period in comparison to the ethnicity of the population in the County. (See Paragraph 54.e.)

A review of complaint investigations closed during this reporting period did not reveal that any complaints were filed alleging that MCSO deputies selected motor vehicle occupants for questioning or investigation based on the individual's race or ethnicity.

MCSO has fully implemented body-worn cameras, and we review a sample of the recordings each reporting period to verify if deputies are questioning occupants to determine if they are legally in the country. We did not identify any such events during this reporting period.

During this reporting period, we observed that 50 of the 105 stops occurred during nighttime hours. Our review of the sample data indicated that generally, traffic stops were not based on race or ethnicity and reflected the general makeup of the population of the County. In most instances, the deputies document on the VSCF that they were unable to determine the race/ethnicity and gender of the vehicle occupants prior to the stop. MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 25.e. requires MCSO to prohibit the use of particular tactics or procedures on a traffic stop based on race or ethnicity. We reviewed a sample of CAD audio recordings and CAD printouts where the dispatcher entered the reason for the stop when advised by the deputy in the field. We also reviewed body-worn camera recordings of deputies making traffic stops. The methodology that we employed to select our cases is described in detail in Section 7. In the cases we reviewed, the CAD audio recordings and the body-worn camera recordings revealed that deputies were not making traffic stops using tactics based on race or ethnicity. MCSO previously achieved Phase 1 and Phase 2 compliance with Paragraph 66, and Phase 1 compliance with Paragraph 67; however, MCSO has not yet achieved Phase 1 and Phase 2 compliance with Paragraph 67. Accordingly, we are deferring our compliance assessment of this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 25.f. requires deputies at the beginning of each stop, before making contact with the vehicle, to verbally contact dispatch and state the reason for the stop unless exigent circumstances make it unsafe for the deputy to contact Communications. When the deputy advises Communications of the location, tag number, and reason for the stop, this information is digitally logged on the CAD printout and it is audio recorded. (See Paragraph 54.e.) We reviewed 30 CAD audio recordings and the CAD printouts; in each, the deputy advised dispatch of the reason for the stop. Through our reviews of body-worn camera recordings and CAD printouts, we verified that the reason for the stop was voiced prior to making contact with the drivers in 30 of the 30 cases we reviewed. For the 75 other cases that were part of our sample, we reviewed the VSCFs and the CAD printouts to ensure that deputies properly advised dispatch of the reason for the stop prior to making contact with the violator. In all 75 stops, the deputy properly advised dispatch the reason for the stop. MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 25.g. prohibits deputies from extending the duration of any traffic stop longer than the time that is necessary to address the original purpose for the stop and/or to resolve any apparent criminal violation for which the deputy has or acquires reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe has been committed or is being committed. MCSO employs a series of seven questions on the VSCF to document the circumstances that might require a stop to be prolonged. Deputies are to indicate whether they experienced technological difficulties; whether the stop required the towing of a vehicle; whether the stop involved training; whether the stop involved a language barrier; whether the stop involved a driving under the influence investigation; or whether the stop involved issues related to the status of the drivers' license, insurance, or registration. In each of the stops where the deputies documented these events, the duration of the stop was determined to be reasonable.

MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 25.h. requires the duration of each traffic stop to be recorded. The time of the stop and its termination is now auto-populated on the VSCF by the CAD system. To ensure data entry accuracy, MCSO implemented a technical change to the TraCS system on November 29, 2016. The change automatically creates a red field in the stop contact times if the deputy manually changes these times on the VSCF. In our review, we determined that the duration was recorded accurately in all 105 traffic stops. MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph, with a compliance rate of 100%.

Paragraph 25.i. requires that MCSO provide deputies with a list and/or description of forms of identification deemed acceptable for drivers and passengers (in circumstances where identification is required of them) who are unable to present a driver's license or other state-issued identification. The Plaintiffs' attorneys and MCSO agreed on acceptable forms of identification, and this information has been included in the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment training. EA-11 (Arrest Procedures) provides a list of acceptable forms of identification if a valid driver's license cannot be produced. During this reporting period's review of the sample of 105 traffic stops, we identified seven cases where the drivers did not present valid driver's licenses to the deputies. In all seven cases, the drivers either presented an acceptable form of identification or had no identification in their possession; and records checks revealed that the drivers did not have valid driver's licenses.

In our review of the sample of cases to assess compliance with Paragraph 54.k., searches of persons, we identified 23 cases where the drivers did not present a valid driver's license to the deputies. In each of the 23 cases, the drivers either presented an acceptable form of identification or they had no identification in their possession; and a records check revealed that the drivers did not have valid driver's licenses.

In our review of the sample of cases to assess compliance with Paragraphs 25.d. and 54.g., passenger contacts, we identified 27 cases where the drivers did not present a valid driver's license to the deputies. In all 27 cases, the drivers either presented an acceptable form of identification or had no identification in their possession; and a records check revealed that the drivers did not have valid driver's licenses.

MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 25.j. requires MCSO to instruct deputies that they are not to ask for the Social Security Number or card of any motorist who has provided a valid form of identification, unless it is needed to complete a citation or report. EB-1 (Traffic Enforcement, Violator Contacts, and Citation Issuance) prohibits deputies from asking for the Social Security Number of any motorist who has provided a valid form of identification. During this reporting period's review of the sample of 105 traffic stops, as well as for Paragraph 54.k. and Paragraphs 25.d. and 54.g., we identified that deputies requested a driver's Social Security Number in incidents that either involved the arrest of the driver for the purpose of completing an Incident Report, or incidents where the driver did not produce a valid form of identification, both of which are permissible under this Subparagraph. MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Although MCSO has achieved compliance with several components of Paragraph 25, Subparagraph 25.e. is in a deferred status. Accordingly, the compliance status for Paragraph 25 is deferred.

c. Policies and Procedures to Ensure Bias-Free Detentions and Arrests

Paragraph 26. *The MCSO shall revise its policy or policies relating to Investigatory Detentions and arrests to ensure that those policies, at a minimum:*

- a. require that Deputies have reasonable suspicion that a person is engaged in, has committed, or is about to commit, a crime before initiating an investigatory seizure;*
- b. require that Deputies have probable cause to believe that a person is engaged in, has committed, or is about to commit, a crime before initiating an arrest;*
- c. provide Deputies with guidance on factors to be considered in deciding whether to cite and release an individual for a criminal violation or whether to make an arrest;*
- d. require Deputies to notify Supervisors before effectuating an arrest following any immigration-related investigation or for an Immigration-Related Crime, or for any crime by a vehicle passenger related to lack of an identity document;*
- e. prohibit the use of a person's race or ethnicity as a factor in establishing reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe a person has, is, or will commit a crime, except as part of a reliable and specific suspect description; and*
- f. prohibit the use of quotas, whether formal or informal, for stops, citations, detentions, or arrests (though this requirement shall not be construed to prohibit the MCSO from reviewing Deputy activity for the purpose of assessing a Deputy's overall effectiveness or whether the Deputy may be engaging in unconstitutional policing).*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess compliance with Paragraph 26, we request documentation of arrests and investigations associated with the requirements specified in this Paragraph. In addition to the review of any reported cases, we receive booking lists and criminal citation lists for each month of the reporting period and request a random sample of cases to review.

For the first quarter of 2023, MCSO did not submit any investigatory detentions or arrests that fell within the reporting requirements of this Paragraph. For this reporting period, we also requested and reviewed 20 bookings and 20 criminal citations for each month of the quarter. In addition, we reviewed 219 Incident Reports for the quarter. All of the documentation we reviewed during this reporting period indicates that MCSO is in compliance with this Paragraph.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

d. Policies and Procedures Governing the Enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws

Paragraph 27. *The MCSO shall remove discussion of its LEAR Policy from all agency written Policies and Procedures, except that the agency may mention the LEAR Policy in order to clarify that it is discontinued.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO asserts that it does not have an agency LEAR policy. We have verified through our document reviews and site compliance visits that MCSO does not have a LEAR policy.

On March 22, 2019, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 28. *The MCSO shall promulgate a new policy or policies, or will revise its existing policy or policies, relating to the enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws to ensure that they, at a minimum:*

- a. specify that unauthorized presence in the United States is not a crime and does not itself constitute reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing any crime;*
- b. prohibit officers from detaining any individual based on actual or suspected “unlawful presence,” without something more; prohibit officers from initiating a pre-textual vehicle stop where an officer has reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe a traffic or equipment violation has been or is being committed in order to determine whether the driver or passengers are unlawfully present;*
- c. prohibit the Deputies from relying on race or apparent Latino ancestry to any degree to select whom to stop or to investigate for an Immigration-Related Crime (except in connection with a specific suspect description); prohibit Deputies from relying on a suspect’s speaking Spanish, or speaking English with an accent, or appearance as a day laborer as a factor in developing reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe a person has committed or is committing any crime, or reasonable suspicion to believe that an individual is in the country without authorization;*
- d. unless the officer has reasonable suspicion that the person is in the country unlawfully and probable cause to believe the individual has committed or is committing a crime, the MCSO shall prohibit officers from (a) questioning any individual as to his/her alienage or immigration status; (b) investigating an individual’s identity or searching the individual in order to develop evidence of unlawful status; or (c) detaining an individual while contacting ICE/CBP with an inquiry about immigration status or awaiting a response from ICE/CBP. In such cases, the officer must still comply with Paragraph 25(g) of this Order. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an officer may (a) briefly question an individual as to his/her alienage or immigration status; (b) contact ICE/CBP and await a response from federal authorities if the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe the*

person is in the country unlawfully and reasonable suspicion to believe the person is engaged in an Immigration-Related Crime for which unlawful immigration status is an element, so long as doing so does not unreasonably extend the stop in violation of Paragraph 25(g) of this Order;

- e. prohibit Deputies from transporting or delivering an individual to ICE/CBP custody from a traffic stop unless a request to do so has been voluntarily made by the individual;*
- f. Require that, before any questioning as to alienage or immigration status or any contact with ICE/CBP is initiated, an officer check with a Supervisor to ensure that the circumstances justify such an action under MCSO policy and receive approval to proceed. Officers must also document, in every such case, (a) the reason(s) for making the immigration-status inquiry or contacting ICE/CBP, (b) the time approval was received, (c) when ICE/CBP was contacted, (d) the time it took to receive a response from ICE/CBP, if applicable, and (e) whether the individual was then transferred to ICE/CBP custody.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

For this reporting period, there were no reported instances of deputies having contact with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for the purpose of making an immigration status inquiry, and there were no reported arrests stemming from any immigration-related investigations, or for any immigration-related crimes. The reviews of documentation submitted for this reporting period indicate that MCSO has complied with the reporting requirements related to Paragraph 28. In our reviews of incidents involving contact with the public, including traffic stops, arrests, and investigative stops, we monitor deputies' actions to verify compliance with this Order.

In addition to the documentation requested from MCSO to determine compliance with this Paragraph, our reviews of documentation provided for other Paragraphs of the Order have found no evidence to indicate a violation of this Paragraph. For this reporting period, we reviewed a total of 120 Arrest Reports, 286 traffic stops, 44 Non-Traffic Contact Forms (NTCFs), and 219 Incident Reports. We found no issues of concern as it relates to this Paragraph.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

e. Policies and Procedures Generally

Paragraph 29. *MCSO Policies and Procedures shall define terms clearly, comply with applicable law and the requirements of this Order, and comport with current professional standards.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

See Paragraph 30.

Paragraph 30. *Unless otherwise noted, the MCSO shall submit all Policies and Procedures and amendments to Policies and Procedures provided for by this Order to the Monitor for review within 90 days of the Effective Date pursuant to the process described in Section IV. These Policies and Procedures shall be approved by the Monitor or the Court prior to their implementation.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO continues to provide us, the Plaintiffs' attorneys, and the Plaintiff-Intervenor with drafts of its Order-related policies and procedures prior to publication, as required by the Order. We, the Plaintiffs' attorneys, and the Plaintiff-Intervenor review the policies to ensure that they define terms clearly, comply with applicable law and the requirements of the Order, and comport with current professional standards. Once drafts are finalized, MCSO incorporates feedback from us, Plaintiffs' attorneys, and the Plaintiff-Intervenor, and then provides them to us for final review and approval. As MCSO has followed this process for the Order-related policies published thus far, the agency is in compliance with this Paragraph.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 31. *Within 60 days after such approval, MCSO shall ensure that all relevant MCSO Patrol Operation Personnel have received, read, and understand their responsibilities pursuant to the Policy or Procedure. The MCSO shall ensure that personnel continue to be regularly notified of any new Policies and Procedures or changes to Policies and Procedures. The Monitor shall assess and report to the Court and the Parties on whether he/she believes relevant personnel are provided sufficient notification of and access to, and understand each policy or procedure as necessary to fulfill their responsibilities.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

GA-1 indicates that Office personnel shall be notified of new policies and changes to existing policies via Briefing Boards and via the HUB, Maricopa County's adaptation of the online training software program, Cornerstone, that MCSO implemented in July 2017 to replace its E-Policy system. Employees are required to complete personal attestations that indicate that they have read and understand policies; the HUB routinely updates recent training and policy reviews for deputies and is visible by immediate supervisors. Per GA-1, "Prior to some policies being revised, time-sensitive changes are often announced in the Briefing Board until the entire policy can be revised and finalized." As noted previously, we recognize the authority of Briefing Boards and understand their utility in publishing critical policy changes quickly; but we have advised MCSO that we generally do not grant Phase 1 compliance for an Order requirement until the requirement is memorialized in a more formal policy.

During this reporting period, MCSO issued or issued revisions of the following Order-related policies: CP-2 (Code of Conduct); EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection); GC-13 (Awards); GE-4 (Use, Assignment, and Operation of Vehicles); GH-5 (Early Identification System); GJ-5 (Crime

Scene Management); and GJ-26 (Sheriff's Reserve Deputy Program). MCSO also issued several Briefing Boards and Administrative Broadcasts that touched on Order-related topics and revised the language of General Orders. MCSO also revised and published the Court Implementation Division Operations Manual during this reporting period.

On September 9, 2019, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 32. *The MCSO shall require that all Patrol Operation personnel report violations of policy; that Supervisors of all ranks shall be held accountable for identifying and responding to policy or procedure violations by personnel under their command; and that personnel be held accountable for policy and procedural violations. The MCSO shall apply policies uniformly.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- CP-2 (Code of Conduct), most recently amended on February 14, 2023.
- CP-3 (Workplace Professionalism: Discrimination and Harassment), most recently amended on December 16, 2021.
- CP-5 (Truthfulness), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- CP-11 (Anti-Retaliation), most recently amended on January 6, 2022.
- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.
- GC-16 (Employee Grievance Procedures), most recently amended on December 8, 2021.
- GC-17 (Employee Disciplinary Procedures), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- Administrative Services Division Operations Manual, most recently amended on November 14, 2022.
- Professional Standards Bureau Operations Manual, most recently amended on December 31, 2019.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

Since we began reviewing internal investigations conducted by MCSO, we have reviewed hundreds of administrative misconduct investigations submitted to our Team for this Paragraph. During our reviews, we have continued to note that the investigations conducted by PSB have generally been well-written and arrived at the appropriate findings. Although investigations conducted by Districts have demonstrated improvement during some reporting periods, that improvement has not been sustained.

MCSO has trained all investigators who conduct misconduct investigations; and during our site visits, we have continued to meet with the Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) and District and Division Command personnel to provide them with information regarding the cases that we have found deficient in structure, format, investigation, or reporting requirements.

During this and the last 10 reporting periods, we also met during our site visits with the Deputy Chiefs responsible for oversight of Districts and Divisions outside of PSB to discuss our concerns with the quality of investigations being conducted by their personnel. These meetings have resulted in useful discussion about needed improvement in the quality of investigations. After these meetings began, District and Division command personnel began providing more oversight on the completion of these cases.

PSB personnel have remained responsive to our feedback, and the investigations they submit for compliance with this Paragraph continue to be complete and thorough. PSB's reviews of investigations conducted by District personnel continue to be thorough, and PSB has identified and addressed many concerns and deficiencies they have found.

During the last reporting period, we reviewed 24 administrative misconduct investigations to determine overall compliance with this Paragraph and made our compliance findings based on the investigative and administrative requirements for the completion of these investigations. Thirteen investigations were conducted by District personnel and 11 were conducted by PSB. Based on the identified deficiencies in District investigations and our assessment of the reasonability of the requested extensions, none of the 13 conducted by District personnel were found in full compliance. Only one of the 11 investigations conducted by PSB was in compliance with all requirements for the completion of misconduct investigations. Overall compliance for the 24 investigations we reviewed for this Paragraph was 4%.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 31 administrative misconduct investigations to determine compliance with this Paragraph. PSB conducted 16 of these investigations, and District or Division personnel outside of PSB conducted the remaining 15. Sworn supervisors with the rank of sergeant or higher completed all the investigations conducted at the Division level. Twenty-one of the investigations resulted from external complaints. Ten were internally generated. All of the investigations were initiated after May 17, 2017, when MCSO revised its internal investigation policies; and all were initiated after the completion of the 40-hour Misconduct Investigative Training that concluded in late 2017.

During the last reporting period, we saw a significant decline in investigative compliance for those investigations conducted by the District personnel. Only six (46%) of the 13 cases we reviewed were found to be in compliance with investigative requirements. The average time for submission to PSB was 311 days. All of the investigations had been reviewed and approved by one or more District or Division Command personnel prior to the submission of the cases to PSB. In most of the cases, we believed that the deficiencies could and should have been identified during the review process.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 15 investigations submitted for compliance with this Paragraph that had been completed by District or Division personnel outside PSB. Nine (60%) were in investigative compliance. While this is an increase in compliance from the 46%

compliance during the last reporting period, we have not seen sustained improvement over multiple reporting periods. The average time for the submission of a case to PSB was 475 days, an increase from 311 days the last reporting period. As has been the case in past reviews, we identified deficiencies included leading questions, failure to conduct thorough investigations, and unsupported findings.

Based on the identified deficiencies in these investigations and our assessment of the reasonability of the requested extensions, none of the 15 investigations were in full compliance with all requirements for the completion of misconduct investigations. Six of the investigations were noncompliant based on deficiencies other than timeliness. As has been the case for multiple reporting periods, we again noted a significant number of cases where multiple extensions were requested at the District level prior to forwarding the cases to PSB, and all 15 were still in the Division investigation or review process at the end of the 180-day timeframe.

All of the cases investigated by District personnel that we reviewed for the reporting period were initiated after numerous years of working under the requirements of the Court Orders, after training in how to conduct misconduct investigations (the 40-hour Misconduct Investigative Training completed in late 2017), after numerous site visit meetings where our Team has provided input on identified deficiencies, and after the implementation of additional review and oversight by Command personnel. Unfortunately, none of these measures has resulted in sustained ongoing improvement in the investigative quality of these cases.

The overall investigative quality for cases investigated by PSB and reviewed by our Team for compliance with this Paragraph has remained high. For this reporting period, PSB conducted 16 of the investigations we reviewed for compliance with this Paragraph. With the exception of timely extensions, all 16 were found compliant with those requirements over which the PSB Commander has authority. Six cases (38%) were in full compliance, including required timelines. This is an increase in compliance from 9% during the last reporting period.

Of the 31 total investigations we reviewed to determine compliance with this Paragraph, six (19%) were submitted within the required 60- or 85-day timeframe. This is an increase from 4% during the last reporting period. None of the remaining 25 had a timely, justifiable extension. Of the total 31 investigations, six (19%) were finalized and closed with 180 days. This is an increase from 8% during the last reporting period. As we have previously noted in our reports, general workload issues are insufficient justification for the failure to complete investigations in a reasonably timely manner. To be considered compliant with the requirements for the completion of administrative misconduct investigations, extension requests and justifications must be submitted in a timely manner and be reasonably related to the specific investigation.

Overall compliance for the 31 investigations we reviewed for this Paragraph was 19%, an increase from 4% during the last quarter.

As is our practice, we will discuss those cases that we found noncompliant with MCSO personnel during our next site visit.

Paragraph 33. *MCSO Personnel who engage in Discriminatory Policing in any context will be subjected to administrative Discipline and, where appropriate, referred for criminal prosecution. MCSO shall provide clear guidelines, in writing, regarding the disciplinary consequences for personnel who engage in Discriminatory Policing.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- CP-8 (Preventing Racial and Other Bias-Based Policing), most recently amended on October 13, 2022.
- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.
- GC-17 (Employee Disciplinary Procedures), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

The investigations that we review for compliance with this Paragraph do not include biased policing complaints involving the Plaintiffs' class. Those investigations have additional compliance requirements; we discuss them in Paragraphs 275-283.

During the last reporting period, there were six investigations that were reviewed by our Team that contained allegations of discriminatory policing. All six cases were properly investigated, and we agreed with the findings in all six. None of the six cases were in compliance with the requirements for timely completion of administrative investigations.

During this reporting period, there were five investigations reviewed where alleged bias did not involve members of the Plaintiffs' class. Four involved allegations of bias by jail personnel. Three were unfounded, and one had findings of both not sustained and unfounded. One involved alleged bias by a sworn member of the agency and resulted in a finding of unfounded. All five cases were properly investigated, and we agree with the findings. Only two of the five cases were in compliance with the requirements for timely completion of administrative investigations.

While discriminatory policing allegations that involve members of the Plaintiffs' class are not reported in this Paragraph, we note that MCSO did complete 10 investigations for this reporting period that were determined to be Class Remedial Matters. (See Paragraphs 275-288.)

Paragraph 34. *MCSO shall review each policy and procedure on an annual basis to ensure that the policy or procedure provides effective direction to MCSO Personnel and remains consistent with this Order, current law and professional standards. The MCSO shall document such annual review in writing. MCSO also shall review Policies and Procedures as necessary upon notice of a policy deficiency during audits or reviews. MCSO shall revise any deficient policy as soon as practicable.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

On an annual basis, MCSO reviews all critical policies and all policies relevant to the Court Orders for consistency with Constitutional policing, current law, and professional standards.

During this reporting period, MCSO continued its annual review, submitting 15 (31%) of the 48 required policies to our Team. MCSO submitted CP-2 (Code of Conduct); EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection); EB-7 (Traffic Control and Services); GC-4 (Detention/Civilian Employee Performance Appraisals); GC-4 (S) (Sworn Employee Performance Appraisals and Management); GC-13 (Awards); GE-4 (Use, Assignment, and Operation of Vehicles); GH-2 (Internal Investigations); GH-5 (Early Identification System); GJ-3 (Search & Seizure); GJ-5 (Crime Scene Management); GJ-24 (Community Relations); GJ-26 (Sheriff's Reserve Deputy Program); GJ-27 (Sheriff's Posse Program); and GJ-36 (Use of Digital Recording Devices).

On June 3, 2019, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Section 5: Pre-Planned Operations

***Paragraph 35.** The Monitor shall regularly review the mission statement, policies and operations documents of any Specialized Unit within the MCSO that enforces Immigration-Related Laws to ensure that such unit(s) is/are operating in accordance with the Constitution, the laws of the United States and State of Arizona, and this Order.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To verify Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we previously verified that the Criminal Employment Unit (CEU) was disbanded and removed from the Special Investigations Division organizational chart. The Human Smuggling Unit (HSU) was also disbanded, and personnel were reassigned to the Anti-Trafficking Unit (ATU).

During our review of the arrests made by the Special Investigations Division ATU between March 2015-March 2017, we did not note any arrests for immigration or human smuggling violations. The cases submitted by MCSO and reviewed for the ATU were primarily related to narcotics trafficking offenses.

MCSO reported in April 2017 that it had disbanded the Anti-Trafficking Unit and formed a new unit, Fugitive Apprehension and Tactical Enforcement (FATE). The primary mission of FATE is to locate and apprehend violent fugitives. We reviewed FATE's mission statement and objectives, as well as the organizational chart for the Special Investigations Division. MCSO had removed the ATU from the organizational chart, and the mission of FATE did not include any reference to the enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws.

The revised organizational chart for SID and documentation MCSO provided regarding the implementation of FATE supported that the ATU no longer existed, and that there were no specialized Units in MCSO that enforced Immigration-Related Laws.

We previously received and reviewed the Special Investigations Division Operations Manual and organizational chart. Both confirmed that MCSO has no specialized Units that enforce Immigration-Related Laws, that the Human Smuggling Unit (HSU) was disbanded, and the Anti-Trafficking Unit (ATU) no longer exists.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 36. *The MCSO shall ensure that any Significant Operations or Patrols are initiated and carried out in a race-neutral fashion. For any Significant Operation or Patrol involving 10 or more MCSO personnel, excluding posse members, the MCSO shall develop a written protocol including a statement of the operational motivations and objectives, parameters for supporting documentation that shall be collected, operations plans, and provide instructions to supervisors, deputies and posse members. That written protocol shall be provided to the Monitor in advance of any Significant Operation or Patrol.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

Since the requirements for conducting Significant Operations were implemented, MCSO has reported conducting only one Significant Operation that invoked the requirements of this Paragraph. MCSO conducted “Operation Borderline” from October 20-27, 2014, to interdict the flow of illegal narcotics into Maricopa County. MCSO met all the requirements of this Paragraph during the operation.

In February 2016, we became aware of “Operation No Drug Bust Too Small” when it was reported in the media, and requested details on this operation from MCSO. After reviewing the documentation MCSO provided, we were satisfied that it did not meet the reporting requirements of this Paragraph.

In October 2016, we became aware of “Operation Gila Monster” when it was reported in the media. According to media reports, this was a two-week operation conducted by a special operations Unit in MCSO and was intended to interdict the flow of illegal drugs into Maricopa County. We requested all documentation regarding this operation for review. The documentation indicated that MCSO conducted this operation from October 17-23, 2016. The documentation MCSO provided was sufficient for us to determine that this operation did not meet the reporting criteria for this, or other Paragraphs, related to Significant Operations. The Plaintiffs also reviewed the documentation submitted by MCSO on this operation and agreed that the operation did not invoke the requirements of this Paragraph. We and the Plaintiffs noted that “Operation Gila Monster” involved traffic stops of Latinos, and that those arrested were undocumented Latinos.

Since October 2014, MCSO has continued to report that it has not conducted any Significant Operations. In addition, we have not learned of any potential Significant Operation through media releases or other sources during this reporting period. We will continue to monitor and review any operations we become aware of to ensure continued compliance with this and other Paragraphs related to Significant Operations.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 37. The MCSO shall submit a standard template for operations plans and standard instructions for supervisors, deputies and posse members applicable to all Significant Operations or Patrols to the Monitor for review pursuant to the process described in Section IV within 90 days of the Effective Date. In Exigent Circumstances, the MCSO may conduct Significant Operations or Patrols during the interim period but such patrols shall be conducted in a manner that is in compliance with the requirement of this Order. Any Significant Operations or Patrols thereafter must be in accordance with the approved template and instructions.

In Full and Effective Compliance

In late 2014, we reviewed all the documentation submitted by MCSO regarding the Significant Operation conducted from October 24-27, 2014. This operation was intended to interdict the flow of illegal narcotics into Maricopa County and fully complied with the requirements of this Paragraph.

MCSO continues to report that it has not conducted any operations that invoke the requirements of this Paragraph since October 2014.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

During this reporting period, we did not become aware of any Significant Operations conducted by MCSO.

(Note: Unchanged language is presented in *italicized font*. Additions are indicated by underlined font. Deletions are indicated by ~~crossed-out font~~.)

Paragraph 38. If the MCSO conducts any Significant Operations or Patrols involving 10 or more MCSO Personnel excluding posse members, it shall create the following documentation and provide it to the Monitor and Plaintiffs within 30 days after the operation:

- a. documentation of the specific justification/reason for the operation, certified as drafted prior to the operation (this documentation must include analysis of relevant, reliable, and comparative crime data);*
- b. information that triggered the operation and/or selection of the particular site for the operation;*
- c. documentation of the steps taken to corroborate any information or intelligence received from non-law enforcement personnel;*
- d. documentation of command staff review and approval of the operation and operations plans;*
- e. a listing of specific operational objectives for the patrol;*
- f. documentation of specific operational objectives and instructions as communicated to participating MCSO Personnel;*

- g. *any operations plans, other instructions, guidance or post-operation feedback or debriefing provided to participating MCSO Personnel;*
- h. *a post-operation analysis of the patrol, including a detailed report of any significant events that occurred during the patrol;*
- i. *arrest lists, officer participation logs and records for the patrol; and*
- j. *data about each contact made during the operation, including whether it resulted in a citation or arrest.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

Since the initial publication of GJ-33, MCSO has reported that it has conducted only one Significant Operation, “Operation Borderline,” in October 2014. At the time of this operation, we reviewed MCSO’s compliance with policy; attended the operational briefing; and verified the inclusion of all the required protocols, planning checklists, supervisor daily checklists, and post-operation reports. MCSO was in full compliance with this Paragraph for this operation. Since October 2014, MCSO has not reported that it conducted any Significant Operations invoking the requirements of this Paragraph.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 39.** The MCSO shall hold a community outreach meeting no more than 40 days after any Significant Operations or Patrols in the affected District(s). MCSO shall work with the Community Advisory Board to ensure that the community outreach meeting adequately communicates information regarding the objectives and results of the operation or patrol. The community outreach meeting shall be advertised and conducted in English and Spanish.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

The Amendments to the Supplemental Permanent Injunction/Judgment Order (Document 2100) issued on August 3, 2017 returned the responsibility for compliance with this Paragraph to MCSO.

During this reporting period, MCSO did not report conducting any Significant Operations that would invoke the requirements of this Paragraph.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 40. *The MCSO shall notify the Monitor and Plaintiffs within 24 hours of any immigration related traffic enforcement activity or Significant Operation involving the arrest of 5 or more people unless such disclosure would interfere with an on-going criminal investigation in which case the notification shall be provided under seal to the Court, which may determine that disclosure to the Monitor and Plaintiffs would not interfere with an on-going criminal investigation. In any event, as soon as disclosure would no longer interfere with an on-going criminal investigation, MCSO shall provide the notification to the Monitor and Plaintiffs. To the extent that it is not already covered above by Paragraph 38, the Monitor and Plaintiffs may request any documentation related to such activity as they deem reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the Court's orders.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

Since MCSO first developed GJ-33 (Significant Operations) in 2014, MCSO has reported conducting only one operation, "Operation Borderline," that required compliance with this Paragraph. We verified that MCSO employed the appropriate protocols and made all required notifications. MCSO was in full compliance with this Paragraph during this operation.

Based on a concern raised by the Plaintiffs, and to provide clarification regarding the portion of this Paragraph that addresses the requirement for MCSO to notify the Monitor and Plaintiffs within 24 hours of any immigration-related traffic enforcement activity or Significant Operations involving "the arrest of 5 or more persons," we requested during our October 2015 site visit that MCSO provide a statement regarding this requirement each month. MCSO began including this information in November 2015.

MCSO has not reported conducting any operations that meet the reporting requirements for this Paragraph since October 2014. During this reporting period, we did not learn of any traffic-related enforcement or Significant Operations conducted by MCSO that would invoke the requirements of this Paragraph.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Section 6: Training

COURT ORDER VII. TRAINING

a. General Provisions

Paragraph 41. *To ensure that the Policies and Procedures provided for by this Order are effectuated, the MCSO shall implement the following requirements regarding Training.*

Paragraph 42. *The persons presenting this Training in each area shall be competent instructors with significant experience and expertise in the area. Those presenting Training on legal matters shall also hold a law degree from an accredited law school and be admitted to a Bar of any state and/or the District of Columbia.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GG-1 (Peace Officer Training Administration), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- GG-2 (Detention/Civilian Training Administration), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- Training Division Operations Manual, most recently amended on April 4, 2022.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

MCSO uses three types of instructors to deliver Order-related training: They are either assigned to the Training Division as full-time staff; assigned to field assignments outside of the Training Division; or are paid vendors. We approve instructors presenting training on legal matters for their compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph. The Training Division manually keeps individual instructor folders for Training Division staff, field instructors, Field Training Officers (FTOs), and vendors. MCSO policy requires that instructor folders include annually updated CVs, General Instructor (GI) certificates, and either an annual or 30-day Misconduct and Disciplinary Review, as applicable. Additionally, instructors who have received prior sustained discipline or who are currently involved with an ongoing Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) investigation may request a Waiver of Presumptive Ineligibility for approval to teach from the Training Division Commander. A waiver request should provide the Training Division Commander with ample justification to overcome presumptive ineligibility. Waiver requests require the Training Division Commander to produce written justifications for the approval or denial of each request. We verify compliance with this Paragraph by reviewing all instructor folders, waiver requests, and justifications.

During this reporting period, MCSO did not submit any personnel for General Instructor (GI) consideration.

We received one GI waiver request in February, and the documentation that MCSO provided was confusing and incomplete; it was unclear if the individual met the criteria of GG-1. The waiver request did not include a current PSB Misconduct and Disciplinary Review to identify if the pending administrative investigation allegation(s) would be considered serious offenses, precluding the instructor from consideration. There was no indication that the PSB Commander had been consulted for concurrence or disagreement of the justification before the Training Division lieutenant approved this request. Both the Training Commander's written justification and the PSB's determination are needed for compliance with policy. We discussed this issue with MCSO during our April site visit. The submission of incomplete information regarding both GI and FTO selections has been a recurring problem, resulting in MCSO's continued noncompliance with this Paragraph.

Two new Field Training Officers (FTOs) were added during this reporting period. Both individuals met the criteria of GG-1.

During our April site visit, MCSO provided an update on the FTO program. Currently there are a total of 56 FTOs. The 2023 Annual FTO Training is tentatively scheduled for the third quarter of this year.

During this reporting period, the Training Division did not conduct any instructor observations. MCSO is not in compliance with this Paragraph.

Paragraph 43. *The Training shall include at least 60% live training (i.e., with a live instructor), which includes an interactive component, and no more than 40% on-line training. The Training shall also include testing and/or writings that indicate that MCSO Personnel taking the Training comprehend the material taught whether via live training or via on-line training.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

We verify compliance with this Paragraph by reviewing all individual test failures; individual retests; failure remediation efforts and test analyses by training class, for both live and HUB-delivered Order-related training.

During this reporting period, MCSO delivered the following programs: 2022 Early Identification System (EIS); 2021 Blue Team 2 Sworn/Detention (BT2); 2022 Effective Employee Performance Management (EPPM); 2017 Employee Performance Appraisal (EPA); 2021 Body-Worn Camera (BWC); and 2021 Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS).

MCSO delivered the 2021 BT2 Sworn/Detention classroom training twice during this reporting period to 21 personnel (four sworn, 17 Detention). No personnel needed test remediation.

MCSO delivered the 2021 BWC classroom training once during this reporting period to 20 personnel (four sworn, 16 Posse). No personnel needed test remediation.

MCSO delivered the 2017 EPA classroom training once during this reporting period to 12 civilian personnel. One person needed test remediation.

MCSO delivered the 2022 EEPM classroom training twice during this reporting period to 10 personnel (five sworn, one Detention, four civilian). No personnel needed test remediation.

MCSO delivered the 2021 EIS classroom training once during this reporting period to 13 civilian personnel. Two persons needed test remediation.

MCSO delivered the 2021 TraCS classroom training once during this reporting period to four sworn personnel. No personnel needed test remediation.

MCSO delivered six of 14 Order-related training programs during this reporting period. Each of these were delivered in the classroom (100% classroom training).

MCSO incorporates tests with all Order-related training to assess if personnel who have completed the training comprehend the material.

On June 17, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 44. *Within 90 days of the Effective Date, MCSO shall set out a schedule for delivering all Training required by this Order. Plaintiffs' Representative and the Monitor shall be provided with the schedule of all Trainings and will be permitted to observe all live trainings and all on-line training. Attendees shall sign in at each live session. MCSO shall keep an up-to-date list of the live and on-line Training sessions and hours attended or viewed by each officer and Supervisor and make that available to the Monitor and Plaintiffs.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

The Training Division keeps a three-month Training Calendar. MCSO posts the Master Training Calendar to the agency's website to inform the public of tentative training dates, classes, and locations. The calendar displays 90-day increments and includes a legend specifically identifying Order-related training.

Master Personnel Rosters document the number of personnel requiring Order-related training. MCSO reported that 597 sworn members, 41 reserve members, 167 Posse members, 11 DSAs, 1,496 Detention members, and 798 civilian employees should have received Order-related instruction by the end of this reporting period. These categories vary by reporting period, due to attrition in the organization. All MCSO employee categories are still within compliance assessment levels for all Order-related training.

On September 30, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 45. *The Training may incorporate adult-learning methods that incorporate roleplaying scenarios, interactive exercises, as well as traditional lecture formats.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO continues to look for and incorporate adult-learning methods in its curricula – including an increased use of videos, both externally and internally created. We have also noted new learning activities designed to change with each iteration of the curriculum and address issues specific to the Plaintiffs’ class and others.

On December 9, 2019, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 46. *The curriculum and any materials and information on the proposed instructors for the Training provided for by this Order shall be provided to the Monitor within 90 days of the Effective Date for review pursuant to the process described in Section IV. The Monitor and Plaintiffs may provide resources that the MCSO can consult to develop the content of the Training, including names of suggested instructors.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

During our April remote site visit, we discussed the status of all Order-required training curricula. The following curricula are under review or development for 2023 delivery:

- The 2022 Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment classroom training was reviewed and approved for delivery during this reporting period.
- The 2023 Annual Combined Training (ACT) classroom training is being developed.
- The 2023 Blue Team (BT1) Civilian classroom training was reviewed and approved for delivery during this reporting period.
- The 2023 Blue Team (BT2) Deputy/Detention, Lateral classroom training was reviewed and approved for delivery during this reporting period.
- The 2019 Body-Worn Camera (BWC) classroom training was reviewed and approved for delivery during this reporting period.
- The 2021 Early Identification System (EIS) classroom training is still under review.
- The 2017 Employee Performance Appraisals (EPA) classroom training is still under review.
- The 2023 Effective Employee Performance Management (EPPM) classroom training was previously reviewed and approved for delivery.
- The 2021 Complaint Intake and Reception HUB training was reviewed and approved for delivery during this reporting period.

- The 2023 Supervisor Responsibilities: Effective Law Enforcement (SRELE) classroom training is in development.
- The 2020 PSB40 is under review.
- The 2023 Administrative Misconduct Investigation Refresher (PSB8) External is under review.
- The 2021 Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS) classroom training was reviewed and approved for delivery during this reporting period.
- The 2021 TraCS for Supervisors classroom training was reviewed and approved for delivery during this reporting period.

On December 9, 2019, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 47. MCSO shall regularly update the Training to keep up with developments in the law and to take into account feedback from the Monitor, the Court, Plaintiffs and MCSO Personnel.

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO conducts annual curriculum revisions and updates to keep current with developments in the law and to address feedback from us, the Plaintiffs, the Plaintiff-Intervenor, and MCSO personnel.

The Training Division routinely supplies all new and revised lesson plans for our and the Parties' review. These reviews address the requirements of this Paragraph.

We will continue to advise MCSO upon first review of a training offering if we do not consider it to be enhanced, as referenced in the current Constitutional Policing Plan. (See Paragraph 70.) When onsite compliance visits resume, MCSO should expect that we and the Parties will continue to observe training sessions and provide feedback.

On June 17, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

b. Bias-Free Policing Training

Paragraph 48. *The MCSO shall provide all sworn Deputies, including Supervisors and chiefs, as well as all posse members, with 12 hours of comprehensive and interdisciplinary Training on bias-free policing within 240 days of the Effective Date, or for new Deputies or posse members, within 90 days of the start of their service, and at least 6 hours annually thereafter.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO has combined the Order required Bias-Free Policing Training and the Training on Detentions, Arrests, and the Enforcement of Immigration Laws into a single 20-hour training class titled Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Training. MCSO mandates that all new deputies, Posse members, and Deputy Service Aides (DSA) receive this Court-ordered training within the first 90 days of their employment or volunteer service.

MCSO did not deliver the 2022 Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Training during this reporting period.

MCSO did not deliver the 2022 ACT during this reporting period.

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 49. *The Training shall incorporate the most current developments in federal and Arizona law and MCSO policy, and shall address or include, at a minimum:*

- a. definitions of racial profiling and Discriminatory Policing;*
- b. examples of the type of conduct that would constitute Discriminatory Policing as well as examples of the types of indicators Deputies may properly rely upon;*
- c. the protection of civil rights as a central part of the police mission and as essential to effective policing;*
- d. an emphasis on ethics, professionalism and the protection of civil rights as a central part of the police mission and as essential to effective policing;*
- e. constitutional and other legal requirements related to equal protection, unlawful discrimination, and restrictions on the enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws, including the requirements of this Order;*
- f. MCSO policies related to Discriminatory Policing, the enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws and traffic enforcement, and to the extent past instructions to personnel on these topics were incorrect, a correction of any misconceptions about the law or MCSO policies;*
- g. MCSO's protocol and requirements for ensuring that any significant pre-planned operations or patrols are initiated and carried out in a race-neutral fashion;*
- h. police and community perspectives related to Discriminatory Policing;*

- i. the existence of arbitrary classifications, stereotypes, and implicit bias, and the impact that these may have on the decision-making and behavior of a Deputy;*
- j. methods and strategies for identifying stereotypes and implicit bias in Deputy decision-making;*
- k. methods and strategies for ensuring effective policing, including reliance solely on non-discriminatory factors at key decision points;*
- l. methods and strategies to reduce misunderstanding, resolve and/or de-escalate conflict, and avoid Complaints due to perceived police bias or discrimination;*
- m. cultural awareness and how to communicate with individuals in commonly encountered scenarios;*
- n. problem-oriented policing tactics and other methods for improving public safety and crime prevention through community engagement;*
- o. the benefits of actively engaging community organizations, including those serving youth and immigrant communities;*
- p. the MCSO process for investigating Complaints of possible misconduct and the disciplinary consequences for personnel found to have violated MCSO policy;*
- q. background information on the Melendres v. Arpaio litigation, as well as a summary and explanation of the Court's May 24, 2013 Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in Melendres v. Arpaio, the parameters of the Court's permanent injunction, and the requirements of this Order; and*
- r. Instruction on the data collection protocols and reporting requirements of this Order.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

As previously reported, MCSO did not deliver the 2022 ACT during this reporting period.

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

c. Training on Detentions, Arrests, and the Enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws

Paragraph 50. *In addition to the Training on bias-free policing, the MCSO shall provide all sworn personnel, including Supervisors and chiefs, as well as all posse members, with 6 hours of Training on the Fourth Amendment, including on detentions, arrests and the enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws within 180 days of the effective date of this Order, or for new Deputies or posse members, within 90 days of the start of their service. MCSO shall provide all Deputies with 4 hours of Training each year thereafter.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO has combined the Order required Bias-Free Policing Training and the Training on Detentions, Arrests, and the Enforcement of Immigration Laws into a single 20-hour training class titled Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Training. MCSO mandates that all new deputies, Posse members, and Deputy Service Aides (DSA) receive this Court-ordered training within the first 90 days of their employment or volunteer service.

MCSO did not deliver the 2022 Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Training during this reporting period.

As previously reported, MCSO did not deliver the 2022 ACT during this reporting period.

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 51. *The Training shall incorporate the most current developments in federal and Arizona law and MCSO policy, and shall address or include, at a minimum:*

- a. an explanation of the difference between various police contacts according to the level of police intrusion and the requisite level of suspicion; the difference between reasonable suspicion and mere speculation; and the difference between voluntary consent and mere acquiescence to police authority;*
- b. guidance on the facts and circumstances that should be considered in initiating, expanding or terminating an Investigatory Stop or detention;*
- c. guidance on the circumstances under which an Investigatory Detention can become an arrest requiring probable cause;*
- d. constitutional and other legal requirements related to stops, detentions and arrests, and the enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws, including the requirements of this Order;*
- e. MCSO policies related to stops, detentions and arrests, and the enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws, and the extent to which past instructions to personnel on these topics were incorrect, a correction of any misconceptions about the law or MCSO policies;*

- f. *the circumstances under which a passenger may be questioned or asked for identification;*
- g. *the forms of identification that will be deemed acceptable if a driver or passenger (in circumstances where identification is required of them) is unable to present an Arizona driver's license;*
- h. *the circumstances under which an officer may initiate a vehicle stop in order to investigate a load vehicle;*
- i. *the circumstances under which a Deputy may question any individual as to his/her alienage or immigration status, investigate an individual's identity or search the individual in order to develop evidence of unlawful status, contact ICE/CBP, await a response from ICE/CBP and/or deliver an individual to ICE/CBP custody;*
- j. *a discussion of the factors that may properly be considered in establishing reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe that a vehicle or an individual is involved in an immigration-related state crime, such as a violation of the Arizona Human Smuggling Statute, as drawn from legal precedent and updated as necessary; the factors shall not include actual or apparent race or ethnicity, speaking Spanish, speaking English with an accent, or appearance as a Hispanic day laborer;*
- k. *a discussion of the factors that may properly be considered in establishing reasonable suspicion or probable cause that an individual is in the country unlawfully, as drawn from legal precedent and updated as necessary; the factors shall not include actual or apparent race or ethnicity, speaking Spanish, speaking English with an accent, or appearance as a day laborer;*
- l. *an emphasis on the rule that use of race or ethnicity to any degree, except in the case of a reliable, specific suspect description, is prohibited;*
- m. *the MCSO process for investigating Complaints of possible misconduct and the disciplinary consequences for personnel found to have violated MCSO policy;*
- n. *Provide all trainees a copy of the Court's May 24, 2013 Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in Melendres v. Arpaio and this Order, as well as a summary and explanation of the same that is drafted by counsel for Plaintiffs or Defendants and reviewed by the Monitor or the Court; and*
- o. *Instruction on the data collection protocols and reporting requirements of this Order, particularly reporting requirements for any contact with ICE/CBP.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

The Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Training curriculum is currently under review for 2023 delivery.

The 2023 ACT curriculum remains in development.

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

d. Supervisor and Command Level Training

Paragraph 52. MCSO shall provide Supervisors with comprehensive and interdisciplinary Training on supervision strategies and supervisory responsibilities under the Order. MCSO shall provide an initial mandatory supervisor training of no less than 6 hours, which shall be completed prior to assuming supervisory responsibilities or, for current MCSO Supervisors, within 180 days of the Effective Date of this Order. In addition to this initial Supervisor Training, MCSO shall require each Supervisor to complete at least 4 hours of Supervisor-specific Training annually thereafter. As needed, Supervisors shall also receive Training and updates as required by changes in pertinent developments in the law of equal protection, Fourth Amendment, the enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws, and other areas, as well as Training in new skills.

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO did not deliver the 2022 SRELE classroom training during this reporting period. The 2023 SRELE curriculum is in development.

On June 18, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 53. *The Supervisor-specific Training shall address or include, at a minimum:*

- a. *techniques for effectively guiding and directing Deputies, and promoting effective and constitutional police practices in conformity with the Policies and Procedures in Paragraphs 18–34 and the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Training in Paragraphs 48–51;*
- b. *how to conduct regular reviews of subordinates;*
- c. *operation of Supervisory tools such as EIS;*
- d. *evaluation of written reports, including how to identify conclusory, “canned,” or perfunctory language that is not supported by specific facts;*
- e. *how to analyze collected traffic stop data, audio and visual recordings, and patrol data to look for warning signs or indicia of possible racial profiling or unlawful conduct;*
- f. *how to plan significant operations and patrols to ensure that they are race-neutral and how to supervise Deputies engaged in such operations;*
- g. *incorporating integrity-related data into COMSTAT reporting;*
- h. *how to respond to calls from Deputies requesting permission to proceed with an investigation of an individual’s immigration status, including contacting ICE/CBP;*
- i. *how to respond to the scene of a traffic stop when a civilian would like to make a Complaint against a Deputy;*
- j. *how to respond to and investigate allegations of Deputy misconduct generally;*

- k. evaluating Deputy performance as part of the regular employee performance evaluation; and*
- l. building community partnerships and guiding Deputies to do the Training for Personnel Conducting Misconduct Investigations.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

The 2023 SRELE classroom training remains in development.

On June 18, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Section 7: Traffic Stop Documentation and Data Collection

COURT ORDER VIII. TRAFFIC STOP DOCUMENTATION AND DATA COLLECTION AND REVIEW

For Paragraphs 54 and 55, in particular, we request traffic stop data from MCSO. The following describes how we made that request and how we handled the data once we received it. These data may also be referred to in other areas of Section 7 and the report as a whole.

In selecting traffic stop cases for our compliance review, we modified our statistical technique in that, rather than selecting a representative random sample of 100 cases per quarter, we instead pulled a sample of 35 cases per month (or 105 cases per quarter). Our original selection of a sample size of 35 cases was based on information from MCSO TraCS data that reported the average number of traffic stops per month was fewer than 2,000 during the April 2014-June 2015 period when TraCS data were first available. The selection of 35 cases reflects a sample based on this average per month. This gave us a 95 percent confidence level (the certainty associated with our conclusion).

We continue to pull our monthly sample of traffic stop cases from the MCSO's five Districts (Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7) and Lake Patrol. As noted previously, District 6 is no longer operational as of January 11, 2022, as the Queen Creek Police Department commenced full operations and is now the primary law enforcement agency for that jurisdiction. Once we received files each month containing traffic stop case numbers from MCSO, denoting from which area they came, we selected a sample of up to 35 cases representing the areas and then selected a subsample averaging 10 cases, from the 35 selected cases, to obtain CAD audiotapes and body-worn camera recordings. Our sampling process involved selecting a sample of cases stratified by the areas according to the proportion of specific area cases relative to the total area cases. Stratification of the data was necessary to ensure that each area was represented proportionally in our review. Randomization of the cases and the selection of the final cases for CAD review were achieved using a statistical software package (IBM SPSS Version 22), which contains a specific function that randomly selects cases and that also allows cases to be weighted by the areas. Our use of SPSS required that we first convert the MCSO Excel spreadsheet into a format that would be readable in SPSS. We next pulled the stratified sample each month for the areas and then randomly selected a CAD audio subsample from the selected cases.

In February 2016, we began pulling cases for our body-worn camera review from the audio subsample. Since that time, we began pulling additional samples for passenger contacts and persons' searches (10 each per month). The unique identifiers for these two samples were relayed back to MCSO personnel, who produced documentation for the selected sample (including the CAD documentation for the subsample).

On October 10, 2014, the Court issued an Order Granting Stipulation to Amend Supplemental/Permanent Injunction/Judgment Order (Document 748). The stipulation affects Paragraphs 57, 61, 62, and 1.r.xv.; and has been incorporated in the body of this report. The stipulation referenced amends the First Order, and will be addressed in Section 7.

a. Collection of Traffic Stop Data

Paragraph 54. *Within 180 days of the Effective Date, MCSO shall develop a system to ensure that Deputies collect data on all vehicle stops, whether or not they result in the issuance of a citation or arrest. This system shall require Deputies to document, at a minimum:*

- a. *the name, badge/serial number, and unit of each Deputy and posse member involved;*
- b. *the date, time and location of the stop, recorded in a format that can be subject to geocoding;*
- c. *the license plate state and number of the subject vehicle;*
- d. *the total number of occupants in the vehicle;*
- e. *the Deputy's subjective perceived race, ethnicity and gender of the driver and any passengers, based on the officer's subjective impression (no inquiry into an occupant's ethnicity or gender is required or permitted);*
- f. *the name of any individual upon whom the Deputy runs a license or warrant check (including subject's surname);*
- g. *an indication of whether the Deputy otherwise contacted any passengers, the nature of the contact, and the reasons for such contact;*
- h. *the reason for the stop, recorded prior to contact with the occupants of the stopped vehicle, including a description of the traffic or equipment violation observed, if any, and any indicators of criminal activity developed before or during the stop;*
- i. *time the stop began; any available data from the E-Ticketing system regarding the time any citation was issued; time a release was made without citation; the time any arrest was made; and the time the stop/detention was concluded either by citation, release, or transport of a person to jail or elsewhere or Deputy's departure from the scene;*
- j. *whether any inquiry as to immigration status was conducted and whether ICE/CBP was contacted, and if so, the facts supporting the inquiry or contact with ICE/CBP, the time Supervisor approval was sought, the time ICE/CBP was contacted, the time it took to complete the immigration status investigation or receive a response from ICE/CBP, and whether ICE/CBP ultimately took custody of the individual;*
- k. *whether any individual was asked to consent to a search (and the response), whether a probable cause search was performed on any individual, or whether a pat-and-frisk search was performed on any individual;*
- l. *whether any contraband or evidence was seized from any individual, and nature of the contraband or evidence; and*
- m. *The final disposition of the stop, including whether a citation was issued or an arrest was made or a release was made without citation.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- CP-8 (Preventing Racial and Other Bias-Based Policing), most recently amended on October 13, 2022.
- EA-11 (Arrest Procedures), most recently amended on April 5, 2022.
- EB-1 (Traffic Enforcement, Violator Contacts, and Citation Issuance), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.
- EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection), most recently amended on February 22, 2023.
- GI-1 (Radio and Enforcement Communications Procedures), most recently amended on December 8, 2021.
- GJ-3 (Search and Seizure), most recently amended on May 5, 2022.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

To verify the information required for this Paragraph, MCSO created, and we reviewed, the Vehicle Stop Contact Forms (VSCFs), the Vehicle Stop Contact Form Supplemental Sheets, the Incidental Contact Receipts, and the Written Warning/Repair Orders, all in electronic form, for a sample of those motorists who, during this reporting period, committed a traffic violation or operated a vehicle with defective equipment and received a warning. We also reviewed the Arizona Traffic Ticket and Complaint Forms issued for violations of Arizona Statutes, Internet I/Viewer Event Unit printout, Justice Web Interface printout, and any Incident Report associated with these events. We selected a sample of 105 traffic stops conducted by deputies from January 1-March 31, 2023 for the purposes of this review; and assessed the collected data from the above-listed documents for compliance with Subparagraphs 54.a.-54.m. All of the listed documentation was used for our review of the following subsections of this Paragraph.

The Paragraph requires that MCSO create a system for data collection. The data collected pursuant to this Paragraph is captured in the Early Identification System, which we discuss further in this report.

In our reviews of the following requirements, we consider whether any compliance issues were identified and addressed by supervisory personnel during the regular review of documents by supervisors. During this reporting period, we identified several instances where supervisors identified compliance related issues and addressed the deputies by way of re-instruction or by requiring that the deputies correct the VSCF. Following are some examples of issues identified:

- A deputy did not obtain the identification of a driver and did not issue the driver an Incidental Contact Receipt once it was determined the vehicle had a temporary license plate that had not been visible to the deputy. The supervisor informed the deputy that an Incidental Contact Receipt should have been issued, and that he should do so in the future.
- A supervisor directed a deputy to correct the VSCF where the search of a vehicle was improperly documented.
- In two instances, the supervisors directed the deputies to correct the VSCFs where the searches of the drivers were improperly documented.

- A supervisor identified that a VSCF was not prepared timely and directed the deputy, who was in a training status, to complete the form.
- A supervisor directed a deputy to correct the VSCF which contained a location of the stop that was not consistent with the CAD printout information. The supervisor also directed the deputy to correct the VSCF by listing the proper type of search of the driver, as it was listed incorrectly.
- A supervisor directed a deputy to include the seizure of evidence on the VSCF.
- A supervisor directed a deputy to correct the VSCF to reflect the proper number of vehicle occupants and to properly document that an issue with the scanner existed during the stop.
- A supervisor directed a deputy to include the information on the VSCF regarding a deputy who assisted on a traffic stop.
- A supervisor directed a deputy to mail an Incidental Contact Receipt to a passenger after it was determined that the receipt had not been provided during the traffic stop.
- A supervisor directed a deputy to make several changes to a VSCF and indicated that a new form had to be created as some fields could not be changed on the original form.

Paragraph 54.a. requires MCSO to document the name, badge/serial number, and unit of each deputy and Posse member involved.

For this reporting period, all of the primary deputies indicated their own serial numbers for every stop they initiated. We review the VSCF, I/Viewer Event document, the Justice Web Interface, and the CAD printout to determine which units were on the scene. If back-up units arrive on a scene and do not announce their presence to dispatch, CAD does not capture this information. MCSO made a TraCS change to the VSCF during 2016 to secure this information. MCSO added a drop-down box so the deputy could enter the number of units on the scene and the appropriate fields would be added for the additional deputies. While this addition is an improvement, if the deputy fails to enter the number of additional units on the form, the drop-down boxes do not appear. In addition, MCSO policy requires deputies to prepare the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log in instances where deputies respond and assist at a traffic stop. The log contains the relevant information required by this Subparagraph for any additional deputies involved in a traffic stop other than the primary deputy. During our April 2019 site visit, we discussed with MCSO, the Plaintiffs, and the Plaintiff-Intervenor the method of evaluating this requirement. We determined that in instances where a deputy's name, serial number and unit number may have been omitted on the VSCF, yet the deputy prepared the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log, the requirements of this Subparagraph will have been met.

During our review of the sample of 105 vehicle traffic stops, we identified 27 cases where the deputy's unit had another deputy assigned to the vehicle or one or more other deputy units or Posse members were on the scene. In 26 of the 27 cases, the deputies properly documented the name, serial number, and unit number of the deputies and Posse members on the VSCF, or the information was captured on the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log. In one case, an assisting deputy was not listed on the VSCF and the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log was not prepared. AIU identified this issue during its inspection and requested that the District document any corrective measures taken on a BIO Action Form.

Of the cases we reviewed for passenger contacts under Subparagraph 54.g., there were 37 cases where the deputy's unit had another deputy assigned to the vehicle, or one or more other deputy units or Posse members were on the scene. In each of the 37 cases, the deputies properly documented the required information on the VSCFs, or the information was captured on the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log.

Of the cases we reviewed for searches of persons under Subparagraph 54.k., there were 71 cases where the deputy's unit had another deputy assigned to the vehicle, or one or more other deputies or Posse members were on the scene. In one of the 71 cases, the deputy did not properly document the presence of two deputies on the scene of a traffic stop on the VSCF and there were no Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Logs prepared. In the remaining 70 cases, the deputies properly documented the required information on the VSCFs or the information was captured on the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Logs.

We continue to identify cases where the assisting deputies have not prepared the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log when required by MCSO policy. We encourage MCSO to provide guidance to supervisors to be attentive to this issue during their reviews of traffic stop documentation.

During this reporting period, MCSO achieved a compliance rating of 98%. MCSO remains in compliance with this requirement.

Paragraph 54.b. requires MCSO to document the date, time, and location of the stop, recorded in a format that can be subject to geocoding. Our reviews of the CAD printout for all 105 traffic stops in our sample indicated that the date, time, and location is captured with the time the stop is initiated and the time the stop is cleared. In previous reporting periods, we noted instances where the GPS coordinates could not be located on the documentation received (CAD printout/I/Viewer). We contacted MCSO about this issue, and MCSO now provides us with the GPS coordinates via a separate document that lists the coordinates for the traffic stop sample we provide. MCSO uses GPS to determine location for the CAD system. GPS collects coordinates from three or more satellites to enhance the accuracy of location approximation. The data from the satellites can be decoded to determine the longitude and latitude of traffic stop locations should that be necessary. The CAD system was upgraded in 2014 to include geocoding of traffic stops. CID continues to provide us with a printout of all case numbers in the sample containing the associated coordinates. For this reporting period, the CAD or I/Viewer system contained the coordinates in 68% of the cases. In a separate spreadsheet, MCSO provided GPS coordinates for all 105 cases we reviewed, for 100% compliance with this portion of the Subparagraph.

When we review the sample traffic stops from across all Districts, we note the locations of the stops contained on the VSCF, the CAD printout, and the I/Viewer system to ensure that they are accurate. We continue to identify a limited number of instances where the location of the stop contained on the VSCF and the location of the stop contained on the CAD printout are inconsistent. We continue to recommend that reviewing supervisors closely review the VSCFs and CAD printouts and address such deficiencies. The number of inconsistencies did not affect MCSO's rate of compliance.

During our April 2016 site visit, we discussed with MCSO the possibility of using the CAD printout instead of the TraCS data to determine stop times. We determined that using the CAD system to determine stop end times created additional challenges. However, MCSO decided to use the CAD printout to determine traffic stop beginning and ending times for data analysis. MCSO issued Administrative Broadcast 16-62 on June 29, 2016, which indicated that, beginning with the July 2016 traffic stop data collection, the stop times captured on the CAD system would be used for reporting and analytical purposes.

Occasionally, the CAD time of stop and end of stop time do not exactly match those listed on the Vehicle Stop Contact Form, due to extenuating circumstances the deputy may encounter. During this reporting period, we did not find any instances where the end time on the VSCF Contact differed significantly from the CAD printout. In monthly audits of traffic stop data, the Audits and Inspections Unit (AIU) reviews the beginning/ending times of the stops and requires that BIO Action Forms are generated by the Districts when there are discrepancies. The CAD system is more reliable than the VSCF in determining stop times, as it is less prone to human error. When the deputy verbally advises dispatch that s/he is conducting a traffic stop, the information is digitally time-stamped into the CAD system without human input; and when the deputy clears the stop, s/he again verbally advises dispatch.

MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 54.c. requires MCSO to document the license plate and state of the subject vehicle. During this reporting period, in 102 of the 105 stops that were reviewed, the deputies properly documented the license plate information on the VSCFs and the citations prepared for the stops. In three of the stops, the license plate numbers documented on the VSCFs were not consistent with the license plate information contained on the CAD printouts. AIU identified these issues during their inspections and requested that the Districts document any corrective measures taken on BIO Action Forms.

MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph, with a compliance rate of 97%.

Paragraph 54.d. requires MCSO to document the total number of occupants in the vehicle when a stop is conducted. The VSCF, completed by the deputy on every traffic stop, is used to capture the total number of occupants and contains a separate box on the form for that purpose. EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection) requires deputies to collect data on all traffic stops using the VSCF; this includes incidental contacts with motorists.

In 35 of the 105 traffic stops we reviewed, the driver had one or more passengers in the vehicle (47 total passengers). In each of the 35 cases, our review determined that the deputies properly documented the total number of occupants in the vehicles.

With a compliance rate of 100%, MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 54.e. requires MCSO to document the perceived race, ethnicity, and gender of the driver and any passengers, based on the deputy's subjective impression. (No inquiry into the occupant's ethnicity or gender is required or permitted.) In 35 of the 105 stops from the traffic stop data sample, there was more than one occupant in the vehicle (47 total passengers).

Sixty-seven, or 51%, of the 105 traffic stops involved white drivers. Twenty-two, or 21%, of the 105 stops involved Latino drivers. Nine, or 9%, of the 105 traffic stops involved Black drivers. Four, or 4%, of the 105 traffic stops involved Asian or Pacific Islander drivers. Three, or 3%, of the 105 traffic stops involved an American Indian/Alaskan Native American driver. Fifty-four traffic stops, or 33%, resulted in citations. The breakdown of those motorists issued citations is as follows: 33 white drivers (61% of the drivers who were issued citations); 10 Latino drivers (19% of the drivers who were issued citations); five Black drivers (9% of the drivers who were issued citations); four Asian or Pacific Islander drivers (7% of the drivers who were issued citations); and two American Indian/Alaskan Native American drivers (4% of the drivers who were issued citations). Fifty, or 48%, of the 105 traffic stops we reviewed resulted in a written warning. The breakdown of those motorists issued warnings is as follows: 34 white drivers (68% of the drivers who were issued warnings); 11 Latino drivers (22% of the drivers who were issued warnings); four Black drivers (8% of the drivers who were issued warnings); and one American Indian/Alaskan Native American driver (2% of the drivers who were issued warnings).

In our sample of 30 traffic stops that contained body-worn camera recordings, we determined that the deputies accurately documented the perceived race, ethnicity, and gender of the passengers in each of the stops. In our review of cases to assess compliance with Paragraph 54.k., we identified one stop where the deputy indicated that the driver was the only occupant of the vehicle. Based on our review, there was a male passenger in the front seat of the vehicle. In our review of cases to assess compliance with Paragraphs 25.d. and 54.g., passenger contacts, we identified one stop in which a deputy did not accurately document the perceived gender of one of the vehicle's passengers. In that case, the deputy obtained the rear passenger's identification and referred to the person as "sir" while obtaining the identification. The VSCF indicates that the passenger's gender was unknown, vision obstructed. We were unable to view the driver due to the angle of the body-worn camera, coupled with the vehicle having dark tinted windows. The deputy who prepared the VSCF was in a training status during this traffic stop.

This Paragraph requires deputies to document the perceived race, ethnicity, and gender of any passengers whether contact is made with them or not. There were some instances where deputies indicated that they were unable to determine the gender and ethnicity of a passenger and listed the passenger as "unknown-vision obscured." During our review of the body-worn camera recordings, we were also unable to get a clear view of some of the passengers, often due to vehicle being equipped with dark tinted windows combined with the stop occurring during nighttime hours; or due to vehicle being equipped with dark tinted windows combined with the glare of the sun during daytime hours.

During the second quarter of 2019, AIU commenced conducting the Post-Stop Perceived Ethnicity Inspection. This inspection is conducted on a monthly basis and includes: 1) a review of traffic stops where the deputy documented the driver as being white and the driver's surname

is Latino; 2) a review of traffic stops where the deputy documented that the driver has a Latino surname with a passenger listed as “unknown-vision obscured;” and 3) a review of traffic stops where the deputy documented that the driver was Latino and the passengers were listed with a designated ethnicity on the VSCF. AIU continues to conduct these inspections on a monthly basis. AIU requires that the Districts prepare BIO Action Forms to address any issues identified.

MCSO remains in compliance with this requirement.

Paragraph 54.f. requires that MCSO record the name of any individual upon whom the deputy runs a license or warrant check (including the subject’s surname). In addition, MCSO’s policy requires that deputies perform a license plate check on each vehicle stopped by its deputies, as well as warrant checks on every driver stopped by its deputies. Our reviews have found that deputies regularly record the name of each driver and passenger on the VSCF in each instance where they have run a driver’s license or warrant check.

For this reporting period, we found that of the 105 traffic stops we reviewed, each of the 105 stops included a check on the license plate. There were 100 stops where the deputies ran warrant checks on the drivers in accordance with MCSO policy.

MCSO’s compliance rate with this requirement is 100%. MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 54.g. requires the deputy to document whether contact was made with any passengers, the nature of the contact, and the reasons for the contact. During the third quarter of 2019, MCSO requested that we increase the number of cases reviewed to identify additional stops that fit the criteria of this Paragraph. The sample size of cases to be reviewed was increased from 10 stops each month to 35 stops each month, commencing with August 2019. During some months, the number of traffic stops that involve deputies having contact with passenger is fewer than 35 traffic stops.

During our assessment, we specifically review traffic stops that include any instance where the deputy asks any questions of a passenger beyond a greeting, including asking passengers to identify themselves for any reason or requesting that they submit to a Preliminary Breath Test. In such instances, we determine if the passenger was issued one of the following: Incidental Contact Receipt, citation, or a warning. If the passenger was not issued any one of the following documents, it adversely impacts MCSO’s compliance with this requirement. It is also important to note that in such instances where a deputy fails to issue one of the required documents after being involved in a passenger contact, it is a violation of MCSO’s policy.

To ensure that deputies are accurately capturing passenger information and to verify if passengers are contacted, we compare the number of passengers listed by the deputy with the number of passengers entered in the passenger drop-down box on the Vehicle Stop Contact Form. We also review any Incidental Contact Receipts, citations, or warnings issued to passengers by deputies. We also review the deputies’ notes on the VSCF, the Arizona Citation, and the CAD printout for any information involving the passengers. We review MCSO’s I/Viewer System and the Justice Web Interface (JWI) to verify if a records check was requested for the driver or any passengers.

All passenger contacts in the traffic stops we reviewed for Paragraphs 25.d. and 54.g were noted in the VSCFs. For this reporting period, we identified 48 traffic stops where the deputy had interaction with one or more passengers which required the issuance of either an Incidental Contact Receipt, a citation, or a warning. Of the 48 stops, there were six stops where we determined that a passenger, or passengers, were not provided with either an Incidental Contact Receipt, a citation, or a warning, as required by MCSO policy. For the remaining 42 stops, the passengers were properly provided with either an Incidental Contact Receipt, a citation, or a warning. Although not as frequently as in the past, we continue to be provided with Incidental Contact Receipts for some of the stops when, based on our reviews of the body-worn camera recordings, the documents were not provided to the passengers prior to the conclusion of the stop. In these instances, there were no exigent or unusual circumstances that precluded the issuance of the documents.

There were 13 cases identified in the stops that we reviewed for Paragraph 54.k. in which the passengers were contacted which required the issuance of either an Incidental Contact Receipt, a citation, or a warning. Of the 13 stops, there were three where we determined that a passenger or passengers were not provided with either an Incidental Contact Receipt, a citation, or a warning, as required by MCSO policy. For the remaining 10 stops, the passengers were properly provided with either an Incidental Contact Receipt, a citation, or a warning.

There were not any cases identified in the stops that we reviewed for Paragraphs 25 and 54 in which passengers were contacted, which required the issuance of either an Incidental Contact Receipt, a citation, or a warning.

MCSO continues to conduct internal inspections to review its own sample of passenger contacts during traffic stops. In any instances where issues are identified, AIU issues BIO Action Forms to the Districts to address those deficiencies.

As noted in some of the cases above, deputies have not been consistent in preparing and providing passengers with Incidental Contact Receipts during traffic stops in which the passenger is contacted and asked by the deputy to provide identification. Supervisors should identify such errors and omissions during their reviews of the VSCFs and take corrective action. In previous reporting periods, MCSO has informed us that some supervisors have identified incidents where deputies have failed to provide the Incidental Contact Receipts and then had the deputies mail the receipts. However, the documentation that the receipts have been mailed is not listed on the VSCFs. MCSO previously informed us that the TraCS system was modified so that when a deputy prepares the Vehicle Stop Contact Form and uses the passenger contact field, a prompt will appear to instruct the deputy to prepare the Incidental Contact Receipt. MCSO then informed us that the modifications to the TraCS system were still in the development and review stages, along with other modifications to the TraCS system. We will follow up with MCSO regarding the status of the modifications.

During the third quarter of 2022, MCSO provided the Incidental Contact Receipt, a citation, or a warning, when required in 85% of the cases. During the last reporting period, MCSO provided the Incidental Contact Receipt, a citation, or a warning, when required in 87% of the cases. During this reporting period, MCSO provided the Incidental Contact Receipt, a citation, or a warning, when required in 85% of the cases. MCSO is not in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 54.h. requires deputies to record, prior to the stop, the reason for the vehicle stop, including a description of the traffic or equipment violation observed, and any indicators of criminal activity developed before or during the stop. For this reporting period, we identified a random sample of 10 cases from the 35 cases we initially requested each month, and requested CAD audio and body-worn camera footage for those cases. We listened to CAD dispatch audio recordings, reviewed the CAD printouts, and reviewed body-worn camera recordings for 30 traffic stops from the sample of 105 traffic stops used for this review; and found that the deputies advised Communications of the reason for the stop, location of the stop, license plate, and state of registration for all 30 stops.

For the remaining 75 traffic stops where body-worn camera recordings and CAD audiotapes were not requested, we review the CAD printout and the VSCF to ensure that the reason for the stop has been captured. These forms are included in our monthly sample requests. The dispatcher enters the reason for the stop in the system as soon as the deputy verbally advises Communications of the stop, location, and tag number. The VSCF and the CAD printout document the time the stop begins and when it is concluded – either by arrest, citation, or warning. Deputies need to be precise when advising dispatch of the reason for the traffic stop, and likewise entering that information on the appropriate forms.

MCSO's compliance rating for this Subparagraph is 100%.

Paragraph 54.i. requires deputies to document the time the stop began; any available data from the E-Ticketing system regarding the time any citation was issued; the time a release was made without a citation; the time any arrest was made; and the time the stop/detention was concluded either by citation, release, or transport of a person to jail or elsewhere, or the deputy's departure from the scene. In our review of the documentation provided by MCSO, the CAD printouts, the Vehicle Stop Contact Forms, along with the E-Ticketing system and the Arizona Ticket and Complaint Form, the information required is effectively captured. As we noted in Subparagraph 54.b., the stop times on the CAD printout and the Vehicle Stop Contact Form vary slightly on occasion. We understand that this may occur due to extenuating circumstances, and we will report on those instances where there is a difference of five minutes or more from either the initial stop time or the end time.

We review the circumstances of each stop and the activities of the deputies during each stop to assess whether the length of the stop was justified. During this reporting period, we did not identify any stops that were extended for an unreasonable amount of time.

Supervisors are required to conduct reviews of the VSCFs within 72 hours of the stop. In each of the 105 VSCFs reviewed, the supervisors conducted timely reviews. Deputies accurately entered beginning and ending times of traffic stops in all 105 cases reviewed. MCSO accurately entered the time citations and warnings were issued in each of the 105 cases reviewed.

MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 54.j. requires MCSO to document whether any inquiry as to immigration status was conducted and whether ICE/CBP was contacted, and if so, the facts supporting the inquiry or contact with ICE/CBP, the time supervisor approval was sought, the time ICE/CBP was contacted, the time it took to complete the immigration status investigation or receive a response from ICE/CBP, and whether ICE/CBP ultimately took custody of the individual.

On November 7, 2014, a United States District Court Judge issued an Order permanently enjoining enforcement of Arizona Revised Statute (A.R.S.) 13-2319, commonly referred to as the Arizona Human Smuggling Act. On November 17, 2014, MCSO issued Administrative Broadcast 14-75, prohibiting deputies from enforcing the above state statute, including arresting, detaining, or questioning persons for suspected (or even known) violations of the act and from extending the duration of traffic stops or other deputy-civilian encounters to do so.

We reviewed 105 traffic stops submitted for this Paragraph, and found that none of the stops involved any contacts with ICE/CBP. None of the stops we reviewed involved any inquiries as to immigration status. In addition, our reviews of Incident Reports and Arrest Reports conducted as part of the audits for Paragraphs 89 and 101 revealed no immigration status investigations. MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph. In addition, we monitor any complaints involving any traffic stops that contain an allegation that the race/ethnicity of the driver was a factor in how a driver was treated. There were no such allegations identified during this reporting period.

Paragraph 54.k. requires MCSO to document whether any individual was asked to consent to a search (and the response), whether a probable-cause search was performed on any individual, or whether a pat-and-frisk search was performed on any individual.

MCSO provided training to deputies specific to consent searches during the 2019 Annual Combined Training, which included a video that contained a scenario with a verbal exchange between a driver and a deputy who requested a consent search. In addition, on March 10, 2020, MCSO issued Administrative Broadcast Number 20-20, which reemphasized the training segment in relation to consent searches. MCSO's 2022 Annual Combined Training included a lesson plan discussion regarding searches and consent searches; however, the training did not include any specific learning activities or videos specific to consent searches. We recommend that MCSO consider implementing more comprehensive training to ensure that deputies are aware of the proper procedures for conducting consent searches.

The method MCSO currently employs to identify our sample of cases to review is to identify the population of all traffic stops in which searches of individuals were documented on the VSCF. Once that population is identified, a random sample of 35 traffic stops from each month is identified for review. During some months, the number traffic stops that involve searches of persons is less than 35 traffic stops. In addition, we also review any cases in which deputies performed searches of individuals in the sample of 105 traffic stops reviewed to assess compliance with Paragraphs 25 and 54 and the sample of traffic stops reviewed to assess compliance with Subparagraphs 25.d. and 54.g. When we identify issues that impact compliance or where MCSO policy was not followed, we provide the list of cases to MCSO for review.

In the sample of traffic stops that we reviewed to assess compliance with Subparagraph 54.k, we identified six stops involving the search of six persons. In each case, the deputies properly documented the searches on the VSCF.

During this reporting period, there no stops involving the search of a person identified in the sample of traffic stops reviewed to assess compliance with Subparagraphs 25.d. and 54.g.

During this reporting period, there no stops involving the search of a person identified in the sample of traffic stops reviewed to assess compliance with Paragraphs 25 and 54.

The total number of searches of persons assessed during this reporting period was six. In each of the six cases, the deputies properly documented the searches of the vehicle occupants on the VSCFs.

MCSO continues to conduct internal inspections to review its own sample of searches of vehicle occupants during traffic stops. In any instances where issues are identified, AIU issues BIO Action Forms to the Districts to address those deficiencies.

During the third quarter of 2022, MCSO attained a compliance rating of 100% and MCSO remained in compliance with this requirement. During the fourth quarter of 2022, MCSO attained a compliance rating of 100%. During this reporting period, MCSO attained a compliance rating of 100%. MCSO remains in compliance with this requirement.

Paragraph 54.l. requires MCSO to document whether any contraband or evidence was seized from any individual, and the nature of the contraband or evidence. Generally, deputies seize the following types of contraband and/or evidence, which is documented on the VSCF, a Property Receipt, and an Incident Report: license plates; driver's licenses; alcoholic beverages; narcotics; narcotic paraphernalia; weapons; and ammunition. We conduct a review of the relevant documents and review the VSCF to ensure that deputies properly document the seizure of the evidence and/or contraband.

During our review of the collected traffic stop data (our sample of 105) during this reporting period, there were two items seized and placed into evidence by deputies. Both items were properly documented on the VSCFs, as required by MCSO policy.

In the cases we reviewed for searches of individuals under Subparagraph 54.k., there were 27 items seized by deputies and placed into evidence. Of those 27 items, there were two items that were seized and placed into evidence and the items were not properly listed on the VSCFs, as required by MCSO policy.

In the cases we reviewed for passenger contacts under Subparagraph 54.g., there were five items seized by deputies and placed into evidence. Of those five items, there was one item that was seized and placed into evidence and the item was not properly listed on the VSCF, as required by MCSO policy.

During the third quarter of 2022, MCSO attained a compliance rating of 93%. During the fourth quarter of 2022, MCSO attained a compliance rating of 87%. During this reporting period, MCSO attained a compliance rating of 88%. MCSO is not in compliance with this requirement.

Paragraph 54.m. requires the documentation of the final disposition of the stop, including whether a citation was issued or an arrest was made or a release was made without a citation. In all 105 cases we reviewed, we found documentation indicating the final disposition of the stop; and whether the deputy made an arrest, issued a citation, issued a warning, or made a release without a citation. MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph.

MCSO has failed to achieve compliance with all of the Subparagraphs of Paragraph 54. MCSO is not in compliance with Paragraph 54.

***Paragraph 55.** MCSO shall assign a unique ID for each incident/stop so that any other documentation (e.g., citations, incident reports, tow forms) can be linked back to the stop.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To verify compliance for this Paragraph, we reviewed a sample of the Vehicle Stop Contact Forms, CAD printouts, I/Viewer documentation, citations, warning forms, and any Incident Report that may have been generated as a result of the traffic stop.

The unique identifier “went live” in September 2013 when the CAD system was implemented. This number provides the mechanism to link all data related to a specific traffic stop. The number is automatically generated by the CAD software and is sent to the deputy’s MDT at the time the deputy advises Communications of the traffic stop. The unique identifier is visible and displayed at the top of the CAD printout and also visible on the Vehicle Stop Contact Form, the Arizona Traffic Citation, and the Warning/Repair Form.

Once the deputy scans the motorist’s driver’s license, the system automatically populates most of the information into one or more forms required by the Order. If the data cannot be entered into TraCS from the vehicle (due to malfunctioning equipment), policy requires the deputy to enter the written traffic stop data electronically prior to the end of the shift. The start and end times of the traffic stop are now auto-populated into the Vehicle Stop Contact Form from the CAD system.

Since our first visit for monitoring purposes in June 2014, TraCS has been implemented in all Districts; and the unique identifier (CFS number) is automatically entered from the deputy’s MDT. No user intervention is required.

To determine compliance with this requirement, we reviewed 105 traffic stop cases and reviewed the CAD printouts and the Vehicle Stop Contact Forms for all stops. We reviewed the Warning/Repair Forms, when applicable, for those stops where a warning was issued or the vehicle had defective equipment. The unique identification number assigned to each event was listed correctly on all CAD printouts for every stop. A review was conducted of the Tow Sheets prepared by deputies in instances where a driver’s vehicle was towed. In each instance, the unique identification number assigned to each event was listed correctly on the Tow Sheet. A review of the Incident Reports prepared by deputies in instances where policy requires the preparation of the report was conducted. In each instance, the unique identification number assigned to each event was listed correctly on the Incident Report. MCSO remains in compliance with this requirement.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 56. *The traffic stop data collection system shall be subject to regular audits and quality control checks. MCSO shall develop a protocol for maintaining the integrity and accuracy of the traffic stop data, to be reviewed by the Monitor pursuant to the process described in Section IV.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection), most recently amended on February 22, 2023.
- Traffic Stop Analysis Unit Operations Manual, published on October 13, 2022.

Phase 2: In compliance

As discussed in Paragraph 25, improvements since 2015 to the TraCS system have enhanced the reliability and validity of the traffic stop data. These improvements were memorialized in the Traffic Stop Analysis Unit (TSAU) Operations Manual, which was finalized following the successful completion of the TSMR pilot program in October 2022 and the publication of all relevant sections of this document. The most significant portions of the manual that address data quality control processes – Sections 304, 305, and 306 – have been approved since 2018 and 2019. These processes include three distinct areas. One is the data-handling procedures (Section 304), which involve the transfer of data files between administrative units with MCSO for the purpose of data analysis and reporting to ensure that data variables are properly understood. Another process involves the software change control processes (Section 305), which is used by MCSO's Technology Management Bureau to manage software changes that affect traffic stop data variables. Finally, the other process involves the data verification process (Section 306), which involves validating data variables used for the periodic analyses (monthly, quarterly, and annual) discussed in Paragraphs 64, 65, and 66. In general, the EIU and Technology Management Bureau hold monthly meetings (de-confliction meetings) focused on the data-handling procedures and the software changes. EIU manages the data validation process before running periodic analyses.

With the advent of the TSMR pilot in 2021, EIU refined its data-cleaning procedures to ensure a timelier review of the monthly data to correct problems with certain traffic stop location information (X,Y coordinates). Additionally, following months of discussions between representative experts, in February 2022, MCSO adopted alternative methods for refining stop location and the timing of stops (spline procedures) that make comparisons between deputy stops much more accurate. More recently, MCSO found that special assignment traffic stops were undercounted in past annual reports and has published an analysis (Traffic Stop Quarterly Report 9), discussing the undercount, the impact this has had on past annual and monthly reports, and how to improve training and policy to identify such stops more easily in future analyses. The cleaning procedures MCSO has adopted are an enhancement of the quality control process and ensure timely reviews of data to support monthly analyses of traffic stop data. (See Paragraph

64.) MCSO consistently advises us of problems it identifies from these reviews and actions it takes to ensure data veracity following the specific protocols delineated in the TSAU Operations Manual. As such, based upon findings from prior Quarterly Traffic Stop Reports (TSQRs 3 and 4), MCSO added two new Extended Traffic Stop Indicators (ETSI) to the drop-down box on VSCFs (license and “other issues”) that identify issues that may elongate traffic stops. MCSO also amended the data dictionary to include a new special assignment field on the VSCF that will more accurately collect special assignment dates. Deputies are expected to explain these extended stops and special assignment stops with clarifying comments. We will continue to examine the use of these fields in our reviews of the traffic stop samples selected each month.

MCSO also conducts audits of the 105 traffic stop sample that we request each reporting period. MCSO conducts more expansive reviews of 30 of the 105 sample pulls we request each reporting period to include passenger contacts and persons’ searches. EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection) also requires regularly scheduled audits of traffic stop data on a monthly basis. We reviewed BIO’s monthly audits of the traffic samples for this quarter and found them to be thorough. Our compliance calculations for this period were slightly lower due to the fact that we do not employ a matrix to assess compliance, but rather deem individual cases as deficient if any significant information is determined not to be consistent across traffic stop forms or CAD data. MCSO reported compliance rates exceeding 99% for the quarter, while our calculations were 94.2%, 91.4%, and 88.5% respectively for January-March. The deficiencies pertained to reasons for the stop, inadequate contact receipts, and license plate mismatches, among others.

Administrative Broadcast 15-96 addresses the security of paper traffic stop forms. The procedure requires that paper forms (traffic stop documentation that may be handwritten by deputies in the field if the TraCS system is nonoperational due to maintenance or lack of connectivity) be stored in a locked cabinet and overseen by the Division Commander. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have been unable to travel to Maricopa County and visit the Districts to verify that all records remain locked and secure, that logs are properly maintained, and that only authorized personnel have access to these files. However, we note that MCSO has a consistent and long-standing track record of complying with this requirement.

Paragraph 57. MCSO shall explore the possibility of relying on the CAD and/or MDT systems to check if all stops are being recorded and relying on on-person recording equipment to check whether Deputies are accurately reporting stop length. In addition, MCSO shall implement a system for Deputies to provide motorists with a copy of non-sensitive data recorded for each stop (such as a receipt) with instructions for how to report any inaccuracies the motorist believes are in the data, which can then be analyzed as part of any audit. The receipt will be provided to motorists even if the stop does not result in a citation or arrest.

In Full and Effective Compliance

To verify compliance for this Paragraph, we reviewed all TraCS forms for each traffic stop that were included in the sample. In addition, we reviewed a subset of CAD audio recordings and body-worn camera footage of the stops.

The system for providing “receipts” is outlined in EB-1 (Traffic Enforcement, Violator Contacts, and Citation Issuance) and EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection). GJ-35 addresses the requirement that supervisors review recordings to check whether deputies are accurately reporting stop length. In addition to GJ-35, BIO developed a Body-Worn Camera Matrix for its inspectors to review camera recordings.

The deputy should provide every person contacted on a traffic stop with an Arizona Traffic Ticket or Complaint (Citation), a Written Warning/Repair Order (Warning), or an Incidental Contact Receipt. For this reporting period, in 104 of 105 cases reviewed, deputies issued either citations, written warnings or Incidental Contact Receipts. In one case, the deputy did not issue any one of the required documents to the driver after he advised the driver that he was free to leave once the deputy determined the driver had a temporary license plate that had not been visible to the deputy. In that instance, the deputy’s supervisor instructed the deputy to provide an Incidental Contact Receipt to the driver in future similar circumstances.

For the cases reviewed under Subparagraphs 25.d. and 54.g., contact with passengers, we did not identify any issues with the citations, warnings, and Incidental Contact Receipts issued to drivers.

For the cases reviewed under Subparagraph 54.k., searches of persons, we did not identify any issues with the citations, warnings, and Incidental Contact Receipts issued to drivers.

MCSO’s compliance rate with this requirement is 99%. MCSO remains in compliance with this portion of the Subparagraph.

The approved policies dictate that the CAD system will be used for verification of the recording of the initiation and conclusion of the traffic stop and that MCSO will explore the possibility of relying on the body-worn camera recordings to verify that the stop times reported by deputies are accurate. The deputy verbally announces the stop’s initiation and termination on the radio, and then CAD permanently records this information. In May 2016, MCSO advised us that all deputies and sergeants who make traffic stops had been issued body-worn cameras and that they were fully operational. We verified this assertion during our July 2016 site visit; and since that time, we have been reviewing the body-worn camera recordings to determine if stop times indicated by CAD were accurate. MCSO’s Audit and Inspections Unit (AIU) conducts monthly inspections of traffic stop data, which includes an assessment as to whether the body-worn camera video

captured the traffic stop in its entirety; to verify the time the stop began; and to verify if all information on forms prepared for each traffic stop match the body-worn camera video. AIU conducts reviews of 30 body-worn camera recordings each reporting period.

During this reporting period, we requested from MCSO 30 body-worn camera recordings for our review. We are able to use the body-worn camera recordings that were provided for each stop to assess whether deputies are accurately reporting the stop length. The compliance rate for the sample of 30 cases selected from the 105 stops reviewed for using the body-worn camera recordings to determine if deputies are accurately reporting stop length is 100%. MCSO remains in compliance with this requirement.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 58.** The MCSO shall ensure that all databases containing individual-specific data comply with federal and state privacy standards governing personally identifiable information. MCSO shall develop a process to restrict database access to authorized, identified users who are accessing the information for a legitimate and identified purpose as defined by the Parties. If the Parties cannot agree, the Court shall make the determination.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To verify compliance for this Paragraph, we reviewed the applicable policies and requested that Technology Management Bureau personnel provide us with information regarding any unauthorized access and/or illegitimate access to any of MCSO's database systems that had been investigated by PSB. The policies state that the dissemination of Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) is based on federal guidelines, Arizona statutes, the Department of Public Safety (AZDPS), and the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS); and that any violation is subject to fine. No secondary dissemination is allowed. The policies require that the Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) provide written notification to the System Security Officer whenever it has been determined that an employee has violated the policy by improperly accessing any Office computer database system. Every new recruit class receives three hours of training on this topic during initial Academy training.

During this reporting period, we inquired whether there had been any instances of unauthorized access to and/or any improper uses of the database systems. MCSO informed us that there no such instances during this reporting period.

On June 22, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 59. *Notwithstanding the foregoing, the MCSO shall provide full access to the collected data to the Monitor and Plaintiffs' representatives, who shall keep any personal identifying information confidential. Every 180 days, MCSO shall provide the traffic stop data collected up to that date to the Monitor and Plaintiffs' representatives in electronic form. If proprietary software is necessary to view and analyze the data, MCSO shall provide a copy of the same. If the Monitor or the Parties wish to submit data with personal identifying information to the Court, they shall provide the personally identifying information under seal.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

Electronic traffic stop data capture began on April 1, 2014. The forms created by MCSO capture the traffic stop details required by MCSO policy and Paragraphs 25 and 54. BIO provides the traffic stop data on a monthly basis, which includes a spreadsheet of all traffic stops for the reporting period, listing Event Numbers as described at the beginning of Section 7. All marked patrol vehicles used for traffic stops are now equipped with the automated TraCS system, and all Patrol deputies have been trained in TraCS data entry. MCSO has provided full access to all available electronic and written data collected since April 1, 2014. MCSO did not collect electronic data before this time. During this reporting period, MCSO has continued to provide full access to the traffic stop data.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

b. Electronic Data Entry

Paragraph 60. *Within one year of the Effective Date, the MCSO shall develop a system by which Deputies can input traffic stop data electronically. Such electronic data system shall have the capability to generate summary reports and analyses, and to conduct searches and queries. MCSO will explore whether such data collection capability is possible through the agency's existing CAD and MDT systems, or a combination of the CAD and MDT systems with a new data collection system. Data need not all be collected in a single database; however, it should be collected in a format that can be efficiently analyzed together. Before developing an electronic system, the MCSO may collect data manually but must ensure that such data can be entered into the electronic system in a timely and accurate fashion as soon as practicable.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To verify compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed the documents generated electronically that capture the required traffic stop data. The electronic data entry of traffic stop data by deputies in the field went online on April 1, 2015. If TraCS experiences a malfunction in the field, there is a protocol that requires the deputy to electronically enter the traffic stop data prior to the end of the shift.

MCSO continues to conduct monthly traffic stop inspections and forwards them for our review. Initially, the traffic stop data was captured on handwritten forms created by MCSO, completed by the deputy in the field, and manually entered into the database by administrative personnel

located at each District. Now all traffic stop data is entered electronically, whether in the field or at MCSO District offices. Occasionally, connectivity is lost in the field due to poor signal quality, and citations are handwritten. Per policy, deputies must enter electronically any written traffic stop data they have created by the end of the shift in which the event occurred. As noted in our Paragraph 90 review, VSCFs are routinely entered into the system by the end of the shift.

Deputies have demonstrated their ability to access and use TraCS, as evidenced by the fact that their total time on a traffic stop averages 16 minutes or less.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

c. Audio-Video Recording of Traffic Stops

Paragraph 61. *The MCSO will issue functional video and audio recording equipment to all patrol deputies and sergeants who make traffic stops, and shall commence regular operation and maintenance of such video and audio recording equipment. Such issuance must be complete within 120 days of the approval of the policies and procedures for the operation, maintenance, and data storage for such on-person body cameras and approval of the purchase of such equipment and related contracts by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors. Subject to Maricopa County code and the State of Arizona's procurement law, The Court shall choose the vendor for the video and audio recording equipment if the Parties and the Monitor cannot agree on one.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

During our September 2014 site visit, we met with two MCSO Deputy Chiefs and other personnel to discuss MCSO's progress of acquiring in-car video and audio equipment for all patrol vehicles used to conduct traffic stops. MCSO had initially set out to purchase fixed in-car cameras as required by the Order, but expressed an interest in acquiring body-worn video and audio recording devices for deputies. The Court issued an Order providing an amendment/stipulation on October 10, 2014, requiring on-body cameras. This was a prudent decision, in that it allows for capturing additional data, where a fixed mounted camera has limitations. We have documented MCSO's transition from in-car to body-worn cameras in our previous quarterly status reports.

Records indicate that MCSO began distribution of body-worn cameras on September 14, 2015, and full implementation occurred on May 16, 2016. The body-worn camera recordings are stored in a cloud-based system (on evidence.com) that can be easily accessed by supervisors and command personnel. The retention requirement for the recordings is three years. In July 2019, MCSO began distribution of the newer version of body-worn cameras to deputies. During our October 2019 site visit, MCSO reported that deputies assigned to the Districts have all been equipped with the new body-worn cameras; and that deputies in specialized assignments were being equipped with the new devices. The new version of body-worn cameras purchased by MCSO is mounted on the chest area via a magnetic mount.

To verify that all Patrol deputies have been issued body-worn cameras, and that they properly use the devices, we review random samples of the traffic stops as described in Paragraphs 25 and 54. In addition, during our District visits in January 2020, we observed that deputies were equipped with body-worn cameras. Since that time, we have been unable to travel to Maricopa County and visit the Districts to observe deputies being equipped with the body-worn cameras. However, it is clear that MCSO maintains a robust deployment of body-worn cameras, given the ready availability of recordings for our review, and our observations of deputies properly wearing the cameras in the videos we inspect. Our inspections will commence once our in-person site visits resume.

On December 9, 2019, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 62.** Deputies shall turn on any video and audio recording equipment as soon the decision to initiate the stop is made and continue recording through the end of the stop. MCSO shall repair or replace all non-functioning video or audio recording equipment, as necessary for reliable functioning. Deputies who fail to activate and to use their recording equipment according to MCSO policy or notify MCSO that their equipment is nonfunctioning within a reasonable time shall be subject to Discipline.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO evaluated on-person body cameras from other jurisdictions and selected a vendor (TASER International, now known as Axon). Body-worn cameras have been implemented in all Districts since May 2016 and are fully operational. As mentioned under Paragraph 61, MCSO has obtained, and has equipped the deputies in the Districts with new body-worn cameras, also provided by Axon.

To verify compliance for this Paragraph, we reviewed the body-worn camera recordings included in our monthly samples. This includes the stops reviewed each month for Paragraphs 25 and 54; the stops reviewed each month for Subparagraph 54.k.; and the stops reviewed each month for Subparagraph 54.g. For purposes of calculating compliance, we exclude any stops where the deputies documented on the VSCF that the body-worn cameras malfunctioned during the stop.

For our selection of a sample to review body-worn camera recordings, we used the same sample of 30 cases we selected for the CAD audio request. In each of the stops that were reviewed, the deputies properly activated the body-worn cameras during the traffic stop events.

In our sample of body-worn camera recordings reviewed for Subparagraph 54.k., in each of the stops that were reviewed, the deputies properly activated the body-worn cameras during the traffic stop events.

In our sample of body-worn camera recordings for Subparagraph 54.g., in each of the stops that were reviewed, the deputies properly activated the body-worn cameras during the traffic stop events.

MCSO's compliance rate for this requirement is 100%.

There are still a number of instances in which deputies respond to assist at traffic stops and do not complete the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log. We include this assessment, although it is only a MCSO policy requirement and not a requirement of this Paragraph, to provide MCSO with the issues that we have identified on this topic. With the issuance of GJ-35 (Body-Worn Cameras), effective on December 31, 2019, the policy is now consistent with EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection), which requires that each deputy assisting on a traffic stop prepare the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log. We had anticipated that the policy clarification, coupled with effective supervisory reviews, would assist deputies in understanding when they are required to complete the log. However, we continue to identify instances where the log was not prepared when required. In our review of traffic stops in relation to Paragraphs 25 and 54, we noted that there were 18 assisting deputies who properly prepared the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log, and two assisting deputies that failed to prepare the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log. In our review of the traffic stops in relation to Paragraph 54.k., we noted that 78 assisting deputies properly prepared the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log and that 42 assisting deputies did not prepare the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log. In our review of traffic stops in relation to Paragraphs 25.d. and 54.g., we noted that 31 assisting deputies properly prepared the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log and that six assisting deputies did not prepare the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log. The rate of deputies complying with MCSO's policy requiring completion of the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log is 72%. We continue to request that MCSO supervisors hold deputies accountable for preparing the Assisting Employee and/or Volunteer Log as required by MCSO policy.

Our reviews of the body-worn camera recordings often reveal instances of deputies exhibiting positive, model behavior; and, at times, instances of deputies making errors, or exhibiting less than model behavior – all of which would be useful for training purposes. We also reviewed the Professional Standards Bureau's monthly summaries of closed cases for January-March 2023. There continue to be examples of body-worn camera recordings assisting the investigators in making determinations as to whether deputies acted in accordance with MCSO policy. In some instances, deputies were found to have acted inconsistent with policy; and in some instances, it was determined that the allegations against the deputies were false. Body-worn cameras recordings have proven to be invaluable in resolving complaints alleging misconduct by deputies.

On January 6, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

Paragraph 63. *MCSO shall retain traffic stop written data for a minimum of 5 years after it is created, and shall retain in-car camera recordings for a minimum of 3 years unless a case involving the traffic stop remains under investigation by the MCSO or the Monitor, or is the subject of a Notice of Claim, civil litigation or criminal investigation, for a longer period, in which case the MCSO shall maintain such data or recordings for at least one year after the final disposition of the matter, including appeals. MCSO shall develop a formal policy, to be reviewed by the Monitor and the Parties pursuant to the process described in Section IV and subject to the District Court, to govern proper use of the on-person cameras; accountability measures to ensure compliance with the Court's orders, including mandatory activation of video cameras for traffic stops; review of the camera recordings; responses to public records requests in accordance with the Order and governing law; and privacy protections. The MCSO shall submit such proposed policy for review by the Monitor and Plaintiff's counsel within 60 days of the Court's issuance of an order approving the use of on-body cameras as set forth in this stipulation. The MCSO shall submit a request for funding to the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors within 45 days of the approval by the Court or the Monitor of such policy and the equipment and vendor(s) for such on-body cameras.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO developed and issued a protocol and policy that requires the original hardcopy form of any handwritten documentation of data collected during a traffic stop to be stored at the District level and filed separately for each deputy. When a deputy is transferred, his/her written traffic stop information follows the deputy to his/her new assignment. During our January 2020 site visit, we inspected the traffic stop written data files at District 2 and District 6 to ensure that hardcopies of traffic stop cases are stored for a minimum of five years. We found that the records were in order and properly secured. Since that time, we have been unable to travel to Maricopa County and visit the Districts to confirm that all traffic stop written data is being kept in a locked and secure manner and that only authorized personnel have access to the files. Our inspections will commence once our in-person site visits resume. MCSO remains in compliance with this requirement.

On June 22, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

d. Review of Traffic Stop Data

Paragraph 64. *Within 180 days of the Effective Date, MCSO shall develop a protocol for periodic analysis of the traffic stop data described above in Paragraphs 54 to 59 (“collected traffic stop data”) and data gathered for any Significant Operation as described in this Order (“collected patrol data”) to look for warning signs or indicia or possible racial profiling or other improper conduct under this Order.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- EB-1 (Traffic Enforcement, Violator Contacts, and Citation Issuance), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.
- EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection), most recently amended on February 22, 2023.
- GJ-33 (Significant Operations), most recently amended on April 6, 2022.
- GH-4 (Bureau of Internal Oversight Audits and Inspections), most recently amended on February 25, 2021.
- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on March 28, 2023.
- Traffic Stop Analysis Unit Operations Manual, published October 13, 2022.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

Due to the incorporation during this reporting period of agreed-upon changes to GH-5 (Early Identification System) that stem from the completion of the TSMR pilot, Attachment A (Event Entry Types), and Attachment C (Supervisor EIS Alert Form), MCSO is achieving Phase 1 compliance with this Paragraph. While the TSMR is fully operational and the associated guiding documents have finally been published, this did not occur until late in the reporting period. In future reporting periods, Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph will be based on our review of MCSO’s vetting decisions and the documentation the agency provides for cases that move beyond the vetting stage.

Paragraph 65. *MCSO shall designate a group with the MCSO Implementation Unit, or other MCSO Personnel working under the supervision of a Lieutenant or higher-ranked officer, to analyze the collected data on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis, and report their findings to the Monitor and the Parties. This review group shall analyze the data to look for possible individual-level, unit-level or systemic problems. Review group members shall not review or analyze collected traffic stop data or collected patrol data relating to their own activities.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GH-4 (Bureau of Internal Oversight Audits and Inspections), most recently amended on February 25, 2021.
- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on March 28, 2023.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

The Traffic Stop Analysis Unit (TSAU) is directly responsible for analyses of traffic stop data on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis to identify warning signs or indicia or possible racial profiling or other improper conduct as required by Paragraph 64. MCSO must report TSAU's findings from its analyses to the Monitor and the Parties.

Paragraph 65 requires annual analyses of traffic stop data. Traffic Stop Annual Report 7 (TSAR7) was published on June 30, 2022; and, as noted in the Sheriff's statement published in conjunction with the analytic report, the findings of disparities continue to identify possible systemic racial bias in MCSO's patrol function. The Sheriff statement notes that some of the disparities have been reduced from prior years, but emphasizes that investigating the presence of the continued disparities will remain a priority for TSAU in both quarterly and monthly analytic reports. TSARs are further discussed in Paragraph 66, which requires "one agency-wide comprehensive analysis of the data per year."

Paragraph 65 requires quarterly analyses of traffic stop data. MCSO completed its first quarterly report (TSQR1) on October 22, 2020. MCSO has published nine other quarterly reports since that time.

MCSO's latest quarterly report, TSQR10, "Searches," was published on March 31, 2023. The report indicates that, out of all traffic stops, slightly more than 1.5% result in searches of persons and 1.4% result in searches of vehicles. More importantly, MCSO found through the examination of body-worn cameras (BWCs) that in a large minority of cases, deputies incorrectly identified searches as discretionary or nondiscretionary. MCSO used these findings to correct the data that will be used in TSAR8. Additionally, MCSO has modified the VSCF to correctly capture the types of searches being conducted by deputies, provided updated training to deputies regarding searches, had TSAU liaisons attend District roll-calls to summarize the research findings and the changes being made to the VSCFs, and had command staff evaluate potential changes to policy to mitigate future potential disparities without compromising officer safety. We discussed TSQR10 at length with MCSO and the Parties during our April site visit.

TSQR9, "2021 Special Assignments," was published in December 2022. This report specifically investigated the traffic stop outcomes of deputies conducting traffic stops while working in special assignments (details focused on particular traffic violations) to determine whether, as a group, deputies' outcomes differ while on special assignment when compared to those same deputies' non-special assignment stops. The investigation found that minority drivers were statistically more likely to be stopped during special assignment than non-special assignment periods. In addition, MCSO reported that arrest rates and stop length for minority drivers were statistically higher and longer during special assignment stops while citation rates were statistically lower. The report also concluded that prior TSARs dramatically undercounted special assignment stops. This undercount changed the magnitude of differences found in the prior TSARs, but not the disparities themselves. MCSO is evaluating the findings and has suggested several ways in which these results may be applied to training and policy. In addition, MCSO recognized that the agency did not incorporate the selection of location for conducting special assignment enforcement in the current study; and suggests that this may be a viable proposal for a future quarterly investigation.

We have discussed previous TSQRs in detail in our prior quarterly status reports.

Paragraph 65 also requires MCSO to conduct monthly analyses of traffic stop data. MCSO's original monthly process to analyze traffic stop data began in 2015, but was suspended in May 2016 because of our determination that the original process lacked statistical validity and required significant refinement to improve the identification of potential alerts in EIS. That commenced nearly a seven-year effort to identify the best methodology to identify potential bias in traffic stops at the individual deputy level, which is the focus of the monthly analysis. The process to finally arrive at an agreed upon and approved methodology has been documented in great detail in our prior quarterly status reports.

In April 2021, MCSO began testing what was then the best version of the methodology in a pilot project. One of the key components of the methodology is using the prior 12 months of traffic stop data in the analysis each month. This "rolling" 12-month period was chosen to provide the most recent data available, but also provide a sufficient number of traffic stops for meaningful analysis. MCSO conducted 15 review cycles during the pilot period ending in October 2022. MCSO performed this every month, except when agreed to by us and the Parties so that MCSO could make modifications based upon experiences from earlier cycles. During this time, the methodology was collaboratively modified based on the input of experts from our Team, MCSO, the Plaintiffs, and Plaintiff-Intervenor.

At the conclusion of the pilot, MCSO began the process of finalizing the policies that govern the implementation of the TSMR process. These policies were approved during this reporting period, and include updates to the TSAU Operations GH-5 (Early Identification System), including the update of Attachments relevant to the TSMR process.

MCSO continues to share the monthly vetting of traffic stop data with us and the Parties. We noted in our prior quarterly report that the vetting for the November and December TSMR cycles was not delivered within the timeframes established by policy. During this quarter, both the January and March vetting materials were provided in a timely fashion, but there was some delay in the delivery of the February materials. The delays resulted from misunderstandings regarding expectations of when material would be produced, and it has since been corrected. For this quarter MCSO evaluated 41 flags as the result of the statistical analysis (monthly vetting). Of these, 10 were forwarded for a more complete review and 31 were discounted. We concurred with the findings of the vetting process and notified MCSO within days of receiving the vetting materials. We will continue to monitor and report on these issues.

MCSO has also continued sharing the closure documents for those cases that were flagged as a result of the analysis. During the post-vetting review, MCSO can discount additional cases if it is determined that the potential bias found in the statistical analysis is no longer significant when similar stops (speeding, non-moving, licensure, etc.) are compared across ethnic/racial categories. However, even for those cases that are discounted, MCSO can recommend that a memo be sent to the District, if the in-depth review discovers minor policy or process issues. These issues, however, cannot be related to the race/ethnicity of the persons stopped. MCSO can recommend an intermediate intervention if the reviewer finds that while the statistical differences are minimized, there are still potential concerns regarding how individual drivers are treated that may be based on race or ethnicity. Finally, MCSO can recommend a full intervention if the more in-depth review of stops does not mitigate the potential bias found during the statistical analyses.

During this quarter, MCSO provided the closure documents for 30 cases. Some of these cases occurred during the pilot process, and some occurred after the pilot closed in October 2022. Out of these 30 cases, MCSO recommended memos in 24 instances, intermediate interventions in two cases, and a full intervention in one case. We evaluated each of the memos and found that the message to the District was clear and the response by District personnel met the expectations of the review conducted. For the intermediate and full interventions, we and the Parties received the expected documents, as outlined in the TSAU Operations Manual, as well as an audio-recording of the meeting between TSAU personnel, the deputy, and the deputy's supervisor. Now that the TSMR process is operational, we will provide specific feedback regarding our review of completed TSMR cases, as we did during our April site visit.

While the TSMR is fully operational and the associated guiding documents have finally been published, this did not occur until late in the reporting period. MCSO is now in Phase 1 compliance with this Paragraph. Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph will be based on our review of MCSO's vetting decisions and the documentation the agency provides for cases that move beyond the vetting stage.

***Paragraph 66.** MCSO shall conduct one agency-wide comprehensive analysis of the data per year, which shall incorporate analytical benchmarks previously reviewed by the Monitor pursuant to the process described in Section IV. The benchmarks may be derived from the EIS or IA-PRO system, subject to Monitor approval. The MCSO may hire or contract with an outside entity to conduct this analysis. The yearly comprehensive analysis shall be made available to the public and at no cost to the Monitor and Plaintiffs.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO has completed seven comprehensive Traffic Stop Annual Reports (TSARs) analyzing traffic stop data to look for systemic evidence of racial profiling or other bias-based policing. MCSO's first contract vendor, Arizona State University, produced the first three TSARs. MCSO's current vendor, CNA, produced the last four TSARs.

The most recent TSAR7 was published on June 30, 2022, and, as noted in the Sheriff's statement published in conjunction with the analytic report, the findings of disparities continue to identify possible systemic racial bias the patrol function. The Sheriff notes that some of the disparities are reduced from prior years, but emphasizes that investigating the presence of the continued disparities will remain a priority for TSAU in both quarterly and monthly analytic reports.

MCSO proposed changes to the methodology to be employed in TSAR8 that were accepted by us and the Parties after review. Many of these changes result from analytic findings from the TSMRs and others have been the result of TSQRs. The modifications adopted show the ability of MCSO to expand and broaden its methodology when new information uncovers potential improvements in the investigation of disparities in traffic stop outcomes, including findings from TSMR and TSQR analyses.

On March 31, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 67. *In this context, warning signs or indicia of possible racial profiling or other misconduct include, but are not limited to:*

- a. *racial and ethnic disparities in deputies', units' or the agency's traffic stop patterns, including disparities or increases in stops for minor traffic violations, arrests following a traffic stop, and immigration status inquiries, that cannot be explained by statistical modeling of race neutral factors or characteristics of deputies' duties, or racial or ethnic disparities in traffic stop patterns when compared with data of deputies' peers;*
- b. *evidence of extended traffic stops or increased inquiries/investigations where investigations involve a Latino driver or passengers;*
- c. *a citation rate for traffic stops that is an outlier when compared to data of a Deputy's peers, or a low rate of seizure of contraband or arrests following searches and investigations;*
- d. *indications that deputies, units or the agency is not complying with the data collection requirements of this Order; and*
- e. *other indications of racial or ethnic bias in the exercise of official duties.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- EB-1 (Traffic Enforcement, Violator Contacts, and Citation Issuance), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.
- EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection), most recently amended on February 22, 2023.
- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on December 16, 2021.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

MCSO has conducted monthly and annual analyses of traffic stop data and provided documents discussing how the benchmarks required by this Paragraph are used to set alerts for possible cases of racial profiling or other deputy misconduct involving traffic stops. Discussion about the monthly and annual analyses are incorporated into Paragraphs 65 and 66.

We have discussed in our previous quarterly status reports that MCSO has achieved Phase 1 compliance with this Paragraph with the publication of appropriate guiding policies. The benchmarks are highlighted below and are generally referred to as post-stop outcomes in the TSMR and TSAR methodologies.

Paragraph 67.a. identifies three benchmarks pertaining to racial and ethnic disparities. The first benchmark references disparities or increases in stops for minor traffic violations (Benchmark 1). The second benchmark addresses disparities or increases in arrests following traffic stops (Benchmark 2). The third benchmark addresses disparities or increases in immigration status

inquiries (Benchmark 3). Since these three benchmarks are incorporated into the EIU Operations Manual and are incorporated as post-stop outcomes in the TSMR methodology, MCSO is in compliance with Paragraph 67.a.

Paragraph 67.b. identifies a benchmark pertaining to evidence of an extended traffic stop involving Latino drivers or passengers (Benchmark 4). Since this benchmark is now incorporated into the EIU Operations Manual and is incorporated in the TSMR methodology, MCSO is in compliance with Paragraph 67.b.

Paragraph 67.c. identifies three benchmarks. The first benchmark pertains to the rate of citations (Benchmark 5): MCSO is required to identify citation rates for traffic stops that are outliers when compared to a deputy's peers. The second benchmark (Benchmark 6) pertains to seizures of contraband. MCSO is required to identify low rates of seizures of contraband following a search or investigation. The third benchmark in Paragraph 67.c. (Benchmark 7) is similar to Benchmark 6, but it pertains to arrests following a search or investigation. Since the three benchmarks are now incorporated into the EIU Operations Manual and are incorporated as post-stop outcomes in the TSMR methodology, MCSO is in compliance with Paragraph 67.c.

Paragraph 67.d. establishes a benchmark pertaining to agency, unit, or deputy noncompliance with the data collection requirements under the First Order (Benchmark 8). This benchmark requires that any cases involving noncompliance with data collection requirements results in an alert in EIS. EIU published an Administrative Broadcast on November 28, 2016 to instruct supervisors how to validate data in TraCS for those cases involving duplicate traffic stop records to deliver timely data validation for our review. MCSO's draft EIS Project Plan 4.0 reported that MCSO began the data validation process for this benchmark on November 28, 2016. Therefore, MCSO is in compliance with Paragraph 67.d.

Paragraph 67.e. allows for other benchmarks to be used beyond those prescribed by Paragraph 67.a.-d. MCSO has three benchmarks under Paragraph 67.e. Benchmark 9 is defined as racial or ethnic disparities in search rates. Benchmark 10 is defined as a racial or ethnic disparity in passenger contact rates. Benchmark 11 is defined for non-minor traffic stops. Benchmarks 9-11 are incorporated into the EIU Operations Manual, as well as the TSMR methodology. Therefore, MCSO is in compliance with Paragraph 67.e.

As noted earlier, the TSMR methodology, which incorporates these benchmarks, was approved following the completion of a lengthy pilot project. MCSO finalized the guiding documents (TSAU Operations Manual and GH-5, including Attachment A [Definitions and Event Entry Types] and Attachment C [Supervisor EIS Traffic Stop Alert Form]) late in this review period. Once MCSO has achieved a full quarter of both Phase 1 and Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, the agency will achieve Phase 2 compliance.

Paragraph 68. *When reviewing collected patrol data, MCSO shall examine at least the following:*

- a. the justification for the Significant Operation, the process for site selection, and the procedures followed during the planning and implementation of the Significant Operation;*
- b. the effectiveness of the Significant Operation as measured against the specific operational objectives for the Significant Operation, including a review of crime data before and after the operation;*
- c. the tactics employed during the Significant Operation and whether they yielded the desired results;*
- d. the number and rate of stops, Investigatory Detentions and arrests, and the documented reasons supporting those stops, detentions and arrests, overall and broken down by Deputy, geographic area, and the actual or perceived race and/or ethnicity and the surname information captured or provided by the persons stopped, detained or arrested;*
- e. the resource needs and allocation during the Significant Operation; and*
- f. any Complaints lodged against MCSO Personnel following a Significant Operation.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO has not conducted a Significant Operation that met the requirements of the Order since Operation Borderline in December 2014. Subsequent activities (i.e., Operation Gila Monster in October 2016) have not met the criteria for review under this or other Paragraphs.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

As a result of this determination, MCSO District command staff – as well as Investigations and Enforcement Support – will no longer be required to submit monthly statements that they have not participated in Significant Operations as defined by this and other Paragraphs; however, they are required to notify us should staff become involved in a Significant Operation. We will continue to assess Phase 2 compliance through interviews with command and District staff during our regular site visits. During our site visits prior to, and including, January 2020, we routinely inquired of administrative staff, District personnel, and the Deputy Chiefs of Patrol Bureaus East and West whether any Significant Operations had occurred since the prior site visit. In response, MCSO personnel indicated that no Significant Operations had occurred within their jurisdictional boundaries, nor had any of their staff participated in such operations with other departments.

Paragraph 69. *In addition to the agency-wide analysis of collected traffic stop and patrol data, MCSO Supervisors shall also conduct a review of the collected data for the Deputies under his or her command on a monthly basis to determine whether there are warning signs or indicia of possible racial profiling, unlawful detentions and arrests, or improper enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws by a Deputy. Each Supervisor will also report his or her conclusions based on such review on a monthly basis to a designated commander in the MCSO Implementation Unit.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- EA-3 (Non-Traffic Contact), most recently amended on June 28, 2019.
- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on March 28, 2023.

Phase 2: In compliance

MCSO has placed into production database interfaces with EIS, inclusive of Incident Reports (IRs), Non-Traffic Contact Forms (NTCFs), Arizona Office of Courts (AOC) records, and the Cornerstone software program (referred to as “the HUB”), that includes training and policy records for MCSO. Supervisors have demonstrated the ability to access these during our site visits. Most audits and inspections of supervisory oversight activities indicate compliance, but several continue to show fluctuating trends of use or completion over time which we regularly monitor.

MCSO continues to provide us access each month to all Non-Traffic Contact Forms (NTCFs) involving investigative stops and field information. At times over the past year our review of the NTCFs provided each month indicated that a higher proportion of Latinos are being contacted in particular areas of the County for relatively minor infractions. Our review of NTCFs for this quarter did not raise particular concern about disparate treatment. Several months ago, MCSO proposed an initial study of how this form (NTCF) and the related policy are being used across the agency. While this proposed analysis does not investigate potential indications of bias in how these stops are conducted by deputies or evaluated by supervisors, it will give some insight into the modifications needed in both the form and policy going forward. We, MCSO, and the Parties held a conference call in early February 2022 to reiterate the importance of understanding how NTCFs are used by deputies; and MCSO has committed to move forward with the first stage of the proposed study. In MCSO’s 33rd and 34th quarterly compliance reports, the agency indicated that the NTCF study is underway. We will evaluate the findings of this report once it is produced.

We continue to evaluate supervisory investigations into non-traffic stop alerts each month by selecting a random sample of 15 cases, when the number of completed investigations exceeds that amount. Over the past year, we have found that most supervisors are completing these investigations in a timely fashion and addressing the deficiencies raised as we have noted above. MCSO has proposed, and we have agreed in principle, to convert the alert inspection to a quarterly process that includes an evaluation of the effectiveness of the interventions undertaken. As discussed below, MCSO produced this evaluation for the first time during the third and fourth quarters of 2022.

MCSO has created an EIS Alert Review Group (ARG) that evaluates the investigations of supervisors prior to closing an alert. The ARG ensures that the reports of the supervisors address all aspects of the assigned investigations and returns those that are deficient to the District for continued revision. Over the past several months, we have noted that the proportion of completed alert investigations being sent back to the Districts by the ARG has fallen below one-third of all cases we evaluate. MCSO has emphasized supervisory investigations in the past years' training, as well as the creation of liaisons between BIO and the Districts to ensure that supervisors receive the necessary support and information to complete these investigations.

In addition, EIU has developed online supervisory resource material for alert investigations that was placed on the HUB in January 2020. In the fourth quarter of 2022, MCSO produced an EIS Alerts Inspection, which included a method of evaluating whether the interventions triggered by alert investigations may, or may not, be mitigating the problems resulting in the original alert. To do this they began with the alerts investigated in the first quarter of 2022, and examined the alerts triggered in the following two quarters to determine if there were any recurring alerts. AIU found that five deputies had new alerts during the second and third quarters of 2022. Of these five, four were for new external complaints and one was due to a new BIO Action Form naming the deputy. The report also indicated that follow-up on the latter case had already occurred but the external complaints were under the purview of PSB so there was no additional investigation conducted. MCSO noted they will continue to evaluate the effect interventions have on the triggering of new alert cases. This addition to the quarterly EIS Alert Inspection fulfills the need to ensure that repetitive problematic behavior is being flagged and addressed appropriately.

The Audit and Inspections Unit (AIU) conducts monthly audits of supervisory oversight via the Supervisor Notes made for each deputy. Minimally, each month, supervisors should be making a performance appraisal note, reviewing two body-worn camera recordings, and reviewing the EIS profile of their subordinates. During the first quarter, MCSO reported compliance rates of 98.17% in January, 96.97% in February, and 98.06% in March. MCSO computes its compliance rates based upon a matrix of items; they are based upon randomized samples that we draw. Our computation of compliance is slightly lower than that reported by MCSO, as we judge an entire case reviewed as noncompliant if any of the key components making up the inspection are late or missing at the time of the inspection. Our computed compliance rate for January was 93.5%; for February, 88.89%; and for March, 93.33%. We will continue to monitor these reports and will withdraw compliance for this Paragraph if our computed rates remain below 94%.

AIU also conducts three inspections of traffic stop information: two of these pertain to the timely review and discussion of traffic stops by supervisors for each subordinate; and the third is an inspection regarding the correct completion of traffic forms and the coordination of these forms with databases such as CAD and the review of body-worn camera footage. For the traffic review and traffic discussion inspections, MCSO reported compliance rates of 100% for the quarter which we concur with. For the traffic data inspection, MCSO reported compliance rates exceeding 99% for the quarter. Our compliance calculations for this period for the traffic data inspections were slightly lower, due to the fact that we do not employ a matrix to assess compliance; but rather judge individual cases as deficient if any significant information is determined not to be consistent across traffic stop forms or CAD. Our compliance rates were

94.2%, 91.4%, and 88.5% respectively. The lapses found for the data inspections were due to incongruent information on the VSCF and CAD for location, reasons for the stop and correct contact conclusion, among others. Each of the three inspections was based upon a stratified random sample of all traffic stops drawn by the Monitor and provided to MCSO. AIU sent BIO Action Forms to those Districts where it found deficiencies. As noted above, we will continue to monitor these reports and will withdraw compliance if our computed rates remain below 94%.

MCSO has developed an Incident Report Inspection that has been approved following several revisions. The inspection should include instances where prosecuting authorities turned cases down due to a lack of probable cause, among other matrix items developed by MCSO. MCSO reported compliance rates exceeding 98% for this quarter, with no instance of a case being turned down due to a lack of probable cause. We concur with the latter point but differ in the compliance rates for January through March due to instances of deputies' failures to articulate all elements necessary by statute in their reports, failures to include a property receipt for items seized, or use of boilerplate language in their reports. Our compliance rates for the quarter are 90.0%, 95.0%, and 95.0% respectively. For those deficiencies discovered during the inspection process, AIU sent BIO Action Forms to the appropriate Districts for additional review and action. Most importantly, the inspectors noted that there was no indication that the immediate supervisors found these deficiencies within their own review of these IRs.

MCSO has also developed an inspection of repetitive BAFs so that they might intervene for supervisors who evidence recurring problems. This was discussed above. We have found that measures such as the creation of the Alert Review Group have greatly enhanced the accountability of Districts and individual supervisors in the completion of their roles. However, as we have noted in our review of several inspections, our computed compliance rates have fallen below 94%. Since MCSO has previously been in compliance with this Paragraph, we will issue a warning. If MCSO fails to meet the requirements of this Paragraph in the next quarter, we will withdraw compliance.

Paragraph 70. *If any one of the foregoing reviews and analyses of the traffic stop data indicates that a particular Deputy or unit may be engaging in racial profiling, unlawful searches or seizures, or unlawful immigration enforcement, or that there may be systemic problems regarding any of the foregoing, MCSO shall take reasonable steps to investigate and closely monitor the situation. Interventions may include but are not limited to counseling, Training, Supervisor ride-alongs, ordering changes in practice or procedure, changing duty assignments, Discipline, or of other supervised, monitored, and documented action plans and strategies designed to modify activity. If the MCSO or the Monitor concludes that systemic problems of racial profiling, unlawful searches or seizures, or unlawful immigration enforcement exist, the MCSO shall take appropriate steps at the agency level, in addition to initiating corrective and/or disciplinary measures against the appropriate Supervisor(s) or Command Staff. All interventions shall be documented in writing.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- EB-1 (Traffic Enforcement, Violator Contacts, and Citation Issuance), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.
- EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection), most recently amended on February 22, 2023.
- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on March 28, 2023.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

MCSO has finalized protocol and training related plans for the Traffic Stop Monthly Reports (TSMRs) and memorialized these in the TSAU Operations Manual. MCSO has also modified GH-5 and incorporated the necessary documents from TSMR into that policy. The TSMR is intended to provide a timelier response to potential indications of bias at the deputy level through the examination of a rolling 12 months of traffic stop data for each deputy. MCSO has refined the vetting process for those cases where a deputy flags in the analysis and has recommended outcomes ranging from the discounting of a flag to the onset of full interventions, which would entail remedies based upon the findings of TSAU. MCSO has continued producing the monthly vetting analyses for ongoing review, as well as documentation of any cases that are closed as a result of the completion of TSMR processes.

MCSO continues to develop the EIU Operations Manual. During this quarter, MCSO updated Appendix A “EIS Allegation and Incident Thresholds,” as well as conducted threshold analyses for Vehicle Pursuits and Accidents to apply to Appendix A. We will continue to work with MCSO on the refinement of these materials. MCSO has received approval to move forward on several TSQR projects and published 10 of these reports through the first quarter of 2023.

MCSO published its seventh Traffic Stop Annual Report in June 2022 and continues to find in the examination of traffic stop outcomes disparities “that may indicate a systemic bias within the patrol function” that needs to be addressed. In TSQR5, MCSO further investigated these disparities and found that particular Districts were associated with certain traffic stop outcome disparities. Subsequently, BIO reported that they held command staff and personnel meetings in each District outlining the particular disparities found for each District. Overall, the analytic methods used in the TSARs are not able to identify individual deputy activity, but form the basis for organizational strategies to address systemic biases through training and policy.

MCSO’s Plan to Promote Constitutional Policing (also referred to as the Constitutional Policing Plan, or CPP) was drafted to address systemic issues identified in the Traffic Stop Annual Reports (TSARs). The CPP includes nine Goals and a timeline for the completion of the Goals. Our comments in this report pertain to compliance with the Plan during the first quarter of 2023. MCSO created an online progress tracking tool (Smartsheet) and provided a link to the application in April 2020. The online spreadsheet is based on the plan originally agreed to by the Parties and approved by the Court. The spreadsheet provides additional details of MCSO’s reported progress on each of the nine CPP Goals: the start date; the projected completion date; and the status of sub-Goals and projects.

We determine compliance with the CPP through several means. First, we issue monthly and quarterly document requests pertaining to specific Goals of the CPP, which we review. We have monthly document requests pertaining to projects under Goals 1, 3, 4, and 5. We review meeting agendas and discussion items to verify compliance with the projects noted under those Goals. For the training components of these Goals, MCSO submits training materials that must be reviewed and approved before delivery. We confirm completion of training requirements through HUB reports and reviews of BIO inspections of supervisor notes documenting briefings. Our standing requests for other Paragraphs of the First and Second Orders also provide information related to some of the CPP Goals. For Goal 1, we review MCSO monthly submissions related to supervisory corrective actions. For Goal 2, we review a selected sample of deputy and supervisor Employee Performance Appraisals (EPAs). For Goal 6, we conduct periodic meetings with MCSO, the Plaintiffs, and Plaintiff-Intervenor related to the evaluation of traffic stop data and associated monthly, quarterly, and annual reports. For Goal 9, we request statistical information, and compare these statistics to the previous quarter to determine if MCSO is making progress. We review the progress reported for all Goals and projects in the online spreadsheet and record our findings. We corroborate MCSO's reported progress during our site visits, where we confirm the reported outcomes and ask clarifying questions on projects completed. Our comments below reflect what we learned as a result of our reviews of documentation during the first quarter of 2023, and pursuant to our inquiries during our April 2023 remote site visit.

Goal 1: Implementing an effective Early Intervention System (EIS) with supervisor discussions. For the first quarter of 2023, MCSO reported an overall 99% completion rate for Goal 1, or a 3% increase from the last quarter. The sub-goal noted as the supervisory discussion process had a starting date of April 3, 2018, with the projected completion date listed as December 31, 2021. The completion date for this sub-goal was revised to October 1, 2022; and as of our April review, it shows as completed. The Traffic Stop Monthly Report (TSMR) had an initial projected completion date of December 31, 2021. The completion date was revised to October 1, 2022; and as of our April review, this sub-goal shows completed. During our April site visit, MCSO reported one Town Hall, which was conducted in February. The topic of discussion was the complaint intake process. MCSO reported the next topic of discussion at Town Halls will be Traffic Stop Quarterly Report 10; the date has not been set.

Goal 2: Evaluating supervisors' performances through an effective Employee Performance Appraisal process. For the first quarter 2023, Goal 2 noted the same 95% completion rate as the fourth quarter of 2022. On the online spreadsheet, the completion date for this Goal was revised to October 16, 2023. During our April site visit, MCSO reported that all training had been completed on the new EPA policy. MCSO staff are reinforcing training concepts through audit provisions within the policy. MCSO reported that there is an outstanding configuration item that they are still working on with the vendor. The issue has been the ability of supervisors to access historical supervisor notes on employees. While supervisors can access supervisor notes they created, they cannot access supervisor notes other supervisors have created. Supervisors have had to cut and paste supervisor notes from BlueTeam into Perform, the new software application where EPAs are completed. During the first quarter of 2023, we reviewed several EPAs completed in the new format. We found that in several EPAs, the rating period was not documented; only the EPA's due date was documented. We advised MCSO of the concern, and

a policy revision was submitted requiring rating supervisors to include the dates of the rating period in the Introduction section of the face page. While this directive has been effective in most cases, we are still seeing some EPAs where the rating supervisor forgets to document the employee's evaluation period. We have also seen EPAs where the rating supervisor only documents the month and year, as opposed to specific dates. While this detail may seem inconsequential to rating supervisors, we use specific dates to determine compliance with Paragraph 99. We are also still finding deficiencies in supervisor EPAs related to compliance with Paragraphs 92 and 95.

Goal 3: Delivering enhanced implicit bias training. Goal 3 was noted as 100% completed on the tracking spreadsheet. During our April site visit, we were advised that implicit bias briefings were started on February 1, 2023. As of March 15, the briefings were 99% completed. There was Captains' meeting reported for February, where the topic of discussion was implicit bias. The information discussed at the Captains' meeting was disseminated to the rank and file. The next topic of enhanced training for combined Goals 3 and 5 will be the LGBTQ community.

Goal 4: Enhanced Fair and Impartial Decision-Making training (FIDM). Goal 4 was noted as 100% completed on the tracking spreadsheet. MCSO reported that FIDM training will be part of the 2023 ACT. A Captains' meeting was scheduled for late April, and FIDM was to be part of the agenda discussion. In addition, roll-call briefings scheduled for August will cover cultural competency. The Captains' meeting scheduled for September will also cover cultural competency.

Goal 5: Delivering enhanced training on cultural competency and community perspectives on policing. The completion rate for Goal 5 was noted at 100%. During our April site visit, we inquired about the Traffic Stop Survey. MCSO stated that they had received 15 surveys in the first quarter of 2023. Since the survey's inception, MCSO stated that they had received a total of 68 surveys out of 36,072 traffic stops. We requested copies of the surveys completed during the first quarter, and MCSO submitted a spreadsheet summarizing 16 surveys. Of the 16 individuals who responded to the survey, 11 identified as white, four identified as Hispanic, and one identified as Asian. Eleven responders identified as male, and five identified as female. On the final question of the survey, which asks if the responder was satisfied that they were treated without bias, 13 agreed, one disagreed, and two were neutral. The one responder who alleged bias treatment identified as a white male. Of the individuals who believed they were treated without bias, nine identified as white, three identified as Hispanic, and one identified as Asian. Of the two neutral responses, one identified as Hispanic and the other as white.

Goal 6: Improving traffic stop data collection and analysis. As of our April review, Goal 6 was noted as 99% completed, or 1% higher than the completion rate of the previous quarter. The TSMR pilot analysis was completed during the fourth quarter of 2022. During the first quarter we reviewed 30 closed TSMR investigations involving intermediate and full interventions. For 29 of these investigations, we found the materials, documents, and processes to meet our expectations. For one case, an intermediate intervention meeting with the deputy, we were concerned by the attitude of the deputy and the lack of clear goals in the closure of the case. We raised these issues with MCSO during our April site visit and were advised that they will continue to monitor this deputy's traffic stops.

Goal 7: Encouraging and commending employees' performance and service to the community. This goal has been completed. This goal was not part of the requirements set by the First Order.

Goal 8: Studying the Peer Intervention Program. This goal has been completed. This goal was not part of the requirements set by the First Order.

Goal 9: Building a workforce that provides Constitutional and community-oriented policing and reflects the community we serve. MCSO's goal is to establish a hiring process that will build a workforce that provides Constitutional policing and reflects the community it serves. As of our April 2023 review, Goal 9 was listed as having a 74% completion rate, or the same completion rate as the previous quarter. The expected completion date on this goal has been revised several times from the initial date of December 31, 2020, to the current date of June 30, 2023.

During our April site visit, MCSO provided updates on MCSO's efforts to complete the projects listed under Goal 9. MCSO stated that they are continuing to advertise on local radio stations for both Deputy Sheriff and Detention Officer positions. MCSO is also advertising in bus ads in the Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan areas. The ads include digital billboards on flatbed trucks that are strategically placed at sporting events and gun shows. During the first quarter, MCSO personnel attended eight events, most of which were career fairs. MCSO personnel reported that they contracted with a social media recruiter. MCSO will meet with the marketing vendor in the near future to discuss advertising plans and campaign plans for the next fiscal year. With regard to the virtual job fair vendor, MCSO reported that the pilot program did not produce the desired results, and MCSO did not get the return on investment that was expected. Large groups of people registered for events, but few would actually show up. MCSO is continuing to use text messages to communicate with applicants, as they discovered that many applicants do not respond to email messages. With regard to the recruitment campaign targeting individuals holding security guard licenses, MCSO stated that the results were not impactful.

We also asked for an update on the EyeDetect system, a potential alternative to administering polygraph examinations. MCSO stated that 46 individuals had gone through the process. The next step will be to administer polygraphs to the group and compare the results. The EyeDetect process is strictly for Detention Officers. With regard to retention initiatives, MCSO reported that they have engaged Arizona State University for the creation of a professional development program for employees, which would lead to certificate programs, but not necessarily college credits.

During our April site visit, MCSO reported a total of 999 overall vacancies as of March 31, 2023. MCSO previously reported 971 vacancies for the fourth quarter of 2022, 938 vacancies in the third quarter, 903 vacancies in the second quarter, and 838 vacancies in the first quarter of 2022. The vacancies reported for the first quarter of 2023 were 100 sworn, 678 Detention, and 221 civilian. The rate of attrition for the first quarter was reported as 13.97% for sworn, 30.85% for Detention, and 21.86% for civilian employees. MCSO reported 65 voluntary separations during the first quarter. MCSO reported four voluntary separations of sworn personnel, of which the demographics were 50% white, 25% unknown, and 25% two or more races. MCSO reported 32 voluntary separations of Detention personnel, of which the demographics were reported as 28.13% white, 53.13% Latino, 3.13% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 9.38% Black, and 6.25% two or more races. MCSO reported 29 civilian voluntary separations, with the demographics reported as 51.72% white, 20.69% Latino, 3.45% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 13.79% Black, 3.45% two or more races, and 6.90% unknown.

At the time of our April site visit, MCSO reported two Academy classes in progress. The demographics reported for the first class of eight deputy trainees were 13% Latino and 87% white. The demographics reported for the second class of 10 deputy trainees were 10% Latino, 10% Asian, 10% Black, 60% white, and 10% two or more races. MCSO reported two Detention classes in progress. The demographics of the first Detention class of 19 trainees was reported as 5% Black, 47% Latino, 43% white, and 5% Native Hawaiian. The demographics of the second Detention class of 14 trainees was reported as 14% Black, 58% Latino, 14% white, 7% American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 7% Asian.

Current supervisor demographics for sworn were reported as 75.4% white, 19.25% Latino, 3.21% Black, 1.07% two or more races, and 1.07% Asian. Supervisor demographics for Detention were reported as 66.93% white, 24.41% Latino, 3.94% Black, 2.36% Asian, 0.79% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 0.39% American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 1.18% two or more races. Supervisor demographics for civilian employees were reported as 60.4% white, 20.9% Latino, 9.7% Black, 1.49% American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 3% Asian, 3% two or more races, and 1.51% not specified.

MCSO has consistently fulfilled their training commitments with the Constitutional Policing Plan, as it relates to Goals 3, 4, and 5. The new EPA policy has been implemented, and sworn supervisors are now using the new EPA form to complete performance appraisals. While we recognize that significant effort has been made to bring supervisor Employee Performance Appraisals into compliance, including the complete revision of the sworn EPA policy and EPA form, it is up to supervisors to ensure that all Order requirements are addressed. As noted in our comments in Goal 2, we are still finding deficiencies in supervisor EPAs. With regard to Goal 9, we recognize that MCSO has made significant efforts to hire and retain employees. However, in spite of MCSO's continued efforts, we are still seeing successive increases, per quarter, in the number of total vacancies in the agency. As of March 31, 2023, MCSO reported a new high of 999 total vacancies. Of those, 678 were Detention vacancies. As noted in previous quarterly reports, we consider the staffing shortage in Custody Services to be particularly concerning. We will continue to monitor and report on this situation.

Paragraph 71. *In addition to the underlying collected data, the Monitor and Plaintiffs' representatives shall have access to the results of all Supervisor and agency level reviews of the traffic stop and patrol data.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO has provided us with access to existing data from monthly and annual reports.

While we continue to work with both MCSO and the Parties on specific issues of methodology for Non-Traffic Contact Forms and the Annual, Monthly, and Quarterly Reports for traffic stop data, we have nonetheless been afforded complete access to all requests involving data. MCSO has published TSQR9 "2021: Special Assignments" (discussed in Paragraphs 65 and 69), and the agency put into place mechanisms to ensure that the undercounting of stops conducted during special assignments does not reoccur. MCSO has also suggested actions which could improve the consistency of traffic stop actions taken by deputies regardless of assignment. MCSO reported some differences in the magnitude of significant findings between TSAR7 and TSQR9, but otherwise the findings of potential bias were unchanged as it relates to those special assignment stops that were previously undercounted. Finally, in TSQR10 (Searches) MCSO found that nearly two dozen searches had been coded incorrectly as either discretionary or non-discretionary searches. This was largely due to a deputy having indicated multiple search types during an incident which the coding syntax could not adequately address. The agency has used this discovery to modify the data used in TSAR8. MCSO has been forthcoming when they recognize any deficiencies. MCSO is modifying its data quality procedures to catch and correct these issues in a timely fashion. These location corrections were also made for the data used in the sixth and seventh Traffic Stop Annual Reports, and the undercounting of special assignment stops will be addressed as described. TSAU continues to monitor stop locations and correct the default locations as they arise. We will review additional data quality procedures as they are made available to us.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Section 8: Early Identification System (EIS)

COURT ORDER IX. EARLY IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (“EIS”)

a. Development and Implementation of the EIS

Paragraph 72. *MCSO shall work with the Monitor, with input from the Parties, to develop, implement and maintain a computerized EIS to support the effective supervision and management of MCSO Deputies and employees, including the identification of and response to potentially problematic behaviors, including racial profiling, unlawful detentions and arrests, and improper enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws within one year of the Effective Date. MCSO will regularly use EIS data to promote lawful, ethical and professional police practices; and to evaluate the performance of MCSO Patrol Operations Employees across all ranks, units and shifts.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- EA-3 (Non-Traffic Contact), most recently amended on June 28, 2019.
- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on March 28, 2023.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

As a result of interfaces for remote databases introduced in 2017, the Early Intervention System (EIS) now includes Incident Reports (IRs), Non-Traffic Contact Forms (NTCFs), records from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), and training completion and policy acknowledgement records from the Cornerstone software (the HUB). MCSO continues to update the EIU Operations Manual to memorialize the collection, analysis, and dissemination of relevant data, as well as the responsibilities and roles of agency and EIU personnel. During this reporting period, MCSO updated Appendix A, “EIS Allegations and Incident Thresholds” following extensive review of the thresholds, as well as EIS Alert Process (302). In addition, MCSO conducted threshold analyses on vehicle pursuits and deputy accidents and applied the results accordingly to the Appendix. Going forward, MCSO has produced a plan to modify and review the thresholds annually. During the third and fourth quarters of 2022, MCSO also modified the EIS Alert inspection from a monthly to a quarterly report and included in the latter quarter an evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions undertaken. Each of these additions or modifications has improved the process of oversight and evaluation of potential bias and provides needed tools for early intervention should such issues arise.

To capture the activities of deputies in non-traffic stops of individuals, MCSO created Non-Traffic Contact Forms (NTCFs), which were interfaced with EIS in mid-2017. MCSO has provided us with access to investigative stops that make up a portion of NTCFs since their inception. Over the past two years, we have suggested that MCSO create a methodology to statistically examine these civilian contacts to ensure that there is no evidence of bias in the way they are conducted. In a recent request for information, the BIO Captain stated that the initial investigation of deputy usage of the NTCF has been completed and is under review by Command staff, and a review of EA-3 (Non-Traffic Contact) is underway. Until the study and analytic

proposals are complete, we will continue to review both investigative stops and field interviews collected on the existing forms. MCSO supplies us with a list of these non-traffic stops each month. A conference call between us, MCSO, and the Parties in early February 2022 resulted in the approval of MCSO's initial evaluation of NTCF use.

We will continue to work with MCSO to finalize each of these data analytic methods. MCSO continues to regularly publish a number of reports on deputy activity and supervisory oversight that are not tied to the methodologies of the TSMR, TSQR, or TSAR.

The Audits and Inspections Unit (AIU) produces a monthly report evaluating Supervisor Notes based upon a random sample we draw that indicates whether the selected supervisors are reviewing the EIS data of deputies under their command. The inspection looks for indications that supervisors made entries for each person they supervise with regard to two randomly selected BWC videos, provide one EPA note, make two supervisor entries, and indicate that the supervisor has reviewed their deputies' EIS status. The compliance rates reported by MCSO are based on a matrix developed for this inspection. For this quarter, the compliance rates reported by MCSO were 96% or higher each month using a matrix of information. Our calculations, in contrast, counts individual cases as out of compliance for any missed policy timeframes or requirements. For January, we calculated a compliance rate of 93.5% due to two missing EIS checks and one case missing two supervisor entries. For February, there was one instance of an EPA entry not being recorded, two instances of missing EIS checks and two instances lacking supervisor notes for a compliance rate of 88.89%. For March, the reviewer found one instance each where a supervisor failed to make two supervisor notes for a deputy, record an EPA entry for a deputy and check the EIS status of a deputy for a compliance rate of 93.33%. AIU continues to send BIO Action Forms to the Districts with deficiencies, and we have always had the opportunity to review these forms when requested.

In the Traffic Stop Data Inspection for this quarter, MCSO reported compliance rates in excess of 99%. Our calculations are slightly lower each month due to several missing notations as to how contacts were concluded, license plate mismatches between VSCF and CAD, failure to note additional units at the scene and reason for the stop. As a result, our compliance rates are 94.2%, 91.4% and 88.5% respectively. The compliance rates for the Traffic Stop Discussion Inspections were all at 100% throughout the quarter. We concur with these findings. All the inspections for traffic stops are based upon stratified random samples that we draw on a monthly basis. The deficiencies noted by the inspectors resulted in BIO Action Forms being sent to the appropriate Districts for this quarter.

While we can look for trends in deficiencies over each quarter, we have suggested to MCSO that AIU conduct an evaluation of all BIO Action Forms sent to Districts to ensure that there are not long-term trends by Districts or supervisors that cannot be distinguished while looking at shorter timeframes. MCSO conducted a preliminary analysis of BIO Action Forms from January to May 2019 and reported these findings during our July 2019 site visit. MCSO found that there was indeed a small number of deputies who had received several BIO Action Forms. With the review of us and the Parties, MCSO produced a methodology to conduct a repeatable inspection of BIO Action Forms. In September 2022, MCSO published the first BAF tracking inspection covering 2021. MCSO will conduct the inspection every six months using one year of data that overlaps

the prior reporting period by six months. As noted in Paragraph 69, the study found that the majority of BAF deficiencies were for inspections conducted related to traffic data, shift rosters, and Incident Reports. The deputies' deficiencies ranged from failure to fill out forms properly, to a lack of agreement across forms, such as IRs, VSCFs, or CAD. MCSO noted that the 76.87% of the deputy deficiencies were related to the requirements of four policies: GB-2 (Command Responsibility); EB-1 (Traffic Enforcement, Violator Contacts, and Citation Issuance); GF-5 (Incident Report Guidelines); and EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection). During the inspection, MCSO identified several supervisors with a disproportionate number of BAFs individually, or for those they supervise. MCSO is evaluating the results of the inspection, but notes that the inspection was shared throughout the organization and includes suggestions of ways in which the findings may be used. The inspection noted that all Districts reported a need for more personnel to adequately address the requirements of their roles.

EIU also produces a monthly report on non-traffic alerts triggered within EIS. EIU personnel review the alerts and disseminate them to supervisors and District command if alerts indicate the potential for biased activity or thresholds are exceeded for particular actions such as external complaints, data validations, and others. Once the supervisors receive the alert investigation, they employ a template (Attachment B of GH-5 [Early Identification System]) to conduct the investigation and report their findings and results to the chain of command through BlueTeam. MCSO has also created an EIS Alert Review Group (ARG) to evaluate the closure of alert investigations. We had no immediate concerns with our review of alert closures for this quarter.

***Paragraph 73.** Within 180 days of the Effective Date, MCSO shall either create a unit, which shall include at least one full-time-equivalent qualified information technology specialist, or otherwise expand the already existing role of the MCSO information technology specialist to facilitate the development, implementation, and maintenance of the EIS. MCSO shall ensure that there is sufficient additional staff to facilitate EIS data input and provide Training and assistance to EIS users. This unit may be housed within Internal Affairs ("IA").*

In Full and Effective Compliance

The Bureau of Internal Oversight (BIO) is overseen by a captain and is comprised of three Units designed to achieve different compliance functions. Each is a fully operational Unit headed by a lieutenant with both sworn and civilian staff responsible for diverse but interrelated oversight functions.

The Early Intervention Unit (EIU) coordinates the daily operation of the EIS. This unit evaluates alerts generated by the EIS, reviews them, and sends out investigations to District personnel as prescribed by policy.

The Audits and Inspections Unit (AIU) has developed and carries out ongoing inspections to ensure that deputies and supervisors are using the EIS properly and to the fullest extent possible. When AIU discovers deficiencies, it sends out BIO Action Forms to the affected Districts and individuals; and ensures the return of the appropriate forms.

The Traffic Stop Analysis Unit (TSAU) was most recently created due to the complexities of generating all the statistical reports related to traffic and patrol functions of MCSO. The leaders of these units respond to specific requests made by us and the Parties and appear collectively during our site visit meetings to answer any questions related to the operation of BIO.

Over the last 18 months, the EIS database has been expanded to include Incident Reports (IRs), Non-Traffic Contact Forms (NTCFs), records from the Arizona Office of Courts (AOC), and training and policy receipt records from the Cornerstone software program (the HUB). Supervisors now have much more information available to them about the deputies under their command than they ever had in the past.

On October 5, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 74.** MCSO shall develop and implement a protocol setting out the fields for historical data, deadlines for inputting data related to current and new information, and the individuals responsible for capturing and inputting data.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on December 16, 2021.
- EIU Operations Manual, currently under revision.

Phase 2: In compliance

MCSO has met the requirements of this Paragraph by identifying the data to be collected and the responsibility of persons across the organization to review, verify, and inspect the data making up the early intervention system. These roles and responsibilities are originally developed in GH-5 (Early Identification System) and more comprehensively elaborated in Section 200 (Duties and Responsibilities), approved in August 2019, of the EIU Operations Manual.

During this quarter, MCSO continued to revise the EIU Operations Manual with the revision of the appendix for alert thresholds, EIS Alert Process (Section 302), and modifications to several other appendices. The manual sections pertaining to this Paragraph have already been finalized and published; as a result, MCSO has achieved Phase 1 compliance.

MCSO has continually refined the data-handling protocol since the publication of earlier TSARs, which were fraught with problems. These processes have been memorialized in the EIU Operations Manual (Section 306), which was approved in July 2020. Aside from Section 200, noted above, Section 305 (Software Change Control Processes), approved in October 2018, is intended to ensure that all modifications to software or data collection are coordinated in a prospective fashion before any implementation occurs. These software changes are provided to us on a monthly basis through regular document requests and are discussed during the quarterly site visit meetings. During the fourth quarter of 2022, MCSO introduced a Special Assignment update that allows deputies to identify traffic stops that occur during DUI, Aggressive driving, Click It and Ticket, or other special assignment patrols. Deputies are also provided the ability to

add clarifying comments to their selections. In the third quarter of 2022, MCSO introduced two new drop-down items for extended stops as a result of findings in prior TSQR analyses. The first is the ability of deputies to note license issues arising during the stop, and the second is a broader “other issue” that may lead to extended stops. The deputies are required to elaborate in comment fields what those issues may involve. Each of these sections of the EIU Operations Manual expands upon policy that has already been approved.

MCSO has also created a committee of personnel from each unit that handles, or adds to, traffic data before it is analyzed. The reports from the regular monthly meetings of this group are made available to us and show the attention to detail and memorialization of changes put in place to improve data processes.

Additionally, in the latest TSQR10, “Searches,” MCSO found that nearly two dozen searches had been coded incorrectly as either discretionary or non-discretionary searches. This was largely due to a deputy having indicated multiple search types during an incident, which the coding syntax could not address. As a result, MCSO recoded the relevant data prior to conducting any analysis for TSAR8. The agency is also reviewing the training, policy and analytic syntax related to searches to ensure that such miscoding does not occur again.

Finally, EIU produces a monthly report for benchmarks not related to the traffic stop methodologies. We routinely use these monthly tables to evaluate compliance with various Paragraphs within the Court Order. For traffic-related Benchmarks 3 and 8 (Paragraph 67), MCSO documents both traffic stops involving immigration inquiries and data validation errors committed by deputies. During this reporting period, there were no immigration inquiries, and there were five data validation alerts: three in January; one each in February and March.

Paragraph 75. *The EIS shall include a computerized relational database, which shall be used to collect, maintain, integrate, and retrieve:*

- a. all misconduct Complaints or allegations (and their dispositions), excluding those made by inmates relating to conditions of confinement or conduct of detention officers (i.e., any complaint or allegation relating to a traffic stop shall be collected and subject to this Paragraph even if made by an inmate);*
- b. all internal investigations of alleged or suspected misconduct;*
- c. data compiled under the traffic stop data collection and the patrol data collection mechanisms;*

- d. *all criminal proceedings initiated, as well as all civil or administrative claims filed with, and all civil lawsuits served upon, the County and/or its Deputies or agents, resulting from MCSO Patrol Operations or the actions of MCSO Patrol Operation Personnel;*
- e. *all arrests;*
- f. *all arrests in which the arresting Deputy fails to articulate probable cause in the arrest report, or where an MCSO Supervisor, court or prosecutor later determines the arrest was not supported by probable cause to believe a crime had been committed, as required by law;*
- g. *all arrests in which the individual was released from custody without formal charges being sought;*
- h. *all Investigatory Stops, detentions, and/or searches, including those found by the Monitor, an MCSO supervisor, court or prosecutor to be unsupported by reasonable suspicion of or probable cause to believe a crime had been committed, as required by law;*
- i. *all instances in which MCSO is informed by a prosecuting authority or a court that a decision to decline prosecution or to dismiss charges, and if available, the reason for such decision;*
- j. *all disciplinary action taken against employees;*
- k. *all non-disciplinary corrective action required of employees;*
- l. *all awards and commendations received by employees;*
- m. *Training history for each employee; and*
- n. *bi-monthly Supervisory observations of each employee.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- EA-3 (Non-Traffic Contact), most recently amended on June 28, 2019.
- GC-13 (Awards), most recently amended on February 14, 2023.
- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on March 28, 2023.
- EIU Operations Manual, currently under revision.
- Professional Services Bureau Operations Manual, most recently amended on December 21, 2020.

Phase 2: In compliance

Since 2017, MCSO has placed into production data interfaces for Incident Reports (IRs), Non-Traffic Contact Forms (NTCFs), Justice Court turndowns (AOC) and the Cornerstone software program (the HUB) that provides reports for training and policy acknowledgment. MCSO continues to develop some inspections or analytic reports that ensure that personnel are accurately using the EIS data available; however, the data do exist in the EIS and are accessible by personnel we have interviewed during site visits. We will continue to evaluate and monitor the use of EIS in furtherance of the Orders. During our last in-person site visit, in January 2020, we also

reviewed with MCSO representatives how the data for the following Subparagraphs appear on-screen and are accessible to first-line supervisors. We found no issues of concern during this review. We anticipate conducting a similar review when we resume our in-person site visits.

Paragraph 75.a. requires that the database include “all misconduct Complaints or allegations (and their dispositions),” with some exclusions.

EIPro, a web-based software application that allows employees and supervisors to view information in the IAPro case management system, includes the number of misconduct complaints and allegations against deputies. Since February 2017, both open and closed cases have been viewable by supervisors. PSB controls the ability to view open cases based upon the parties who may be involved. PSB personnel developed a protocol to write the summaries for both open and closed cases that appear in the EIS. This protocol has been approved and incorporated into the PSB Operations Manual that was published on December 13, 2018. Each month, we receive a spreadsheet of open and closed external complaints as they appear in EI Pro for supervisors to review. Our examination of these descriptions for January through March found that these summaries met our expectations. Additionally, during our site visits between 2017 and January 2020, we observed that field supervisors could easily access these summaries and understand the types of issues involved in the complaints. Supervisors conducting alert investigations have also routinely referred to a review of complaint summaries as a portion of their investigative process. Supervisors also advised us that they can always contact EIU and PSB for clarification if it is necessary.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 75.b. requires that the database include “all internal investigations of alleged or suspected misconduct.”

Corresponding to the discussion above involving external complaints, internal investigation summaries also appear in the IAPro system. All complaint summaries, open and closed, have been viewable since February 2017. PSB uses a standard protocol to develop the case summaries and access limits. We approved this protocol, and it is included in the PSB Operations Manual. Each month, we receive a spreadsheet of internal allegations as they appear to supervisors in EIS. Our review of the summaries for January through March found these summaries to be transparent and easily understandable. During our past site visits, we have found that line supervisors are also able to easily access the summaries of open and closed internal investigations pertaining to their subordinates. Supervisors also have referred to these summary fields while conducting alert investigations. Field supervisors always have the option of requesting additional information from EIU and PSB should they deem the summaries insufficient.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 75.c. requires that the database include “data compiled under the traffic stop data collection and the patrol data collection mechanisms.”

MCSO has created electronic forms to collect data from traffic stops, incidental contacts, and warnings.

MCSO has also created interfaces with EIS for remote databases including Incident Reports (IRs) and Non-Traffic Contact Forms (NTCFs). These reports are readily available to supervisors to review within EIS. Field supervisors have shown that they have the ability to view IRs and NTCFs during our past in-person site visits. AIU already conducts an inspection of IRs and has revised the methodology to improve and streamline the inspection process. We have suggested that MCSO create a similar inspection for NTCFs, as well as propose an analytical strategy to examine whether any racial or ethnic inconsistencies may exist in the incidents documented on the NTCF. MCSO produced a brief proposal of the methods they would use to analyze NTCFs based upon these ongoing discussions. We, the Plaintiffs, and the Plaintiff-Intervenor provided comments on these proposals in early April 2020. Following several conference calls on both the forms and policy, EA-3 (Non-Traffic Contact), MCSO proposed an initial study that would only evaluate how the NTCF form and policy are being used across the agency. According to the latest response to our quarterly requests, MCSO has completed the initial study which is under review by Command staff and is undertaking the review of EA-3 (Non-Traffic Contact). MCSO has made available all investigative stop and field interview NTCFs each month. Our review of NTCFs for the current quarter did not find any issues of concern; however, a statistical methodology would allow a more comprehensive examination. We will continue to work with MCSO as this process moves forward.

This Paragraph requires that the data for such activities exists within EIS; however, Paragraphs 72, 81a., and 81b.vi. require an analysis of these stops. Therefore, while MCSO complies with this Subparagraph, MCSO will not achieve compliance for the other Paragraphs until a method of analysis is approved.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 75.d. requires that the database include “all criminal proceedings initiated, as well as all civil or administrative claims filed with, and all civil lawsuits served upon, the County and/or its Deputies or agents, resulting from MCSO Patrol Operations or the actions of MCSO Patrol Operation Personnel.”

MCSO’s Legal Liaison Section receives and forwards this information to EIU for entry into the EIS database. Supervisors have demonstrated the ability to access this information during our site visits. During this quarter, MCSO also updated Appendix G (Unique Incident Procedures) of the EIU Operations Manual to include instructions on how to handle Notice of Claims.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 75.e. requires that the database include “all arrests.”

Arrests may not always occur as a result of a traffic stop. MCSO, therefore, has placed into production an interface between EIS and the Jail Management System (JMS). This interface allows supervisors to easily access information regarding arrests that cannot be viewed through traffic data. During our site visits, supervisors have demonstrated the ability to access the IRs and related arrest information. The timeliness and sufficiency of that review is evaluated under Paragraph 93.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 75.f. requires that the database include “all arrests in which the arresting Deputy fails to articulate probable cause in the arrest report, or where an MCSO Supervisor, court or prosecutor later determines the arrest was not supported by probable cause to believe a crime had been committed, as required by law.”

Incident Reports (IRs) are housed in the TraCS (Traffic and Criminal Software) system. Supervisors must review and sign off on IRs for each deputy involving an arrest or detention of a suspect within 72 hours of the incident. Supervisors are also required to ensure that probable cause exists for each charge or arrest outlined within an IR. AIU additionally conducts an inspection of IRs to ensure that all policy requirements are met. During this quarter, MCSO reported IR compliance rates in excess of 98%, using a matrix to assess compliance. Our findings were slightly lower as we deem a case to be non-compliant if any major issues are found during the review. During this quarter, there were four instances of a lack of articulation supporting a charge, two instances of property receipts not being given, and two instances of boilerplate language being employed for compliance rates of 90%, 95%, and 95% for January through March, respectively.

If a court or prosecutor decides not to prosecute a case, both the deputy and their immediate supervisor are notified. In 2019, MCSO created a new inspection that combined IR and County Attorney Turndown inspections. MCSO’s intent is to catch instances of reasonable suspicion and probable cause issues earlier in the process. Other deficiencies result in BIO sending Action Forms to the appropriate District personnel.

During this reporting period, MCSO reported six instances where a lack of probable cause was found in deputy reports. In January, one report indicated that DUI tests were given but did not adequately describe the results of the tests; and a second report regarding an assault against a security guard was incomplete. In February, MCSO provided reports lacking adequate probable cause statements stemming from a search, a blood draw for a DUI charge, and a stolen vehicle report. In March, a burglary report was found to be insufficient. The inspections and responses to monthly requests show that the data exist within EIS.

MCSO remains in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 75.g. requires that the database include “all arrests in which the individual was released from custody without formal charges being sought.”

The ability to capture this information depends upon what actually occurred within the context of the interaction. If the suspect was taken into physical custody but released prior to booking, there would be a JMS record, as indicated in Subparagraph 75.e. above. Therefore, MCSO could use the interface described above to pull the relevant data elements into EIS. However, if the incident does not rise to the point of physical custody and detention, then it would likely yield an Incident Report, covered under Subparagraph 75.f. above or an Investigatory Stop under Subparagraph 75.h. to follow. The interfaces for IR and NTCF data became operational prior to July 1, 2017. The new inspection process referred to above will also capture elements useful for the evaluation of this Subparagraph.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 75.h. requires that the database include “all Investigatory Stops, detentions, and/or searches, including those found by the Monitor, an MCSO supervisor, court or prosecutor to be unsupported by reasonable suspicion of/or probable cause to believe a crime had been committed, as required by law.”

MCSO has created interfaces for both IRs and NTCFs. As noted in 75.f., our compliance calculation for inspection of IRs were slightly lower than those of MCSO. AIU sent BIO Action Forms (BAFs) to Districts with deficiencies. In addition, AIU published the first BIO Action Form Tracking Study that includes an evaluation of IR practices by supervisors. We have discussed that in detail in other Paragraphs, but this inspection does provide additional information for evaluating the compliance of MCSO with this Paragraph.

In July 2017, the interface between EIS and the database for NTCFs was placed into production. MCSO also reissued EA-3 (Non-Traffic Contact) and amended the policy on June 14, 2018 (and further amended it on June 28, 2019). This policy specifies the responsibility of MCSO personnel regarding different types of search occurrences. If the search is related to a traffic stop, it should be captured on the VSCF. Searches occurring within activities resulting in an Incident Report will be captured under Subparagraph 75.e., and NTCF searches fall under this Subparagraph.

Initially, the number of NTCF reports was insignificant; however, since May 2018, we generally receive between 15-25 NTCFs for investigative stops each month. These are all captured within EIS as required by this Subparagraph (as well as 75.c.). During the last quarter of 2019, we also requested a random sample of Field Information stops that were documented using the NTCF. Our review of these indicated that approximately 80% of civilian stops labeled as Field Information could easily have been labeled as Investigative stops. We apprised MCSO of our findings and have subsequently provided MCSO with our summary evaluation. We have also suggested that MCSO develop a methodology to statistically analyze the collection of NTCFs to look for possible issues of racial or ethnic bias in the way these interactions are conducted. The development of a statistical examination of NTCF stops should be a priority for MCSO now that the Traffic Stop Methodologies for the Monthly Analyses are complete. Such an examination is required by Paragraphs 72 and 81.b.vi. MCSO drafted an initial proposal for the evaluation of how NTCF forms and policy are being used across the agency. In a February 2022 conference call, we revisited this initial proposal and granted MCSO the approval to move ahead with the inquiry. Based upon the outcome of that review, MCSO noted that the agency is ready to modify, where appropriate, both the policy and forms related to NTCFs; and will undertake a process to ensure that any potential indications of bias are discovered. During this quarter, MCSO noted that the initial study of NTCF usage by deputies had been completed and was under review. We will evaluate the study when it is produced. Since NTCFs and IRs are included in EIS, MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph. Our review of investigative stops and field interviews during this quarter yielded no issues of concern.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 75.i. requires that the database include “all instances in which MCSO is informed by a prosecuting authority or a court that a decision to decline prosecution or to dismiss charges, and if available, the reason for such decision.”

The EIS database has included both County Attorney Actions and an interface with the Justice Courts (AOC) since July 2017. MCSO began using a method that merged the County Attorney Turndown Inspection with the IR inspection. The first inspection was produced in August 2019 using July data. For this quarter, our computed compliance rates for the IRs were slightly lower than those of MCSO (Subparagraph 75f). The IR inspection did not include any County Attorney Turndowns, as none were received indicating a problem with probable cause. AIU sent several BIO Action Forms relating to a lack of articulation supporting charges or the use of boilerplate language to the Districts for review due to the deficiencies found by the inspectors. For this Subparagraph, we also receive a random selection of IRs turned down for prosecution from MCSO and the Justice Courts. Our review of these indicate that most had been turned down using the generic phrases “no reasonable likelihood of conviction,” “dismissed to aide in prosecution,” or “self-defense/mutual combat.” We found no significant problems with the reports reviewed. We will continue to evaluate the inspection and IRs in future quarterly status reports.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 75.j. requires that the database include “all disciplinary action taken against employees.”

MCSO currently tracks disciplinary actions in the IAPro system (for this and Paragraphs 26, 28, 69, and 89), which allows supervisors to search the history of their employees in EIS.

Additionally, the Administrative Services Division replies to a monthly request that incorporates this Subparagraph; and the Division’s report indicates that no discipline was imposed for bias-related incidents between January and March 2023.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 75.k. requires that the database include “all non-disciplinary corrective action required of employees.”

The information required by this Subparagraph is captured in the EIS. MCSO produces a Supervisory Note inspection (in particular, bimonthly reviews of a deputy’s performance) and the monthly alert report described in the previous Subparagraph to fulfill the requirements for this Subparagraph. In addition, we also review up to 15 closed alert inspections conducted by supervisors each month. (If there are more than 15, the cases are randomly selected from the total.) As noted previously, the majority of cases are closed through a meeting with a supervisor.

Supervisors also are required to make two comments regarding their subordinates each month in their BlueTeam Notes. In the Supervisor Notes inspections for this quarter, there was one deficiency found in both January and March, and two in February.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 75.l. requires that the database include “all awards and commendations received by employees.”

MCSO first published GC-13 (Awards) on November 30, 2017, and most recently revised this policy on February 14, 2023. With this publication, MCSO created categories for awards or commendations that could be tracked within the EIS database. With the introduction of the

newest version of EIPro, these fields are also searchable by supervisors. During our past site visits, supervisors demonstrated how they could search these fields and locate awards of their subordinates in the EIS data. According to the monthly alert inspection reports for January through March, there were four commendation recommendations this quarter.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 75.m. requires that the database include the “[t]raining history for each employee.”

MCSO has transitioned from the Skills Manager System to the Cornerstone (the HUB) software program. The HUB has replaced the E-Policy and E-Learning programs. The HUB routinely updates recent training and policy reviews for deputies and is visible by immediate supervisors. MCSO also created an interface between the HUB and EIS.

During our past site visits, all field supervisors who we contacted stated that they were familiar with the HUB and were able to access the information contained therein. Several supervisors noted how they assigned training to particular deputies following alert investigations they completed. MCSO personnel informed us that supervisors have ready access to the training and policy reviews of their subordinates. We will continue to evaluate supervisors’ ability to easily search and use EIS during future site visits. As noted above, this will include not only a review with EIU technical staff but field supervisors at the Districts when we resume our in-person site visits.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 75.n. requires that the database include “bi-monthly Supervisory observations of each employee.”

The Audits and Inspections Unit (AIU) conducts a monthly inspection of Supervisor Notes. One of the indicators AIU evaluates is whether supervisors are making two notes per deputy each month. For this quarter, AIU reported four instances where supervisors failed to make two reviews for each of their subordinates and sent BIO Action Forms to the relevant Districts for processing.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

With the operationalization of interfaces for Incident Reports, Non-Traffic Contact Forms, the Arizona Office of the Courts, and the HUB, EIS contains the information required by the Order. MCSO has worked diligently to use some of the data above to investigate compliance rates with the Orders. MCSO continues to develop other inspections or data analytic methods in response to our recommendations.

Paragraph 76. *The EIS shall include appropriate identifying information for each involved Deputy (i.e., name, badge number, shift and Supervisor) and civilian (e.g., race and/or ethnicity).*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO has instituted a quality check process for Vehicle Stop Contact Forms (VSCFs) that requires supervisors to review all traffic stop documents within three days of the stop. AIU also conducts an inspection of the timeliness of these reviews as well as a second inspection on Traffic Stop Data. Each of these inspections are based upon a stratified random sample of traffic stops that we conducted. The Traffic Stop Data inspection employs a matrix that ensures that the name, serial number, and unit of the deputy is included on the VSCF in addition to the identity and race/ethnicity of the driver. The overall rate of compliance for the Traffic Stop Data inspections reported by MCSO exceeded 99% for this reporting period, and none of the deficiencies involved identification of deputies or drivers. As previously noted, our compliance calculations for this period were slightly lower due to the fact that we do not employ a matrix to assess compliance, but rather judge individual cases as deficient if any significant information is determined not to be consistent across traffic stop forms or CAD.

MCSO has incorporated patrol data into the EIS through the creation of interfaces for Incident Report (IR) and Non-Traffic Contact Form (NTCF) documents. Each of these documents lists the required name of the deputy and civilian, as well as the ethnicity of the civilian, in accordance with this Paragraph. AIU conducts an inspection of IRs, including a check for racial/ethnic bias in the reporting documents and the identification of all parties contacted as a result of the incident. We have found no recent instances where the identity of a deputy or persons contacted was not included on these forms. Non-Traffic Contact Forms contain the same basic information about the identity of the deputy making the contact and the persons being contacted. While MCSO does not yet have an inspection of NTCFs, they do provide us with copies of all the documents for investigative stops and field information. Up to this point, we have not found a repetitive problem with NTCF documentation that includes the criteria required by this Paragraph.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 77. *MCSO shall maintain computer hardware, including servers, terminals and other necessary equipment, in sufficient amount and in good working order to permit personnel, including Supervisors and commanders, ready and secure access to the EIS system to permit timely input and review of EIS data as necessary to comply with the requirements of this Order.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

Since our earliest site visits in 2014, we have addressed the issue of “necessary equipment, in sufficient amount and in good working order” with MCSO. As part of our monthly document requests, we receive an accounting, by District, of how many vehicles have functioning TraCS systems.

Since the end of 2015, we have found that all marked patrol vehicles were properly equipped with TraCS equipment. MCSO developed EB-2 (Traffic Stop Data Collection), which states that in the event that a TraCS vehicle is not operational, or available, each District possesses the necessary equipment at the substation for deputies to input his/her traffic stop information before the end of the shift. Due to the mountainous regions throughout Maricopa County, there have always been connectivity issues. However, these areas are well-known to Patrol deputies; and they have demonstrated how they adapt to connectivity problems. The VSCF also allows deputies to note issues with technology on a traffic stop.

During our past visits to the Districts, we regularly spot-checked the facilities and patrol cars; and found that they had functioning TraCS equipment, and that each District office had available computers for any occurrence of system failures with vehicle equipment. We have been unable to conduct these inspections since January 2020 as a result of holding our site visits remotely; however, we will conduct these reviews when we resume in-person site visits.

At present, the technology and equipment available at MCSO meet the requirements of the Order.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 78.** MCSO shall maintain all personally identifiable information about a Deputy included in the EIS for at least five years following the Deputy's separation from the agency. Information necessary for aggregate statistical analysis will be maintained indefinitely in the EIS. On an ongoing basis, MCSO shall enter information into the EIS in a timely, accurate, and complete manner, and shall maintain the data in a secure and confidential manner. No individual within MCSO shall have access to individually identifiable information that is maintained only within EIS and is about a deputy not within that individual's direct command, except as necessary for investigative, technological, or auditing purposes.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

GH-5 (Early Identification System) clearly states that employees only have access to EIS in furtherance of the performance of their duties, and that any other unauthorized access will be addressed under MCSO's discipline policy. The policy also notes that access to individual deputy information will be limited to appropriate supervisory/administrative personnel associated with that deputy. In addition, the policy states that personal information will be maintained in the database for at least five years following an employee's separation from the agency; however, all other information will be retained in EIS indefinitely.

The most recent occurrences of a substantiated misuse of MCSO's computer system occurred in 2011 and 2015. As a result, MCSO published a System Log Audit operating procedure in November 2017 that required PSB to notify the Technology Management Bureau of any investigations involving a system breach. We fully vetted this operating procedure (BAS SOP 17-4) during our January 2018 site visit. MCSO reported no system breaches occurring since our January 2020 site visit. In addition, we receive summaries of all internal investigations each month.

In March 2019, one case indicated that a deputy was under investigation for potentially misusing the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS); and in another, it was alleged that booking information might have been used for social media. In April 2020, there was an external complaint that a deputy may have run a criminal history check on someone for a relative. More recently, a November 2022 case included an allegation of an employee photographing and texting information from the database; and in January 2023, there was an allegation of potential misuse of the ADP system. These cases have not triggered the operating procedure noted above and, according to MCSO; PSB has either not yet completed its investigations in three instances, and the Division has found nothing to substantiate the original claims in the fourth.

MCSO's concern for the integrity of information in EIS is further exemplified by the protocols that PSB has created to meet the requirements of Subparagraphs 75.a. and 75.b. regarding purview of open complaints and internal investigations. PSB not only controls who can view summaries of open investigations but has created a protocol for creating the summaries of open investigations to protect the integrity of the cases while they are being processed.

MCSO has also created a work group to ensure the integrity of traffic stop data used for analysis. The protocols used by this work group are incorporated into Section 306 of the EIU Operations Manual. We have approved this section, and it has been incorporated into the manual as finalized.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 79.** The EIS computer program and computer hardware will be operational, fully implemented, and be used in accordance with policies and protocols that incorporate the requirements of this Order within one year of the Effective Date. Prior to full implementation of the new EIS, MCSO will continue to use existing databases and resources to the fullest extent possible, to identify patterns of conduct by employees or groups of Deputies.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on March 28, 2023.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

During the last reporting period, MCSO completed the pilot project for the Traffic Stop Monthly Report (TSMR); however, the finalization of guiding policies did not take place until late in this review period. During our last several (in-person and remote) site visits, we have also

recommended to MCSO that the agency needs to create an analytical plan for the Non-Traffic Contact Forms that have accumulated over the past several years. Until this analysis is complete and operational, MCSO will not achieve Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph. MCSO does note in response to a quarterly request for information that the initial study of deputy usage of NTCFs has been completed and is under review. When published, we will elaborate on the findings.

MCSO published its seventh Traffic Stop Annual Report (TSAR), which is discussed in other Paragraphs. Although the report concludes that systemic bias in patrol functions through traffic stop outcomes does appear to exist, they have not yet shown a statistically significant change in the level of potential bias. For instance, for stop length, MCSO reported a decline from 2018 to 2019 for Latinos and minorities combined, but an increase from 2019 to 2020 and a decrease from 2020 to 2021. A similar trend was found for searches of Latinos and minorities combined. Additionally, MCSO reported an increasing citation rate for Latinos from 2018 to 2019 and 2020; however, a decline occurred for 2021 for all minorities grouped together and Latinos compared separately. In a recent Traffic Stop Quarterly Report (TSQR8) "Disparities Over Time," MCSO investigated the disparities between stop length, citations, arrests, and searches over time. The agency analyzed data from the time period 2017 to 2021 in a variety of ways and found some positive and some negative changes. MCSO summarized these findings in the conclusions: "The results of the analyses performed do not demonstrate a clear pattern of disparities consistently increasing or decreasing over time." MCSO also noted that the agency believes that the lack of longer-term trends may be due to the fact that many changes to practice and policy occurred prior to 2017. We will continue to work with MCSO on the issue of trend analyses.

MCSO's plan for the analysis of monthly traffic data also stems from the foundation created by the fourth through the seventh TSARs. MCSO completed a pilot program for TSMR in October 2022. The methodologies and processes have been modified each time a problem with the analysis or intervention occurred. The information from these analyses has been used to inform and refine the vetting processes developed in conjunction with us and the Parties. Based on the vetting processes, TSAU recommends actions ranging from discounting of flags to full intervention processes involving remedies for the particular issues that arose during the vetting process. We and the Parties have been involved in each step of these processes. MCSO has noted that they have completed initial investigation of deputy use of NTCFs. We will comment on the NTCF review when it is produced.

In the meantime, EIU and AIU pull together data to produce reports and inspections of both deputy and supervisor activity. The EIS automatically triggers alerts for repetitive actions, such as receiving multiple BIO Action Forms or external complaints. For the past two years BIO has been reevaluating the threshold levels that trigger several of these alerts and, in some instances, suspended them during this period. During this quarter, MCSO published Appendix A (EIS Allegation and Incident Thresholds) to the EIU Operations Manual as well as producing two threshold analyses for vehicle pursuits and accidents. The EIU uses this information to create monthly reports and to determine whether an investigation by a supervisor is required. AIU publishes a quarterly inspection on EIS Alert Processes to ensure that alert investigations are conducted within policy timeframes and to summarize the manner in which investigations were

closed. The EIS Alert report for the third and fourth quarters noted 100% compliance with the policy timelines. We concurred with these findings. During the fourth quarter, one investigation led to a meeting with a commander; another resulted in the additional training for a deputy; and a third was referred to PSB. The majority of cases are resolved with a meeting between the deputy and a supervisor. MCSO has also developed an extension of this inspection, to include an evaluation of the effect of interventions that supervisors recommend and implement. Our review of this inspection for the fourth quarter found that it met expectations.

AIU also uses the EIS database to generate numerous inspections of traffic stop data, Supervisor Notes, and Incident Report inspections, among many others. When deficiencies are found, AIU sends out BIO Action Forms to the District command to rectify the situation and memorialize what actions are taken. These inspections are critical to evaluate compliance with several Paragraphs in the Order. AIU has already automated an alert threshold for repeated Action Forms for the same types of events. An initial investigation of repetitive Action Forms in 2019 showed that a small number of deputies receive three or more Action Forms, while the vast majority of deputies receive only one Action Form. In September 2022, MCSO published the first BIO Action Form Tracking Study covering the entire year of 2021. The study found that the majority of deputy deficiencies involved the failure to follow approved practices and policies related to data entry, documentation, and time management issues. BIO also examined more closely those deputies with the highest rate of deficiencies and recommended reasonable solutions.

b. Training on the EIS

Paragraph 80. *MCSO will provide education and training to all employees, including Deputies, Supervisors and commanders regarding EIS prior to its implementation as appropriate to facilitate proper understanding and use of the system. MCSO Supervisors shall be trained in and required to use EIS to ensure that each Supervisor has a complete and current understanding of the employees under the Supervisor's command. Commanders and Supervisors shall be educated and trained in evaluating and making appropriate comparisons in order to identify any significant individual or group patterns. Following the initial implementation of the EIS, and as experience and the availability of new technology may warrant, MCSO may propose to add, subtract, or modify data tables and fields, modify the list of documents scanned or electronically attached, and add, subtract, or modify standardized reports and queries. MCSO shall submit all such proposals for review by the Monitor pursuant to the process described in Section IV.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO's curriculum for Supervisor Responsibilities: Effective Law Enforcement (SRELE) regularly includes a refresher and updates for supervisors regarding how most effectively to use EIS tools and complete Alert Investigations for their subordinates within policy guidelines. MCSO has modified the Traffic Stop Monthly Report (TSMR) analysis and participated in regular conference calls with us and the Parties during the TSMR pilot, which was completed in October 2022.

Additionally, MCSO recently published the first nine Traffic Stop Quarterly Reports (TSQRs). As we have noted in earlier Paragraphs, the conclusions and recommendations of each of these reports could prove useful for the continued refinement of supervisory training conducted by MCSO. We will continue to assist MCSO as it formulates training curriculum to enhance the supervisory functions of the Office.

On September 30, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

c. Protocol for Agency and Supervisory Use of the EIS

Paragraph 81. *MCSO shall develop and implement a protocol for using the EIS and information obtained from it. The protocol for using the EIS shall address data storage, data retrieval, reporting, data analysis, pattern identification, identifying Deputies for intervention, Supervisory use, Supervisory/agency intervention, documentation and audit. Additional required protocol elements include:*

- a. comparative data analysis, including peer group analysis, to identify patterns of activity by individual Deputies and groups of Deputies;*
- b. identification of warning signs or other indicia of possible misconduct, including, but not necessarily limited, to:

 - i. failure to follow any of the documentation requirements mandated pursuant to this Order;*
 - ii. racial and ethnic disparities in the Deputy's traffic stop patterns, including disparities or increases in stops for minor traffic violations, arrests following a traffic stop, and immigration status inquiries, that cannot be explained by statistical modeling of race neutral factors or characteristics of Deputies' specific duties, or racial or ethnic disparities in traffic stop patterns when compared with data of a Deputy's peers;*
 - iii. evidence of extended traffic stops or increased inquiries/investigations where investigations involve a Latino driver or passengers;*
 - iv. a citation rate for traffic stops that is an outlier when compared to data of a Deputy's peers, or a low rate of seizure of contraband or arrests following searches and investigations;*
 - v. complaints by members of the public or other officers; and*
 - vi. other indications of racial or ethnic bias in the exercise of official duties;**
- c. MCSO commander and Supervisor review, on a regular basis, but not less than bimonthly, of EIS reports regarding each officer under the commander or Supervisor's direct command and, at least quarterly, broader, pattern-based reports;*

- d. *a requirement that MCSO commanders and Supervisors initiate, implement, and assess the effectiveness of interventions for individual Deputies, Supervisors, and units, based on assessment of the information contained in the EIS;*
- e. *identification of a range of intervention options to facilitate an effective response to suspected or identified problems. In any cases where a Supervisor believes a Deputy may be engaging in racial profiling, unlawful detentions or arrests, or improper enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws or the early warning protocol is triggered, the MCSO shall notify the Monitor and Plaintiffs and take reasonable steps to investigate and closely monitor the situation, and take corrective action to remedy the issue. Interventions may include but are not limited to counseling, Training, Supervisor ride-alongs, ordering changes in practice or procedure, changing duty assignments, Discipline, or other supervised, monitored, and documented action plans and strategies designed to modify activity. All interventions will be documented in writing and entered into the automated system;*
- f. *a statement that the decision to order an intervention for an employee or group using EIS data shall include peer group analysis, including consideration of the nature of the employee's assignment, and not solely on the number or percentages of incidents in any category of information recorded in the EIS;*
- g. *a process for prompt review by MCSO commanders and Supervisors of the EIS records of all Deputies upon transfer to their supervision or command;*
- h. *an evaluation of whether MCSO commanders and Supervisors are appropriately using the EIS to enhance effective and ethical policing and reduce risk; and*
- i. *mechanisms to ensure monitored and secure access to the EIS to ensure the integrity, proper use, and appropriate confidentiality of the data.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on March 28, 2023.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

MCSO completed the Traffic Stop Monthly Report (TSMR) pilot program and published all related documents and protocols during the fourth quarter of 2022 in the TSAU Operations Manual. Late in the first quarter of 2023, MCSO modified GH-5 (Early Identification System) with the TSMR materials and appendices. The TSMRs will assist MCSO and its supervisors in evaluating the activity of individual deputies with regard to traffic stops and examine any behaviors that might suggest biased activity. MCSO will continue to share the results of its monthly vetting analyses with us and the Parties, in addition to providing all documents related to the closing of any cases that have gone beyond the initial vetting process. During this quarter, MCSO recommended actions ranging from discounting of flags to full interventions.

MCSO has also published 10 TSQRs. The topics of these analyses and their findings have been discussed in detail in other sections of this report, and in our previous quarterly reports. Each of these analyses has yielded information that informs the development of training, modification of policy, future analyses, and the dissemination of resources to improve supervisory capabilities and deputy performance.

Paragraph 81.a. requires that MCSO's EIS protocols include "comparative data analysis, including peer group analysis, to identify patterns of activity by individual Deputies and groups of Deputies."

The EIU has conducted monthly and annual analyses looking for outliers that may indicate that an individual is behaving in a biased or unprofessional manner, in accordance with Paragraphs 65, 66, and 67. The Traffic Stop Monthly Reports had been suspended for several years beginning in 2016. However, in conjunction with us and the Parties, MCSO completed an 18-month pilot of the TSMR in October 2022 and MCSO finalized all relevant documents, protocols, and policies in the TSAU Operations Manual. As noted above, MCSO has also modified GH-5 (Early Identification System) with those protocols that are pertinent from the completion of the TSMR pilot. Both the TSAR and TSMR employ comparative peer group analyses to identify any indications that deputies may be conducting traffic stops in potentially discriminatory ways.

MCSO has also created an interface for Non-Traffic Contact Forms (NTCFs) to be available in the EIS database; however, MCSO has not yet begun to develop a methodology to investigate whether patterns of problematic behavior, action, or bias might be occurring in the stops these forms document. We have discussed these issues with MCSO during our site visit meetings since October 2018. MCSO has recently reported the completion of an initial review of how the forms are currently being employed across the organization to create an appropriate statistical methodology that is responsive to the needs of the Order. MCSO also reported that an evaluation of EA-3 (Non-Traffic Contact) is underway following this initial investigation. We will evaluate both the initial investigation and the review of the policy once they are published.

MCSO is not in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 81.b. requires that MCSO's EIS protocols include "identification of warning signs or other indicia of possible misconduct."

GH-5 (Early Identification System) provides significant direction for employees and supervisors alike to understand what type of behaviors will be viewed as problematic. As noted above, the intent of the TSMR is to identify deputies who might be engaged in biased activity regarding who they arrest, cite, warn, or search. MCSO completed the TSMR pilot program in October 2022 and have been providing all expected analyses and documentation since that time.

MCSO has also revised the EIU Operations Manual, which includes sections on data protocols and the several analyses based upon the traffic stop and patrol data. In particular, MCSO has recently modified and published Appendix A (EIS Allegations and Incident Thresholds) along with new threshold analyses for vehicle pursuits and accidents. MCSO has also updated the EIS Alert Process (Section 302) along with several other appendices. We will continue to work with MCSO to refine and implement these new processes, as well as evaluate any additional modifications to the Operations Manual.

Finally, as noted in Subparagraph 81.a. and 81.b.vi, MCSO should utilize all patrol data to evaluate the behavior of deputies in comparison to their peers. While the volume of Non-Traffic Contact Forms (NTCFs) pales in comparison to traffic stops, there are enough accumulated forms for analyses to commence. As we noted in Paragraph 75, we had originally received all NTCFs for investigative stops each month. The volume ranges from 15-25 per month. In our review of these interactions, we have noted that they typically involve suspicious behavior, and violations of traffic laws while on bicycles or waterways. These violations are often concentrated in particular locations throughout the County that may make it more likely that minority members are contacted. We have suggested to MCSO that the agency create an analytic method to determine whether there may be trends in activity over time that may require closer examination to eliminate any possibility of bias. Since our July site visit in 2019, we also undertook an evaluation of a random sample of Field Information contacts captured on NTCFs. Our review found a large overlap between civilian contacts labeled as Field Information and those labeled as Investigative Stops. We have engaged MCSO in further discussions clarifying this distinction. MCSO reported this quarter that the initial review of how deputies use the NTCF form has been completed and is under review. MCSO also reports that the agency has begun an evaluation of EA-3 (Non-Traffic Contact).

MCSO is not in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 81.c. requires that MCSO's EIS protocols include "MCSO Commander and Supervisor review, on a regular basis, but not less than bimonthly, of EIS reports regarding each officer under the Commander or Supervisor's direct command and, at least quarterly, broader, pattern-based reports."

Supervisory Note inspections include four measures to assess how well supervisors are using EIS information to oversee the activity and behavior of their subordinates: making supervisory comments on deputies; reviewing their body-worn camera footage; making Employee Performance Appraisal (EPA) notations; and reviewing subordinates' EIS profiles. The overall compliance rate reported by MCSO for this quarter exceeds 96% based upon a random sample drawn by us. Our calculations are slightly lower, as we evaluate any case as deficient if a significant issue or process is incomplete, whereas MCSO employs a matrix. Our compliance calculations for the quarter are 93.5%, 88.89%, and 93.33% respectively. Since MCSO has previously been in compliance with this Subparagraph, the agency will remain in compliance for this report; however, we warn that if future compliance calculations remain below 94%, we will withdraw compliance with this Paragraph.

When deficiencies are found, AIU sends out BIO Action Forms to those Districts, no matter the level of compliance. We have also repeatedly requested additional information from MCSO when we encounter an issue of concern and MCSO has always willingly provided the needed information or additional data. Rarely have we noted deficiencies involving the same supervisors in consecutive months. MCSO has already included repetitive BIO Action Form (BAF) deficiencies as an alert allegation. AIU has developed and placed into production a means to better track BAFs by type, individual, and District to ensure that any corrective actions are targeted at the most appropriate level and to be able to determine if there are particular supervisors that appear repeatedly within specified timeframes. We have noted in our review of 15 randomly

selected alert investigations each month, that there appears to have been an increase in investigations due to repetitive BAFs. We believe the first BAF tracking inspection completed in September 2022, discussed in prior Paragraphs, will be instrumental for MCSO in evaluating and adjusting the actions of deputy and supervisory personnel.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 81.d. requires that MCSO's EIS protocols include "a requirement that MCSO Commanders and Supervisors initiate, implement and assess the effectiveness of interventions for individual Deputies, Supervisors, and units, based on assessment of the information contained in the EIS."

The EIS database generates alerts for issues ranging from data entry errors to internal and external complaints. From these alerts, EIU personnel send out for investigation those alerts that are not redundant or mischaracterized in some fashion. Supervisors have a set amount of time – 30 days – to return these investigations with a description of their investigation and the outcome.

MCSO has created an EIS Alert Review Group (ARG) that evaluates the investigations of supervisors prior to closing an alert. The group ensures that the reports of the supervisors address all aspects of the assigned investigation and returns those that are deficient to the District for continued revision. Following the creation of the ARG, we have found the supervisors' investigations and summaries to be more complete and thorough. Over time, the review group's request for additional information has dropped below one third of the investigations evaluated. MCSO has provided us with the original alert investigation documents (Attachment B of GH-5 [Early Identification System]), as well as modified ones arising from the ARG's requests.

AIU has also created an inspection for EIS Alert Review Processes. This inspection initially determines whether the investigation was completed within policy timeframes of 30 days. The compliance rate for the third and fourth quarters was 100%. We concur with these findings. In the fourth quarter of 2022, MCSO also produced an EIS Alerts Inspection which included a method of evaluating whether the interventions triggered by alert investigations may, or may not, be mitigating the problematic activity giving rise to the original alert. To do this, they began with the alerts investigated in the first quarter of 2022, and examined the alerts triggered in the following two quarters to determine if there were any recurring alerts. AIU found that five deputies had new alerts during the second and third quarters of 2022. Of these five, four were for new external complaints and one was due to a new BIO Action Form naming the deputy. The report also indicated that follow-up on the latter case had already occurred, but the external complaints were under the purview of PSB, so there was no additional investigation conducted. MCSO noted they will continue to evaluate the effect interventions have on the triggering of new alert cases. This addition to the quarterly EIS Alert Inspection fulfills the need to ensure that repetitive problematic behavior is being flagged and addressed appropriately.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 81.e. requires MCSO's EIS protocols to include "identification of a range of intervention options to facilitate an effective response to suspected or identified problems. In any case where a Supervisor believes a Deputy may be engaging in racial profiling, unlawful detentions or arrests, or improper enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws or the early warning

protocol is triggered, MCSO shall notify the Monitor and Plaintiffs and take reasonable steps to investigate and closely monitor the situation and take corrective action to remedy the issue. Interventions may include but are not limited to counseling, Training, Supervisor ride-alongs, ordering changes in practice or procedure, changing duty assignments, Discipline, or other supervised, monitored, and documented action plans and strategies designed to modify activity. All interventions will be documented in writing and entered into the automated system.”

GC-17 (Employee Disciplinary Procedures) and GH-5 (Early Identification System) provide a wide range of options for supervisor interventions, as well as practical guidelines about how to employ those options. As noted above, GH-5 includes Attachment B, “Early Identification Alert Response Form.” This form specifies the responsibility of supervisors and serves as a checklist of processes the supervisor should use. EIU also attaches any documents, citations, or BWC recordings the supervisor might need to conduct an inquiry. We began observing the use of these forms in April 2017. Over the past six months, we have found that alert investigations conducted by supervisors has improved. During the fourth quarter, supervisors recommended over one dozen meetings with a supervisor, one meeting with a commander, and one reassignment of a deputy.

MCSO has also created an EIS Alert Review Group (ARG) to ensure that the closure of alerts is supported by documentation from supervisors and responsive to the needs of the organization. MCSO has established an extension protocol for alert investigation timeframes when documentation issues delay the process. We will continue to evaluate these as they are produced.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 81.f. requires that MCSO’s EIS protocols include “a statement that the decision to order an intervention for an employee or group using EIS data shall include peer group analysis, including consideration of the nature of the employee’s assignment, and not solely on the number or percentages of incidents in any category of information recorded in the EIS.”

In the development of GH-5 (Early Identification System), MCSO has taken into consideration the nature of the employee’s assignment. In prior versions of GH-5, MCSO created an appendix for thresholds that indicated, for example, that the “use of force” threshold was different for Detention and Patrol personnel. Detention personnel are much more likely to need to employ force than their Patrol counterparts. During the first quarter of 2022, MCSO produced a Threshold Analysis Review Proposal which we commented on. Additionally, we requested and received a demonstration of the processes outlined in that proposal on February 16, 2022. Subsequently, we approved the proposal for the annual review of thresholds and MCSO has modified Appendix A (EIS Allegations and Incident Thresholds) to the EIU Operations manual.

MCSO and its data analysis vendor proposed and employed an expansion of “peer” comparisons beyond just the location of the traffic stop in the fourth TSAR and has made modifications where necessary in the fifth through the seventh TSARs. MCSO matched deputies based upon personal and professional characteristics. During the analysis conducted for the fourth TSAR, a statistical problem arose as the result of these matching characteristics. MCSO overcame this problem, and there were no additional indications of problems in the fifth TSAR. MCSO has also concluded the pilot-testing for the TSMR using these new peer comparison strategies. As a result of these

experiences, MCSO also added refinements to the time and location of traffic stops that more precisely allows for comparisons of similarly situated deputies through a statistical splining procedure. As a result of the completion of the pilot and operationalization of the TSMR, MCSO is now in compliance with the Subparagraph.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 81.g. requires that MCSO's EIS protocols include "a process for prompt review by MCSO Commanders and Supervisors of the EIS records of all Deputies upon transfer to their supervision or command."

MCSO has noted the need for a prompt review in both the "Supervisor Responsibilities" and "Command Staff Responsibilities" sections of GH-5 (Early Identification System). EIU specifically addressed this issue during the EIS and SRELE training completed in November 2017 and updated each year thereafter. EIU advised supervisors to document when they conducted their review in Supervisor Notes, as well as how long the deputy had been working in their chain of command when the review was conducted. As noted, this was also reiterated in the SRELE training that was approved on September 30, 2019. During our visits to several Districts in 2019 and 2020, MCSO personnel informed us that most command staff attempt to review these materials within the first few days that a deputy, or supervisor, moves to their District. In no cases have we found information where the 14-day limit outlined in policy has been problematic.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 81.h. requires that MCSO's EIS protocols include "an evaluation of whether MCSO Commanders and Supervisors are appropriately using the EIS to enhance effective and ethical policing and reduce risk."

EIU has improved the processing and tracking of alert investigations. The development of Attachment B to GH-5 (Early Identification System) and training completed in EIS and SRELE has dramatically improved the information provided by supervisors when closing alerts. AIU also created an EIS Alert Review Process inspection that specifically looks for indications that supervisors have conducted a thorough examination within policy timeframes and selected appropriate responses to the allegations included in the alert investigation. Initially, this inspection was limited to reviewing whether supervisors were completing alert investigations within the 30-day policy requirements. MCSO's compliance rate for the third and fourth quarter inspections was 100%. This rate matches up with our review. As noted above, MCSO has also implemented a process following the closure of an investigation to ensure that no similar alerts are triggered within the next two quarters. This inspection will become a valuable component to ensure that supervisors and command staff are using EIS to promote efficiency and ethical policing during the alert investigation process. We will continue to evaluate these inspections as they become available.

We found no issues with the conclusions used for closing alert investigations during this quarter. In fact, we have noted two instances where the interventions went beyond the normal meeting with a supervisor. In one instance the deputy met with command staff, and in another the deputy was reassigned. MCSO has created a Post-Stop Perceived Ethnicity Inspection, which looks specifically at traffic stops where the driver has a traditionally Latino surname, but the VSCF

indicates a white driver. The inspectors review BWC recordings and evaluate whether the deputy correctly marked the form for the driver and any potential passengers within the vehicle stopped. MCSO reported compliance rates of in excess of 95% for each month in the first quarter of 2023. We concurred with these findings.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 81.i. requires that MCSO's EIS protocols include "mechanisms to ensure monitored and secure access to the EIS to ensure the integrity, proper use, and appropriate confidentiality of the data."

MCSO has addressed the security and integrity of data in GH-5 (Early Identification System), as well as instituting facility inspections throughout the Districts – including the security of terminals, access to information, and mobile displays. We spot-check technology and security of old forms during our in-person site visits and have found no problems to date. Additionally, on November 6, 2017, MCSO published the operating procedure for System Log Audit Requests; this became effective on November 30, 2017. The procedure outlines how PSB personnel will notify the Technology Management Bureau of any allegations of misuse of MCSO information systems and request an audit of the suspected breach. We discussed this operating procedure, BAS SOP 17-4, during our January 2018 site visit meetings; it meets all of the concerns voiced since the February 2017 discovery of two cases where data was compromised, but no one notified the Technology Management Bureau. We believe this procedure has proven effective to this point. In addition, we are provided all internal investigation summaries initiated each month; and found only three instances in which an employee was accused of misusing ACJIS and booking information. Two of these complaints are still under investigation by PSB or are being reviewed by MCSO administration. In addition, we have approved the claim of Full and Effective Compliance with Paragraph 78 above. Nonetheless, we will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of MCSO's attention to data integrity.

MCSO is in compliance with this Subparagraph.

MCSO meets some of the requirements of Paragraph 81, but there remain a variety of activities that are currently ongoing that need to be completed before MCSO will be fully compliant. AIU has improved the tracking of alert investigations with the creation of the EIS Alert Review Process Inspection; and initiated an analysis of BIO Action Form tracking. During this reporting period, MCSO also produced an analysis of whether there are recurring alerts for deputies who have previously experienced an intervention. We will continue to evaluate the new inspections. We have also requested that MCSO devise an audit for the NTCFs that have accumulated over the past several years. MCSO has reportedly completed an initial evaluation of how deputies use the NTCF form and is currently evaluating EA-3 (Non-Traffic Contact). We will evaluate the initial investigation and the review of EA-3 when they are made available. Command staff have taken a more active role in evaluating the work of supervisors as evidenced by the number of alert investigations returned to supervisors for revision or additional inquiry. To comply with this and other Paragraphs, however, the methods would also have to be able to indicate statistically whether potential bias might be occurring with regard to how different ethnicities and races are being selected and treated during these encounters captured on the NTCFs. We will continue to evaluate MCSO's progress toward the goals outlined in this Paragraph.

Section 9: Supervision and Evaluation of Officer Performance

COURT ORDER X. SUPERVISION AND EVALUATIONS OF OFFICER PERFORMANCE

Paragraph 82. *MCSO and the County shall ensure that an adequate number of qualified first-line Supervisors are available to provide the effective supervision necessary to ensure that Deputies are following the Constitution and laws of the United States and State of Arizona, MCSO policy, and this Order. First-line Supervisors shall ensure that Deputies are policing actively and effectively, are provided with the instruction necessary to correct mistakes, and are held accountable for misconduct. To achieve these outcomes, MCSO shall undertake the following duties and measures:*

a. General Duties of Supervisors

Paragraph 83. *MCSO Supervisors shall provide the effective supervision necessary to direct and guide Deputies. Effective supervision requires that Supervisors: respond to the scene of certain arrests; review each field interview card and incident report; confirm the accuracy and completeness of Deputies' daily activity reports; respond to each Complaint of misconduct; ensure Deputies are working actively to engage the community and increase public trust and safety; provide counseling, redirection, support to Deputies as needed, and are held accountable for performing each of these duties.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

We conducted our April 2022 site visit remotely. We did not conduct any District visits for this assessment. Our compliance findings for this reporting period are based on the review of documentation submitted as proof of compliance.

We reviewed a sample of 79 Incident Reports for January, for the randomly selected date of January 28, 2023. All of the 79 Incident Reports were submitted before the end of the shift, and all were reviewed and memorialized by supervisors within the required timeframes. All 12 Arrest Reports received were reviewed and approved by supervisors within the required 72 hours. There were seven Vehicle Crash Reports submitted in the January sample, and we verified timely supervisory reviews on all of them. We conducted a review of a 10% sample of the Incident Reports submitted for the date requested, to determine quality and completeness, and found no significant issues of concern. In total, all 79 Incident Reports we reviewed were in compliance, for a compliance rate of 100%.

For January, MCSO reported a total of 461 staff hours dedicated to community policing. MCSO reported 200 occasions of community policing throughout its components, with 171 of those attributed to deputies in the Patrol function. The January report from Community Outreach Division (CoRD) documented 26 events in which MCSO staff met with and interacted with members of different community organizations. MCSO met with representatives from several drug prevention coalitions and civic institutions. MCSO representatives also participated in a

Martin Luther King, Jr. Day event. From our reviews of the 20 community policing worksheets selected for the month, Patrol deputies reported 27.27 hours of community policing, with 1,685 community members involved with those activities. MCSO reported community policing activities in Buckeye, Tempe, Fountain Hills, Mesa, Peoria, Glendale, Apache Junction, and Guadalupe.

We reviewed a representative sample of 68 Incident Reports for February for the randomly selected date of February 19, 2023. All 68 Incident Reports had proper documentation of timely submission and supervisory review. Of the 68 Incident Reports, 11 were vehicle collisions, of which all had documentation of supervisory review and approval. There were eight Arrest Reports submitted for the month, and all had proper documentation of supervisory review. The overall compliance rate for timely submission and review of Incident Reports in February was 100%. We conducted a review of a 10% sample of the Incident Reports submitted for the date requested, to determine quality and completeness. Of that 10% sample, one Incident Report had minor issues with the sequence of events in the narrative portion of the report.

For February, MCSO reported a total of 397 staff hours dedicated to community policing. MCSO reported 178 occasions of community policing throughout its components, with 157 of those attributed to deputies in the Patrol function. The February report from COrD documented 38 events in which MCSO staff met with and interacted with members of several groups from Maricopa County. These groups included local educational institutions, drug prevention programs, and community organizations. MCSO reported community policing activities in Laveen, Wickenburg, Buckeye, Tempe, Glendale, Peoria, Apache Junction, Guadalupe, Aguila, and Fountain Hills. In our reviews of a sample of 20 community policing worksheets, deputies reported a total of 31.31 hours of community policing, with 5,319 community members involved with those activities.

We reviewed a representative sample of 72 Incident Reports for March, for the randomly selected date of March 7. Seventy-one of the 72 Incident Reports had documentation that they had been submitted before the end of the shift, and were reviewed and approved by supervisors as required by this Paragraph. The compliance rate for March was 98.61%. All nine Vehicle Crash Reports were in compliance. All 10 Arrest Reports were in compliance. We conducted a review of a 10% sample of the Incident Reports submitted to determine quality and completeness. We found no significant issues of concern.

For March, MCSO reported a total of 463 staff hours dedicated to community policing. MCSO reported 227 occasions of community policing throughout its components, with 206 of those attributed to deputies in the Patrol function. The March report from COrD documented 44 events in which MCSO staff participated in community meetings and events. MCSO reported meeting with several drug prevention organizations and community crime watch groups. For March, we reviewed 25 community policing worksheets submitted for the month. MCSO reported community policing activities in Aguila, Buckeye, Peoria, Tempe, Glendale, Sun City West, Cave Creek, Desert Hills, Goodyear, Apache Junction, Litchfield Park, and Guadalupe. On the community policing worksheets, deputies reported 37.31 hours of community policing, with 1,691 community members involved with those activities.

For each month of the quarter, we selected a supervisor and a squad of deputies from each District. We requested several documents, including Patrol Activity Logs (PALs), for each deputy. We reviewed PALs for each month of the quarter to assess if deputies turned them in by the end of each shift, and if supervisors reviewed each PAL.

For January, we reviewed PALs for 25 deputies and six supervisors. All 25 deputies' Patrol Activity Logs contained documentation of supervisory review. All six supervisors' Patrol Activity Logs contained documentation of command-level review. For February, we reviewed Patrol Activity Logs for 25 deputies and six supervisors. All 25 deputies' PALs contained documentation of supervisory review. All six supervisors' PALs contained documentation of command-level review. For March, we reviewed Patrol Activity Logs for 23 deputies and six supervisors. All 23 deputies' PALs contained documentation of supervisory review; all six sergeants' PALs contained documentation of command-level review.

Based on the review of PAL samples selected for 25 deputies in January, on a daily basis, deputies completed an average of .52 Incident Reports, handled an average of 3.44 calls for service, completed an average of 2.72 self-initiated calls, made no arrests, and traveled an average of 78.96 miles. There was one community policing event documented in one of the PALs reviewed. Based on the review of PAL samples selected for 25 deputies in February, on a daily basis, deputies completed an average of .76 Incident Reports, handled an average of 4.08 calls for service, completed an average of 1.56 self-initiated calls, made no arrests, and traveled an average of 97.96 miles. Based on the review of PAL samples selected for 23 deputies in March, on a daily basis, deputies completed an average of 0.7 Incident Reports, handled an average of 4.65 calls for service, completed an average of 2.04 self-initiated calls, made no arrests, and traveled an average of 91.04 miles.

We also reviewed deputies' and supervisors' PALs to determine if supervisors provided on-scene supervision, and if those supervisor-deputy contacts were documented. For the sample dates selected in January, there were seven supervisor-deputy field contacts reported by deputies and supervisors. For the sample dates selected in February, there were 28 supervisor-deputy field contacts reported by deputies and supervisors. For the sample dates selected in March, there were 33 supervisor-deputy field contacts reported by deputies and supervisors.

For January, February, and March, we reviewed selected samples of non-traffic incidents involving stops and detentions, which were recorded on Non-Traffic Contact Forms (NTCFs). For January, we selected all 14 NTCFs generated for review. The compliance rate for timely submission and review of NTCFs in January was 100%. For February, we selected 15 NTCFs to review. All 15 NTCFs were submitted prior to the end of the shift, and all 15 NTCFs were reviewed and approved by supervisors within the required timeframe. The compliance rate in February was 100%. For March, we selected 15 NTCFs for review. All 15 NTCFs were submitted prior to the end of the shift, and all 15 NTCFs were reviewed and approved by supervisors within the required timeframe. The compliance rate for timely submission and timely supervisory review of NTCFs in March was 100%. For the first quarter of 2023, the compliance rate for timely submission and timely supervisory review of NTCFs was 100%. For the period in review, MCSO was in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph. We assess compliance with this Paragraph as it relates to NTCFs, in conjunction with timely reviews of VSCFs, under Paragraph 90.

Our reviews for this reporting period revealed that in January, of the 14 NTCFs we reviewed, five stops involved white individuals who were contacted in separate incidents. Eight stops involved Latino individuals, with a total of nine Latino individuals involved in those incidents. One stop involved a Black individual who was contacted during one incident. For February, we reviewed 15 NTCFs. Of the 15 stops we reviewed, five stops involved white individuals, with a total of six white individuals involved in those incidents. Ten stops involved Latino individuals contacted in separate incidents. For March, we reviewed 15 NTCFs, of which three stops documented white individuals in three separate incidents. Ten stops involved Latino individuals, all contacted during separate incidents. One stop involved an Asian-Pacific Islander, and one stop involved a Black individual.

Our reviews of NTCFs for this quarter revealed that white individuals were involved in approximately 30% of the stops. Latino individuals were involved in approximately 65% of the stops. Asian/Pacific Islanders were involved in approximately 2% of the stops. Black individuals were involved in approximately 3% of the stops.

On September 30, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion. Following our assessment in our last quarterly status report, we issued a noncompliance warning. For this reporting period, MCSO remains in Full and Effective Compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph.

Paragraph 84. *Within 120 days of the Effective Date, all patrol Deputies shall be assigned to a single, consistent, clearly identified Supervisor. First-line field Supervisors shall be assigned to supervise no more than twelve Deputies.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To verify Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed monthly rosters and shift rosters for the first quarter of 2023. For January, we reviewed a sample of shift rosters from Districts 1, 2, and 3. For February, we reviewed a sample of shift rosters from Districts 4 and 7, and Lake Patrol. For March, we reviewed a sample of shift rosters from Districts 1, 2, and 3. Our reviews of monthly and daily rosters indicated that deputies were assigned to a single consistent supervisor, and deputies worked the same shifts as their supervisors. Our reviews of shift rosters for this quarter did not reveal any violations of this Paragraph. Additional reviews of span of control requirements are found under Paragraph 266.

On September 9, 2019, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 85. *First-line field Supervisors shall be required to discuss individually the stops made by each Deputy they supervise with the respective Deputies no less than one time per month in order to ensure compliance with this Order. This discussion should include, at a minimum, whether the Deputy detained any individuals stopped during the preceding month, the reason for any such detention, and a discussion of any stops that at any point involved any immigration issues.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess MCSO's compliance with this Paragraph, we requested that MCSO provide copies of reports documenting that supervisors are meeting with and discussing individually the stops made by each deputy, at least once per month. We then requested documentation for one randomly selected supervisor from each District, for each month of the reporting period, and the squad of deputies who reports to that supervisor. Supervisors record the discussion of traffic stops by applying the "Discussed with Deputy" option. MCSO documents supervisor-deputy discussions in a spreadsheet, which it submits for inspection. The spreadsheet also documents timely supervisory review of VSCFs. In addition to the spreadsheet, MCSO submits all VSCFs for the month in review. We select a 10% random sample of VSCFs from each District to review for content. We also inspect the sample of VSCFs submitted for review of traffic stops under Paragraphs 25 and 54, as part of compliance with Paragraph 91, to verify if supervisors are addressing deficiencies in the documentation related to the stops.

Paragraph 85 requires that supervisors discuss traffic stops at least once per month with their deputies. To efficiently manage this requirement along with other administrative and operational duties, supervisors generally conduct several traffic stop-related discussions with each deputy during the month. Supervisor-deputy discussions of traffic stops that occurred toward the latter part of the month may not get reviewed until the following month. Our selections for these

discussions change every month, so to obtain complete records for each deputy, MCSO holds the submission until all of the information requested for the month is complete. Accordingly, the documentation of supervisory-deputy discussions of traffic stops is submitted 30 days retroactively.

For January, MCSO submitted the December traffic stops for each deputy, by District. The total number of traffic stops for each District was: District 1, 41; District 2, 24; District 3, 17; District 4, three; Lake Patrol, 37; and District 7, 67. There was a total of 189 traffic-related events for all Districts, and sergeants discussed all 189 of these events with the deputies who conducted them, for a compliance rate of 100%.

For February, MCSO submitted the January traffic stops for each deputy, by District. The total number of traffic stops for each District was: District 1, five; District 2, 12; District 3, 44; District 4, 48; Lake Patrol, 45; and District 7, 47. There was a total of 201 traffic-related events for all Districts, and sergeants discussed all 201 of these with the deputies that conducted them, for a compliance rate of 100%. For March, MCSO submitted the February traffic stops for each deputy, by District. The total number of traffic stops for each District was: District 1, three; District 2, 18; District 3, 10; District 4, 23; Lake Patrol, 63; and District 7, 49. There was a total of 166 traffic-related events for all Districts, and sergeants discussed all of these events with the deputies who conducted them, for a compliance rate of 100%.

For this reporting period, there was a total of 556 traffic stops reported. We received documentation that supervisors discussed all 556 of these stops with the deputies that conducted them. This is a compliance rate of 100%.

On October 5, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

MCSO remains in Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph.

***Paragraph 86.** On-duty field Supervisors shall be available throughout their shift to provide adequate on-scene field supervision to Deputies under their direct command and, as needed, to provide Supervisory assistance to other units. Supervisors shall be assigned to and shall actually work the same days and hours as the Deputies they are assigned to supervise, absent exceptional circumstances.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To verify Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed monthly rosters and shift rosters for the first quarter of 2023. For January, we reviewed a sample of shift rosters from Districts 1, 2, and 3. For February, we reviewed a sample of shift rosters from Districts 4 and 7, and Lake Patrol. For March, we reviewed a sample of shift rosters from Districts 1, 2, and 3.

MCSO deputies' and sergeants' activities are captured in Patrol Activity Logs (PALs). We selected a random sample of one day per month, and one squad per District, for review. For January, we reviewed PALs for six sergeants and 25 deputies. We noted a total of seven field

supervisor-deputy contacts between the combined deputies' and sergeants' PALs for the selected dates. For February, we requested PALs for six sergeants and 25 deputies. We received and reviewed all requested PALs, and noted a total of 28 field supervisor-deputy contacts between the combined deputies' and sergeants' PALs for the selected dates. For March, we reviewed PALs for six sergeants and 23 deputies. We noted a total of 33 field supervisor-deputy contacts between the combined deputies' and sergeants' PALs for the selected dates.

We reviewed the monthly shift rosters for each month of the reporting period. Our reviews indicate that supervisors are assigned to work the same hours as the deputies under their supervision. Our reviews of Patrol Activity Logs indicate that supervisors have been available to provide on-scene supervision.

On October 5, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 87.** MCSO shall hold Commanders and Supervisors directly accountable for the quality and effectiveness of their supervision, including whether commanders and Supervisors identify and effectively respond to misconduct, as part of their performance evaluations and through non-disciplinary corrective action, or through the initiation of formal investigation and the disciplinary process, as appropriate.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GC-4 (Employee Performance Appraisals), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.
- GC-4 (S) (Employee Performance Management), most recently amended on November 10, 2021.
- GC-17 (Employee Disciplinary Procedures), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

To assess MCSO's compliance with this Paragraph, we request the names of all deputies and supervisors whose performance appraisals were completed during this reporting period. From the lists of employees submitted, we request a representative sample. The selection of deputies and supervisors whose EPAs are requested is based on the number of requirements set forth in the First and Second Orders. There are a greater number of requirements that supervisor EPAs must address; therefore, we review a greater number of supervisor EPAs.

We requested and reviewed Employee Performance Appraisals submitted for five deputies and 10 supervisors whose EPAs were completed in January. All five deputy EPAs appropriately addressed each employee's performance for the period under review. Seven of the 10 supervisor EPAs met compliance requirements for this Paragraph. All of the 10 supervisor EPAs rated the supervisors on the quality and effectiveness of their supervision. One of the 10 supervisor EPAs failed to include comments related to the supervisor's ability to identify and respond to misconduct. One supervisor EPA failed to document an open misconduct investigation that was

initiated during the rating period. One supervisor EPA failed to sufficiently address the quality of supervisory reviews, in part, because the EPA failed to address the requirements of Paragraphs 92 and 95. We reviewed 10 supervisor EPAs to determine if raters had assessed each supervisor's quality of work product in misconduct investigations; for commanders, we assessed the quality of reviews of misconduct investigations, as required by Paragraph 176. We found that all 10 supervisor EPAs addressed the requirements of Paragraph 176. For January, including both deputy and supervisor EPAs, 12 of 15 EPAs, or 80% were in compliance with Paragraph 87.

We requested and reviewed Employee Performance Appraisals submitted for five deputies and 10 supervisors whose performance evaluations were completed in February. All five deputy EPAs were in compliance, and eight of the 10 supervisor EPAs met Paragraph 87 requirements. We found that all 10 supervisor EPAs addressed the quality and effectiveness of supervision. One of the 10 supervisor EPAs failed to include comments on the supervisors' abilities to identify and respond to misconduct. One of the 10 supervisor EPAs failed to address the requirements of Paragraphs 92 and 95; therefore it failed to sufficiently address the quality of supervisory reviews. All 10 supervisor EPAs addressed the quality of misconduct investigations, or reviews of misconduct investigations for command personnel. For February, including both deputy and supervisor EPAs, 13 of 15 EPAs, or 86.67%, were in compliance with this Paragraph.

We requested and reviewed Employee Performance Appraisals submitted for five deputies and 10 supervisors whose EPAs were completed in March. All five deputy EPAs sufficiently addressed all required areas of assessment, and eight of the 10 supervisor EPAs met the requirements of Paragraph 87. All 10 supervisor EPAs appropriately rated the employees on the quality and effectiveness of their supervision. One of the 10 supervisor EPAs failed to include comments related to the supervisor's ability to identify and respond to misconduct, and failed to list a misconduct investigation that was initiated during the review period. These deficiencies indicated that the rater did not sufficiently address the quality of supervisory reviews. One of the 10 supervisor EPAs failed to document required entries with regard to the quality of reviews of their subordinates' EIS profiles, as required by Paragraphs 92 and 95; therefore, it failed to sufficiently address the quality of supervisory reviews. For March, including both deputy and supervisor EPAs, 13 of 15 EPAs were in compliance, or 86.67%.

For the first quarter of 2023, we reviewed EPAs for 15 deputies and 30 supervisors. As it pertains to the requirements of this Paragraph, all 15 deputy EPAs were in compliance, and 23 of the 30 supervisor EPAs were in compliance. For this review period, 38 of the 45 EPAs reviewed were in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph, for a compliance rate of 84.44%.

For this review period, most of the EPAs we reviewed were completed in Perform. Although MCSO policy requires supervisors to document the dates of the EPA rating period, we found two deputy EPAs where the rating period was not properly documented. One EPA had no rating period listed. The other EPA only documented the month and year. We use specific dates to assess compliance with the requirements of Paragraph 99, so we encourage MCSO to remind supervisors to include specific dates with regard to EPA rating periods.

b. Additional Supervisory Measures

Paragraph 88. *To ensure compliance with the terms of this Order, first-line Supervisors in any Specialized Units enforcing Immigration-Related Laws shall directly supervise the law enforcement activities of new members of the unit for one week by accompanying them in the field, and directly supervise the in-the-field-activities of all members of the unit for at least two weeks every year.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO does not have any specialized units that enforce immigration-related laws. We continue to monitor arrests and detentions as part of our review process to ensure that MCSO is in compliance with its own directives on this issue.

For this reporting period we received lists containing all incidents involving MCSO arrests and criminal citations. For each month, we requested a random sample of arrests and criminal citations. In total, we reviewed 60 incidents involving arrests and 60 incidents involving criminal citations. We also reviewed a random sample of 219 Incident Reports for this reporting period. During our reviews of the documentation provided for this reporting period, we have found no evidence to indicate any violations of this Paragraph.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 89. *A Deputy shall notify a Supervisor before initiating any immigration status investigation, as discussed in Paragraph 28. Deputies shall also notify Supervisors before effectuating an arrest following any immigration-related investigation or for an Immigration Related Crime, or for any crime related to identity fraud or lack of an identity document. The responding Supervisor shall approve or disapprove the Deputy's investigation or arrest recommendation based on the available information and conformance with MCSO policy. The Supervisor shall take appropriate action to address any deficiencies in Deputies' investigation or arrest recommendations, including releasing the subject, recommending non-disciplinary corrective action for the involved Deputy, and/or referring the incident for administrative investigation.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess MCSO's compliance with this Paragraph, we requested all reports related to immigration status investigations, any immigration-related crimes, or any incidents or arrests involving lack of identity documents. The Incident Reports requested were for the period in review. Any incident wherein a deputy requests a supervisor's permission to contact Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) – to ascertain the legal status of an individual involved in a stop, detention, or any incident under investigation by MCSO – falls under the reporting requirements of this request.

For the first quarter of 2023, MCSO did not submit any arrests or investigations pursuant to the reporting requirements of this Paragraph. For this reporting period, we reviewed 60 bookings and 60 criminal citations. In addition, we reviewed 219 Incident Reports for the quarter. Our reviews found no violations of this Paragraph.

On December 9, 2019, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 90.** MCSO Deputies shall submit documentation of all stops and Investigatory Detentions conducted to their Supervisors by the end of the shift in which the action occurred. Absent exceptional circumstances, within 72 hours of receiving such documentation, a Supervisor shall independently review the information. Supervisors shall review reports and forms for Boilerplate or conclusory language, inconsistent information, lack of articulation of the legal basis for the action, or other indicia that the information in the reports or forms is not authentic or correct. Appropriate disciplinary action should be taken where Deputies routinely employ Boilerplate or conclusory language.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- EA-11 (Arrest Procedures), most recently amended on April 5, 2022.

Phase 2: In compliance

We reviewed 35 incidents involving traffic stops for January 2023. There were 16 stops related to speeding, of which nine resulted in citations and seven resulted in warnings. Seven stops were for moving violations other than speeding. Six stops related to registration or license plate violations. Six stops were due to equipment violations. Seventeen of the 35 stops resulted in citations, and 18 resulted in written warnings. All 35 Vehicle Stop Contact Forms we reviewed noted the serial number of the reviewing supervisor, date, and time of supervisory review. For January, MCSO submitted a spreadsheet documenting each VSCF by District, for a total of 326 VSCFs. Supervisors reviewed all 326 VSCFs within 72 hours, for a compliance rate of 100%.

We reviewed 35 incidents involving traffic stops for February 2023. Fourteen of the 35 traffic stops related to speeding. Of the 14 stops related to speeding, 11 drivers received citations, and three received warnings. Four stops were due to equipment violations. Eleven of the stops involved moving traffic infractions other than speeding. Six stops related to registration or license plate violations. Of the 35 stops, 18 resulted in citations, and 16 resulted in written warnings. One stop resulted in an incidental contact form, with no enforcement action taken by the deputy. For February, MCSO submitted a spreadsheet documenting each VSCF by District, for a total of 175 VSCFs. Supervisors reviewed all 175 VSCFs within 72 hours, for a compliance rate of 100%.

We reviewed 35 incidents involving traffic stops for March 2023. Seventeen of the 35 traffic stops involved speeding violations. Of the 17 stops related to speeding, nine drivers received citations and eight drivers received warnings. Five stops involved equipment violations. Eight stops involved traffic violations other than speeding. Five stops involved registration or license plate violations. Of the 35 stops, 16 resulted in citations and 19 resulted in warnings. For March,

MCSO submitted a spreadsheet documenting each VSCF by District, for a total of 205 VSCFs. We reviewed the data and supervisors reviewed all 205 VSCFs within 72 hours, for a 100% compliance rate.

For every month of the review period, we reviewed selected samples of non-traffic incidents involving stops and detentions, which were recorded on Non-Traffic Contact Forms (NTCFs). Our assessment of compliance also included reviews of BWC recordings on selected cases, some of which included searches of the individuals detained. For January, we selected all 14 NTCFs to review. All 14 NTCFs had been submitted prior to the end of the shift. All 14 NTCFs were reviewed and approved by supervisors within 72 hours, as required. We reviewed BWC recordings submitted with two of the incidents and noted no concerns. The compliance rate for timely submission and timely supervisory review of NTCFs in January was 100%. For February, we selected a sample of 15 NTCFs to review. All 15 NTCFs were submitted prior to the end of the shift. All of the 15 NTCFs were reviewed and approved by supervisors within the required timeframe. We reviewed body-worn camera recordings associated with five cases and noted no concerns with the stops. The compliance rate for timely submission and timely supervisory review of NTCFs in February was 100%. For March, we reviewed a sample of 15 NTCFs generated during the month. All 15 NTCFs were turned in before the end of the shift, and all had supervisory reviews documented within 72 hours. We reviewed body-worn camera recordings associated with three incidents and noted no concerns with the stops. The compliance rate for timely submission and timely supervisory review of NTCFs in March was 100%. For the first quarter of 2023, all 44 NTCFs reviewed were in compliance with timely supervisory review. The overall compliance rate was 100%.

We take into account all stops and detentions, both traffic and non-traffic, when we determine the compliance rate for this Paragraph. For the first quarter of 2023, all 706 VSCFs reviewed were in compliance, and all NTCFs reviewed were in compliance. The compliance rate for timely reviews of all combined stops and detentions, from the samples chosen for this reporting period, was 100%. For this reporting period, our inspection of the documentation provided did not reveal any evidence of boilerplate or conclusory language, inconsistent or inaccurate information, or lack of articulation, as to the legal basis for stops and detentions.

Paragraph 91. *As part of the Supervisory review, the Supervisor shall document any Investigatory Stops and detentions that appear unsupported by reasonable suspicion or are otherwise in violation of MCSO policy, or stops or detentions that indicate a need for corrective action or review of agency policy, strategy, tactics, or Training. The Supervisor shall take appropriate action to address all violations or deficiencies in Investigatory Stops or detentions, including recommending non-disciplinary corrective action for the involved Deputy, and/or referring the incident for administrative or criminal investigation.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- EA-11 (Arrest Procedures), most recently amended on April 5, 2022.
- EB-1 (Traffic Enforcement, Violator Contacts, and Citation Issuance), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.

- GF-5 (Incident Report Guidelines), most recently amended on March 24, 2022.

Phase 2: In compliance

We reviewed traffic stop data reported by MCSO for its January inspection (BI2023-0001). To determine compliance with this Paragraph, we randomly selected 35 traffic-related events, which BIO then audited for compliance. Of the 35 traffic-related events, MCSO reported a 99.60% compliance rate. As a result of the inspection, six BIO Action Forms were generated. The first deficiency was attributed to a District 1 deputy who did not complete an Assisting Deputy and Body-Worn Camera Log. The second deficiency was attributed to a District 2 deputy who used the incorrect disposition code on the traffic stop. The third deficiency was attributed to a District 2 deputy who failed to conduct a license and warrants check on the driver. The fourth deficiency was attributed to a District 3 deputy who did not complete an Assisting Deputy and Body-Worn Camera Log. The fifth deficiency was attributed to a District 3 deputy who failed to conduct a license and warrants check on the driver. The sixth deficiency was attributed to a District 7 deputy who documented the wrong license plate of the violator's vehicle on the VSCF and Written Warning. We do not consider these deficiencies as serious violation of policy. For January, all 35 stops we reviewed were in compliance with this Paragraph.

We reviewed a spreadsheet documenting each VSCF by District for January, to determine if supervisors were reviewing VSCFs within the required 72 hours. We reviewed data for 326 traffic stops and determined that supervisors had completed timely reviews of all 326 VSCFs, or 100% of the cases. For January, we requested all 14 NTCFs generated for the month, from the list that MCSO submitted. We reviewed the 14 NTCFs to determine if supervisors were reviewing them within the required 72 hours and determined that all reviews, or 100%, were in compliance.

For January, we requested a sample of 10 corrective actions generated during the month. Corrective actions are documented on BlueTeam Supervisor Notes. Five corrective actions were related to Body-Worn Camera issues. Three corrective actions were the result of late activation of the Body-Worn Camera (BWC), and two were the result of deactivating the camera before the conclusion of the stop. Three corrective actions were the result of erroneous or missing information required on traffic stop documentation. Two corrective actions were the result of policy violations related to traffic stops. For the month in review, we requested all corrective actions relative to the sample of 35 traffic stops that were selected for the monthly Traffic Stop Data Collection Inspection. There were no BlueTeam corrective actions submitted pertaining to the 35 stops selected for January.

We reviewed traffic stop data reported by MCSO for its February inspection (BI2023-0015). We randomly selected 35 traffic-related events, which BIO then audited for compliance. The inspection resulted in a 99.60% compliance rating. Our review of the inspection report found that five stops were listed as having deficiencies, resulting in five BIO Action Forms. The first deficiency was attributed to a District 1 deputy who documented the incorrect state for the violator's license plate on the VSCF. The second deficiency was attributed to a District 2 deputy who failed to conduct a license and warrants check on the driver, and the voiced reason for the stop was inconsistent with the violation listed on the citation. The third deficiency was attributed to a District 2 deputy who failed to document on the VSCF an additional deputy who was on the scene, and did not provide a self-introduction upon initial contact. The fourth deficiency was attributed to a District 3 deputy who documented an incorrect license plate for the violator's vehicle on the VSCF and citation. We consider this a serious deficiency, as this error could create additional difficulties for the driver. The fifth deficiency was attributed to a District 3 deputy whose voiced reason for the vehicle stop was inconsistent with the VSCF. For February, we found 34 of 35 stops in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph.

We reviewed a spreadsheet documenting each VSCF by District for February, to determine if supervisors were reviewing VSCFs within the required 72 hours. We reviewed 175 VSCFs and determined that supervisors had completed timely reviews of documentation in all 175 stops, or in 100% of the cases. From the list submitted by MCSO, we requested 15 NTCFs that were generated in February. We inspected the NTCFs to determine if supervisors were reviewing them within the required 72 hours. We determined that supervisors had completed timely reviews of all 15 NTCFs, for 100% compliance.

For February, we requested a list of corrective actions. From the list submitted, we selected nine corrective actions generated for the month. Two corrective actions were the result of late activation, or policy violations associated with the BWC. Two corrective actions were the result of erroneous or missing information required on traffic stop documentation. Four corrective actions were the result of policy violations related to traffic stops. In one corrective action we could not identify any deficiencies. For the month in review, we requested all corrective actions relative to the sample of 35 traffic stops that were selected for the monthly Traffic Stop Data Collection Inspection. There were no BlueTeam corrective action notes submitted pertaining to the 35 stops selected for February.

We reviewed traffic stop data reported by MCSO for its March inspection (BI2023-0030). We randomly selected 35 traffic-related events, which BIO then audited for compliance. The inspection resulted in a 99.28% compliance rating. Our review of the inspection report found that seven stops were listed as having deficiencies. As a result of the inspection, seven BIO Action Forms were generated. The first deficiency was attributed to a District 1 deputy who documented the wrong MCSO vehicle number on the VSCF, and failed to conduct a driver's license and warrant check on the driver. The second deficiency was attributed to a District 1 deputy who failed to document on the VSCF that a criminal citation had been issued. The deputy also used the wrong code to clear the call and failed to advise that the license plate of the violator's vehicle had been impounded. We consider these deficiencies serious violations of policy which should have been addressed by the reviewing supervisor. The third deficiency was attributed to a District

1 deputy who did not complete an Assisting Deputy and Body-Worn Camera Log. The fourth deficiency was attributed to a District 2 deputy who documented the wrong MCSO vehicle number on the VSCF. The fifth deficiency was attributed to District 2 deputy who documented an incorrect license plate for the violator's vehicle on the VSCF and the written warning. The sixth deficiency was attributed to a Lake Patrol deputy who documented an incorrect license plate for the violator's vehicle on the VSCF and citation. The deputy also failed to provide a self-introduction upon initial contact with the driver. The error in documentation on the citation is a serious violation. These deficiencies should have been addressed by the reviewing supervisor. The seventh deficiency was attributed to a Lake Patrol deputy who documented the wrong reason for the stop on the VSCF. For March, we found 33 of 35 stops in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph.

For March, we requested a list of corrective actions. From the list submitted, we selected 10 corrective actions that were generated for the month. One corrective action was the result of the deputy terminating the BWC recording before the stop was concluded. Four corrective actions were the result of erroneous or missing information required on traffic stop documentation. Four corrective actions were the result of a policy violations related to traffic stops. One corrective action was the result of a deficiency related to deputy safety. There were no documented corrective actions pertaining to any of the 35 stops selected for March.

We reviewed a spreadsheet documenting each VSCF by District. For March, we reviewed 205 VSCFs and determined that supervisors had completed timely reviews of all 205 VSCFs, or in 100% of the cases. For March, we requested 15 NTCFs generated by Patrol deputies. We reviewed all 15 NTCFs to determine if supervisors were reviewing NTCFs within the required 72 hours. We determined that supervisors had completed timely reviews in all 15 NTCFs. This is a compliance rate of 100%.

Paragraph 90 requires timely supervisory reviews of documentation pertaining to stops and detentions. Paragraph 91 requires supervisors to identify policy violations, deficiencies, and training issues noted in stops and detentions. Of the sample of 105 stops inspected for this reporting period, we found that 102 of 105 stops were in compliance with this Paragraph. The compliance rate for Paragraph 91 for this reporting period was 97.14%.

Paragraph 92. *Supervisors shall use EIS to track each subordinate's violations or deficiencies in Investigatory Stops or detentions and the corrective actions taken, in order to identify Deputies needing repeated corrective action. Supervisors shall notify IA. The Supervisor shall ensure that each violation or deficiency is documented in the Deputy's performance evaluations. The quality and completeness of these Supervisory reviews shall be taken into account in the Supervisor's own performance evaluations. MCSO shall take appropriate corrective or disciplinary action against Supervisors who fail to conduct complete, thorough, and accurate reviews of Deputies' stops and Investigatory Detentions.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GC-4 (Employee Performance Appraisals), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.

- GC-4 (S) (Employee Performance Management), most recently amended on November 10, 2021.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

To determine compliance, we review the EIS and IPro histories for each of the employees whose EPAs were selected for review under Paragraph 87. We then review the information to determine if all violations, deficiencies, PSB investigations, and corrective actions taken pertaining to stops and detentions, which were listed in the employee's EIS and IPro resumes, were accurately documented in the employee's EPA. Failure to identify and memorialize any issues and actions taken as noted in the employee's EIS and IPro resumes reflects on the quality of the supervisor's reviews. By reviewing EIS and IPro resumes, we also can identify if a deputy has repeated entries of any specific violations, and if subsequent actions taken to correct the issue have been documented in the employee's EPA. For applicable supervisors' EPAs, in addition to the above metric, we review comments made in reference to the quality of supervisory reviews to ensure that the rater has specific comments addressing this Paragraph's requirements. Both of these requirements must be met for compliance. Deficiencies in quality of EIS reviews by supervisors will also impact our assessment of compliance for Paragraph 100. To ensure fairness to the agency, when we assess compliance with this Paragraph, we also look at the performance appraisal as a whole to determine if the intent and spirit of the Paragraph under review was captured.

For January, we reviewed five deputy EPAs and 10 supervisor EPAs. All five deputy EPAs reviewed were in compliance, and nine of the 10 supervisor EPAs were in compliance. One first-line supervisor EPA did not have specific comments addressing EIS reviews, as it pertains to the requirements of this Paragraph. For February, we reviewed five deputy EPAs and 10 supervisor EPAs. All five deputy EPAs were in compliance, and nine of the 10 supervisor EPAs were in compliance. One first-line supervisor EPAs did not have specific comments addressing EIS reviews, as it pertains to the requirements of this Paragraph. For March, we reviewed five deputy EPAs and 10 supervisor EPAs. All five deputy EPAs were in compliance. Nine of 10 supervisor EPAs addressed the quality and completeness of EIS reviews, which are requirements of this Paragraph. One first-line supervisor EPA did not have specific comments addressing the quality and completeness of EIS reviews.

For this quarter, all 15 deputy EPAs reviewed were in compliance with this Paragraph, for a 100% compliance rate. Of the 30 supervisor EPAs reviewed, 27, or 90%, were in compliance. Including deputy and supervisor EPAs, there was a total of 45 EPAs, of which 42 met the requirements of this Paragraph. The compliance rate for this reporting period was 93.34%. For the first quarter of 2023, MCSO was not in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph, but the compliance rate has significantly improved.

Paragraph 93. *Absent extraordinary circumstances, MCSO Deputies shall complete all incident reports before the end of shift. MCSO field Supervisors shall review incident reports and shall memorialize their review of incident reports within 72 hours of an arrest, absent exceptional circumstances.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

We reviewed a representative sample of 79 Incident Reports for January, for the randomly selected date of January 28. Of the 79 Incident Reports, we verified documentation of timely supervisory reviews on all 79 reports. Of the 79 Incident Reports, seven were vehicle collisions. Of the seven Vehicle Crash Reports, all had documentation that a supervisor had reviewed and approved the reports. We reviewed 12 Arrest Reports, and all were in compliance. The compliance rate for timely supervisory review of Incident Reports in January was 100%. We reviewed a 10% sample of the Incident Reports submitted for quality. We did not find any issues of concern in our January reviews.

We reviewed a sample of 68 Incident Reports for February, for the randomly selected date of February 19. All of the 68 reports were in compliance with timely submission and timely supervisor reviews. There were eight arrests submitted for review and all Arrest Reports were reviewed within 72 hours. There were 11 Vehicle Crash Reports submitted in the sample for February, and all had documentation of timely supervisor review. The compliance rate for timely submission and review of Incident Reports for February was 100%. We conducted a quality review on a 10% random sample of the reports we reviewed. We noted one Incident Report where the sequence of events documented in the narrative was poorly written.

We reviewed a representative sample of 72 Incident Reports for March, for the randomly selected date of March 7. Seventy-one of 72 Incident Reports were in compliance. There was one case that was not reviewed within the required timeframe. The compliance rate for March was 98.61%. There were 10 Arrest Reports, and all had been reviewed and approved by supervisors within the required 72 hours. There were nine Vehicle Crash Reports submitted in the March sample; we confirmed timely supervisory reviews on all crash reports. We conducted a quality review on a 10% random sample of the reports submitted and found no issues of concern. For the first quarter of 2023, we found that 218 of 219 Incident Reports were in compliance, or 99.54%.

On March 17, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 94. *As part of the Supervisory review, the Supervisor shall document any arrests that are unsupported by probable cause or are otherwise in violation of MCSO policy, or that indicate a need for corrective action or review of agency policy, strategy, tactics, or Training. The Supervisor shall take appropriate action to address violations or deficiencies in making arrests, including notification of prosecuting authorities, recommending non-disciplinary corrective action for the involved Deputy, and/or referring the incident for administrative or criminal investigation.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- EA-11 (Arrest Procedures), most recently amended on April 5, 2022.
- GF-5 (Incident Report Guidelines), most recently amended on March 24, 2022.

Phase 2: In compliance

To assess compliance with this Paragraph, we request a list of bookings and criminal citations for the period in review. We randomly select a sample of 20 bookings and 20 criminal citations, which BIO then inspects for compliance. In addition, MCSO reviews all cases involving immigration arrests, and arrests related to lack of identity documents. MCSO also reviews all Maricopa County Attorney's Office (MCAO) turndowns for lack of probable cause and submits those for our review. The total of cases selected per month does not exceed 60. We review Incident Report Inspection reports as part of the documentation to determine compliance with Paragraphs 94 and 96. The BIO inspection covers the selected cases, which are retroactive two months. We review the Incident Report Inspection Report and its corresponding Inspection Matrix for each month of the reporting period. Some inspection points in the matrix are given stronger consideration in our reviews than others, as these are fundamental requirements of Paragraph 94; if deficiencies are noted, they may also impact the successful conclusion of the case. In all the cases described below, we relied on the BIO inspector's notations and observations to determine our findings.

In addition to documentation described above, we review all Incident Report Memorialization (IRM) forms submitted for the quarter. The Incident Report Memorialization form is used by supervisors to document deficient arrests and corrective actions taken. In accordance with this Paragraph and MCSO policy, supervisors are required to document arrests that are unsupported by probable cause or are otherwise in violation of MCSO policy, or that indicate a need for corrective action or review of agency policy, strategy, tactics, or training. The supervisor generating the IRM, and the commander reviewing the IRM, should ensure that the documentation includes the corrective action taken to resolve issues caused by the deficiency, as well as the remedial action taken to prevent future reoccurrence.

For January, we reviewed the December Incident Report Inspection (BI2022-0172). We selected 20 bookings and 20 criminal citations, which BIO then inspected for compliance. MCSO did not submit any immigration-related arrests, cases involving identity theft investigations, or County Attorney turndowns for lack of probable cause. The inspection resulted in a 99.29% compliance rating. The BIO Inspection Report noted seven deficiencies in five cases, which resulted in seven BIO Action Forms. In two cases, the supervisors approved the deficient reports. As a result of our review of all the documentation submitted, including the matrix, we determined that four

cases had serious deficiencies that should have been addressed by first-line supervisors, and therefore were not in compliance with this Paragraph. Two cases had minor deficiencies that would not affect compliance. The first deficiency was an arrest from District 1 where items were seized for safekeeping, but there was no receipt documenting that the property had been entered into the Property and Evidence Unit. We consider this case noncompliant. The second deficiency was a District 1 arrest for DUI that lacked probable cause for the charge. This case was not in compliance. The third deficiency documented in the inspection report was for the supervisor approving the faulty arrest report. The fourth deficiency involved a District 2 arrest where the report was not submitted prior to the end of the deputy's shift. The fifth deficiency involved a District 2 arrest where the report was not reviewed by a supervisor within the required 72 hours. The sixth deficiency involved a District 2 arrest where a driver's license was seized, but there was no receipt documenting that the license had been seized and returned to the Department of Motor Vehicles. This case was not in compliance. The seventh deficiency involved an arrest from District 3 where the report lacked probable cause for the charge, and also had Miranda warning issues. This case was not in compliance. In total we reviewed 40 cases, of which 36 were in compliance.

For February, we reviewed the January Incident Report Inspection (BI2023-0014). We selected 20 bookings and 20 criminal citations, which BIO then inspected for compliance. There were no immigration-related arrests, and no cases involving identity theft investigations reported by MCSO. There were no County Attorney turndowns for lack of probable cause. The inspection resulted in a 98.47% compliance rating. The first deficiency was an arrest from District 1 where the report lacked articulation to support the documented type of search, and lacked probable cause for the charges. This case was not in compliance. The second deficiency was related to the previous arrest, in which the supervisor approved the faulty report. The third deficiency was an arrest from District 3 where the report had conflicting information about the suspect, and the inspector was unable to find a property and evidence receipt for a tool used in the crime. This case was not in compliance. The fourth deficiency was a District 3 DUI investigation where the subject was detained, but was released without charges. The deputy failed to request a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) to the scene, and did not articulate why a DRE was not requested. This case was not in compliance. The fifth deficiency was related to the previous DUI investigation, where the supervisor failed to identify and correct the deputy's mistakes. The sixth deficiency was a District 4 arrest where the charging document (Form 4) failed to articulate probable cause for three of the charges related to the arrest. This was the same case already discussed from District 1, which was not in compliance. The seventh deficiency was documented on the supervisor who approved the faulty arrest report. The eighth deficiency was a Lake Patrol arrest that was not reviewed by a supervisor within the required 72 hours. The ninth deficiency was a General Crimes arrest that was not reviewed prior to the end of the deputy's shift. In total we reviewed 40 cases, of which 37 were in compliance.

For March, we reviewed the February Incident Report Inspection (BI2023-0025). We selected 20 bookings and 20 criminal citations, which BIO then inspected for compliance. There were no immigration-related arrests, and no cases involving identity theft investigations reported by MCSO. There were no County Attorney turndowns for lack of probable cause. The inspection resulted in a 99.14% compliance rating. We reviewed the inspection report, which noted six

deficient cases, and reviewed the matrix used by BIO for the inspection. As a result of our review of all the documentation submitted, including the matrix, we determined that five cases had minor deficiencies, and two cases were noncompliant. The first deficiency was an arrest from District 1 where items were seized for evidence, but there was no receipt documenting that the items had been impounded as evidence. This case was noncompliant. The second deficiency was an arrest from District 1 where the report was not submitted prior to the end of the shift. The third deficiency was an arrest from District 1 where the report was not reviewed by a supervisor within the required 72 hours. The fourth deficiency was an arrest from District 2 where the report was not submitted prior to the end of the deputy's shift. The fifth deficiency was an arrest from District 2 where the report lacked articulation of probable cause to support a burglary charge. This case was noncompliant. The sixth deficiency was documented for the supervisor from District 2 who approved the faulty arrest report. For March, 38 of the 40 cases we reviewed for this inspection were in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph.

For this quarter, of the total 120 cases selected for review, 111 were in compliance. There were no Incident Report Memorialization (IRM) forms submitted for the first quarter of 2023. After our reviews of the BIO Incident Report inspections for this quarter, as well as the corresponding Inspection Matrices, we determined that nine arrest cases were noncompliant. We also note that in each of the nine cases where deficiencies were found, the inspector was unable to find any documentation, such as an IRM, that the deficiencies were identified and addressed. Of the 120 cases reviewed for this quarter, 111 were in compliance. The compliance rating for the first quarter of 2023 was 92.50%. Since MCSO has been in compliance with this Paragraph, we will issue a warning. If MCSO fails to meet the requirements of this Paragraph in the next quarter, compliance will be withdrawn.

***Paragraph 95.** Supervisors shall use EIS to track each subordinate's violations or deficiencies in the arrests and the corrective actions taken, in order to identify Deputies needing repeated corrective action. The Supervisor shall ensure that each violation or deficiency is noted in the Deputy's performance evaluations. The quality of these supervisory reviews shall be taken into account in the Supervisor's own performance evaluations, promotions, or internal transfers. MCSO shall take appropriate corrective or disciplinary action against Supervisors who fail to conduct reviews of adequate and consistent quality.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GC-4 (Employee Performance Appraisals), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.
- GC-4 (S) (Employee Performance Management), most recently amended on November 10, 2021.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

There are two primary areas of assessment for this Paragraph. The first is to determine if supervisors are tracking subordinates' deficiencies and violations in arrests, and accurately documenting these issues along with corrective actions in employees' EPAs. In addition, repeated corrective actions should be addressed in EPAs. The second is to determine if the quality of

supervisory EIS reviews are being addressed in supervisors' EPAs. The quality and effectiveness of interventions, as a result of deficiencies pertaining to stops and detentions, is a requirement which we assess under Paragraph 97.

To determine compliance, we will review the EIS and IAPro histories for each of the employees whose EPAs were selected for review under Paragraph 87. We will then review the information to determine if all violations, deficiencies, IA investigations, and corrective actions taken pertaining to arrests, which were listed in the employee's EIS and IAPro resumes, were accurately documented in the employee's EPA. Failure to identify and memorialize any issues and actions taken as noted in the employee's EIS and IAPro resumes, reflects on the quality of the supervisor's reviews. By reviewing EIS and IAPro resumes, we will also be able to identify if a deputy has repeated entries of any specific violations, and if subsequent actions taken to correct the issue have been documented in the employee's EPA. For applicable supervisors' EPAs, in addition to the above metric, we will review comments made in reference to the quality of supervisory reviews to ensure that the rater has specific comments addressing this Paragraph's requirements. Both of these requirements must be met for compliance. Deficiencies in quality of EIS reviews by supervisors will also reflect in our assessment of compliance for Paragraph 100. To ensure fairness to the agency, when we assess compliance with this Paragraph, we also try look at the performance appraisal as a whole to determine if the intent and spirit of the Paragraph under review was captured.

For this quarter, we reviewed 15 deputy EPAs and 30 supervisor EPAs. All 15 deputy EPAs we reviewed, or 100%, were in compliance with this Paragraph. Twenty-seven of the 30 supervisor EPAs we reviewed, or 90%, were in compliance with this Paragraph. Three supervisor EPAs failed to note specific comments addressing the quality of EIS reviews, as it pertains to the requirements of this Paragraph. Including deputy and supervisor EPAs, there was a total of 45 EPAs, of which 42 met the requirements of this Paragraph. The compliance rate for this reporting period was 93.34%. For the period in review, MCSO was not in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph. However, we recognize that EPAs are improving and MCSO was close to achieving compliance during this quarter.

Paragraph 96. *A command-level official shall review, in writing, all Supervisory reviews related to arrests that are unsupported by probable cause or are otherwise in violation of MCSO policy, or that indicate a need for corrective action or review of agency policy, strategy, tactics, or Training. The commander's review shall be completed within 14 days of receiving the document reporting the event. The commander shall evaluate the corrective action and recommendations in the Supervisor's written report and ensure that all appropriate corrective action is taken.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- EA-11 (Arrest Procedures), most recently amended on April 5, 2022.

Phase 2: In compliance

This Paragraph requires that a command-level official review a supervisor's investigation of the circumstances pertaining to any arrest that lacks probable cause, is in violation of policy, or where there is a need for corrective action or review of the agency's policy, strategy, tactics, or training. This Paragraph also requires that the commander evaluate the corrective action and recommendations to ensure that these are appropriate.

Our reviews to determine compliance with this Paragraph are associated with the documentation provided for Paragraph 94. If BIO identifies deficient cases in the Incident Report inspection, and the deficiencies fall within any of the four areas noted in Paragraphs 94 and 96, we will review the documentation to determine compliance. Since this Paragraph pertains to command reviews of supervisory investigations of deficient arrests, we will also review Incident Report Memorialization (IRM) forms to determine compliance. Our reviews for compliance with this Paragraph are determined by the command staff's timely reviews of IRMs once submitted by supervisors, and commanders' evaluation of the corrective actions taken.

For the first quarter of 2023, MCSO did not submit any Incident Report Memorialization forms. Since MCSO has been in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph, we will maintain the compliance rating for this quarter.

***Paragraph 97.** MCSO Commanders and Supervisors shall periodically review the EIS reports and information, and initiate, implement, or assess the effectiveness of interventions for individual Deputies, Supervisors, and units based on that review. The obligations of MCSO Commanders and Supervisors in that regard are described above in Paragraphs 81(c)–(h).*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on December 16, 2021.

Phase 2: In compliance

As per GH-5 (Early Identification System) and GB-2 (Command Responsibility), supervisors are required to conduct EIS reviews twice per month for sworn members. Command review of EIS profiles of supervisory and command personnel began in February 2017. To assess MCSO's compliance with this Paragraph, for every month of the reporting period, we select a supervisor and a squad of deputies from each District. We then review the documentation provided as verification of compliance with this Paragraph. We also request that EIS reviews of the commanders responsible for the selected personnel be included. The purpose of conducting EIS reviews is for supervisors to oversee the performance of subordinates, and take appropriate action on issues that need to be corrected. This Paragraph also requires that the effectiveness of interventions be evaluated. EIS reviews should be thorough and completed within a timeframe that allows supervisors to monitor performance and address any concerns noted in a timely manner. We believe that periodic EIS reviews should be conducted on a schedule that maximizes their usefulness. We understand that an exact 14-day timeframe may not be possible for all EIS reviews; and we will therefore conduct our reviews using a standard of reasonableness. Two EIS reviews conducted within a short time period, on the same employee, lead to questions regarding the purpose and quality of the reviews. EIS reviews conducted too close to each other do not

address the intent of this Paragraph. We review documentation to determine if EIS reviews are being conducted in accordance with the requirements of this Paragraph, or if they are being conducted perfunctorily without regard for usefulness or quality.

For January, we reviewed Supervisor Notes requested as verification of compliance for 46 employees. Of the 46 selected employees, 44 had appropriate documentation of timely EIS reviews, for a compliance rate of 95.65%. Two employees had only one EIS review conducted for the month. For February, we received Supervisor Notes as verification of compliance of EIS reviews for the selected 47 employees. Of the 47 employees, 44 had appropriate documentation of compliance with this Paragraph, for a compliance rate of 93.61%. Two employees had only one EIS review conducted for the month. The other employee had two EIS reviews conducted within close proximity. For March, we received Supervisor Notes as verification of compliance of EIS reviews for the selected 45 employees. Of the 45 employees, 43 had appropriate documentation of compliance with this Paragraph, for a compliance rate of 95.56%. One employee had only one EIS review conducted for the month. The other employee had two EIS reviews conducted within close proximity. For the first quarter of 2023, we reviewed the documentation provided for 138 employees – which included the ranks of deputy, sergeant, lieutenant, and captain. Of the 138 employees, 131 had documentation that met compliance requirements. The compliance rate for the fourth quarter was 94.93%.

MCSO completed the TSMR pilot phase during the fourth quarter of 2022. MCSO completed the production and publication of all guiding documents for the TSMR during the first quarter of 2023, including the required modifications to GH-5 (Early Identification System). In addition, MCSO has begun including in the quarterly EIS alert inspection an evaluation of whether prior closed alert investigations had any recurrence within the subsequent six-month period. We were satisfied with the initial publication of this alert inspection for the fourth quarter of 2022. We will continue to evaluate these inspections in subsequent quarters to ensure that they comply with the reviews of broader pattern-based reports, as required by Paragraph 81.c., and assessments of interventions as required by this Paragraph. For this reporting period, MCSO is in compliance.

d. Regular Employee Performance Review and Evaluations

Paragraph 98. *MCSO, in consultation with the Monitor, shall create a system for regular employee performance evaluations that, among other things, track each officer's past performance to determine whether the officer has demonstrated a pattern of behavior prohibited by MCSO policy or this Order.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GC-4 (Employee Performance Appraisals), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.
- GC-4 (S) (Employee Performance Management), most recently amended on November 10, 2021.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

To assess compliance with this Paragraph, we review a sample of deputy and supervisor EPAs selected on a monthly basis under Paragraph 87. There are several Paragraphs in the First and Second Orders that have requirements pertaining to the assessment and documentation of performance in Employee Performance Appraisals. Supervisors have a greater number of requirements that must be met; therefore, we review a greater number of supervisor performance appraisals for compliance. Command personnel are responsible for completing supervisor EPAs and should ensure that the requirements of all EPA related Paragraphs are addressed. First-line supervisors are required to identify and track the performance of deputies who have patterns of behavior prohibited by the Orders and MCSO policy. The methodologies for the assessment of compliance with Paragraphs that require documentation of performance in EPAs are explained under each of those Paragraphs.

We reviewed a total of 45 EPAs for the first quarter of 2023. Thirty-eight of 45 EPAs met compliance requirements with Paragraph 87. This is a compliance rate of 84.44%. This Paragraph requires that MCSO take a systematic approach to employee performance evaluations. In past reviews, we have noted concerns with the consistency of the performance evaluations submitted for review. Most of the deficiencies we have found have been with supervisor EPAs, which have a greater number of requirements that must be met. During our April site visit, we discussed that we are still finding deficiencies, as it relates to compliance with Paragraphs 92 and 95, in supervisor EPAs. For the quarter in review, MCSO was not in compliance with this Paragraph.

***Paragraph 99.** The review shall take into consideration all past Complaint investigations; the results of all investigations; Discipline, if any, resulting from the investigation; citizen Complaints and commendation; awards; civil or administrative claims and lawsuits related to MCSO operations; Training history; assignment and rank history; and past Supervisory actions taken pursuant to the early warning protocol.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GC-4 (Employee Performance Appraisals), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.
- GC-4 (S) (Employee Performance Management), most recently amended on November 10, 2021.

Phase 2: In compliance

The new EPA form has an acknowledgement at the conclusion that supervisors are required to include in their performance appraisal, affirming that they have done due diligence in researching and documenting the requirements of Paragraph 99. Supervisors completing EPAs are required to document their findings relevant to these areas, if their reviews reveal any applicable events or actions. The areas of review include: complaint investigations and dispositions; discipline; citizen complaints; commendations; awards; civil or administrative claims; and past supervisory actions taken pursuant to EIS Alerts. We do not rely solely on the supervisor's affirmation that a thorough review was completed. We verify supporting documentation to ensure the supervisor has conducted a thorough review and that the information provided under Paragraph 99 is accurate.

We review EIS and IAPro resumes for each employee whose EPA we received during the quarter, under Paragraphs 87, 92, and 95. We review these resumes and compare them to the notations listed by the supervisor authoring the EPA, under Paragraph 99. We verify that any past actions noted in the resumes are captured in the EPA. We have emphasized to MCSO the importance of accurate documentation and thorough reviews of EIS profiles.

For this reporting period, we reviewed Employee Performance Appraisals for 15 deputies and 30 supervisors. For January, we found all five deputy EPAs, and nine of the 10 supervisor EPAs in compliance. One supervisor EPA failed to document a misconduct investigation that was initiated during the employee's EPA rating period. For February, we found all five deputy EPAs and all 10 supervisor EPAs in compliance. For March, we found all five deputy EPAs in compliance. We found nine of the 10 supervisor EPAs in compliance. One supervisor EPA failed to document a misconduct investigation that was initiated during the review period.

For the first quarter of 2023, from a total of 45 EPAs reviewed, 43 were in compliance. The compliance rate was 95.56%. For this reporting period, MCSO is in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph.

***Paragraph 100.** The quality of Supervisory reviews shall be taken into account in the Supervisor's own performance evaluations.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GC-4 (Employee Performance Appraisals), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.
- GC-4 (S) (Employee Performance Management), most recently amended on November 10, 2021.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

The current EPA form has a rating dimension where supervisors are required to document the quality of supervisory reviews and supervisor accountability. This Paragraph only pertains to supervisor EPAs, and we review comments to ensure that the rater has addressed all areas associated with the quality of supervisory reviews. We have previously noted that we take into account the requirements of Paragraphs 92 and 95, as it pertains to the quality of supervisory reviews of EIS. The quality of reviews of supervisors' misconduct investigations, as per Paragraph 176, is also factored into the assessment of compliance for this Paragraph.

We reviewed Employee Performance Appraisals for 30 supervisors and commanders who received EPAs during this reporting period. Paragraphs 92 and 95 require supervisors to review and track violations and corrective actions in EIS. For January, one of the 10 supervisor EPAs failed to document the requirements of Paragraphs 92 and 95 specifically and sufficiently. For February, one of the 10 supervisor EPAs failed to document the requirements of Paragraphs 92 and 95 specifically and sufficiently. For March, two of the 10 supervisor EPAs failed to document the requirements of Paragraphs 92 and 95 specifically and sufficiently. Of the 30 supervisor EPAs reviewed for this quarter, 26 were in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph, or 86.67%. For this reporting period, MCSO was not in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph.

***Paragraph 101.** Within 180 days of the Effective Date, MCSO shall develop and implement eligibility criteria for assignment to Specialized Units enforcing Immigration-Related Laws. Such criteria and procedures shall emphasize the individual's integrity, good judgment, and demonstrated capacity to carry out the mission of each Specialized Unit in a constitutional, lawful, and bias-free manner. Deputies assigned to a Specialized Unit who are unable to maintain eligibility shall be immediately re-assigned.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO does not have any specialized units that enforce immigration-related laws. Therefore, by default, MCSO is in Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph. We continue to monitor arrests and detentions as part of our review process to ensure that MCSO is in compliance with its own directives on this issue.

For January, February, and March, we received lists containing all incidents involving MCSO arrests and criminal citations. For each month, we requested a random sample of arrests and criminal citations. In total, we reviewed 60 incidents involving arrests and 60 incidents involving criminal citations. We also reviewed a random sample of 219 Incident Reports for this reporting period. During our reviews of the documentation provided for this reporting period, we found no evidence to indicate any violations of this Paragraph.

On December 28, 2018, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with the Monitor's determination.

Section 10: Misconduct and Complaints

COURT ORDER XI. MISCONDUCT AND COMPLAINTS

a. Internally-Discovered Violations

Paragraph 102. *MCSO shall require all personnel to report without delay alleged or apparent misconduct by other MCSO Personnel to a Supervisor or directly to IA that reasonably appears to constitute: (i) a violation of MCSO policy or this Order; (ii) an intentional failure to complete data collection or other paperwork requirements required by MCSO policy or this Order; (iii) an act of retaliation for complying with any MCSO policy; (iv) or an intentional provision of false information in an administrative investigation or any official report, log or electronic transmittal of information. Failure to voluntarily report or document apparent misconduct described in this Paragraph shall be an offense subject to Discipline.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

During our assessments of compliance with this Paragraph, we have reviewed hundreds of misconduct investigations involving MCSO personnel. Many of them have been internally generated.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations. Thirty-four were generated internally. MCSO has continued to identify and address misconduct that is raised by other employees or identified by supervisory personnel. While some of these investigations did not meet all requirements for the proper reporting or completion of misconduct investigations, we address these failures in other Paragraphs in this report.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

b. Audit Checks

Paragraph 103. *Within one year of the Effective Date, MCSO shall develop a plan for conducting regular, targeted, and random integrity audit checks to identify and investigate Deputies possibly engaging in improper behavior, including: Discriminatory Policing; unlawful detentions and arrests; improper enforcement of Immigration-Related Laws; and failure to report misconduct.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- Audits and Inspections Unit Operations Manual, Section 303, published on August 27, 2020.
- GH-4 (Bureau of Internal Oversight Audits and Inspections), most recently amended on February 25, 2021.

Phase 2: In compliance

Paragraph 103 requires that MCSO conduct “regular, targeted, and random integrity audit checks.” MCSO’s Audits and Inspections Unit (AIU), a unit of the Bureau of Internal Oversight (BIO), is responsible for these requirements. This Paragraph does not set frequency standards for integrity tests. During this reporting period, AIU published several completed inspection reports to fulfill the “regular” and “random” elements of this Paragraph. AIU’s inspections examined complaint intake tests, Early Identification System (EIS) alerts, Supervisor Notes, Patrol Activity Logs, traffic stop data, post-stop ethnicity, passenger contacts, County Attorney turndown dispositions, Patrol Shift Rosters, and others.

For this reporting period, AIU submitted one inspection to fulfill the “targeted” requirements of Paragraph 103. The inspection, BI2022-0155, examined a deputy who, over the one-year period of June 1, 2021-May 31, 2022, conducted 252 traffic stops but “did not find a single criminal violation that warranted a citation.” To conduct this inspection, AIU personnel viewed body-worn camera footage, Vehicle Stop Contact Forms (VSCFs), and other paperwork completed by the deputy. According to AIU, the test passed – that is, AIU did not find that the deputy violated MCSO policy. However, AIU noted that, in several instances, the deputy had issues activating or deactivating his body-worn camera, which AIU appropriately responded to by issuing a BIO Action Form.

We will continue to review AIU’s tests to verify that MCSO maintains continued compliance with this Paragraph. We will also discuss with AIU its plans for upcoming targeted audits during our next site visit.

c. Complaint Tracking and Investigations

Paragraph 104. *Subject to applicable laws, MCSO shall require Deputies to cooperate with administrative investigations, including appearing for an interview when requested by an investigator and providing all requested documents and evidence. Supervisors shall be notified when a Deputy under their supervision is summoned as part of an administrative investigation and shall facilitate the Deputy’s appearance, absent extraordinary and documented circumstances.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

In the fall of 2015, MCSO developed a draft checklist and investigative format for administrative investigations. All the requirements in this Paragraph were included in these protocols and approved for use in 2016. Effective June 1, 2016, all administrative investigations have been required to include these forms. Since that time, the forms have been revised to provide additional clarification on procedural requirements. MCSO has consistently met the requirement to use these forms, and includes the checklists in administrative investigation files forwarded for our review.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations. Forty-eight involved sworn personnel. All 48 included the use of the approved investigative format and checklist. We continue to note that deputies consistently appear for scheduled interviews, provide all required information to investigators, and cooperate with investigations. There were no

instances identified where a supervisor failed to facilitate a deputy's attendance at an interview or where an investigator failed to notify the employee's supervisor of an intended administrative interview.

On March 17, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 105.** Investigators shall have access to, and take into account as appropriate, the collected traffic stop and patrol data, Training records, Discipline history, and any past Complaints and performance evaluations of involved officers.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

Our reviews of investigations conducted by MCSO have verified that the information required for compliance with this Paragraph is consistently provided in the checklist and investigative reports.

As a result of the Second Order and effective July 20, 2016, the PSB Commander makes all preliminary disciplinary decisions. The PSB and Administrative Services Division Commanders created a worksheet that provides information regarding how MCSO makes disciplinary decisions, and how MCSO considers employees' work history. PSB includes this form in the sustained investigation documentation that we receive and review for compliance.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 42 sustained administrative misconduct investigations. Twenty of these involved misconduct by sworn personnel only. Eighteen involved misconduct by Detention personnel only, one involved misconduct by civilian personnel only, two involved misconduct by Posse members only, and one involved misconduct by sworn, Detention, and civilian personnel. In 15 cases, none of the involved employees were still employed by MCSO at the time of the completion of the investigation or the discipline process. Twenty-seven of the sustained investigations identified one or more principal still employed by MCSO at the time final findings or discipline decisions were made.

In all 27 of the sustained allegations involving known MCSO personnel, the PSB Commander determined the findings and presumptive range for the sustained violations. We found that generally, where appropriate, discipline history, past complaints, performance evaluations, traffic stop and patrol data, and training records were included in the documents considered for discipline findings. All 27 were referred for discipline or other corrective action.

On October 5, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 106. *Records of Complaints and investigations shall be maintained and made available, un-redacted, to the Monitor and Plaintiffs' representatives upon request. The Monitor and Plaintiffs' representatives shall maintain the confidentiality of any information therein that is not public record. Disclosure of records of pending investigations shall be consistent with state law.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO has two obligations under this Paragraph: to maintain and make records available. The Paragraph also covers the requirement that MCSO make unredacted records of such investigations available to the Plaintiffs' attorneys and Plaintiff-Intervenor as well.

MCSO has been responsive to our requests, and neither the Plaintiffs nor Plaintiff-Intervenor have raised any concerns related to the requirements of this Paragraph for this or the past several reporting periods. MCSO, via its counsel, distributes responses to our document and site visit requests via a document-sharing website. The Plaintiffs' attorneys and Plaintiff-Intervenor have access to this information, including documents applicable to this Paragraph, at the same time as we do.

On June 3, 2019, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Section 11: Community Engagement

COURT ORDER XII. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

a. Community Outreach Program

Paragraph 107. *To rebuild public confidence and trust in the MCSO and in the reform process, the MCSO shall work to improve community relationships and engage constructively with the community during the time that this order is in place. To this end, the MCSO shall conduct the following district community outreach program.*

Paragraph 109. *The Monitor shall hold at least one public meeting per quarter to coincide with the quarterly site visits by the Monitor in a location convenient to the Plaintiffs class. The meetings shall be for the purpose of reporting the MCSO's progress in implementing this Order. These meetings shall be used to inform community members of the policy changes or other significant actions that the MCSO has taken to implement the provisions of this Order. Summaries of audits and reports completed by the MCSO pursuant to this Order shall be made available. The meetings shall be under the direction of the Monitor and/or his designee. The Sheriff and/or the MCSO will participate in the meetings to provide substantive comments related to the Melendres case and the implementation of the orders resulting from it, as well as answer questions related to its implementation, if requested to do so by the Monitor or the community. If the Sheriff is unable to attend a meeting due to other obligations, he shall notify the Monitor at least 30 days prior to that meeting. The Monitor shall consult with Plaintiffs' representatives and the Community Advisory Board on the location and content of the meetings. The Monitor shall clarify for the public at these meetings that MCSO does not enforce immigration laws except to the extent that it is enforcing Arizona and federal criminal laws.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

This Paragraph, per the June 3, 2019 Order (Document 2431), returned the community meetings to the Monitor's supervision and directed the Monitor to hold at least one public meeting per quarter to coincide with the quarterly site visits by the Monitor in a location convenient to the Plaintiffs' class.

The requirement to hold a community meeting is not applicable for MCSO as it applies to the Monitor and not MCSO. We did not travel to Maricopa County in April for our quarterly site visit due to the COVID-19 pandemic. We will consult with Plaintiffs' representatives and the Community Advisory Board regarding the location and content of our community meetings when we resume our in-person site visits.

Paragraph 110. *The meetings present an opportunity for the Monitor and MCSO representatives to listen to community members' experiences and concerns about MCSO practices. The Monitor may investigate and respond to those concerns. The Monitor shall inform the public that the purpose of the meeting is to discuss the Melendres case and the orders implementing the relief of that case. To the extent that the Monitor receives concerns at such meetings that are neither within the scope of this order nor useful in determining the Defendant's compliance with this order, it may inform the complainant how to file an appropriate complaint with the MCSO or appropriate law enforcement agency. The Sheriff may respond to non-Melendres questions raised at meetings to the extent, in his sole discretion, if the Sheriff wishes to do so.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

The requirements of this Paragraph are not applicable as they apply to actions that the Monitor, not MCSO, is required to take regarding community meetings. As noted above, we did not travel to Maricopa County in April for an in-person quarterly site visit, and therefore did not hold a community meeting.

Paragraph 111. *English and Spanish-speaking Monitor Personnel shall attend these meetings and be available to answer questions from the public about its publicly available reports concerning MCSO's implementation of this Order and other publicly available information. The Plaintiffs' and Plaintiff-Intervenor's representatives shall be invited to attend and the Monitor shall announce their presence and state their availability to answer questions.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

The requirements of this Paragraph are not applicable to MCSO as they apply to actions that the Monitor, not MCSO, is required to take regarding community meetings. As noted above, we did not travel to Maricopa County in April for an in-person quarterly site visit, and therefore did not hold a community meeting.

Paragraph 112. *At least ten days before such meetings, the Monitor shall widely publicize the meetings in English and Spanish after consulting with Plaintiffs’ representatives and the Community Advisory Board regarding advertising methods. Options for advertising include, but are not limited to, television, radio, print media, internet and social media, and any other means available. Defendants shall either provide a place for such meetings that is acceptable to the Monitor or pay the Monitor the necessary expenses incurred in arranging for such meeting places. The Defendants shall also pay the reasonable expenses of publicizing the meetings as required above, and the additional reasonable personnel and expenses that the Monitor will incur as a result of performing his obligations with respect to the Community Outreach Program. If any party determines there is little interest or participation in such meetings among community members, or that they have otherwise fulfilled their purpose, it can file a request with the Court that this requirement be revised or eliminated.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

The requirements of this Paragraph are not applicable as they apply to actions that the Monitor, not MCSO, is required to take regarding community meetings. As we did not travel to Maricopa County in April, we did not hold a community meeting. We will consult with Plaintiffs’ representatives and the Community Advisory Board regarding community meeting advertising when we resume our in-person site visits.

b. MCSO Community Liaison

Paragraph 113. *MCSO shall select or hire a Community Liaison who is fluent in English and Spanish. The hours and contact information of the MCSO Community Outreach Division (“COD”) shall be made available to the public including on the MCSO website. The COD shall be directly available to the public for communications and questions regarding the MCSO.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

This Paragraph requires that MCSO select or hire a Community Liaison who is fluent in English and Spanish. MCSO’s Community Outreach Division (COrD) has two Community Liaison Officers who are fluent in English and Spanish. The COrD uses the term “Community Liaison” for these two individuals and its other staff members, though not all of them are bilingual.

The MCSO website lists the hours and contact information of the COrD and its staff – as well as the COrD’s mission and overarching goals, and frequently asked questions regarding MCSO. Based on a recommendation from the Plaintiff-Intervenor, MCSO recently updated its website to include information about the language abilities of COrD’s Community Liaison Officers.

On June 17, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 114. *The COD shall have the following duties in relation to community engagement:*

- a. to coordinate the district community meetings described above in Paragraphs 109 to 112;*
- b. to provide administrative support for, coordinate and attend meetings of the Community Advisory Board described in Paragraphs 117 to 118; and*
- c. to compile any complaints, concerns and suggestions submitted to the COD by members of the public about the implementation of this Order and the Court's order of December 23, 2011, and its findings of fact and conclusions of law dated May 24, 2013, even if they don't rise to the level of requiring formal action by IA or other component of the MCSO, and to respond to Complainants' concerns; and*
- d. to communicate concerns received from the community at regular meetings with the Monitor and MCSO leadership.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

Pursuant to the June 3, 2019 Order (Document 2431), Subparagraphs a. and b. of this Paragraph are no longer applicable.

During this reporting period, as in the past, some CAB members participated in a few of our compliance meetings during our April remote site visit – including meetings on MCSO's interaction with the CAB and community engagement, and MCSO's Constitutional Policing Plan.

MCSO has provided documentation that all current COrD personnel completed an online Complaint Intake and Processing course, to assist them in receiving and appropriately directing any complaints or concerns they receive from community members, including complaints of potential employee misconduct. When new personnel are assigned to the COrD, we request and review documentation that the new staff members have completed this training. During our most recent site visit, COrD personnel reported that no new personnel were assigned to the Division within the last quarter.

In the past, COrD personnel have reported that they occasionally receive concerns from community members, and that they forward those that are complaints to PSB; and that they sometimes receive inquiries for which COrD staff believe it is appropriate to direct community members to written materials or MCSO's website. In addition, COrD has developed a form for capturing information on complaints, concerns, and suggestions submitted by members of the public to the COrD; however, COrD personnel maintain that they did not receive any *Melendres*-related complaints, concerns, or suggestions from the public during this reporting period. In its submission for this reporting period, COrD personnel wrote, "The Community Outreach Division did not receive any complaints, concerns or suggestions by members of the public regarding the implementation of the Court's Orders during January 1st, through March 31st, 2023. Therefore, no response was prepared."

During our upcoming site visit, we will discuss with COrD personnel any complaints, concerns, and suggestions it has received from the public; as well as the requirement that COrD communicate any concerns received from the community at regular meetings with the Monitor and MCSO leadership.

On June 17, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

c. Community Advisory Board

Paragraph 115. *MCSO and Plaintiffs’ representatives shall work with community representatives to create a Community Advisory Board (“CAB”) to facilitate regular dialogue between the MCSO and the community, and to provide specific recommendations to MCSO and the Monitor about policies and practices that will increase community trust and ensure that the provisions of this Order and other orders entered by the Court in this matter are met. The MCSO shall cooperate with the Monitor to assure that members of the CAB are given appropriate access to relevant material, documents, and training so the CAB can make informed recommendations and commentaries to the Monitor.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- Court Implementation Division Operations Manual, most recently revised on January 3, 2023.

Phase 2: In compliance

During this reporting period, MCSO’s responsiveness to the CAB’s inquiries and requests for information continued to meet the requirements of this Paragraph. Also, during this reporting period the CAB members met with the Sheriff and the Deputy Chief who serves as MCSO’s point of contact for the CAB to discuss some of the CAB’s concerns and inquiries, which included MCSO’s staffing study and community complaints. Following this meeting, MCSO worked with the CAB to schedule a virtual walk-through of the Training Division.

CAB members continue to provide specific recommendations to MCSO about policies and practices that will increase community trust and ensure that the provisions of the Orders entered by the Court in this matter are met. We continue to closely monitor the measure to which MCSO facilitates a good working relationship with the CAB.

Paragraph 116. *The CAB shall have five members, two to be selected by MCSO and two to be selected by Plaintiffs’ representatives. One member shall be jointly selected by MCSO and Plaintiffs’ representatives. Members of the CAB shall not be MCSO Employees or any of the named class representatives nor any of the attorneys involved in this case. The CAB shall continue for at least the length of this Order.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- Court Implementation Division Operations Manual, most recently revised on January 3, 2023.

Phase 2: In compliance

The CAB is a five-member body – with two members selected by MCSO, two members selected by Plaintiffs’ attorneys, and one member jointly selected by MCSO and Plaintiffs’ attorneys. None of the CAB members are MCSO employees, named class representatives, or attorneys involved in this case.

Paragraph 117. The CAB shall hold meetings at regular intervals. The meetings may be either public or private as the purpose of the meeting dictates, at the election of the CAB. The Defendants shall provide a suitable place for such meetings. The Monitor shall coordinate the meetings and communicate with CAB members, and provide administrative support for the CAB.

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

The requirements of this Paragraph do not require any action on the part of MCSO; thus, they are not applicable. During this reporting period, CAB members met regularly as a group, often with members of the Monitoring Team. A member of the Monitoring Team coordinated the meetings and provided administrative support for the CAB. In addition, during our April remote site visit, some CAB members participated in a few of our compliance meetings – including meetings on the Constitutional Policing Plan, community engagement/CAB, and other topics. In our regular interactions with CAB members via conference calls and virtual meetings, we have provided information about MCSO’s progress achieving compliance with the Orders and discussed ways to improve the relationship between the Plaintiffs’ class and MCSO.

Paragraph 118. During the meetings of the CAB, members will relay or gather concerns from the community about MCSO practices that may violate the provisions of this Order and the Court’s previous injunctive orders entered in this matter and transmit them to the Monitor and the MCSO for investigation and/or action. The Parties will also be given the CAB’s reports and recommendations to the Monitor.

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

The requirements of this Paragraph do not require any action on the part of MCSO; thus, they are not applicable. As noted above, during this reporting period, as in the past, some CAB members participated in a few of our compliance meetings during our April remote site visit.

We requested from MCSO documentation of concerns received from CAB members during their meetings about MCSO practices that may be in violation of the Court’s Orders that were transmitted to the MCSO for investigation and/or action during this reporting period. MCSO did not receive any such concerns during this reporting period. We will continue to encourage the CAB to share community concerns with MCSO.

Second Supplemental Permanent Injunction/Judgment Order

Section 12: Misconduct Investigations, Discipline, and Grievances

COURT ORDER XV. MISCONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS, DISCIPLINE, AND GRIEVANCES

Paragraph 163. *The Sheriff will ensure that all allegations of employee misconduct, whether internally discovered or based on a civilian complaint, are fully, fairly, and efficiently investigated; that all investigative findings are supported by the appropriate standard of proof and documented in writing; and that all officers who commit misconduct are held accountable pursuant to a disciplinary system that is fair, consistent, unbiased and provides due process. To achieve these outcomes, the Sheriff shall implement the requirements set out below.*

A. Policies Regarding Misconduct Investigations, Discipline, and Grievances

Paragraph 165. *Within one month of the entry of this Order, the Sheriff shall conduct a comprehensive review of all policies, procedures, manuals, and other written directives related to misconduct investigations, employee discipline, and grievances, and shall provide to the Monitor and Plaintiffs new policies and procedures or revise existing policies and procedures. The new or revised policies and procedures that shall be provided shall incorporate all of the requirements of this Order. If there are any provisions as to which the parties do not agree, they will expeditiously confer and attempt to resolve their disagreements. To the extent that the parties cannot agree on any proposed revisions, those matters shall be submitted to the Court for resolution within three months of the date of the entry of this Order. Any party who delays the approval by insisting on provisions that are contrary to this Order is subject to sanction.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: In compliance

MCSO provided us with the following:

- CP-2 (Code of Conduct), most recently amended on February 14, 2023.
- CP-3 (Workplace Professionalism: Discrimination and Harassment), most recently amended on December 16, 2021.
- CP-5 (Truthfulness), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- CP-8 (Preventing Racial and Other Bias-Based Profiling), most recently amended on October 13, 2022.
- CP-11 (Anti-Retaliation), most recently amended on January 6, 2022.
- EA-2 (Patrol Vehicles), most recently revised on March 16, 2022.
- GA-1 (Development of Written Orders), most recently amended on January 12, 2022.

- GB-2 (Command Responsibility), most recently amended on June 28, 2019.
- GC-4 (Employee Performance Appraisals), most recently amended on April 13, 2023.
- GC-4 (S) (Employee Performance Management), most recently amended on April 13, 2023.
- GC-7 (Transfer of Personnel), most recently amended on October 29, 2021.
- GC-11 (Employee Probationary Periods and Unclassified Employees), most recently amended on May 2, 2023.
- GC-12 (Hiring and Promotional Procedures), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- GC-16 (Employee Grievance Procedures), most recently amended on December 8, 2021.
- GC-17 (Employee Disciplinary Procedures), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- GD-9 (Litigation Initiation, Document Preservation, and Document Production Notices), most recently amended on September 15, 2021.
- GE-4 (Use, Assignment, and Operation of Vehicles), most recently amended on February 22, 2023.
- GG-1 (Peace Officer Training Administration), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- GG-2 (Detention/Civilian Training Administration), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.
- GH-4 (Bureau of Internal Oversight Audits and Inspections), most recently amended on February 25, 2021.
- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on March 28, 2023.
- GI-5 (Voiance Language Services), most recently amended on December 8, 2021.
- GJ-24 (Community Relations and Youth Programs), most recently revised on April 7, 2022.
- GJ-26 (Sheriff's Reserve Deputy Program), most recently amended on March 16, 2023.
- GJ-27 (Sheriff's Posse Program), most recently amended on May 19, 2023.
- GJ-35 (Body-Worn Cameras), most recently amended on May 19, 2023.
- Administrative Services Division Operations Manual, most recently amended on November 14, 2022.
- Audits and Inspections Unit Operations Manual, currently under revision.

- Body-Worn Camera Operations Manual, published on December 22, 2016.
- Professional Standards Bureau Operations Manual, published on December 13, 2018.
- Training Division Operations Manual, most recently amended on April 4, 2022.

This Paragraph implies that the review process and final adoption of the updated policies would take two months to complete, assuming that the new or revised policies were provided within one month of the issuance of the Second Order. This is due, in some measure, to researched and well-considered recommendations by the Parties; and robust discussion about policy language, application, and outcomes during our site visit meetings.

We received a majority of the documents listed above within one month of the entry of the Order. We and the Parties conducted initial reviews and returned the revised documents, with additional recommendations, to MCSO for additional work. MCSO continues provide us and the Parties with any new and revised policies for review and recommendations. MCSO remains in compliance with this Paragraph.

Paragraph 166. *Such policies shall apply to all misconduct investigations of MCSO personnel.*

Paragraph 167. *The policies shall include the following provisions:*

- a. *Conflicts of interest in internal affairs investigations or in those assigned by the MCSO to hold hearings and make disciplinary decisions shall be prohibited. This provision requires the following:*
 - i. *No employee who was involved in an incident shall be involved in or review a misconduct investigation arising out of the incident.*
 - ii. *No employee who has an external business relationship or close personal relationship with a principal or witness in a misconduct investigation may investigate the misconduct. No such person may make any disciplinary decisions with respect to the misconduct including the determination of any grievance or appeal arising from any discipline.*
 - iii. *No employee shall be involved in an investigation, whether criminal or administrative, or make any disciplinary decisions with respect to any persons who are superior in rank and in their chain of command. Thus, investigations of the Chief Deputy's conduct, whether civil or criminal, must be referred to an outside authority. Any outside authority retained by the MCSO must possess the requisite background and level of experience of internal affairs investigators and must be free of any actual or perceived conflicts of interest.*
- b. *If an internal affairs investigator or a commander who is responsible for making disciplinary findings or determining discipline has knowledge of a conflict of interest affecting his or her involvement, he or she should immediately inform the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau or, if the holder of that office also suffers from a*

conflict, the highest-ranking, non-conflicted chief-level officer at MCSO or, if there is no non-conflicted chief-level officer at MCSO, an outside authority. Any outside authority retained by the MCSO must possess the requisite background and level of experience of internal affairs investigators and must be free of any actual or perceived conflicts of interest.

- c. Investigations into an employee's alleged untruthfulness can be initiated by the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau or the Chief Deputy. All decisions not to investigate alleged untruthfulness must be documented in writing.*
- d. Any MCSO employee who observes or becomes aware of any act of misconduct by another employee shall, as soon as practicable, report the incident to a Supervisor or directly to the Professional Standards Bureau. During any period in which a Monitor is appointed to oversee any operations of the MCSO, any employee may, without retaliation, report acts of alleged misconduct directly to the Monitor.*
- e. Where an act of misconduct is reported to a Supervisor, the Supervisor shall immediately document and report the information to the Professional Standards Bureau.*
- f. Failure to report an act of misconduct shall be considered misconduct and may result in disciplinary or corrective action, up to and including termination. The presumptive discipline for a failure to report such allegations may be commensurate with the presumptive discipline for the underlying misconduct.*
- g. No MCSO employee with a rank lower than Sergeant will conduct an investigation at the District level.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we review administrative misconduct investigations.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 115 closed administrative misconduct investigations, including three classified as critical incidents. Sworn, Detention, or civilian personnel assigned to PSB conducted 87 of the investigations we reviewed. PSB outsourced 13 of the investigations to outside vendors. Sworn supervisors in Districts or Divisions outside of PSB conducted the remaining 15.

Paragraph 167.a.i-iii. prohibits any employee with any conflicts of interest from participating in, holding hearings on, or making any disciplinary decisions in a misconduct investigation. During this reporting period, there were two instances where a potential conflict of interest was identified and the investigations were outsourced to an outside vendor as required.

Paragraph 167.b. requires that if the internal affairs investigator or a commander responsible for making disciplinary decisions identifies a conflict of interest, appropriate notifications must be made immediately. There were no instances during this reporting period where a supervisor failed to identify a conflict of interest and inappropriately conducted an investigation.

Paragraph 167.c. requires that investigations into truthfulness be initiated by the Chief Deputy or the PSB Commander. MCSO identified six instances during this reporting period where PSB believed that a truthfulness allegation was appropriate and conducted the proper investigation. We did not identify any investigations during this reporting period where we believe that MCSO should have initiated an investigation into truthfulness – and failed to do so.

Paragraph 167.d. requires that any MCSO employee who observes or becomes aware of misconduct by another employee shall immediately report such conduct to a supervisor or directly to PSB. Per the requirement, during the period in which the Monitor has authority to oversee any operations of MCSO, any employee may also report alleged misconduct to the Monitor. Of the 115 administrative cases we reviewed for this reporting period, there were 28 investigations where an employee reported potential misconduct by another employee, or a supervisor identified potential employee misconduct. We identified one instance where a supervisor failed to identify and report potential misconduct as required.

Paragraph 167.e. requires that when supervisors learn of an act of misconduct, the supervisor shall immediately document and report the information to PSB. We identified one instance where a supervisor failed to document and report potential misconduct as required.

Paragraph 167.f. provides for the potential for a disciplinary sanction or other corrective action if an employee fails to bring forth an act of misconduct. We identified one instance where a supervisor failed to bring forward misconduct as required. This was not identified or addressed by the investigator. We will discuss this case with PSB during our next site visit.

Paragraph 167.g. requires that a sergeant or higher-ranking employee conduct all misconduct investigations conducted at the District level. All District-level cases that we reviewed for this reporting period complied with this requirement.

On December 23, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 168. *All forms of reprisal, discouragement, intimidation, coercion, or adverse action against any person, civilian, or employee because that person reports misconduct, attempts to make or makes a misconduct complaint in good faith, or cooperates with an investigation of misconduct constitute retaliation and are strictly prohibited. This also includes reports of misconduct made directly to the Monitor, during any period in which a Monitor is appointed to oversee any operations of the MCSO.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations that were completed during this reporting period.

There were three investigations where allegations applicable to compliance with this Paragraph were made. None of the three had any sustained findings for any violation addressed by this Paragraph. We agree with the findings in all three of these investigations.

On December 23, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 169. Retaliating against any person who reports or investigates alleged misconduct shall be considered a serious offense and shall result in discipline, up to and including termination.

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations that were completed during this reporting period.

There were three investigations where allegations applicable to compliance with this Paragraph were made. None of the allegations relevant to this Paragraph were sustained, and we agree with the findings in all three cases.

On December 23, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 170. The Sheriff shall investigate all complaints and allegations of misconduct, including third-party and anonymous complaints and allegations. Employees as well as civilians shall be permitted to make misconduct allegations anonymously.

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period. Eighty-one were initiated as a result of external complaints, and 34 were internally generated. We also reviewed four criminal investigations conducted by MCSO. All of the criminal investigations were initiated as a result of external complaints

Of the 115 administrative misconduct investigations we reviewed for this reporting period, nine involved anonymous complaints. Thirteen others were complaints from identified third-party complainants. We have not become aware of any evidence indicating that MCSO refused to accept and complete any investigations initiated by third-party or anonymous complainants. None of the 115 administrative misconduct investigations we reviewed during this reporting period included any allegations indicating that any third-party or anonymous complaint was not appropriately accepted and investigated.

On December 23, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 171. *The MCSO will not terminate an administrative investigation solely on the basis that the complainant seeks to withdraw the complaint, or is unavailable, unwilling, or unable to cooperate with an investigation, or because the principal resigns or retires to avoid discipline. The MCSO will continue the investigation and reach a finding, where possible, based on the evidence and investigatory procedures and techniques available.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period.

We determined that 23 of the 115 completed administrative investigations we reviewed involved complainants who sought to withdraw their complaints; or were unavailable, unwilling, or unable to cooperate. MCSO completed all 23 investigations and reached a finding as required. We also found that in 29 of the 115 investigations, one or more of the principals left MCSO employment prior to the finalization of the investigation or discipline process. MCSO completed all of these investigations and reached a finding as required. Thirteen of these 29 investigations resulted in a sustained finding for one or more policy violations. The remaining 16 did not result in any sustained findings. None of the 115 investigations we evaluated for compliance were prematurely terminated.

On December 23, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 172. *Employees are required to provide all relevant evidence and information in their custody and control to internal affairs investigators. Intentionally withholding evidence or information from an internal affairs investigator shall result in discipline.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph during this reporting period, we reviewed 115 completed administrative misconduct investigations. There were six investigations where PSB identified that an employee had failed to accurately provide all information or evidence required during the investigation. PSB initiated a truthfulness investigation in all six and the allegations were sustained. In five of the investigations, the employees were dismissed from MCSO employment. In the sixth, the employee resigned prior to the completion of the investigation.

On December 23, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 173. *Any employee who is named as a principal in an ongoing investigation of serious misconduct shall be presumptively ineligible for hire or promotion during the pendency of the investigation. The Sheriff and/or the MCSO shall provide a written justification for hiring or promoting an employee or applicant who is a principal in an ongoing investigation of serious misconduct. This written justification shall be included in the employee's employment file and, during the period that the MCSO is subject to Monitor oversight, provided to the Monitor.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GC-4 (Employee Performance Appraisals), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.
- GC-4 (S) (Employee Performance Management), most recently amended on November 10, 2021.
- GC-11 (Employee Probationary Periods and Unclassified Employees), most recently amended on January 12, 2022.
- GC-12 (Hiring and Promotional Procedures), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.

Phase 2: In compliance

MCSO has established a protocol to address the requirements of this Paragraph. When a promotion list is established for sworn or Detention personnel, a copy of the list is forwarded to the Professional Standards Bureau (PSB). Before any promotion is finalized, PSB conducts a check of each employee's disciplinary profile in the automated system (IAPro). As part of the promotional process, members of MCSO's command staff meet to discuss each employee's qualifications. During this meeting, the results of the IAPro checks are provided to the staff for review and consideration. The PSB Commander generally attends the promotion meetings for both Detention and sworn personnel, and clarifies any questions regarding the disciplinary history that the staff may have. When an employee is moved from a civilian employment position to a sworn employment position, MCSO conducts a thorough background investigation. The process involves a review and update of the candidate's PSB files, which is completed by Pre-Employment Services. For Detention employees who are moving to sworn positions, the information in the employee's file is updated to include any revised or new information. Due to the scheduling of our site visits, we inspect personnel files for employees who were promoted during the last month of the preceding quarter, and the first two months of the current reporting period. In our reviews, we ensure that the documentation, as it pertains to compliance with this Paragraph, is included in personnel files.

MCSO reported a total of 11 promotions during this review period; all were civilian employees. One employee had an open investigation involving minor misconduct. We reviewed the documentation and confirmed that it was a minor violation. We did not have any concerns with any of the employees promoted in the first quarter of 2023. MCSO reported hiring 22 employees during the first quarter, of which eight were sworn, five were Detention, and nine were civilian. All Detention and civilian employees were rehires. Two of the civilian employees had open minor misconduct investigations. We reviewed the documentation and confirmed that these were minor policy violations that should not impact their hiring. We did not have any concerns with any of the new employees.

We have been unable to review personnel files since January 2020, as we have conducted our site visits remotely. When we resume our in-person site visits, we will follow up on these cases to ensure that the appropriate documentation is included in each employee's file.

***Paragraph 174.** Employees' and applicants' disciplinary history shall be considered in all hiring, promotion, and transfer decisions, and this consideration shall be documented. Employees and applicants whose disciplinary history demonstrates multiple sustained allegations of misconduct, or one sustained allegation of a Category 6 or Category 7 offense from MCSO's disciplinary matrices, shall be presumptively ineligible for hire or promotion. MCSO shall provide a written justification for hiring or promoting an employee or applicant who has a history demonstrating multiple sustained allegations of misconduct or a sustained Category 6 or Category 7 offense. This written justification shall be included in the employee's employment file and, during the period that the MCSO is subject to Monitor oversight, provided to the Monitor.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

For employees who are promoted, the documentation submitted by MCSO generally includes the disciplinary history for the previous 10 years and any applicable disciplinary actions. MCSO also provides the disciplinary history of Detention and civilian employees who have been upgraded in classification to sworn status.

For the first quarter of 2023, MCSO reported hiring 22 new employees. The new hires consisted of eight sworn employees, five Detention employees, and nine civilian employees. We reviewed the documentation provided for all the new employees. Three civilian employees, who were rehires, had disciplinary histories. The first civilian employee had received a written reprimand in 2015 for a minor policy violation. The second civilian employee had received a written reprimand for a minor policy violation in 2020, and had one open misconduct investigation, also involving a minor policy violation from 2020. The third civilian employee showed an open misconduct investigation from 2014 on the EIU resume. This was a minor uniform infraction. The EIU resume noted a letter of instruction, so we believed this case may have been closed, but showed open due to a system error. We confirmed with PSB that this case was closed with a sustained finding. We reviewed the documentation provided for all the new employees and had no concerns.

On June 17, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 175. *As soon as practicable, commanders shall review the disciplinary history of all employees who are transferred to their command.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on December 16, 2021.
- GC-7 (Transfer of Personnel), most recently amended on October 29, 2021.

Phase 2: In compliance

Per policy, MCSO is to conduct an EIS review within 14 days of an affected employee's transfer. We requested a list of employees that were transferred during this reporting period. From the list, we selected a sample of employees to review and verify that there was documentation of the required EIS reviews. To verify compliance with this Paragraph, we review the transfer request documents that MCSO completes for each employee. The documents memorialize the commander's acknowledgment of review of the transferred employee's disciplinary history, as well as the review of the employee's performance appraisals for the previous five years. This review is generally conducted before the gaining commander accepts the transfer, a few days prior to the transfer becoming effective.

For January, we requested a list of all employees who were transferred during the month. MCSO submitted a list, and we selected a sample of 25 employees who would fall under the requirements of this Paragraph. The list we requested was comprised of 10 Detention employees and 15 sworn employees. Of the 10 Detention employees requested, all had proper documentation of command review of their EIS profiles. Of the 15 sworn employees requested, all had proper documentation of command review of their EIS profiles. For January, all 25 employee transfers were in compliance with timely command review of the employees' EIS profiles. For February, we requested documentation for all 16 employees who were transferred during the month. This list was comprised of 14 Detention employees and two sworn employees. We reviewed the documentation submitted for all the transfers. None of the Transfer Request Forms for the 14 Detention employees had any signatures documenting command reviews, or any signatures acknowledging or approving the transfers. The two sworn transfers had proper documentation of command review of their EIS profiles. For February two of 16 employee transfers were in compliance with this Paragraph. For March, we requested a list of all employees who were transferred during the month. From the list, we selected all 21 employees to review. This list was comprised of eight Detention employees and 13 sworn employees. All of the eight Detention employees had proper documentation of command review of their EIS profiles. Of the 13 sworn employees, 12 had proper documentation of command review of their EIS profiles. One transfer was not reviewed within the required timeline. For March, 20 of the 21 employee transfers reviewed were in compliance.

For the first quarter of 2023, 48 of 62 employees transferred had proper documentation of timely command review of their EIS profiles. The compliance rate for the first quarter was 75.81%. For the first quarter of 2023, MCSO was not in compliance with this Paragraph. MCSO was previously in compliance with Paragraph 175, so we will issue a warning. If MCSO fails to meet the requirements of this Paragraph in the second quarter, we will withdraw compliance.

***Paragraph 176.** The quality of investigators' internal affairs investigations and Supervisors' reviews of investigations shall be taken into account in their performance evaluations.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GC-4 (Employee Performance Appraisals), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.
- GC-4 (S) (Employee Performance Management), most recently amended on November 10, 2021.

Phase 2: In compliance

This Paragraph requires that employees who conduct misconduct investigations have an assessment on the quality of their investigations documented in their Employee Performance Appraisals. This Paragraph also requires that Commanders who review their subordinates' misconduct investigations be assessed on the quality of those reviews in their own EPAs. To assess compliance with this Paragraph, we look for specific comments by raters completing EPAs. In supervisor EPAs, we look for comments addressing the quality of investigations. In commanders' EPAs, we look for comments assessing the quality of reviews of investigations. In many instances, the employee being rated does not have any subordinates, or has not completed or reviewed any misconduct investigations. In these cases, we look for comments by the rater that indicate why the employee was not rated on this requirement. In addition, we review a list of all PSB memos indicating investigative deficiencies in misconduct investigations. If we find any deficiencies that correspond to the employee's evaluation period, we expect those to be identified in the employee's EPA. If we find documented deficiencies for the employee who is being evaluated, and the rater fails to note these deficiencies in the EPA, it will affect compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph.

We reviewed Employee Performance Appraisals for 30 supervisors and commanders who received EPAs during this reporting period. Twenty-nine of the 30 supervisor EPAs that we reviewed for this quarter had assessments of the supervisors' quality of internal affairs investigations or the quality of their reviews of internal affairs investigations. For supervisors who did not conduct any internal affairs investigations or reviewed any internal affairs investigations during the appraisal period, this information was appropriately documented on their EPAs. There were two supervisors who had deficiency memos issued by PSB, related to deficient misconduct investigations. We reviewed their assessments under Paragraph 176 and compared them to the deficiency memos submitted by PSB. The documentation was consistent with what we found in in our reviews of PSB deficiency memos.

The EPA that we found noncompliant with this Paragraph was a supervisor EPA that lacked comments in several required areas of assessment, including the assessment required by this Paragraph. For this reporting period, 29 of 30 supervisor EPAs reviewed were in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph, for a 96.67% compliance rating.

Paragraph 177. *There shall be no procedure referred to as a “name-clearing hearing.” All pre-disciplinary hearings shall be referred to as “pre-determination hearings,” regardless of the employment status of the principal.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period.

In misconduct investigations that resulted in serious discipline and in which the employee was afforded the opportunity for an administrative hearing, the only reference to the hearing was “pre-determination hearing.”

On June 18, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

B. Misconduct-Related Training

Paragraph 178. *Within three months of the finalization of these policies consistent with ¶ 65 of this Order, the Sheriff will have provided all Supervisors and all personnel assigned to the Professional Standards Bureau with 40 hours of comprehensive training on conducting employee misconduct investigations. This training shall be delivered by a person with subject matter expertise in misconduct investigation who shall be approved by the Monitor. This training will include instruction in:*

- a. *investigative skills, including proper interrogation and interview techniques, gathering and objectively analyzing evidence, and data and case management;*
- b. *the particular challenges of administrative law enforcement misconduct investigations, including identifying alleged misconduct that is not clearly stated in the complaint, or that becomes apparent during the investigation;*
- c. *properly weighing the credibility of civilian witnesses against employees;*
- d. *using objective evidence to resolve inconsistent statements;*
- e. *the proper application of the appropriate standard of proof;*
- f. *report-writing skills;*
- g. *requirements related to the confidentiality of witnesses and/or complainants;*
- h. *considerations in handling anonymous complaints;*

- i. *relevant MCSO rules and policies, including protocols related to administrative investigations of alleged officer misconduct; and*
- j. *relevant state and federal law, including Garrity v. New Jersey, and the requirements of this Court's orders.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO supplied the PSB40 curriculum to all personnel assigned to PSB and District supervisors when it was first developed. Subsequently, all promotional candidates receive this curriculum in the Supervisors' Program prior to or shortly after their promotion.

MCSO delivered the PSB40 curriculum twice during this reporting period to 20 personnel (one sworn, eight Detention, 11 civilian). Two personnel needed test remediation.

This course is reserved for delivery on an as-needed basis to new sergeants and newly hired civilian investigators.

The PSB40 is under annual review.

On June 17, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

***Paragraph 179.** All Supervisors and all personnel assigned to the Professional Standards Bureau also will receive eight hours of in-service training annually related to conducting misconduct investigations. This training shall be delivered by a person with subject matter expertise in misconduct investigation who shall be approved by the Monitor.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO supplies the PSB8 External curriculum, which consists of eight hours of annual in-service training, to District supervisors. Additionally, MCSO supplies the PSB8 Internal curriculum, which consists of eight hours of annual in-service training, to PSB personnel. External vendors commonly deliver this. When an external vendor cannot be obtained for any reason, PSB personnel must attend the PSB8 External classroom training.

The 2023 PSB8 External curriculum is in development.

During 2023, there will be no PSB8 Internal vendor-supplied classroom training. During our April remote site visit, MCSO informed us that once the curriculum is approved, all PSB personnel shall be required to attend the PSB8 External classroom training during this calendar year.

On June 17, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

Paragraph 180. *Within three months of the finalization of these policies consistent with ¶ 165 of this Order, the Sheriff will provide training that is adequate in quality, quantity, scope, and type, as determined by the Monitor, to all employees on MCSO's new or revised policies related to misconduct investigations, discipline, and grievances. This training shall include instruction on identifying and reporting misconduct, the consequences for failing to report misconduct, and the consequences for retaliating against a person for reporting misconduct or participating in a misconduct investigation.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO distributes new or annually revised policies via the HUB, an electronic training management system. This training includes updates to all policies related to misconduct investigations, discipline, and grievances. Each distribution requires all employees to complete personal attestations to indicate that they have read and understand the policy requirements.

To assess compliance with this Paragraph, we review the HUB generated reports of attestations that identify each individual and their dates of review. Compliance assessments for this Paragraph are based on the review of attestations for the following policies: CP-2 (Code of Conduct); CP-3 (Workplace Professionalism: Discrimination and Harassment); CP-11 (Anti-Retaliation); GB-2 (Command Responsibility); GH-2 (Internal Investigations); GC-16 (Employee Grievance Procedures); and GC-17 (Employee Disciplinary Procedures).

During this reporting period, we reviewed the status of individual reviews for Briefing Board (BB) 22-34 (CP-2), BB 21-70 (CP-3), BB 22-01 (CP-11), BB 22-08 (GB-2), BB 22-56 (GH-2), BB 21-66 (GC-16), and BB 22-58 (GC-17). All employee categories remain in compliance.

On June 17, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 181. *Within three months of the finalization of these policies consistent with ¶ 165 of this Order, the Sheriff will provide training that is adequate in quality, quantity, scope, and type, as determined by the Monitor, to all employees, including dispatchers, to properly handle civilian complaint intake, including how to provide complaint materials and information, and the consequences for failing to take complaints.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GC-17 (Employee Disciplinary Procedures), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.
- GG-1 (Peace Officer Training Administration), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- GG-2 (Detention/Civilian Training Administration), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.

- Training Division Operations Manual, most recently amended on April 4, 2022.

Phase 2: In compliance

On January 11, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we did not concur with this assertion.

MCSO currently delivers the 2021 Complaint Intake and Reception Training via the HUB to all new hires in all personnel categories. This first training provides important guidance when interacting with members of the public who wish to file a complaint against MCSO personnel. We discussed this curriculum during our April site visit. The 2021 Complaint Intake and Reception curriculum received annual review during this reporting period. All employee classes are still in compliance.

***Paragraph 182.** Within three months of the finalization of these policies consistent with ¶ 165 of this Order, the Sheriff will provide training that is adequate in quality, quantity, scope, and type, as determined by the Monitor, to all Supervisors on their obligations when called to a scene by a subordinate to accept a civilian complaint about that subordinate's conduct and on their obligations when they are phoned or emailed directly by a civilian filing a complaint against one of their subordinates.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

This Paragraph requires that all supervisors receive training on their obligations when responding to a scene by a subordinate to accept a civilian complaint, or when they receive a complaint by telephone or email. All existing and new supervisors receive this first training content within the Misconduct Investigative Training (PSB40) and the Complaint Reception and Processing training; and it is covered in subsequent annual Supervisors' Responsibilities: Effective Law Enforcement (SRELE) and Annual Combined Training (ACT) programs. All active supervisors receive this training at least once; and in most cases, more than once.

On September 24, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

C. Administrative Investigation Review

***Paragraph 183.** The Sheriff and the MCSO will conduct objective, comprehensive, and timely administrative investigations of all allegations of employee misconduct. The Sheriff shall put in place and follow the policies set forth below with respect to administrative investigations.*

Paragraph 184. *All findings will be based on the appropriate standard of proof. These standards will be clearly delineated in policies, training, and procedures, and accompanied by detailed examples to ensure proper application by internal affairs investigators.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period.

Of the 115 cases we reviewed, 113 (98%) complied with the requirements of this Paragraph. In one, we believe findings of sustained should have been made and were not. In a second case, additional investigation should have occurred prior to arriving at any finding. As is our practice, we will discuss this case with MCSO during our next site visit.

On June 18, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 185. *Upon receipt of any allegation of misconduct, whether internally discovered or based upon a civilian complaint, employees shall immediately notify the Professional Standards Bureau.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period. There were no instances where PSB was not appropriately notified at the time of complaint as required. We also reviewed four criminal misconduct investigations conducted by MCSO. PSB was appropriately notified in all four of these investigations.

On June 18, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 186. *Effective immediately, the Professional Standards Bureau shall maintain a centralized electronic numbering and tracking system for all allegations of misconduct, whether internally discovered or based upon a civilian complaint. Upon being notified of any allegation of misconduct, the Professional Standards Bureau will promptly assign a unique identifier to the incident. If the allegation was made through a civilian complaint, the unique identifier will be provided to the complainant at the time the complaint is made. The Professional Standards Bureau's centralized numbering and tracking system will maintain accurate and reliable data regarding the number, nature, and status of all misconduct allegations, from initial intake to final disposition, including investigation timeliness and notification to the complainant of the interim status, if requested, and final disposition of the complaint. The system will be used to determine the status of misconduct investigations, as well as for periodic assessment of compliance with relevant policies and procedures and this Order, including requirements of timeliness of investigations. The system also will be used to monitor and maintain appropriate caseloads for internal affairs investigators.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

During numerous site visits, we have met with PSB personnel to discuss and observe the capabilities of IAPro, which serves as the technology instrument that meets the compliance criteria of this Paragraph. IAPro logs critical dates and times, alerts regarding timeframes and deadlines, chronological misconduct investigation status, notifications, and dispositions. The tracking system provides estimates of key timeframes for all investigators to ensure that they learn of previous and upcoming investigative milestones. PSB has confirmed that civil notice claims are entered in the tracking system. The IAPro system integrates exceptionally well with the EIS and BlueTeam technology systems and can be remotely accessed.

PSB has a management analyst dedicated to the administration of the centralized tracking system. The documentation that PSB has provided to us for review, and the direct user access that a member of our Team has to the centralized numbering and tracking system, indicates that the system possesses the functionality as required by this Paragraph and is being used according to the requirements of this Paragraph.

During this reporting period, we found that all 115 administrative misconduct investigations we reviewed were properly assigned a unique identifier. Eighty-one involved an external complaint requiring that PSB provide the complainant with this unique identifier. In all of the 81 cases, PSB sent an initial letter to the complainant providing the case number or provided an acceptable reason for not doing so. In some cases, anonymous complainants do not provide contact information; and in others, known complainants decline to provide MCSO with adequate contact information. PSB has developed a form that identifies the reason why a required notification letter is not sent and includes this document in the cases it forwards for our review.

On June 18, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 187. *The Professional Standards Bureau shall maintain a complete file of all documents within the MCSO's custody and control relating to any investigations and related disciplinary proceedings, including pre-determination hearings, grievance proceedings, and appeals to the Maricopa County Law Enforcement Merit System Council or a state court.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine compliance with this Paragraph, we have verified that PSB maintains both hardcopy and electronic files intended to contain all the documents required for compliance with this Paragraph.

During our site visits, a member of our Team inspects the file rooms where hardcopies of investigations are stored and randomly reviewed case files to verify compliance. We have verified that criminal and administrative investigation files are stored in separate rooms, and access to these rooms is restricted. Our Team member has also used the access granted to IAPro to randomly select internal affairs case files to verify that all information is being maintained electronically.

In May 2018, PSB relocated to its new offsite facility. We confirmed at that time that PSB maintained both hardcopy and electronic files intended to contain all documents required for compliance with this Paragraph at the new facility.

During our January 2019 site visit, a member of our Team verified continued compliance at the PSB facility by inspecting both the criminal and administrative investigation file rooms and randomly selecting internal affairs case files to verify that all information was also being electronically maintained in IAPro.

During our October 2019 site visit, a member of our Team verified continued compliance at the PSB facility by inspecting both the criminal and administrative investigation file rooms. We also randomly reviewed both electronic and hard-copy documents to ensure that all information was being maintained as required for compliance with this Paragraph.

On June 18, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 188. *Upon being notified of any allegation of misconduct, the Professional Standards Bureau will make an initial determination of the category of the alleged offense, to be used for the purposes of assigning the administrative investigation to an investigator. After initially categorizing the allegation, the Professional Standards Bureau will promptly assign an internal affairs investigator.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we review administrative misconduct investigations, Service Complaints, and PSB Diversions.

We previously concurred with MCSO that Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph would be based on PSB's determination of the initial allegations, and not which category of offense was determined once the investigation is completed.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations. All 115 complied with the requirements of this Paragraph. Eighty-one were externally generated and 34 were internally generated.

We reviewed 88 Service Complaints during this reporting period. All but one were externally generated complaints. In all but one of the 88, PSB made the appropriate decision regarding categorizing the complaint. Nine (10%) were appropriately reclassified to administrative misconduct investigations either by the initiating District or Division, or after the complaints were reviewed by PSB. In one case, we believe allegations of misconduct were made and a misconduct investigation should have been initiated. In two cases, although we concur that the complaints were appropriately classified as Service Complaints, the complainants were not contacted in a timely manner. In one case, though we concur with the classification as a service complaint, PSB did not conduct proper follow-up. Of the total 88 Service Complaints, 84 (95%) met the requirements established in the Service Complaint process.

As we have consistently noted in our review of Service Complaints, the majority of these complaints involve laws, policies, or procedures where there is no employee misconduct; or are complaints where it is determined that MCSO employees are not involved. During this reporting period, 47 (59%) of the 79 closed Service Complaints did not involve allegations of misconduct. Sixteen (20%) did not involve MCSO employees, and 16 (20%) were closed due to lack of specificity.

In July 2019, we and the Parties approved MCSO's proposal to use an expedited process to handle Service Complaints where it could be immediately determined that the complaint did not involve MCSO personnel, and the Service Complaint form was revised. PSB also added a signature line to this revised form requiring District and Division Command personnel to review and approve Service Complaints completed by their personnel prior to them being forwarded to PSB for a final review.

Consistent with the provisions of policies on internal investigations and discipline, the PSB Commander has had the discretion to determine if internal complaints alleging minor policy violations can be addressed without a formal investigation if certain criteria exist through the use of a coaching. If the PSB Commander makes this determination, it must be documented.

In May 2021, revisions to GH-2 (Internal Investigations) modified the authority of the PSB Commander as it relates to internal complaints that meet certain criteria. The revised policy allows the PSB Commander to address qualifying internal complaints through the use of an approved supervisor-initiated intervention and is no longer limited to only coaching. This is now referred to as the PSB Diversion process.

During the last reporting period, the PSB Commander used his discretion to determine that 12 internally generated complaints were eligible for the PSB Diversion process. We found 10 (83%) of the 12 Diversions in compliance.

During this reporting period, we reviewed four instances where the PSB Commander determined that an internal complaint could be handled with an approved Diversion. We found all four of these in compliance.

Compliance with this Paragraph for this reporting period was based on our findings for administrative misconduct investigations (115), Service Complaints (88), and PSB Diversions (four) and was 98%.

On June 18, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 189. *The Professional Standards Bureau shall administratively investigate:*

- a. *misconduct allegations of a serious nature, including any allegation that may result in suspension, demotion, or termination; and*
- b. *misconduct indicating apparent criminal conduct by an employee.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph during this reporting period, we reviewed 115 completed administrative misconduct investigations conducted by MCSO personnel.

Division or District personnel outside of PSB investigated 15 of the 115 administrative misconduct investigations we reviewed during this reporting period. PSB investigators conducted 87 of the investigations, and 13 were outsourced to an outside investigator. PSB also submitted four criminal investigations for review. We did not identify any misconduct investigations that a District supervisor conducted where we believe that potential additional misconduct discovered during the initial investigation should have resulted in the investigation being forwarded to PSB for completion and was not.

On December 23, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 190. *Allegations of employee misconduct that are of a minor nature may be administratively investigated by a trained and qualified Supervisor in the employee's District.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed a total of 119 employee misconduct investigations during this reporting period. Of these, 115 were administrative investigations, and four were criminal investigations. All four of the criminal investigations were conducted by PSB.

Of the 115 administrative misconduct cases we reviewed for this Paragraph, PSB investigators conducted 87. PSB outsourced 13, and 15 were investigated at the District or Division level. We did not identify any instances where a District or Division supervisor conducted any investigation that should have been conducted by PSB.

MCSO has complied with the requirements to train all supervisors who conduct minor misconduct investigations.

On September 30, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 191.** If at any point during a misconduct investigation an investigating Supervisor outside of the Professional Standards Bureau believes that the principal may have committed misconduct of a serious or criminal nature, he or she shall immediately notify the Professional Standards Bureau, which shall take over the investigation.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period. Of the 15 administrative misconduct cases investigated at the District or Division level, we did not identify any cases where we believe that potential serious misconduct was discovered by the investigating supervisor and the supervisor failed to forward the case to PSB.

On December 23, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 192.** The Professional Standards Bureau shall review, at least semi-annually, all investigations assigned outside the Bureau to determine, among the other matters set forth in ¶ 251 below, whether the investigation is properly categorized, whether the investigation is being properly conducted, and whether appropriate findings have been reached.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

PSB command personnel advised us that they continue to review investigations in “real time” as they come into the Bureau. During this reporting period, MCSO continued to provide copies of PSB’s reviews of completed Division-level misconduct investigations that were assigned outside of the Bureau. The review template used by PSB includes sections that address whether or not the investigation is properly categorized, whether the investigation is properly conducted, and whether appropriate findings have been reached. Additionally, copies of emails detailing the quality of the investigation, identified deficiencies, and required edits sent electronically to affected Division Commanders were provided for each case reviewed.

PSB included the information required by this Paragraph in its semi-annual public Misconduct Investigations Report, which is required under Paragraph 251. The most recent report was published on MCSO's website in March 2023. The report covers the period of January 1-June 30, 2022; and contains an analysis as to whether cases assigned outside of PSB were properly categorized, whether the investigations were properly conducted, and whether appropriate findings have been reached. In the past, MCSO has published the semi-annual report just over six months from the end of the semi-annual period; however, the June 30-December 31, 2021 report was published in August 2022, over seven months from the end of the semi-annual period. The most recent report was published over eight months after the conclusion of the semi-annual period. MCSO must ensure that the reports are published in a consistent and timely manner going forward; otherwise, it will affect MCSO's compliance status with this requirement.

MCSO remains in compliance with this Paragraph.

On September 30, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

***Paragraph 193.** When a single act of alleged misconduct would constitute multiple separate policy violations, all applicable policy violations shall be charged, but the most serious policy violation shall be used for determining the category of the offense. Exoneration on the most serious offense does not preclude discipline as to less serious offenses stemming from the same misconduct.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period. Forty-two had sustained allegations against one or more employees. In 27 of these investigations, at least one principal employee was still an MCSO employee at the time the investigation was completed or discipline decisions were made. In all 27, the most serious policy violation was used to determine the final category of the offense for discipline purposes, if more than one policy violation was sustained.

In cases where multiple violations of policy occurred, this information was listed on the preliminary discipline document. There were no cases where the exoneration of any offense precluded discipline for any sustained allegations.

On December 23, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 194. *The Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau shall ensure that investigations comply with MCSO policy and all requirements of this Order, including those related to training, investigators' disciplinary backgrounds, and conflicts of interest.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- CP-2 (Code of Conduct), most recently amended on February 14, 2023.
- CP-3 (Workplace Professionalism: Discrimination and Harassment), most recently amended on December 16, 2021.
- CP-5 (Truthfulness), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- CP-11 (Anti-Retaliation), most recently amended on January 6, 2022.
- GC-16 (Employee Grievance Procedures), most recently amended on December 8, 2021.
- GC-17 (Employee Disciplinary Procedures), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.
- Administrative Services Division Operations Manual, most recently amended on November 14, 2022.
- Professional Standards Bureau Operations Manual, most recently amended on December 31, 2019.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

We determine Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph by a review of completed misconduct investigations conducted by MCSO, the review of attendance by internal investigators at required Misconduct Investigative Training, the disciplinary backgrounds of internal investigators, and the efforts being made by the PSB Commander to reach compliance.

We reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations, three of which were critical incidents, and four criminal investigations during this reporting period. All four of the criminal investigations complied with MCSO policy and the requirements of the Second Order.

Administrative investigations are required to be completed within 60 days if completed outside of PSB and within 85 days if completed by PSB personnel. Of the 115 investigations reviewed for this reporting period, 34 (30%) were completed within the required timeframes or contained a reasonable extension request that was specific to the investigation, an increase in compliance from 23% during the last reporting period. The extension requests for the remaining investigations continued to identify general justifications including supervisory responsibilities, workload, prioritization of investigations, training, and others.

Of the 115 administrative misconduct cases we reviewed, PSB personnel completed 87. Thirty-two were conducted by sworn investigators. Forty-four investigations were conducted by Detention investigators, and 11 were conducted by civilian investigators. We found deficiencies other than extensions in two (2%) of the total 87 investigations. With the inclusion of those investigations that were found noncompliant based on our review of extension requests, 31 (36%) of the 87 investigations conducted by PSB were in overall compliance – an increase from 28% in the last reporting period.

We reviewed 13 investigations that PSB outsourced to an outside investigator. Of these, only one (8%) was found noncompliant due to investigative concerns. This is a decrease in noncompliance from 67% during the last reporting period. With the inclusion of those investigations found noncompliant due to timelines, three (23%) of the 13 cases were in overall compliance, an increase from 0% during the last reporting period.

Districts or Divisions outside of PSB conducted 15 investigations. Nine (40%) of the 15 were noncompliant due to investigative and administrative deficiencies. This is a decrease in noncompliance from 54% for the last reporting period. With the inclusion of those investigations found noncompliant due to timelines, none of the 15 cases were in overall compliance.

As a result of both investigative deficiencies and administrative deficiencies, including those related to extension compliance, overall compliance for all administrative investigations conducted by MCSO that are within the purview of the PSB Commander was 30% for this reporting period, an increase from 28% during the last reporting period.

There are many factors that impact the PSB Commander's ability to determine compliance in all cases. One factor is that the PSB Commander must rely on other PSB staff members to conduct case reviews and ensure proper documentation is completed. We continue to find that PSB personnel are identifying and ensuring that corrections are made, and all documentation is completed in those cases that they review. In some cases, deficiencies cannot be corrected after the fact.

Another factor affecting the PSB Commander's ability to ensure that all investigations are properly completed is that the Appointing Authority – not the PSB Commander – determines the final findings and discipline. During this reporting period, there was one instance where the Appointing Authority changed the findings of an investigation. There were seven cases where he mitigated the discipline within the range, and we agreed with his decisions.

The investigative quality of District and Division cases has continued to have an adverse impact on the ability of the PSB Commander to ensure investigations are properly completed. The compliance for these cases has been inconsistent for numerous reporting periods, and no sustained improvement has occurred. As we have previously noted in this report and others, given the training that has occurred, the length of time the Order requirements have been in place, and the fact that these investigations are being reviewed by multiple levels of command personnel, there continues to be cause for concern. During the last reporting period, compliance with investigative requirements was 46%. During this reporting period, compliance increased to 60%. We are hopeful that this increased compliance will be sustained and that we will observe additional improvement.

Since 2016, PSB has taken a number of actions to address both investigative deficiencies and other concerns with the completion of administrative investigations. We have continued to meet with PSB and District and Division personnel since that time to update them on our identification of training and performance issues that adversely affect compliance with the Second Order. Members of our Team also meet with PSB every two weeks to discuss Class Remedial Matters, and we use this opportunity to discuss other ongoing concerns that affect compliance. In our meetings with PSB and the Parties during site visits, we have also discussed additional opportunities and potential remedies to address the challenges of completing quality investigations within the required timelines. The Parties have also addressed this issue in both the meet-and-confer process and litigation. The Court appointed an outside expert to examine issues relevant to the deficiencies associated with PSB investigations. The expert's recommendations were reviewed by the Parties, and the Court issued its Third Order in November 2022. Since that time, revised draft policies and procedures have been created, reviewed, and many recommendations have been made. These policies and procedures remain pending finalization and approval by the Court.

In 2014, PSB initiated 717 internal investigations. In 2015, PSB initiated 916 cases: and in 2016, 847 cases. There were 1,028 cases initiated in 2017. In 2018, there were 1,114 investigations initiated. In 2019, PSB initiated a total of 1,072 investigations and in 2020, PSB opened a total of 1204 investigations. In 2021, PSB opened a total of 1172 investigations, a small decrease from 2020. In 2022, PSB opened a total of 1,062 cases.

In 2016, prior to the entry of the Second Order, PSB investigators were carrying an average active caseload of 12-16 cases each month. By the end of 2021, the average monthly caseload in PSB was 74 cases per investigator. The average days to complete an administrative investigation in PSB at the end of 2021 was 704 days. For investigations completed outside of PSB, the average number of days to complete an investigation was 439 days.

The number of pending investigations has continued to increase each year. By the end of 2020, there were 2,010 pending investigations. At the end of 2021, the number of pending investigations had increased to 2,149. While the total numbers included administrative misconduct investigations, Service Complaints, criminal investigations, and critical incident investigations, the majority continued to be administrative misconduct investigations and Service Complaints. By the end of 2022, the total number of pending investigations was 2,375. The vast majority of these cases continue to be assigned to PSB for completion.

Our concerns with the growing number of cases and MCSO's inability to conduct timely investigations has been articulated in our reports for numerous years. Despite training, efforts to streamline processes, and the creation of alternative methods to handle some complaints, the problem has continued to grow. MCSO simply has not had enough personnel assigned to PSB to address these investigations. While some budget requests have been made to increase staffing in PSB, approved requests were often not filled in a timely manner; and even when filled, the number of authorized positions remained insufficient to address the growing need. In late 2022, the Court interceded and placed requirements on MCSO regarding the minimum number of investigative personnel to be assigned to PSB.

During our April 2023 site visit, PSB advised that the total number of pending investigations was 2,370 for the first quarter of 2023. This was a slight decrease from the 2,375 investigations pending at the end of 2022. Of the 2,370, 2,191 were administrative misconduct investigations. The average completion time for a PSB investigation was 482 days and the average active caseload per investigator was 49 cases per month.

As a result of the Court's Third Order, we have agreed with MCSO that those cases that would be considered to be administrative misconduct backlog cases would be those administrative investigations and critical incidents where required investigative actions were still pending and the investigation had not been completed in accordance with the timelines established in Paragraph 204, and an extension had not been granted as per Paragraph 365. An investigation would be considered complete when all investigative actions have been completed and the PSB commander has signed off in concurrence. The date the PSB Commander signs off on the investigation would be the date the investigation was no longer counted as part of the backlog, irrespective of the findings. At the end of March 2023, of the total pending administrative misconduct cases, 1,958 met the agreed upon definition for a backlog case.

During our past site visits, PSB staff have continued to communicate that they are outsourcing those cases where conflicts of interest exist. PSB contracts with a qualified private vendor to conduct these investigations. During our January 2021 remote site visit, PSB personnel advised us that they were considering retaining additional outside contract investigators but had not identified any who met the hiring criteria. PSB was also considering outsourcing additional investigations to the current contract investigator if he had the staff to accept additional investigations. During our April 2021 site visit, PSB personnel advised us that they had identified another vendor and outsourced 25 cases to this entity as a pilot program. Since April 2021, PSB has continued to outsource investigations to this second vendor.

During this reporting period, PSB advised us that 15 new cases had been outsourced to an outside vendor and 76 outsourced cases were pending completion. We received and reviewed 13 cases conducted by the outside vendors during this reporting period.

After the Second Order was implemented, PSB reviewed the disciplinary backgrounds of all those who might conduct internal investigations and notified us of those supervisors who would be prohibited from conducting such investigations due to their backgrounds. At that time, MCSO identified two supervisors who were ineligible to conduct internal investigations. Neither of these two employees are still employed at MCSO. MCSO has since identified additional supervisors who are ineligible to conduct administrative investigations, and there is one current active supervisor and one reserve supervisor who are currently on this list.

MCSO reported during this reporting period that no additional supervisors were determined to be ineligible to conduct administrative misconduct investigations.

Paragraph 195. *Within six months of the entry of this Order, the Professional Standards Bureau shall include sufficient trained personnel to fulfill the requirements of this Order.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- Professional Standards Bureau Operations Manual, most recently amended on December 31, 2019.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

In conjunction with this Paragraph, Paragraph 178 mandates that within three months of the finalization of policies consistent with Paragraph 165, all PSB personnel would receive 40 hours of comprehensive training. Paragraph 178 requires training of all supervisors within three months of the finalization of policies, and further requires sufficient trained personnel in PSB within six months of the entry of the Order. The first week of the required Misconduct Investigative Training commenced on September 18, 2017, and the training was completed prior to the end of 2017.

Between 2016 and 2021, the number of investigators assigned to PSB remained between 24 and 26 – despite an increase in initiated cases that grew from 847 in 2016 to 1,072 in 2021; a backlog of cases that had grown to 2,149 cases; and an average investigator monthly caseload that had grown from 12 cases to 74 cases.

Between January 2022 and December 2022, the number of pending cases continued increase. By the end of 2022, the pending case list had grown to 2,375 cases, and the average caseload for an investigator in PSB was 65 cases.

During our January 2023 site visit and after intervention by the Court, PSB advised us that the Bureau's total number of investigators at the end of December 2022 was 40: 12 sworn investigators, 17 Detention investigators, and 11 civilian investigations. The only vacancies remaining in PSB were three civilian administrative positions.

During our April 2023 site visit, PSB advised that the Bureau's total number of investigators at the end of March 2023 had grown to 44: 12 sworn investigators, 17 detention investigators, and 15 civilian investigators. The only vacancies in PSB at the end of March 2023 were the three civilian administrative positions.

The Second Order requires that PSB have “sufficient trained personnel to fulfill the requirements of this Order.” MCSO has delivered the required Misconduct Investigative Training, and our focus remains on the ability of PSB staff to carry out its mission. As we have documented in numerous previous reports, MCSO has remained understaffed for years. While we acknowledge that staffing levels in PSB have now increased, until MCSO is able to demonstrate that this level of staffing is sufficient to address the investigative caseload assigned to their personnel and results in timely investigations, we will not find MCSO in compliance with this Paragraph.

Paragraph 196. Where appropriate to ensure the fact and appearance of impartiality, the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau or the Chief Deputy may refer administrative misconduct investigations to another law enforcement agency or may retain a qualified outside investigator to conduct the investigation. Any outside investigator retained by the MCSO must possess the requisite background and level of experience of Internal Affairs investigators and must be free of any actual or perceived conflicts of interest.

In Full and Effective Compliance

As a result of the Second Order, MCSO retained an outside contractor to conduct some investigations identified in the Court's Findings of Facts and has continued to outsource additional cases to this vendor, primarily those for which a potential conflict of interest exists. In 2017, the PSB Commander indicated that MCSO did not envision any need to retain additional contract investigators beyond the one investigator that had been already retained.

In 2021, due to the increasing case backlog, MCSO contracted with a second vendor to assist with reducing the backlog. PSB began outsourcing cases due to both potential conflicts of interest and to assist MCSO in reducing the number of pending cases. This second vendor employs multiple investigators who are assigned cases by PSB. These investigators were initially assigned older cases that had minimal additional follow up needed, but PSB has now started assigning them some current investigations as well.

During our January 2023 site visit, PSB advised us there were 63 outsourced cases pending, including 29 investigations that were outsourced to the second vendor contracted with MCSO during the reporting period. Forty-five cases were assigned to the second contract investigator and 18 were assigned to the original vendor.

During our April 2023 site visit, PSB advised us there were 76 outsourced cases pending. The original vendor had 16 pending cases. We received and reviewed two investigations by this vendor during this reporting period. The second vendor had 60 pending cases. We received and reviewed 11 investigations conducted by the second vendor during this reporting period.

While we continue to be supportive of outsourcing cases to qualified vendors, we are concerned that these outsourced cases are not being completed in a timely manner, and continue to have deficiencies. For this reporting period, the average completion time for the initial contract vendor doing conflict cases has averaged over 700 days, and one case is still pending from 2014. For the second vendor, from the time the case is sent to this vendor, the average completion time is 294 days. We have discussed this with PSB and urged the Bureau to address the vendors' failure to conduct investigations in a timely manner.

On December 23, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 197. *The Professional Standards Bureau will be headed by a qualified Commander. The Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau will have ultimate authority within the MCSO for reaching the findings of investigations and preliminarily determining any discipline to be imposed. If the Sheriff declines to designate a qualified Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau, the Court will designate a qualified candidate, which may be a Civilian Director in lieu of a sworn officer.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

In January 2018, MCSO advised us that due to reorganizations within the Office, the responsibility to serve as the PSB Commander for purposes of compliance with this Order would be transferred to a captain within PSB. An Executive Chief would maintain overall oversight of PSB.

During this reporting period, we continued to interact with the Captain now serving as the PSB Commander. In addition to our regularly scheduled meetings to discuss CRMs and other internal affairs matters, we have had additional meetings to discuss overall concerns with investigations, case specific concerns, and concerns with PSB processes and protocols when appropriate. We have also had multiple discussions regarding the Third Order, potential policy revisions, and the implementation of any new processes. The Captain continues to be responsive to our input regarding PSB investigations and processes. He continues to discuss with us both his immediate priorities and his continuing efforts to improve processes and quality where necessary. In those cases where we have expressed concerns or requested information, he has provided timely responses.

During prior site visit discussions, we have noted that this Commander has made numerous efforts to improve and enhance the operations of PSB. These efforts have included staffing changes that allow more personnel to be focused on investigations rather than reviews, development of a strategic plan to guide the Bureau, update of the intake process, implementation of a fast-track team to address those incoming cases that can be resolved without a significant amount of investigative time, and ensuring that older cases, some initiated as far back as 2016, are being resolved. As a result of discussion and direction by the Monitoring Team, PSB has also resumed the practice of assigning administrative misconduct investigations to Districts and Divisions outside PSB when appropriate.

During our April 2023 site visit, the PSB Commander informed us that PSB is continuing to look for ways to improve, such as using administrative staff to assist with case preparation, using the fast-track team, and examining the Bureau's processes and workflow.

On January 6, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 198. *To promote independence and the confidentiality of investigations, the Professional Standards Bureau shall be physically located in a facility that is separate from other MCSO facilities, such as a professional office building or commercial retail space. This facility shall be easily accessible to the public, present a non-intimidating atmosphere, and have sufficient space and personnel for receiving members of the public and for permitting them to file complaints.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

In May 2018, PSB moved into the first and second floors of 101 West Jefferson Street. PSB's address is available on the comment and complaint form that is accessible to the public at the Districts and on MCSO's website. PSB's criminal investigators are housed on the first floor, and administrative investigators are housed on the second floor of the building. PSB's off-site facility has two dedicated security personnel assigned during normal business hours of 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m., Monday-Friday. MCSO remains in compliance with this requirement.

On September 30, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 199. *The MCSO will ensure that the qualifications for service as an internal affairs investigator shall be clearly defined and that anyone tasked with investigating employee misconduct possesses excellent investigative skills, a reputation for integrity, the ability to write clear reports, and the ability to be fair and objective in determining whether an employee committed misconduct. Employees with a history of multiple sustained misconduct allegations, or one sustained allegation of a Category 6 or Category 7 offense from MCSO's disciplinary matrices, will be presumptively ineligible to conduct misconduct investigations. Employees with a history of conducting deficient investigations will also be presumptively ineligible for these duties.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

GH-2 reflects the directive of this Paragraph, to ensure that only supervisors who meet the criteria established by this Paragraph are assigned misconduct investigations. The PSB Operations Manual, which formalizes the review process, states that if any supervisor is deemed ineligible, the PSB commander will notify the supervisor's commander in writing, and will ensure that a BlueTeam entry is made to memorialize the supervisor's ineligibility to conduct misconduct investigations. A record of supervisors deemed ineligible to conduct misconduct investigations is maintained in PSB. These procedures were finalized and documented in the PSB Operations Manual, published on December 13, 2018. During first quarter of 2023, there were two sworn members listed as ineligible to conduct internal affairs investigations. During this review period there were no transfers into PSB. During the first quarter of 2023, MCSO hired 10 civilian PSB investigators. Two of those investigators were former MCSO employees. MCSO provided EIU resumes for the two former employees. For the external hires, we received information as to experience, education, and disciplinary history. However, this Paragraph has other requirements that need to be addressed. For all future hires, we will be looking for a more comprehensive

assessment of each investigator's qualifications, including experience investigating misconduct, general investigative skills, report writing skills, reputation for integrity, and ability to be fair and objective.

On December 23, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 200. *In each misconduct investigation, investigators shall:*

- a. *conduct investigations in a rigorous and impartial manner designed to determine the facts;*
- b. *approach investigations without prejudging the facts and without permitting any preconceived impression of the principal or any witness to cloud the investigation;*
- c. *identify, collect, and consider all relevant circumstantial, direct, and physical evidence, including any audio or video recordings;*
- d. *make reasonable attempts to locate and interview all witnesses, including civilian witnesses;*
- e. *make reasonable attempts to interview any civilian complainant in person;*
- f. *audio and video record all interviews;*
- g. *when conducting interviews, avoid asking leading questions and questions that may suggest justifications for the alleged misconduct;*
- h. *make credibility determinations, as appropriate; and*
- i. *attempt to resolve material inconsistencies between employee, complainant, and witness statements.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period. All but one were initiated and completed after the new IA and discipline policies became effective in May 2017. PSB investigated 87 of the cases, 13 were outsourced, and District or Division supervisory personnel investigated 15 of the cases. Of the cases we reviewed, 81 involved external complaints, and 34 were internally generated.

Paragraph 200.a. requires that misconduct investigations be conducted in a rigorous and impartial manner. During the last reporting period, one completed investigation that we reviewed failed to comply with the requirements of this Subparagraph. During this reporting period, all completed investigations we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 200.b. requires that investigations be approached without prejudging the facts or permitting preconceived impressions. During this and the last three reporting periods, all completed investigations we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 200.c. requires that investigators identify, collect, and consider all relevant evidence. During the last reporting period, all completed investigations we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph. During this and the last three reporting period, all completed investigations we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 200.d. requires that investigators make reasonable attempts to locate and interview all witnesses. During the last reporting period, one investigation we reviewed fell short of compliance with this Subparagraph. During this reporting period, all completed investigations we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 200.e. requires that investigators make reasonable attempts to interview civilian complainants in person. During this and previous reporting periods, there have been numerous investigations in which investigators did not make attempts to interview complainants in person. Again, this reporting period, there were investigations without attempts to conduct in-person interviews due to COVID-19 restrictions in place prior to May 1, 2022. There were also investigations where complainants were out of state, a criminal interview had already been conducted, or the complainant requested an interview by phone. We identified two investigations (2%) where attempts were not made to conduct an in-person interview; and no explanation was provided. PSB discontinued the authorization to conduct telephone interviews based on COVID restrictions, effective May 1, 2022.

Paragraph 200.f. requires audio- and video-recording of all interviews. Of the 115 administrative investigations reviewed for this reporting period, there were 33 cases where interviews were not both audio- and video-recorded. Four were the result of COVID-19 restrictions. In 27 of the cases, the complainants were out of state or preferred a telephone interview. In two cases (2%), the complainants had not been offered an in-person-interview.

Paragraph 200.g. requires that when conducting interviews, investigators avoid asking leading questions or questions that may suggest justification for the alleged misconduct. During the last reporting period, one investigations (1%) fell short of compliance with this Subparagraph. During this reporting period, two investigations (2%) fell short of compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 200.h. requires that proper credibility determinations be made. During the last reporting period, all investigations we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph. During this reporting period, one investigation (1%) fell short of compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 200.i. requires that investigators attempt to resolve all material inconsistencies. During this and the last two reporting periods, all investigations we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph.

On September 30, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

Paragraph 201. *There will be no automatic preference for an employee's statement over a non-employee's statement. Internal affairs investigators will not disregard a witness's statement solely because the witness has some connection to either the complainant or the employee or because the witness or complainant has a criminal history, but may consider the witness's criminal history or any adjudicated findings of untruthfulness in evaluating that witness's statement. In conducting the investigation, internal affairs investigators may take into account the record of any witness, complainant, or officer who has been determined to have been deceptive or untruthful in any legal proceeding, misconduct investigation, or other investigation.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period.

Of the 115 investigations, 81 involved complainants that were not identified as MCSO employees. Thirty-eight of the investigations included interviews with witnesses or investigative leads who were not MCSO employees. We did not identify any case where we believe there was an automatic preference for the statement of an employee over a non-employee's statement.

We did not identify any completed investigations where a witness's statement was disregarded solely because of any connection identified in this Paragraph, nor where a witness's criminal history or findings of truthfulness were considered.

On December 23, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 202. *Internal affairs investigators will investigate any evidence of potential misconduct uncovered during the course of the investigation, regardless of whether the potential misconduct was part of the original allegation.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period. In 12 of the 115 investigations, MCSO identified additional potential misconduct during the investigations and properly added additional allegations, initiated new investigations, or addressed the violations with an appropriate supervisor intervention. We identified two investigations (2%) during this reporting period where we believe that additional misconduct may have occurred and was not addressed by MCSO.

On September 30, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

Paragraph 203. *If the person involved in the encounter with the MCSO pleads guilty or is found guilty of an offense, internal affairs investigators will not consider that information alone to be determinative of whether an MCSO employee engaged in misconduct, nor will it by itself justify discontinuing the investigation. MCSO training materials and policies on internal investigations will acknowledge explicitly that the fact of a criminal conviction related to the administrative investigation is not determinative of whether an MCSO employee engaged in misconduct and that the mission of an internal affairs investigator is to determine whether any misconduct occurred.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period.

There were no indications in any of the completed investigations we reviewed that any MCSO investigators considered alone any pleading or finding of guilty by any person as a reason to make any determination regarding the potential misconduct of any MCSO personnel, nor were any investigations discontinued for this reason.

On September 30, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 204. *Internal affairs investigators will complete their administrative investigations within 85 calendar days of the initiation of the investigation (60 calendar days if within a Division). Any request for an extension of time must be approved in writing by the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau. Reasonable requests for extensions of time may be granted.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

To determine Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we review administrative misconduct investigations conducted by MCSO.

PSB conducted 87 of the 115 administrative misconduct investigations we reviewed for this reporting period. Thirty-one (36%) of the 87 were completed within the required 85-day timeframe or had an approved extension for a reason specific to the investigation, an increase from 28% compliance for the last reporting period. Thirteen investigations were outsourced to an outside entity by PSB. Three (23%) were completed within the required timeframe, an increase in compliance from 0% during the last reporting period.

Of the 15 investigations completed by Districts and Divisions outside of PSB, none were initially submitted to PSB within the required timeframe or had an acceptable extension justification. This is the third consecutive quarter where none of these cases were submitted within the required timeframe. As has been our practice for numerous reporting periods, we determine the 60-day

period compliance findings for those investigations conducted by personnel outside of PSB based on the original date the investigation is approved by the District or Division Commander and forwarded to PSB. In those cases where deficiencies are identified, the cases will continue to be found noncompliant in other relevant Paragraphs, and specifically in Paragraph 213, which requires the District or Division Commander ensure that investigations conducted by their personnel are complete and the findings are supported by the evidence prior to their submittal to PSB.

As we noted in Paragraph 194, timely completion of administrative investigations has continued to be of concern for many reporting periods. Of the total 115 administrative misconduct investigations we reviewed during this reporting period, 34 investigations (30%) were completed and submitted by the investigator within the required 60- or 85-day timeframe or contained an acceptable extension request and approval. This is an increase in compliance from 21% during the last reporting period.

In addition to those investigations not completed within 60 or 85 days as required by this Paragraph, of the 115 total investigations, 67 (58%) were not completed within 180 days and did not have an acceptable extension request or approval.

During our April 2023 site visit, PSB advised us that the average time for full closure of administrative misconduct investigations was 494 days, a decrease from 593 days in January 2023. During this site visit, we also discussed that the closure numbers we currently receive are from the initiation of the investigation until final disposition, which includes the time needed for review by the Conduct Resolution Section and any associated discipline or other administrative actions. To ensure that we are able to clearly delineate investigative time from full closure time, we will add additional statistical information to our next quarterly document request. As we have noted in our last 11 quarterly status reports, we no longer accept workload as the justification for the failure to complete investigations in a timely manner. Regardless of the breakdown between investigative and closure time, it remains clear from our reviews during this and prior reporting period that the time it takes to conduct investigations remains unacceptable.

MCSO is not in Phase 2 compliance for this Paragraph.

Paragraph 205. *The Professional Standards Bureau shall maintain a database to track all ongoing misconduct cases, and shall generate alerts to the responsible investigator and his or her Supervisor and the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau when deadlines are not met.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GC-16 (Employee Grievance Procedures), most recently amended on December 8, 2021.
- GC-17 (Employee Disciplinary Procedures), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.
- GH-5 (Early Identification System), most recently amended on December 16, 2021.

- Professional Standards Bureau Operations Manual, most recently amended on December 31, 2019.

Phase 2: In compliance

We determine compliance with this Paragraph by assigning a member of our Team to observe demonstrations of the IAPro database during our site visits or other meetings with PSB throughout the reporting period. The IAPro technology serves as the centralized electronic numbering and tracking system for all allegations of misconduct, whether internally discovered or based on an external complaint. This database contains the capacity to manage and store information required for compliance with this Paragraph.

During our site visits, we have met with PSB personnel on numerous occasions and observed IAPro to ensure that the system generates appropriate alerts to responsible investigators and PSB commanders if deadlines are not met. We have reviewed emails PSB disseminates each month to Districts and Divisions to identify investigative deadlines. We have also reviewed the BlueTeam Dashboard, which uses a color-coded system to identify investigations that are nearing deadlines or are past deadlines. The information appears in each supervisor's BlueTeam account when they are monitoring open cases.

The civilian PSB Special Projects Manager is primarily responsible for administering the centralized tracking system. In addition, all PSB and Division investigators can access the electronic BlueTeam database – a system that integrates with IAPro – at any time to view the assignment and status of administrative investigations. PSB has also trained two lieutenants to administer the system.

In May 2018, PSB relocated to an offsite location. In July 2018, a member of our Team verified that the existing tracking mechanisms continue to be used for the tracking of investigations at the new facility.

During our January, July, and October 2019 site visits, a member of our Team verified that the tracking mechanisms remain in place. We also continued to receive monthly notifications from PSB regarding closed administrative investigations, and we evaluate these closed investigations for the entirety of a reporting period against a multitude of criteria, including whether the cases were completed in a timely fashion.

During this reporting period, we continued to receive monthly notifications from PSB regarding closed administrative misconduct investigations; and we continue to evaluate these closed investigations for the entirety of a reporting period against a multitude of criteria, including whether the cases were completed in a timely fashion. (See Paragraph 204.)

Paragraph 206. *At the conclusion of each investigation, internal affairs investigators will prepare an investigation report. The report will include:*

- a. a narrative description of the incident;*
- b. documentation of all evidence that was gathered, including names, phone numbers, and addresses of witnesses to the incident. In situations in which there are no known witnesses, the report will specifically state this fact. In situations in which witnesses were present but circumstances prevented the internal affairs investigator from determining the identification, phone number, or address of those witnesses, the report will state the reasons why. The report will also include all available identifying information for anyone who refuses to provide a statement;*
- c. documentation of whether employees were interviewed, and a transcript or recording of those interviews;*
- d. the names of all other MCSO employees who witnessed the incident;*
- e. the internal affairs investigator's evaluation of the incident, based on his or her review of the evidence gathered, including a determination of whether the employee's actions appear to be within MCSO policy, procedure, regulations, orders, or other standards of conduct required of MCSO employees;*
- f. in cases where the MCSO asserts that material inconsistencies were resolved, explicit credibility findings, including a precise description of the evidence that supports or detracts from the person's credibility;*
- g. in cases where material inconsistencies must be resolved between complainant, employee, and witness statements, explicit resolution of the inconsistencies, including a precise description of the evidence relied upon to resolve the inconsistencies;*
- h. an assessment of the incident for policy, training, tactical, or equipment concerns, including any recommendations for how those concerns will be addressed;*
- i. if a weapon was used, documentation that the employee's certification and training for the weapon were current; and*
- j. documentation of recommendations for initiation of the disciplinary process; and*
- k. in the instance of an externally generated complaint, documentation of all contacts and updates with the complainant.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

Paragraph 206.a. requires a written description on the incident be included in the investigative report. All completed investigations that we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 206.b. requires documentation of evidence gathered, including all known information about witnesses. All completed investigations that we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 206.c. requires documentation of whether employees were interviewed, and a transcript or recording of these interviews. All completed investigations that we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 206.d. requires that the names of all MCSO employees who witnessed the incident be included in the report. All completed investigations we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 206.e. requires that the internal affairs investigator's evaluation of the incident includes a determination of whether the employee's actions appear to be within MCSO policy, procedure, regulations, orders, or other standards of conduct required of MCSO employees. All completed investigations that we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 206.f. requires that when MCSO asserts that material inconsistencies were resolved, explicit credibility findings, including a precise description of the evidence that supports or detracts from the person's credibility must be provided. During this reporting period, we did not identify any investigations where we believe MCSO failed to provide sufficient credibility assessments as required. We continue to meet with PSB Command staff to discuss the importance of continuing to clearly identify these requirements in investigative reports and will continue to closely monitor compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 206.g. requires that when material inconsistencies must be resolved, a precise description of the evidence be included in the report. During this reporting period, we did not identify any investigations where we believe MCSO failed to properly resolve inconsistencies when it was possible to do so. We continue to meet with PSB Command staff to discuss the ongoing importance of clearly identifying these requirements in investigative reports and will continue to closely monitor compliance with this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 206.h. requires that assessment of the incident for policy, training, tactical, or equipment concerns be included in the investigative report, to include any recommendations. All of the completed investigations that we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 206.i. requires that if a weapon was used, documentation that the employee's certification and training for the weapon must be included in the investigative written report. All of the completed investigations we reviewed complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 206.j. requires that documentation of the initiation of the disciplinary process be included in the investigation. Compliance is achieved when the misconduct investigator completes the investigation with a finding of sustained, when applicable, and the PSB Commander subsequently approves the finding. This is considered the initiation of the disciplinary process. Twenty-seven of the 115 administrative misconduct investigations we reviewed had sustained findings against one or more active MCSO employee. All complied with the requirements of this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 206.k. requires that any contacts and updates with the complainant be documented in the investigative report. We did not identify any instances during this reporting period where this did not occur.

On September 30, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

Paragraph 207. *In assessing the incident for policy, training, tactical, or equipment concerns, investigation reports will include an assessment of whether:*

- a. the law enforcement action was in compliance with training and legal standards;*
- b. the use of different tactics should or could have been employed;*
- c. the incident indicates a need for additional training, counseling, or other non-disciplinary corrective actions; and*
- d. the incident suggests that the MCSO should revise its policies, strategies, tactics, or training.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.
- Professional Standards Bureau Operations Manual, most recently amended on December 31, 2019.

Phase 2: In compliance

During this reporting period, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations. MCSO properly assessed and documented whether any of the requirements of this Paragraph were relevant in all of the completed cases we reviewed for this reporting period. MCSO identified nine cases where action related to this Paragraph was appropriate. Memorandums of Concern were generated and forwarded to the appropriate Division for resolution.

PSB continues to use an internal tracking form to ensure that those concerns that are forwarded to other Divisions within MCSO for action or review are addressed. We receive and review this tracking document each month. During the last three reporting periods, we continued to report that there were numerous pending concerns that needed to be addressed, many of which were related to policy review or other administrative concerns.

During our January 2023 site visit meeting, we discussed our ongoing concerns with the number of issues that have not been addressed, and the way the tracking system is being used. We requested that PSB provide a presentation during our next site visit meeting to clarify the processes involved with addressing these concerns and explain why there is such a large number of concerns that have not yet been resolved.

During our April 2023 site visit, we met with MCSO Command personnel to discuss our ongoing concerns with the resolution of those issues PSB had documented and forwarded to Divisions outside of PSB. In some cases, MCSO advised us that the concern had been addressed but had just not been documented. In others, there was no explanation for the failure to resolve the noted concern.

This Paragraph addresses the requirement for an assessment and documentation by the investigator of policy, training, tactical, or equipment concerns; and we continue to find this Paragraph in compliance. Our concern with resolution of these concerns, once identified, is addressed in Paragraph 216.

Paragraph 208. *For each allegation of misconduct, internal affairs investigators shall explicitly identify and recommend one of the following dispositions for each allegation of misconduct in an administrative investigation:*

- a. *“Unfounded,” where the investigation determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that the allegation was false or not supported by fact;*
- b. *“Sustained,” where the investigation determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the alleged misconduct did occur and justifies a reasonable conclusion of a policy violation;*
- c. *“Not Sustained,” where the investigation determines that there is insufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegation; or*
- d. *“Exonerated,” where the investigation determines that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate MCSO policies, procedures, or training.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we review administrative misconduct investigations conducted by MCSO personnel and completed during this reporting period. We evaluate compliance with this Paragraph against the standard of whether a finding was made, and whether the finding was correct.

During the last reporting period, we concurred with the findings of the PSB Commander in 88 (98%) of the 90 cases that we reviewed.

During this reporting period, we concurred with the findings of the PSB Commander in 113 (98%) of the 115 administrative misconduct investigations we reviewed. In one investigation, we believe that MCSO should have made sustained findings and did not. In a second investigation, we believe additional investigation should have occurred prior to arriving at any finding.

On January 6, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

Paragraph 209. *For investigations carried out by Supervisors outside of the Professional Standards Bureau, the investigator shall forward the completed investigation report through his or her chain of command to his or her Division Commander. The Division Commander must approve the investigation and indicate his or her concurrence with the findings.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.

Phase 2: In compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 15 administrative misconduct investigations conducted by Districts or Divisions outside of PSB. All 15 were forwarded to PSB as required, and all contained the approval of the responsible District or Division Commander. As noted in previous reporting periods, and again during *this* reporting period, some of the District or Division level investigations were not in compliance with various requirements of the Second Order – as indicated throughout this report. However, we assessed MCSO’s compliance with this Paragraph based on these cases being forwarded through the chain of command for approval of the investigation and findings.

Paragraph 210. *For investigations carried out by the Professional Standards Bureau, the investigator shall forward the completed investigation report to the Commander.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 87 administrative misconduct investigations that were conducted by PSB personnel. All 87 complied with the requirements of this Paragraph. The 13 investigations outsourced by PSB also complied with the requirements of this Paragraph.

On September 24, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 211. *If the Commander—meaning the Commander of the PSB or the Commander of the Division in which the internal affairs investigation was conducted—determines that the findings of the investigation report are not supported by the appropriate standard of proof, the Commander shall return the investigation to the investigator for correction or additional investigative effort, shall document the inadequacies, and shall include this documentation as an addendum to the original investigation. The investigator’s Supervisor shall take appropriate action to address the inadequately supported determination and any investigative deficiencies that led to it. The Commander shall be responsible for the accuracy and completeness of investigation reports prepared by internal affairs investigators under his or her command.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations conducted by MCSO and completed during this reporting period.

PSB investigated 87 of the 115 administrative misconduct investigations we reviewed during this reporting period and outsourced an additional 13. In 85 (98%) of the 87 investigations conducted by PSB, we found the investigations to be thorough, and the reports were well-written. We identified specific concerns with two investigations conducted by PSB. In one, we believe a sustained finding should have been made; and in a second, we believe inadequate investigation was conducted to arrive at an appropriate finding. Based on our review of these cases, which includes all compliance requirements, 31 investigations (36%) of the total investigations are in compliance, an increase from 28% in the last quarter.

PSB outsourced 13 of the completed investigations we reviewed for this reporting period. Eleven were outsourced to the new vendor contracted to assist in reducing the backlog of cases. Three (27%) of the 11 were completed within the required 85-day timeline and were compliant with all investigative requirements. Seven (64%) were not compliant due only to timeliness. In one, we identified concerns with the failure to identify and address potential additional misconduct during the investigation. Of the two cases investigated by the initial vendor, both were compliant with investigative requirements. Neither was completed within required timelines. Based on our review of these cases, which includes all compliance requirements, three (23%) of the outsourced cases were found in compliance, an increase in compliance from 0% during the last reporting period. During our meetings with the PSB Commander to discuss the quality and timeliness of outsourced cases, he has informed us that one-on-one meetings are being held when deficiencies are being identified, and they are now authoring deficiency memos for investigations conducted by contract vendors when appropriate. We saw one such deficiency memo during this reporting period.

Of the 15 investigations investigated by Districts or Divisions outside of PSB, we identified six investigations (40%) where we had some concerns regarding the investigation. This is a decrease in non-compliance from 54% in the last reporting period. The concerns we identified during this reporting period included leading questions, failure to conduct all appropriate follow-up, and unsupported findings. Based on our assessment of these investigations, which includes our assessment of extension requests, again this quarter, none of the 15 investigations were in compliance.

In January 2018, we requested that MCSO begin providing us with documentation that reflects the actions being taken to address deficient misconduct investigations. We requested that PSB and command personnel provide a response to this request on a monthly basis. We have consistently received the requested documentation since March 2018.

During this reporting period, we noted numerous instances where District Command personnel, Deputy Chiefs, or an Executive Chief either identified or addressed deficiencies brought to their attention in response to the protocols put in place to comply with the requirements of Paragraph 211. Many of these were deficiency concerns that had been pending for some time.

We have noted in numerous prior reporting periods that both the supervisors who complete deficient investigations and the command personnel who approve them must be held accountable if MCSO is to achieve Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph. During this reporting period, our review of cases completed by PSB personnel continues to indicate PSB's ongoing efforts to achieve compliance. PSB's investigative compliance was 98%. Investigative compliance for those cases investigated by Districts and Divisions outside PSB improved from 46% to 60%. We are hopeful this improved compliance can be sustained and improved upon.

During our October 2022 site visit, we discussed with MCSO Executive Command the necessity to address deficient investigations. We noted that there were numerous Commander deficiencies that had been identified and documented that had not been addressed by the responsible command officers. We noted during the last reporting period that many of these deficiencies had been addressed, and it appeared MCSO was focusing on this concern. During this reporting period, we continued to find that more timely resolution of these deficiencies is occurring.

Paragraph 212. *Where an internal affairs investigator conducts a deficient misconduct investigation, the investigator shall receive the appropriate corrective and/or disciplinary action. An internal affairs investigator's failure to improve the quality of his or her investigations after corrective and/or disciplinary action is taken shall be grounds for demotion and/or removal from a supervisory position or the Professional Standards Bureau.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GB-2 (Command Responsibility), most recently amended on June 28, 2019.
- GC-4 (Employee Performance Appraisals), most recently amended on April 27, 2022.
- GC-4 (S) (Employee Performance Management), most recently amended on November 10, 2021.

Phase 2: In compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period.

The 40-hour Misconduct Investigative Training was completed in late 2017. In January 2018, we requested that MCSO begin providing us with a document that reflects what actions are being taken to address deficient misconduct investigations on a monthly basis. As discussed in Paragraph 211, we have consistently received documentation since March 2018. During this reporting period, PSB identified and documented some deficiencies with investigations. District Commanders and Division Chiefs identified and addressed two instances where deficiencies were found in investigations conducted by their personnel. In both of these instances, the Command personnel met with the supervisors involved and addressed the identified concerns.

PSB investigators consistently complete thorough investigations as has been demonstrated by their high compliance rate over numerous reporting periods. While there are occasional errors made, or disagreements with outcomes, we have not identified any investigator in PSB who we believe does not conduct a quality investigation on any ongoing basis.

In the case of investigations conducted outside of PSB, Districts sometimes use a single supervisor to conduct all investigations for the District. We previously identified that two of these supervisors had completed multiple deficient investigations over several reporting periods. We brought those to the attention of MCSO. One has since left employment with MCSO, and the other is no longer assigned to conduct District investigations.

Of the 15 investigations we reviewed that were conducted by Districts and Divisions outside of PSB for this reporting period, only two were conducted by the same supervisor. Both were investigations that had been reassigned to this supervisor after the retirement of another supervisor and we did not identify any concerns with his completion of them. We have noted during our reviews over multiple reporting periods, that even experienced supervisors sometimes have little experience in conducting administrative misconduct investigations and in other cases, investigations are conducted by newly promoted supervisors, who have no experience in conducting administrative misconduct investigations. Except as noted above, we have not observed any instances of repetitive deficiencies by District or Division supervisors who conduct administrative misconduct investigations that we believe would be cause for discipline.

We remain concerned that the chain of command reviews have often failed to identify and correct deficiencies in a timely manner. These failures are identified and reflected in our compliance findings for Paragraph 211. As we noted in Paragraph 211, we have observed an improvement in oversight during this and the last reporting period and are hopeful it will continue.

We will continue to closely monitor these monthly reports submitted by MCSO command personnel, along with reviewing completed misconduct investigations, to ensure deficiencies are being properly identified and addressed.

***Paragraph 213.** Investigations of minor misconduct conducted outside of the Professional Standards Bureau must be conducted by a Supervisor and not by line-level deputies. After such investigations, the investigating Supervisor's Commander shall forward the investigation file to the Professional Standards Bureau after he or she finds that the misconduct investigation is complete and the findings are supported by the evidence. The Professional Standards Bureau shall review the misconduct investigation to ensure that it is complete and that the findings are supported by the evidence. The Professional Standards Bureau shall order additional investigation when it appears that there is additional relevant evidence that may assist in resolving inconsistencies or improving the reliability or credibility of the findings. Where the findings of the investigation report are not supported by the appropriate standard of proof, the Professional Standards Bureau shall document the reasons for this determination and shall include this documentation as an addendum to the original investigation.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.

Phase 2: In compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period. Of the 115 investigations, 87 were investigated by PSB personnel, 13 were outsourced, and 15 were investigated by MCSO personnel outside of PSB.

None of the documentation we received regarding investigations conducted outside of PSB indicated that any person below the rank of sergeant was responsible for the investigation.

During the last reporting period, all 13 District or Division-level approved cases were forwarded to, and reviewed by, PSB as required. Seven investigations (54%) had identified deficiencies.

During this reporting period, all 15 District or Division-level investigations we reviewed were forwarded to and reviewed by PSB as required. Six investigations (40%) had identified deficiencies, a decrease from 54% during the last reporting period. Deficiencies included leading questions, failure to conduct a thorough investigation, and unsupported findings. All of these investigations were initiated in 2020 or 2021, after the increased oversight began; and all were reviewed for compliance by one or more members of District or Division command staff prior to forwarding them to PSB. The concerns found in these investigations could and should have been identified and addressed prior to forwarding them to PSB. Our assessment of the 15 investigations, which includes the reasonableness of extension requests, found that none of the 15 investigations were in compliance.

As is our practice, we will discuss these cases with MCSO during our next site visit.

***Paragraph 214.** At the discretion of the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau, a misconduct investigation may be assigned or re-assigned to another Supervisor with the approval of his or her Commander, whether within or outside of the District or Bureau in which the incident occurred, or may be returned to the original Supervisor for further investigation or analysis. This assignment or re-assignment shall be explained in writing.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period.

Our analysis for this reporting period revealed that of the 15 investigations conducted outside of PSB, one was returned by PSB to the original investigating supervisor for further investigation or analysis. None were reassigned to a different investigator.

On September 24, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 215. *If, after an investigation conducted outside of the Professional Standards Bureau, an employee's actions are found to violate policy, the investigating Supervisor's Commander shall direct and ensure appropriate discipline and/or corrective action. Where the incident indicates policy, training, tactical, or equipment concerns, the Commander shall also ensure that necessary training is delivered and that policy, tactical, or equipment concerns are resolved.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 15 administrative misconduct investigations conducted by MCSO personnel outside of PSB and completed during this reporting period.

Five of the 15 completed misconduct investigations conducted outside of PSB resulted in sustained findings. In all five, the reports included documentation that discipline or corrective action was taken. There were no instances where other actions by Command personnel were necessary.

On September 24, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 216. *If, after an investigation conducted by the Professional Standards Bureau, an employee's actions are found to violate policy, the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau shall direct and ensure appropriate discipline and/or corrective action. Where the incident indicates policy, training, tactical, or equipment concerns, the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau shall also ensure that necessary training is delivered and that policy, tactical, or equipment concerns are resolved.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GC-17 (Employee Disciplinary Procedures), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.
- Professional Standards Bureau Operations Manual, most recently amended on December 31, 2019.

Phase 2: In compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations during this reporting period.

Eighty-seven of the completed investigations were conducted by PSB. Thirteen outsourced cases are also included here as PSB maintains responsibility for these cases. Twenty-two of these cases resulted in sustained findings against current MCSO employees. In all 22, the PSB Commander ensured that appropriate discipline and/or corrective action was recommended for the sustained allegations.

We continue to note that the PSB Commander cannot ensure that appropriate discipline or corrective action are the final outcome of sustained misconduct investigations, as the Appointing Authority makes the final decisions for discipline in both minor misconduct cases and in serious misconduct cases that result in PDHs. This hearing officer has the authority to change the findings or reduce the discipline. During this reporting period, the Appointing Authority overturned one sustained finding made by PSB, and in seven cases we reviewed this reporting period the Appointing Authority mitigated the discipline for the sustained allegations. The Appointing Authority provided justification and documentation as required. We agreed with his decisions.

The PSB Commander has consistently ensured that, when appropriate, policy, training, tactical, and equipment concerns are identified. PSB then forwards these concerns to the appropriate Division for follow-up or resolution. PSB personnel maintain a list of these concerns and track the progress of each concern that was forwarded. While investigators are properly identifying these concerns and authoring appropriate memos of concern, many of the concerns remain unaddressed by those responsible for doing so. We have acknowledged that while the nature of some of these concerns, particularly those that may require policy revision, may take a lengthy amount of time to resolve, many of these have remained pending for several years according to the tracking document provided by PSB. Concerns regarding training, tactical, and equipment have also remained pending for lengthy periods of time. We have discussed this issue with MCSO during multiple site visit meetings, and we have also discussed this under Paragraph 207.

During our January 2023 site visit, we again discussed this concern and urged MCSO to take action on these pending concerns. We also asked PSB to provide greater detail on the status of these concerns at our April 2023 site visit. During this reporting period, we did not see an improvement in the number of concerns being addressed.

During our April 2023 site visit, we met with MCSO Command personnel to discuss our ongoing concerns with the resolution of those issues PSB had documented and forwarded to Divisions outside of PSB. In some cases, MCSO advised us that the concern had been addressed but had just not been documented. In others, there was no explanation for the failure to resolve the noted concern. The PSB Commander reported that he was reviewing the entire list; he understands there is more than 99 unresolved concerns; he is working on a better tracking system; and he intends to incorporate the use of Blue Team to track these in the future.

PSB has been taking appropriate actions to identify and track these concerns, but it is the responsibility of Divisions with authority over the concerns to ensure that they are properly resolved. We appreciate that PSB is working to develop a better process, but that does not explain or justify why those responsible for resolution of these issues have not done so in many cases. In discussion with the Deputy Chiefs present at the meeting, they agreed that the notifications on these concerns should go directly to the Chiefs first, and they will review and distribute them appropriately moving forward.

Since this report addresses our reviews from January 1-March 2023, we have not yet seen if MCSO has taken appropriate actions to address the concerns since our discussion during our April 2023 site visit. Should we find that MCSO is not making sufficient efforts, we will reconsider our compliance findings for this Paragraph.

Paragraph 217. *The Professional Standards Bureau shall conduct targeted and random reviews of discipline imposed by Commanders for min or misconduct to ensure compliance with MCSO policy and legal standards.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

Based on the requirements of the Second Order, District and Division Commanders will not impose discipline for minor misconduct. In all cases, the PSB Commander will determine the final findings for internal investigations and the presumptive range of discipline for those cases with sustained findings. The Appointing Authority will then make the final determination of discipline.

On September 24, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 218. *The Professional Standards Bureau shall maintain all administrative investigation reports and files after they are completed for record-keeping in accordance with applicable law.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine compliance with this Paragraph, we have observed that PSB maintains both hardcopy and electronic files intended to contain all documents required for compliance with this Paragraph.

A member of our Team inspected the file rooms where hardcopies of administrative investigations were stored and randomly reviewed case files to verify compliance on multiple occasions when PSB was housed at MCSO Headquarters. Our Team member also used the access granted to IAPro to randomly select internal affairs case files to verify that all information was being maintained electronically.

PSB completed the move to its new offsite facility in May 2018. Subsequent to the move, a member of our Team conducted an inspection of the file rooms in the new facility; and reviewed a random sample of internal investigations in IAPro to verify ongoing compliance.

During our January 2019 site visit, a member of our Team verified continued compliance at the new PSB facility by inspecting both the criminal and administrative investigation file rooms and randomly reviewing internal affairs case files to verify that all information was also being electronically maintained in IAPro.

During our July 2019 site visit, a member of our Team verified, by accessing IAPro and reviewing randomly selected cases, that electronic files were being properly maintained.

During our October 2019 site visit, a member of our Team again verified compliance at the PSB facility by inspecting both the criminal and administrative investigation file rooms and randomly reviewing internal affairs case files to verify that all information is also being electronically maintained in IAPro.

On September 24, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

D. Discipline

Paragraph 219. *The Sheriff shall ensure that discipline for sustained allegations of misconduct comports with due process, and that discipline is consistently applied, fair, and based on the nature of the allegation, and that mitigating and aggravating factors are identified and consistently applied and documented regardless of the command level of the principal of the investigation.*

Paragraph 220. *To ensure consistency in the imposition of discipline, the Sheriff shall review the MCSO's current disciplinary matrices and, upon approval of the parties and the Monitor, will amend them as necessary to ensure that they:*

- a. establish a presumptive range of discipline for each type of violation;*
- b. increase the presumptive discipline based on an employee's prior violations;*
- c. set out defined mitigating and aggravating factors;*
- d. prohibit consideration of the employee's race, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, age, or ethnicity;*
- e. prohibit conflicts, nepotism, or bias of any kind in the administration of discipline;*
- f. prohibit consideration of the high (or low) profile nature of the incident, including media coverage or other public attention;*
- g. clearly define forms of discipline and define classes of discipline as used in policies and operations manuals;*
- h. provide that corrective action such as coaching or training is not considered to be discipline and should not be used as a substitute for discipline where the matrix calls for discipline;*
- i. provide that the MCSO will not take only non-disciplinary corrective action in cases in which the disciplinary matrices call for the imposition of discipline;*
- j. provide that the MCSO will consider whether non-disciplinary corrective action is also appropriate in a case where discipline has been imposed;*
- k. require that any departures from the discipline recommended under the disciplinary matrices be justified in writing and included in the employee's file; and*
- l. provide a disciplinary matrix for unclassified management level employees that is at least as demanding as the disciplinary matrix for management level employees.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GC-17 (Employee Disciplinary Procedures), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.
- Administrative Services Division Operations Manual, most recently amended on November 14, 2022.
- Professional Standards Bureau Operations Manual, most recently amended on December 31, 2019.

Phase 2: In compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed misconduct investigations.

During this reporting period, the PSB Commander sustained misconduct against one or more identified employees in 42 of the 115 administrative misconduct investigations we reviewed. In 27 of the sustained investigations, one or more of the known principal employees were still employed at MCSO at the time findings or discipline decisions were made. Two sustained investigations resulted in the dismissal of an employee. Five resulted in suspensions, 10 in written reprimands, and 10 in coachings. Compliance for this Paragraph is based on the discipline findings for both minor and serious discipline. In those cases where only serious discipline is recommended, compliance findings specific to those cases are addressed in Paragraph 226.

Paragraph 220.a. requires a presumptive range of discipline for each type of violation. Of the 42 total sustained cases, 27 involved known employees still employed by MCSO at the time discipline decisions were made. The PSB Commander determined and documented the presumptive discipline range in compliance with this Subparagraph in all of these cases.

Paragraph 220.b. requires that presumptive discipline be increased if an employee has prior violations. In four of the 27 sustained investigations, an employee had prior sustained violations. The PSB Commander considered and increased the presumptive discipline based on the Matrices in place at the time of the misconduct.

Paragraph 220.c. requires that mitigating and aggravating factors be defined. Aggravating and mitigating factors are not specifically defined in the internal affairs investigation or discipline policy in effect prior to May 18, 2017. The revised discipline policy, effective May 18, 2017, defined these factors. These aggravating or mitigating factors are not identified by the PSB Commander – but by the Appointing Authority when making the final disciplinary decisions.

During this reporting period, all of the sustained cases were initiated after May 18, 2017. In all 27, the Appointing Authority provided justification and documentation for all factors considered when making the final decisions in all of the cases based on the Matrices in place at the time of the misconduct. We also found that he continues to specifically identify those instances where there are aggravating or mitigating factors in the justification documents when appropriate.

Paragraph 220.d. prohibits the consideration of any prohibited biases when determining discipline. None of the sustained cases that resulted in discipline that we reviewed during this reporting period included any indication that any biases were considered when determining discipline.

Paragraph 220.e. prohibits any conflicts, nepotism, or bias of any kind in the administration of discipline. None of the sustained cases we reviewed during this reporting period had any indication of conflicts, nepotism, or bias of any kind when determining the disciplinary sanction.

Paragraph 220.f. prohibits the consideration of the high (or low) profile nature of an incident when determining discipline. None of the sustained cases we reviewed during this reporting period indicated any consideration of the high- or low-profile nature of the incident when considering discipline.

Paragraph 220.g. requires that clearly defined forms of discipline and classes of discipline be defined. Phase 2 compliance is not applicable to this Subparagraph.

Paragraph 220.h. requires that corrective action such as coaching or training is not considered to be discipline and should not be used as a substitute for discipline. There were no instances identified during this reporting period where a coaching was used as a substitute for discipline.

Paragraph 220.i. requires that MCSO will not take only non-disciplinary action in cases where the Discipline Matrices call for the imposition of discipline. There were no instances during this reporting period where non-disciplinary action was taken for an act of misconduct that was ineligible to be handled as a coaching.

Paragraph 220.j. requires that MCSO consider whether non-disciplinary corrective action is also appropriate. There were no instances during this reporting period where non-disciplinary actions were also found to be appropriate.

Paragraph 220.k. requires that any departure from the discipline recommended under the Discipline Matrices be justified in writing and included in the employee's file. Eighteen investigations with sustained findings resulted in employee discipline or other approved corrective action. Of the 27 cases with discipline or other corrective action, two sustained investigations resulted in the dismissal of an employee. Five resulted in suspensions and 10 resulted in written reprimands. Ten cases resulted in coachings.

The Appointing Authority overturned one sustained finding made by PSB during this reporting period. We do not disagree with his decision to do so. In seven cases, the Appointing Authority mitigated the discipline for the sustained allegations. The Appointing Authority provided justification and documentation as required and we agree with his decisions.

As we have previously noted, compliance for this Paragraph is based on the final outcome for all sustained investigations. Those instances that involve only serious discipline are specifically covered in Paragraph 226.

Paragraph 220.1. requires that a Discipline Matrix for unclassified management employees be at least as demanding as the Discipline Matrix for management-level employees. We reviewed the approved policies that affect discipline for unclassified management employees, and they comply with this requirement. During this reporting period, MCSO did not complete or submit any administrative investigations involving unclassified management employees.

During this reporting period, all of the sustained investigations were both initiated and completed after May 18, 2017; and are subject to all the requirements relative to investigations and disciplinary procedures contained in policies revised on that date and have both a discipline range and a presumptive discipline. The Appointing Authority provided a written justification in all sustained cases where he made the final decision.

In 20 cases, the final sanction was the presumptive identified by the PSB Commander or another designated employee. In seven cases, the Appointing Authority mitigated the discipline as allowed by MCSO policy. We agree with the mitigation in all seven cases.

***Paragraph 221.** The Sheriff shall mandate that each act or omission that results in a sustained misconduct allegation shall be treated as a separate offense for the purposes of imposing discipline.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed misconduct investigations.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 27 misconduct investigations with sustained allegations that resulted in the recommendation for corrective action or discipline for MCSO employees. We found that MCSO met the requirements for compliance with this Paragraph.

On September 24, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 222.** The Sheriff shall also provide that the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau shall make preliminary determinations of the discipline to be imposed in all cases and shall document those determinations in writing, including the presumptive range of discipline for the sustained misconduct allegation, and the employee's disciplinary history.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed misconduct investigations.

During this reporting period, there were 27 investigations with sustained findings that resulted in recommendations for discipline. In all 27, the PSB Commander determined and documented in writing the presumptive range of discipline based on the policies and Discipline Matrices in effect at the time of the investigation. The documentation submitted for this Paragraph included the category, offense number, and employee's discipline history.

On September 30, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

E. Pre-Determination Hearings

Paragraph 223. *If the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau makes a preliminary determination that serious discipline (defined as suspension, demotion, or termination) should be imposed, a designated member of MCSO's command staff will conduct a pre-determination hearing and will provide the employee with an opportunity to be heard.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed misconduct investigations conducted by MCSO personnel where MCSO holds a Pre-Determination Hearing (PDH).

During this reporting period, 27 administrative misconduct investigations resulted in sustained findings against current MCSO employees. Nineteen of the sustained investigations resulted in recommendations for serious discipline. In 14 of these, a PDH was held. In one, the employee failed to appear for the PDH; and in four others, the employee resigned prior to the completion of the discipline process.

On September 24, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 224. *Pre-determination hearings will be audio and video recorded in their entirety, and the recording shall be maintained with the administrative investigation file.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed misconduct investigations conducted by MCSO personnel.

During this reporting period, in the 14 cases where a Pre-Determination Hearing was held, the hearing was audio- and video-recorded as required, included in the administrative file, and reviewed by a member of our Team.

On September 24, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 225. *If an employee provides new or additional evidence at a pre-determination hearing, the hearing will be suspended and the matter will be returned to the internal affairs investigator for consideration or further investigation, as necessary. If after any further investigation or consideration of the new or additional evidence, there is no change in the determination of preliminary discipline, the matter will go back to the pre-determination hearing. The Professional Standards Bureau shall initiate a separate misconduct investigation if it appears that the employee intentionally withheld the new or additional evidence during the initial misconduct investigation.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed misconduct investigations conducted by MCSO personnel.

During this reporting period, 14 sustained investigations resulted in a Pre-Determination Hearing and we reviewed all of the recordings of these hearings. There were no instances where we, or the Appointing Authority, identified any concerns that required additional follow-up related to the requirements of this Paragraph.

On September 24, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 226. *If the designated member of MCSO's command staff conducting the pre-determination hearing does not uphold the charges recommended by the Professional Standards Bureau in any respect, or does not impose the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau's recommended discipline and/or non-disciplinary corrective action, the Sheriff shall require the designated member of MCSO's command staff to set forth in writing his or her justification for doing so. This justification will be appended to the investigation file.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed misconduct investigations conducted by MCSO personnel.

During our site visits, we have met with the Appointing Authority and the Administrative Services Division as necessary to discuss any concerns we have with final outcomes or decisions that result from Pre-Determination Hearings. During these meetings, we have discussed that the Appointing Authority does not have the authority to reduce discipline based only on timeframe concerns when an employee appeals discipline in these cases. It is the Maricopa County Attorney's Office (MCAO) that reviews these cases and determines whether the cases should go forward. Both the Appointing Authority and the representative from the MCAO advised us that they have taken some of these cases forward; but in others, they did not believe it was appropriate to do so, based on the totality of circumstances. The Parties have commented on their concerns regarding cases involving the Plaintiffs' class that might result in reductions in discipline as a result of the failure to complete the case within the 180-day timeframe. We have discussed the specific requirements of Arizona Revised Statutes 38-1101, and that the statute only requires a "good faith" attempt to

complete cases that result in suspensions, demotions, or dismissals within the 180-day timeframe. Since the time of our first discussions in 2018, Arizona law has added a definition of good faith. A.R.S. 38-1101 now defines good faith as “honesty of purpose and absence of intent to defraud.”

We have also discussed those cases where a decision may be made after a Pre-Determination Hearing that a reduction in discipline will occur, and those cases where a decision to reduce the discipline may occur if an appeal is filed. It is our understanding from our meetings with the Appointing Authority and other staff who have been present that MCSO consults with MCAO attorneys in these cases and their input is related to the final outcomes. We continue to note that all the documentation we receive and review is authored and signed by the Appointing Authority, so our assessment can only consider any final decisions as his.

During the last reporting period, six cases forwarded for consideration of serious discipline resulted in serious discipline or dismissal of the employee. In all six, the Appointing Authority provided a justification for the final decisions; and this information was provided to our Team in the submissions regarding closed internal affairs investigations. In one, the employee resigned after the PDH.

During this reporting period, 15 cases were forwarded for consideration of serious discipline. Five resulted in serious discipline. In seven cases, the Appointing Authority mitigated the discipline and in three others, the employees left MCSO prior to the finalization of the discipline process. The Appointing Authority provided a justification for all final decisions; and this information was provided to our Team in the submissions regarding closed administrative misconduct investigations.

On January 6, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 227.** The Sheriff shall promulgate MCSO policy which shall provide that the designated member of MCSO’s command staff conducting a pre-determination hearing should apply the disciplinary matrix and set forth clear guidelines for the grounds on which a deviation is permitted. The Sheriff shall mandate that the designated member of MCSO’s command staff may not consider the following as grounds for mitigation or reducing the level of discipline prescribed by the matrix:*

- a. his or her personal opinion about the employee’s reputation;*
- b. the employee’s past disciplinary history (or lack thereof), except as provided in the disciplinary matrix;*
- c. whether others were jointly responsible for the misconduct, except that the MCSO disciplinary decision maker may consider the measure of discipline imposed on other employees involved to the extent that discipline on others had been previously imposed and the conduct was similarly culpable.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed misconduct investigations.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 27 administrative misconduct investigations where discipline was recommended. The serious sustained allegations in 15 of these investigations resulted in their referrals for Pre-Determination Hearings.

Paragraph 227.a. prohibits the designated member of command staff conducting a Pre-Determination Hearing from considering a personal opinion of an employee's reputation when determining discipline. There were no indications in our reviews of these investigations that any personal opinion was considered in making a disciplinary decision.

Paragraph 227.b. prohibits the consideration of the employee's past disciplinary history (or lack thereof), except as provided in the Discipline Matrix. There were no instances where we determined that the member of command staff responsible for conducting the Pre-Determination Hearing considered disciplinary history outside of the requirements of this Paragraph.

Paragraph 227.c. prohibits the consideration of others jointly responsible for misconduct, except that the decision-maker may consider such discipline to the extent that discipline on others had been previously imposed and the conduct was similarly culpable. There were no indications in our reviews that the misconduct of others was improperly considered in the disciplinary decisions that were made.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 228. *The Sheriff or his designee has the authority to rescind, revoke or alter any disciplinary decision made by either the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau or the appointed MCSO disciplinary authority so long as:*

- a. *that decision does not relate to the Sheriff or his designee;*
- b. *the Sheriff or his designee provides a thorough written and reasonable explanation for the grounds of the decision as to each employee involved;*
- c. *the written explanation is placed in the employment files of all employees who were affected by the decision of the Sheriff or his designee; and*
- d. *the written explanation is available to the public upon request.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed misconduct investigations.

During this reporting period, we did not review any cases where the Sheriff or his designee rescinded, revoked, or altered any disciplinary decision made by either the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau or the appointed MCSO disciplinary authority.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

F. Criminal Misconduct Investigations

Paragraph 229. Whenever an internal affairs investigator or Commander finds evidence of misconduct indicating apparent criminal conduct by an employee, the Sheriff shall require that the internal affairs investigator or Commander immediately notify the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau. If the administrative misconduct investigation is being conducted by a Supervisor outside of the Professional Standards Bureau, the Sheriff shall require that the Professional Standards Bureau immediately take over the administrative investigation. If the evidence of misconduct pertains to someone who is superior in rank to the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau and is within the Commander's chain of command, the Sheriff shall require the Commander to provide the evidence directly to what he or she believes is the appropriate prosecuting authority—the Maricopa County Attorney, the Arizona Attorney General, or the United States Attorney for the District of Arizona—without notifying those in his or her chain of command who may be the subject of a criminal investigation.

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed criminal misconduct investigations.

During this reporting period, we reviewed four criminal investigations. All four were externally generated and appropriately assigned to criminal investigators in PSB. The investigations were brought to the attention of the PSB Commander as required and an administrative misconduct investigation was also initiated.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 230. If a misconduct allegation will be investigated criminally, the Sheriff shall require that the Professional Standards Bureau not compel an interview of the principal pursuant to Garrity v. New Jersey, 385 U.S. 493 (1967), until it has first consulted with the criminal investigator and the relevant prosecuting authority. No other part of the administrative investigation shall be held in abeyance unless specifically authorized by the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau in consultation with the entity conducting the criminal investigation. The Sheriff shall require the Professional Standards Bureau to document in writing all decisions regarding compelling an interview, all decisions to hold any aspect of an administrative investigation in abeyance, and all consultations with the criminal investigator and prosecuting authority.

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed misconduct investigations conducted by both criminal and administrative investigators to ensure that they contain appropriate documentation that complies with the requirements of this Paragraph.

We previously determined that in many cases, the administrative investigation is not submitted and reviewed during the same reporting period as the criminal investigation, as generally, administrative investigations are finalized after the completion of the criminal investigation. We discussed this issue with PSB during our January 2017 site visit. To resolve the concern, PSB agreed to provide us with a copy of any criminal investigation when PSB submits the administrative misconduct investigation for our review, even if the criminal investigation has been previously submitted. MCSO has been consistently providing copies of these criminal investigations with the administrative investigation since that time.

During this reporting period, we reviewed six administrative misconduct investigations where criminal conduct may have occurred. In three, the cases had also been reviewed by PSB criminal investigators. In three others, a criminal investigation was conducted by another law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over where the offense was alleged to have occurred.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 231.** The Sheriff shall require the Professional Standards Bureau to ensure that investigators conducting a criminal investigation do not have access to any statements by the principal that were compelled pursuant to Garrity.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

PSB is divided into criminal and administrative sections. Criminal investigators and administrative investigators are housed on separate floors of the building. Criminal investigators do not have access to the IAPro database for administrative investigations, and there are separate file rooms for criminal and administrative investigative documents and reports. We have previously verified during our site visits that the required separation of criminal and administrative investigations and restricted access to IAPro is in place.

In May 2018, PSB relocated to a new offsite location. After PSB's move to its new facility, we verified that criminal and administrative investigation files were housed on separate floors in the new facility. Criminal investigators do not have access to the IAPro database for administrative investigations, and there are separate and secured file rooms for criminal and administrative documents and reports.

During our October 2019 site visit, a member of our Team again verified that criminal and administrative investigative files are housed on separate floors, there is restricted access to both file rooms, and restricted access to IAPro remains in place.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 232. *The Sheriff shall require the Professional Standards Bureau to complete all such administrative investigations regardless of the outcome of any criminal investigation, including cases in which the prosecuting agency declines to prosecute or dismisses the criminal case after the initiation of criminal charges. The Sheriff shall require that all relevant provisions of MCSO policies and procedures and the operations manual for the Professional Standards Bureau shall remind members of the Bureau that administrative and criminal cases are held to different standards of proof, that the elements of a policy violation differ from those of a criminal offense, and that the purposes of the administrative investigation process differ from those of the criminal investigation process.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine MCSO's compliance with this Paragraph, we review administrative misconduct and criminal investigations.

During this reporting period, we reviewed four criminal investigations conducted by MCSO personnel. All four have a companion administrative misconduct investigation, as required; and are in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 233. *If the investigator conducting the criminal investigation decides to close the investigation without referring it to a prosecuting agency, this decision must be documented in writing and provided to the Professional Standards Bureau. The Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau shall separately consider whether to refer the matter to a prosecuting agency and shall document the decision in writing.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine MCSO's compliance with this Paragraph, we review criminal misconduct investigations.

During this reporting period, investigators documented their conclusions and decisions to close two of the four criminal investigations we reviewed without submittal to a prosecuting agency and the PSB Commander approved these decisions.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 234. *If the investigator conducting the criminal investigation decides to refer the matter to a prosecuting agency, the Professional Standards Bureau shall review the information provided to the prosecuting agency to ensure that it is of sufficient quality and completeness. The Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau shall direct that the investigator conduct additional investigation when it appears that there is additional relevant evidence that may improve the reliability or credibility of the investigation. Such directions shall be documented in writing and included in the investigatory file.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine MCSO's compliance with this Paragraph, we review criminal misconduct investigations.

During this reporting period, we reviewed four criminal misconduct investigations conducted by PSB personnel. Two were reviewed by the PSB Commander and then submitted to a prosecutorial agency for review. In both cases, criminal charges were filed.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 235. *If the prosecuting agency declines to prosecute or dismisses the criminal case after the initiation of criminal charges, the Professional Standards Bureau shall request an explanation for this decision, which shall be documented in writing and appended to the criminal investigation report.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine MCSO's compliance with this Paragraph, we review criminal misconduct investigations.

During this reporting period, two of the criminal investigations we reviewed were submitted to a prosecutorial agency for review. In both cases, criminal charges were filed.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 236. *The Sheriff shall require the Professional Standards Bureau to maintain all criminal investigation reports and files after they are completed for record-keeping in accordance with applicable law.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine compliance with this Paragraph, we have observed that PSB maintains both hardcopy and electronic files that are intended to contain all the documents required per this Paragraph.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

G. Civilian Complaint Intake, Communication, and Tracking

Paragraph 237. Within six months of the entry of this Order, the Monitor, in consultation with the Community Advisory Board, will develop and implement a program to promote awareness throughout the Maricopa County community about the process for filing complaints about the conduct of MCSO employees.

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

We developed and implemented a Complaint Process Community Awareness Program to promote awareness throughout the Maricopa County community about the process for filing complaints about the conduct of MCSO employees. The program provides for distributing brochures describing the complaint process at quarterly community meetings and using public service announcements – made via local media outlets and social media – to provide basic information (in both English and Spanish) about MCSO’s complaint process.

We contacted faith organizations and civic groups throughout Maricopa County requesting that they make complaint process information forms available to members of their congregations and groups. The Complaint Process Community Awareness Program incorporates input from the CAB, MCSO, and the ACLU of Arizona.

Paragraph 238. The Sheriff shall require the MCSO to accept all civilian complaints, whether submitted verbally or in writing; in person, by phone, by mail, or online; by a complainant, someone acting on the complainant’s behalf, or anonymously; and with or without a signature from the complainant. MCSO will document all complaints in writing.

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess compliance with this Paragraph, we review all new misconduct complaints received each month and completed misconduct investigations conducted by MCSO personnel. In addition, we review many initial complaint documents or initial telephone calls, BWC videos, traffic stop videos, Supervisor Notes, Compliance and BIO reviews, and consider findings in the complaint testing process.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 115 completed administrative misconduct investigations. We did not identify any instances where an employee did not accept a complaint from a community member as required.

Our review of traffic stops for this reporting period did not identify any instances where a subject who was arrested made allegations of misconduct by MCSO personnel during his arrest that went unaddressed. Our review of Supervisor Notes during this reporting period did not identify any

incidents where there were indications that a complaint had been made but not properly reported. We reviewed numerous complainant contacts and found no indication that a supervisor initially refused to take a complaint or attempted to dissuade the complainant from making a complaint. Neither CID nor BIO identified any instances in their reviews during this reporting period that indicated that a complainant had attempted to file a complaint and been refused. We did not identify any complaint intake tests for this reporting period where MCSO failed to accept a complaint. (See Paragraph 254.)

We continue to find that MCSO consistently accepts and records complaints as required for compliance with this Paragraph.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 239.** In locations clearly visible to members of the public at the reception desk at MCSO headquarters and at all District stations, the Sheriff and the MCSO will post and maintain permanent placards clearly and simply describing the civilian complaint process that is visible to the public at all hours. The placards shall include relevant contact information, including telephone numbers, email addresses, mailing addresses, and Internet sites. The placards shall be in both English and Spanish.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

As we did not hold an in-person site visit in April, we were unable to visit MCSO Headquarters and MCSO Districts to determine if the permanent placards were prominently displayed at MCSO Headquarters and Districts. During our April remote site visit, MCSO reported that, during this reporting period, MCSO did not add or eliminate any locations displaying permanent complaint placards. MCSO further reported that, during this reporting period, it did not receive any feedback from the community regarding the permanent complaint placards. When inspected during our last in-person site visit, we noted that MCSO's placard states that anyone who has a concern regarding the performance of any MCSO employee has the right to file a complaint in English or Spanish or their preferred language, to include American Sign Language; in person at any District facility or at the Professional Standards Bureau, by mail, by telephone, by fax, or online. The placard includes relevant contact information, including telephone numbers, email addresses, mailing addresses, and websites.

On March 16, 2021, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 240. *The Sheriff shall require all deputies to carry complaint forms in their MCSO vehicles. Upon request, deputies will provide individuals with complaint forms and information about how to file a complaint, their name and badge number, and the contact information, including telephone number and email address, of their immediate supervising officer. The Sheriff must provide all supervising officers with telephones. Supervising officers must timely respond to such complaints registered by civilians.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

As we held our April site visit remotely, we were unable to visit District offices to verify that MCSO maintained adequate supplies of complaint forms for deputies to carry in their vehicles. We were also unable to verify that supervisors were in possession of MCSO-issued cellular telephones. We will resume these verifications when we resume our in-person site visits. MCSO's complaint intake testing program – in which an external vendor conducts 24 complaint intake tests via telephone, email, U.S. Mail, MCSO's website, and in-person tests annually – has mostly found that MCSO personnel respond in accordance with agency policy and in a timely fashion to a diverse group of complainants. Where the complaint intake tests have identified deficiencies, MCSO has taken appropriate corrective steps, such as issuing BIO Action Forms or conducting other follow-up. (See Paragraphs 254-260.)

On March 31, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

Paragraph 241. *The Sheriff will ensure that the Professional Standards Bureau facility is easily accessible to members of the public. There shall be a space available for receiving walk-in visitors and personnel who can assist the public with filing complaints and/or answer an individual's questions about the complaint investigation process.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

The PSB facility, the former East Court Building Library, located at 101 West Jefferson Street in Phoenix, is easily accessible to members of the public. The County Court facilities in the building are separate from the PSB reception area and offices. The PSB area is accessible from First Avenue, a major thoroughfare; and there is no required security screening of individuals entering the building through the First Avenue entrance. As we held our April site visit remotely, we were unable to visit the PSB facility during this reporting period. We will visit the facility again when we resume our in-person site visits.

MCSO's placards and comment and complaint forms – including the complaint form that is accessible via MCSO's website – all reflect PSB's current address.

On January 6, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

Paragraph 242. *The Sheriff will also make complaint forms widely available at locations around the County including: the websites of MCSO and Maricopa County government; the lobby of MCSO's headquarters; each patrol District; and the Maricopa County government offices. The Sheriff will ask locations, such as public library branches and the offices and gathering places of community groups, to make these materials available.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO has complaint forms available in English and Spanish on the MCSO and Maricopa County websites. MCSO maintains a list – of MCSO facilities, County offices, and public locations where community groups meet – where Community Outreach Division personnel attempt to make the forms available.

As we held our site visit in April remotely due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, we were unable to verify that MCSO placed complaint forms in locations that were included on MCSO's list of facilities where complaint forms are available to the public. During this reporting period, the Community Outreach Division (COrD) provided an updated list of 107 locations throughout Maricopa County displaying Comment and Complaint Forms to make the forms more accessible to community members. We encourage the COrD to continue to explore other possible locations – as recommended by the Community Advisory Board (CAB) and community organizations – including grocery stores, pharmacies, and other retail stores that are located in communities where members of the Plaintiffs' class live and work.

On March 31, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

Paragraph 243. *The Sheriff shall establish a free, 24-hour hotline for members of the public to make complaints.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

In July 2016, MCSO established the free 24-hour hotline for members of the public to make complaints; the hotline continued to be operational during this reporting period. We periodically called the hotline during this reporting period; and verified that the hotline is operational in both English and Spanish, and provides instructions in both languages on how to register a complaint. The recording advises callers that if the call is an emergency, they are to call 911. Callers are requested to provide their name, telephone number, and a brief summary of their complaint. If callers leave a recorded message, they are advised that MCSO will contact them as soon as possible. If callers do not wish to leave a recorded message, they are provided with a telephone number to call to speak to a supervisor. That number connects the callers to the MCSO switchboard operator, who will connect the caller to an appropriate supervisor. Callers are further advised of MCSO's operating hours if they wish to contact PSB directly.

The hotline is housed in PSB, and PSB personnel access any recorded messages at the beginning of each business day. The most recently received hotline complaint that remains open was received on October 18, 2022. Currently, there are nine hotline complaints under investigation, none of which are under Command review. None of the nine complaints are deemed Service Complaints.

The procedures established and followed by PSB provide for creating a record of every complaint received on the hotline and maintaining a log of follow-up actions regarding referral of the complaint.

On September 30, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 244.** The Sheriff shall ensure that the MCSO's complaint form does not contain any language that could reasonably be construed as discouraging the filing of a complaint, such as warnings about the potential criminal consequences for filing false complaints.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

Our review of the English and Spanish complaint forms' content did not reveal any language that could reasonably be construed as discouraging the filing of a complaint.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 245.** Within two months of the entry of this Order, complaint forms will be made available, at a minimum, in English and Spanish. The MCSO will make reasonable efforts to ensure that complainants who speak other languages (including sign language) and have limited English proficiency can file complaints in their preferred language. The fact that a complainant does not speak, read, or write in English, or is deaf or hard of hearing, will not be grounds to decline to accept or investigate a complaint.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

Complaint forms in English and Spanish are accessible on MCSO's website. The complaint form states that anyone who has a concern regarding the performance of any MCSO employee has the right to file a complaint – in English or Spanish or their preferred language, to include American Sign Language – in person at any District facility or at the Professional Standards Bureau, by mail, by telephone, by fax, or online. The forms provide street addresses, contact numbers, and website information.

During this reporting period, no grievances were filed that met the criteria for transmitting to the Monitor.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 246. *In the course of investigating a civilian complaint, the Professional Standards Bureau will send periodic written updates to the complainant including:*

- a. *within seven days of receipt of a complaint, the Professional Standards Bureau will send non-anonymous complainants a written notice of receipt, including the tracking number assigned to the complaint and the name of the investigator assigned. The notice will inform the complainant how he or she may contact the Professional Standards Bureau to inquire about the status of a complaint;*
- b. *when the Professional Standards Bureau concludes its investigation, the Bureau will notify the complainant that the investigation has been concluded and inform the complainant of the Bureau's findings as soon as is permitted by law; and*
- c. *in cases where discipline is imposed, the Professional Standards Bureau will notify the complainant of the discipline as soon as is permitted by law.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed misconduct investigations.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations. Of these, 81 were externally generated.

Paragraph 246.a. requires that a civilian complainant receive a written notice of receipt of his/her complaint within seven days. This letter must include the tracking number, the name of the investigator assigned, and information regarding how the complainant can inquire about the status of his/her complaint. In all but one of the externally generated cases where PSB had contact information for the complainant, the letter was sent within seven days as required. All of the letters sent and reviewed included the name of the investigator and information regarding how the complainant could inquire about the status of the complaint.

Paragraph 246.b. requires that PSB notify a civilian complainant of the outcome of the investigation. In all of the externally generated complaints, the complainant was provided a notice of the outcome when contact information was known.

Paragraph 246.c. requires that PSB notify a civilian complainant of any discipline imposed as soon as permitted by law. In all of the externally generated complaints with sustained findings, PSB properly notified the complainant of the sustained findings and the discipline imposed when contact information for the complainant was known.

On January 6, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 247. *Notwithstanding the above written communications, a complainant and/or his or her representative may contact the Professional Standards Bureau at any time to determine the status of his or her complaint. The Sheriff shall require the MCSO to update the complainant with the status of the investigation.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed misconduct investigations.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations. Eighty-one were externally generated. We did not identify any instances where a complainant was discouraged from, or denied, contact with MCSO investigators to determine the status of his/her complaint, or to request and receive an update. MCSO appropriately had contact with complainants as required in Paragraph 246 in all of these cases where the complainant was known and wished to participate in the investigation. In three of the cases, MCSO personnel reported that they had additional contact with the complainant during the course of the investigation.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 248. *The Professional Standards Bureau will track, as a separate category of complaints, allegations of biased policing, including allegations that a deputy conducted an investigatory stop or arrest based on an individual's demographic category or used a slur based on an individual's actual or perceived race, ethnicity, nationality, or immigration status, sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity. The Professional Standards Bureau will require that complaints of biased policing are captured and tracked appropriately, even if the complainant does not so label the allegation.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we review completed misconduct investigations.

Each month, PSB provides a list of new complaints alleging biased policing. PSB also provides all closed investigations where biased policing was alleged. For this Paragraph, only allegations of biased policing that do not affect the Plaintiffs' class are reported. Those complaints alleging bias against members of the Plaintiffs' class are captured in a separate category and reported under Paragraphs 275-288.

During this reporting period, we reviewed five investigations where potential bias was alleged that did not affect members of the Plaintiffs' class. PSB tracked these investigations in a separate category as required by this Paragraph, and reported them in Paragraph 33.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 249. *The Professional Standards Bureau will track, as a separate category of complaints, allegations of unlawful investigatory stops, searches, seizures, or arrests.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To determine Phase 2 compliance for this Paragraph, we review a monthly report from PSB that provides the information required for compliance.

To ensure that we are consistently informed of complaints relative to this Paragraph, PSB provides information concerning these investigations in its monthly document submission relative to this Paragraph. During this reporting period, there was one investigation submitted for review for this Paragraph. As required, the complaint was tracked in a separate category of complaints.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 250. *The Professional Standards Bureau will conduct regular assessments of the types of complaints being received to identify and assess potential problematic patterns and trends.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

PSB continues to prepare a comprehensive quarterly assessment of the types of complaints received to identify and assess potential problematic patterns or trends. During this reporting period, PSB received 168 complaints. PSB's assessment identifies the Divisions that received the highest number of complaints during the quarter, notable patterns and trends identified within MCSO Divisions, a summary of all of the misconduct allegations made during the quarter, and identifies employees with potentially problematic patterns or trends of misconduct during the quarter.

The contents of the quarterly assessment are discussed at executive staff meetings. PSB also includes the information required by this Paragraph in its public Semi-Annual Misconduct Investigations Report, which is required under Paragraph 251. The most recent Semi-Annual Report for the period of January 1-June 30, 2022, contains the issues identified as potentially problematic patterns or trends.

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

H. Transparency Measures

Paragraph 251. *The Sheriff shall require the Professional Standards Bureau to produce a semi-annual public report on misconduct investigations, including, at a minimum, the following:*

- a. *summary information, which does not name the specific employees involved, about any sustained allegations that an employee violated conflict-of-interest rules in conducting or reviewing misconduct investigations;*
- b. *aggregate data on complaints received from the public, broken down by district; rank of principal(s); nature of contact (traffic stop, pedestrian stop, call for service, etc.); nature of allegation (rudeness, bias-based policing, etc.); complainants' demographic information; complaints received from anonymous complainants or third parties; and principals' demographic information;*
- c. *analysis of whether any increase or decrease in the number of civilian complaints received from reporting period to reporting period is attributable to issues in the complaint intake process or other factors;*
- d. *aggregate data on internally-generated misconduct allegations, broken down by similar categories as those for civilian complaints;*
- e. *aggregate data on the processing of misconduct cases, including the number of cases assigned to Supervisors outside of the Professional Standards Bureau versus investigators in the Professional Standards Bureau; the average and median time from the initiation of an investigation to its submission by the investigator to his or her chain of command; the average and median time from the submission of the investigation by the investigator to a final decision regarding discipline, or other final disposition if no discipline is imposed; the number of investigations returned to the original investigator due to conclusions not being supported by the evidence; and the number of investigations returned to the original investigator to conduct additional investigation;*
- f. *aggregate data on the outcomes of misconduct investigations, including the number of sustained, not sustained, exonerated, and unfounded misconduct complaints; the number of misconduct allegations supported by the appropriate standard of proof; the number of sustained allegations resulting in a non-disciplinary outcome, coaching, written reprimand, suspension, demotion, and termination; the number of cases in which findings were changed after a pre-determination hearing, broken down by initial finding and final finding; the number of cases in which discipline was changed after a pre-determination hearing, broken down by initial discipline and final discipline; the number of cases in which findings were overruled, sustained, or changed by the Maricopa County Law Enforcement Merit System Council, broken down by the finding reached by the MCSO and the finding reached by the Council; and the number of cases in which discipline was altered by the Council, broken down by the discipline imposed by the MCSO and the disciplinary ruling of the Council; and similar information on appeals beyond the Council; and*

- g. *aggregate data on employees with persistent or serious misconduct problems, including the number of employees who have been the subject of more than two misconduct investigations in the previous 12 months, broken down by serious and minor misconduct; the number of employees who have had more than one sustained allegation of minor misconduct in the previous 12 months, broken down by the number of sustained allegations; the number of employees who have had more than one sustained allegation of serious misconduct in the previous 12 months, broken down by the number of sustained allegations; and the number of criminal prosecutions of employees, broken down by criminal charge.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

The PSB Operations Manual identifies the PSB Commander as responsible for preparing the semi-annual public report on misconduct investigations. The manual also contains provisions for the production of summary information regarding sustained conflict of interest violations; an analysis of the complaint intake process; and aggregate data on complaints (internal and external), processing of misconduct cases, outcomes of misconduct cases, and employees with persistent misconduct problems.

Since July 2019, PSB has issued and posted on MCSO's website its semi-annual public report. PSB also incorporates information relevant to Paragraph 192 in its semi-annual report, which requires that PSB review, at least semi-annually, all misconduct investigations that were assigned outside the Bureau to determine whether or not the investigation was properly categorized, whether the investigation was properly conducted, and whether appropriate findings were reached. PSB also incorporates information relevant to Paragraph 250 in this report, which includes an assessment of potential problematic patterns or trends, based on a review of complaints received.

During our October 2019 site visit, PSB informed us that it developed a voluntary survey for complainants to complete after the conclusion of the investigation; the survey would capture complainants' demographic information. MCSO utilizes prepaid postage return envelopes when mailing to the surveys to the complainants. The use of the prepaid postage return envelopes allows the complainants to mail the survey to MCSO without having to incur any fees. PSB commenced distribution of the surveys to complainants for cases that were closed during January 2020. In addition, PSB is also informing complainants of a web-based version of the survey that may be completed online. PSB is now collecting the voluntary surveys that are returned. PSB continues to include the relevant demographic information in the most recently published semi-annual report.

In March 2023, PSB issued and posted on the MCSO website its semi-annual public report for period of January 1–June 30, 2022. The report was prepared consistent with prior reports prepared by PSB and contains the relevant information pertaining to this Paragraph. In the past, MCSO has published the semi-annual report just over six months from the end of the semi-annual period; however, MCSO’s June 30–December 31, 2021 report was published in August 2022, over seven months from the end of the semi-annual period. The most recent report was published over eight months after the conclusion of the semi-annual period. MCSO must ensure that the reports are published in a consistent and timely manner going forward; otherwise, it will affect MCSO’s compliance status with this requirement.

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

***Paragraph 252.** The Sheriff shall require the MCSO to make detailed summaries of completed internal affairs investigations readily available to the public to the full extent permitted under state law, in electronic form on a designated section of its website that is linked to directly from the MCSO’s home page with prominent language that clearly indicates to the public that the link provides information about investigations of misconduct alleged against MCSO employees.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

PSB publishes detailed summaries each month of completed misconduct investigations in an electronic format that is accessible via MCSO’s website. The following data fields have been identified for public disclosure: Internal Affairs Number; Date Opened; Incident Type; Original Complaint; Policy Violation(s) Alleged and the Outcome; Discipline; Investigative Summary; and Date Completed. During our April 2017 site visit, we approved the PSB template containing detailed summaries of completed misconduct investigations for placement on the MCSO website. Each reporting period, we conduct a review of the detailed summaries of completed misconduct investigations to ensure that the content is consistent with the requirements of this Paragraph. In addition, we verify that the monthly detailed summaries of completed misconduct investigations are posted on MCSO’s website for public review.

During this reporting period, PSB made the monthly detailed summaries of completed internal investigations for January, February, and March 2023 available to the public in a designated section on the homepage of MCSO’s website. The reports provide significant details regarding alleged misconduct, the findings of the investigation, and, if there is a finding of misconduct, what type of discipline was imposed.

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 253. *The MCSO Bureau of Internal Oversight shall produce a semi-annual public audit report regarding misconduct investigations. This report shall analyze a stratified random sample of misconduct investigations that were completed during the previous six months to identify any procedural irregularities, including any instances in which:*

- a. complaint notification procedures were not followed;*
- b. a misconduct complaint was not assigned a unique identifier;*
- c. investigation assignment protocols were not followed, such as serious or criminal misconduct being investigated outside of the Professional Standards Bureau;*
- d. deadlines were not met;*
- e. an investigation was conducted by an employee who had not received required misconduct investigation training;*
- f. an investigation was conducted by an employee with a history of multiple sustained misconduct allegations, or one sustained allegation of a Category 6 or Category 7 offense from the MCSO's disciplinary matrices;*
- g. an investigation was conducted by an employee who was named as a principal or witness in any investigation of the underlying incident;*
- h. an investigation was conducted of a superior officer within the internal affairs investigator's chain of command;*
- i. any interviews were not recorded;*
- j. the investigation report was not reviewed by the appropriate personnel;*
- k. employees were promoted or received a salary increase while named as a principal in an ongoing misconduct investigation absent the required written justification;*
- l. a final finding was not reached on a misconduct allegation;*
- m. an employee's disciplinary history was not documented in a disciplinary recommendation; or*
- n. no written explanation was provided for the imposition of discipline inconsistent with the disciplinary matrix.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

On June 26, 2018, we approved the methodology developed by AIU for the inspection that would address the requirements of this Paragraph, which would start with an inspection of investigations that commenced after November 1, 2017. AIU has opted to conduct monthly inspections of misconduct investigations in lieu of conducting a semi-annual audit. During this reporting period, AIU prepared inspection reports for misconduct investigations that closed during November and December 2022, and January 2023.

When perceived deficiencies are identified, AIU requests a BIO Action Form from the specific District/Division Commander to address the issue(s).

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion.

I. Testing Program for Civilian Complaint Intake

Paragraph 254. *The Sheriff shall initiate a testing program designed to assess civilian complaint intake. Specifically, the testing program shall assess whether employees are providing civilians appropriate and accurate information about the complaint process and whether employees are notifying the Professional Standards Bureau upon the receipt of a civilian complaint.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

We evaluate MCSO's compliance with this Paragraph based on how the agency responds to the outcomes of the tests, regardless of whether the tests "succeed" or "fail."

To meet the requirements of this Paragraph, AIU contracts with an external vendor, Progressive Management Resources (PMR), which is responsible for conducting complaint intake testing via telephone, email, U.S. Mail, MCSO's website, and in-person tests. We receive and review documentation of these tests – including any available audio-recorded documentation – as they are completed, as part of our monthly document requests. Unless the test is an in-person test, PMR does not advise AIU of the tests in advance but instead emails AIU once a test has been completed with documentation of the test.

During the last reporting period, PMR conducted 10 tests: two via MCSO's website; one via email; two via telephone; and five in-person (to Districts 2, 3, 4, and 7, and Lake Patrol). We and AIU noted deficiencies in one of the in-person tests, in which a tester alleged that a deputy was rude. At Lake Patrol where the tester filed his complaint, the tester met with a deputy, who took the complaint information; and the deputy advised a sergeant of the complaint. However, the sergeant did not speak with the complainant as required by GH-2 (Internal Investigations). AIU personnel appropriately issued a BIO Action Form for the involved sergeant.

During this reporting period, PMR conducted seven tests: one via MCSO's website; two via email; two via telephone; one via U.S. Mail; and one in person (to District 1). For all of the tests, we reviewed the documentation forms submitted by the testers, as well as AIU's Complaint Intake Testing Inspections covering the tests conducted during this reporting period. We and AIU noted deficiencies in one of the tests, in which a tester called District 3 to report that a deputy approached her and her Ghanaian husband while they were sitting in a parked car and "aggressively" asked racially motivated questions. When the tester called District 3, she spoke with an assistant who first directed her to file her complaint online. The tester again asked to speak with someone to lodge her complaint via telephone, and then the assistant transferred the call to the on-duty sergeant. AIU appropriately noted that not immediately referring a complainant to an on-duty supervisor violates MCSO policy GH-2 (Internal Investigations). To follow up, BIO personnel spoke with the District 3 Command staff and also redistributed the complaint intake guide for civilian staff to all Patrol District administrative personnel.

In all other tests during this reporting period, MCSO personnel responded appropriately and in a timely fashion, and we did not note any deficiencies.

Following the outcome of several past complaint intake tests in which front-line staff responded inappropriately, AIU developed a useful complaint intake checklist for administrative staff, which we and the Parties reviewed and approved. MCSO distributed the checklist to the Patrol Divisions for dissemination to their personnel who interact with the public, and the checklist is available to all employees via the agency's shared internal hard drive.

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 255.** The testing program is not intended to assess investigations of civilian complaints, and the MCSO shall design the testing program in such a way that it does not waste resources investigating fictitious complaints made by testers.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

AIU has informed its complaint intake testing vendor of this requirement. AIU has created several procedures to ensure that the Complaint Intake Testing Program does not waste resources investigating fictitious complaints made by testers – including setting parameters for the types of inquiries that testers make, and creating official identification cards for testers designating them as such. For in-person tests, AIU requires that the vendor inform AIU in advance of all tests; and AIU personnel make themselves available via telephone if testers encounter any issue as they lodge their test complaints.

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 256.** The testing program shall assess complaint intake for complaints made in person at MCSO facilities, complaints made telephonically, by mail, and complaints made electronically by email or through MCSO's website. Testers shall not interfere with deputies taking law enforcement action. Testers shall not attempt to assess complaint intake in the course of traffic stops or other law enforcement action being taken outside of MCSO facilities.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

AIU has advised its complaint intake testing vendor that testers shall not interfere with deputies taking law enforcement action, nor shall they attempt to assess complaint intake in the course of traffic stops or other law enforcement action being taken outside of MCSO facilities.

AIU has asked the vendor to inform AIU in advance of all in-person tests, and AIU personnel make themselves available via telephone if testers encounter any issue as they lodge their test complaints.

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 257. *The testing program shall include sufficient random and targeted testing to assess the complaint intake process, utilizing surreptitious video and/or audio recording, as permitted by state law, of testers' interactions with MCSO personnel to assess the appropriateness of responses and information provided.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

AIU has informed its complaint intake testing vendor of the requirements of this Paragraph. We receive copies of the recordings following the completion of the tests. Per the agreed-upon methodology, all tests conducted via telephone are audio-recorded; and all in-person testers' interactions with MCSO personnel are video-recorded to assess the appropriateness of responses and information provided.

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 258. *The testing program shall also assess whether employees promptly notify the Professional Standards Bureau of civilian complaints and provide accurate and complete information to the Bureau.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

AIU has informed its complaint intake testing vendor of the requirements of this Paragraph so that the tests it conducts shall also assess whether employees promptly notify the PSB of civilian complaints and provide accurate and complete information to the Bureau.

As it receives documentation about completed tests, AIU reviews the information; and issues BIO Action Forms, authors memorandums of concern, or takes other appropriate action if a test fails or raises any concerns about the conduct of MCSO employees.

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 259. *MCSO shall not permit current or former employees to serve as testers.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

AIU has informed its complaint intake testing vendor of this requirement. AIU personnel have informed us that no current or former employees have served, or will serve in the future, as testers.

On April 1, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 260. *The MCSO shall produce an annual report on the testing program. This report shall include, at a minimum:*

- a. a description of the testing program, including the testing methodology and the number of tests conducted broken down by type (i.e., in-person, telephonic, mail, and electronic);*
- b. the number and proportion of tests in which employees responded inappropriately to a tester;*
- c. the number and proportion of tests in which employees provided inaccurate information about the complaint process to a tester;*
- d. the number and proportion of tests in which employees failed to promptly notify the Professional Standards Bureau of the civilian complaint;*
- e. the number and proportion of tests in which employees failed to convey accurate information about the complaint to the Professional Standards Bureau;*
- f. an evaluation of the civilian complaint intake based upon the results of the testing program; and*
- g. a description of any steps to be taken to improve civilian complaint intake as a result of the testing program.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- Audits and Inspections Unit Operations Manual, Section 304, published on January 30, 2019.
- GH-4 (Bureau of Internal Oversight Audits and Inspections), most recently amended on February 25, 2021.

Phase 2: In compliance

AIU issued its third annual report on the complaint intake testing program on July 20, 2022. The annual report covers the 24 tests that were completed by its external vendor between July 1, 2021-June 30, 2022. These tests included: 12 in-person tests; two tests conducted via U.S. Mail; four tests conducted via telephone; three tests conducted via email; and three tests conducted via MCSO's website. The report also notes that during this time period, MCSO's vendor experienced challenges when some testers attempting to file complaints in-person encountered District offices that remained closed due to COVID-19 restrictions. In response, AIU worked with its vendor, and in consultation with our Team, developed guidelines to assist testers in these circumstances.

While not required by this Paragraph, AIU also continues to issue monthly reports on complaint intake testing. We review these reports and find that they accurately summarize the results of the complaint intake tests and any follow-up actions taken by AIU.

Section 13: Community Outreach and Community Advisory Board

COURT ORDER XVI. COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARD

Paragraph 261. *The Community Advisory Board may conduct or retain a consultant to conduct a study to identify barriers to the filing of civilian complaints against MCSO personnel.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

The CAB continues to explore the possibility of retaining a consultant to conduct a study to identify barriers to the filing of civilian complaints against MCSO personnel. The CAB is particularly interested in learning more about any barriers to filing complaints that may exist for members of the Plaintiffs' class.

Paragraph 262. *In addition to the administrative support provided for in the Supplemental Permanent Injunction, (Doc. 670 ¶ 117), the Community Advisory Board shall be provided with annual funding to support its activities, including but not limited to funds for appropriate research, outreach advertising and website maintenance, stipends for intern support, professional interpretation and translation, and out-of-pocket costs of the Community Advisory Board members for transportation related to their official responsibilities. The Community Advisory Board shall submit a proposed annual budget to the Monitor, not to exceed \$15,000, and upon approval of the annual budget, the County shall deposit that amount into an account established by the Community Advisory Board for that purpose. The Community Advisory Board shall be required to keep detailed records of expenditures which are subject to review.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

The CAB's approved budget includes categories for expenses including community meetings; video production (to produce a short video in English and Spanish that provides information about the CAB and the MCSO complaint process); marketing materials; stipends for an assistant to help coordinate CAB meeting logistics; and reimbursement for CAB members' meeting expenses.

Following the Monitor's approval of the CAB's budget, the CAB established a bank account, and the County provided the \$15,000. CAB members developed procedures for tracking funds and receiving reimbursement. We meet regularly with CAB members to discuss these procedures and review the CAB's expenditures to date; these records appear to be in order.

Section 14: Supervision and Staffing

COURT ORDER XVII. SUPERVISION AND STAFFING

Paragraph 263. The following Section of this Order represents additions and amendments to Section X of the first Supplemental Permanent Injunction, Supervision and Evaluations of Officer Performance, and the provisions of this Section override any conflicting provisions in Section X of the first Supplemental Permanent Injunction.

Paragraph 264. The Sheriff shall ensure that all patrol deputies shall be assigned to a primary, clearly identified, first-line supervisor.

In Full and Effective Compliance

To verify Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed monthly rosters and shift rosters for the third quarter of 2022. For January, we reviewed a sample of shift rosters from Districts 1, 2, and 3. For February, we reviewed a sample of shift rosters from Districts 4 and 7, and Lake Patrol. For March, we reviewed a sample of shift rosters from Districts 1, 2, and 3. Our reviews of monthly and daily rosters indicated that deputies were assigned to a single consistent supervisor, and deputies worked the same shifts as their supervisors.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 265. First-line patrol supervisors shall be responsible for closely and consistently supervising all deputies under their primary command.

Phase 1: In compliance

- GB-2 (Command Responsibility), most recently amended on June 28, 2019.

Phase 2: In compliance

Paragraph 265 is a general directive that covers several aspects of supervision. There are several requirements covered in other Paragraphs that directly concern this Paragraph; these requirements must be met before MCSO can establish compliance with Paragraph 265. We have determined that for MCSO to meet the requirements of this Paragraph, MCSO must be in compliance with Paragraphs 83, 85, 89, 90, 91, 93, and 94. For the first quarter of 2023, MCSO was in compliance with all the required Paragraphs. MCSO remains in compliance with this Paragraph.

Paragraph 266. *First-line patrol supervisors shall be assigned as primary supervisor to no more persons than it is possible to effectively supervise. The Sheriff should seek to establish staffing that permits a supervisor to oversee no more than eight deputies, but in no event should a supervisor be responsible for more than ten persons. If the Sheriff determines that assignment complexity, the geographic size of a district, the volume of calls for service, or other circumstances warrant an increase or decrease in the level of supervision for any unit, squad, or shift, it shall explain such reasons in writing, and, during the period that the MCSO is subject to the Monitor, shall provide the Monitor with such explanations. The Monitor shall provide an assessment to the Court as to whether the reduced or increased ratio is appropriate in the circumstances indicated.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

To assess Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we review a sample of daily shift rosters for the three months of the reporting period. We examine rosters to ensure that Patrol supervisors are not assigned more personnel than they can effectively supervise. We base our findings on the sample of rosters requested for the quarter. We review rosters to ensure supervisors oversee no more than 10 persons; this could include a combination of deputies, Deputy Service Aides (DSAs), and Posse members. We consider any shift where a supervisor had more than 10 persons to be noncompliant, as per this Paragraph's requirement. In addition, we monitor submissions by Patrol supervisors indicating the shifts where the span of control was exceeded. As per MCSO policy, supervisors are required to document shifts where the span of control was exceeded in a memorandum to the District Commander. We review each memo to determine if the reasons for exceeding the span of control were reasonable and unforeseen. If the circumstances leading to the span of control being exceeded are acceptable and correctly documented, we consider that shift to be in compliance.

To verify Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed monthly rosters and shift rosters for the first quarter of 2023. For January, we reviewed a sample of shift rosters from Districts 1, 2, and 3. For February, we reviewed a sample of shift rosters from Districts 4 and 7 and Lake Patrol. For March, we reviewed a sample of shift rosters from Districts 1, 2, and 3. Our reviews of monthly and daily rosters indicated that deputies were assigned to a single consistent supervisor, and deputies worked the same shifts as their supervisors. Our reviews of shift rosters for this quarter did not reveal any violations of this Paragraph.

For January, our reviews of the sample of 18 shift rosters did not reveal any violations of this Paragraph. For January, District 1 submitted one span of control memo. The memo documented one shift where a supervisor had eight deputies and one Posse member. District 2 submitted five span of control memos. In one shift, a supervisor had 11 deputies. On the following day, the same supervisor had nine deputies and one Posse member. The following week the same supervisor had 10 deputies during one shift; and on the following day, he had 13 deputies during the shift. The following week, the same supervisor had 13 deputies during a shift. District 3 submitted one span of control memo for a shift where a supervisor had 10 deputies, one DSA, and two Posse members during the shift. Districts 4 and 7 and Lake Patrol did not submit any span of control memos for January.

For February, our reviews of the sample of 18 shift rosters did not reveal any violations of this Paragraph. District 2 submitted three span of control memos for the month. On one shift, a supervisor oversaw 12 deputies. The following day, the same supervisor oversaw 11 deputies and one DSA. The third memo submitted by District 2 was for a shift where a supervisor had 10 deputies during the shift. District 3 submitted two span of control memos. During one shift, a supervisor oversaw 10 deputies. On another shift, a supervisor oversaw nine deputies and one DSA. Districts 1, 4, and 7 and Lake Patrol did not submit any span of control memos for February.

For March, our reviews of the sample of 18 shift rosters did not reveal any violations of this Paragraph. District 1 submitted one span of control memo, for a shift where a supervisor had eight deputies and one DSA. District 3 submitted three span of control memos for the same supervisor on the same week. On two successive days the supervisor had 10 deputies, one DSA, and one Posse. On the third day the same supervisor had 10 deputies and one DSA. Districts 2, 4, and 7 and Lake Patrol did not submit any span of control memos.

For the first quarter of 2023, we reviewed 54 shifts to determine compliance. In our sample reviews, we found that all of the 54 shifts met the requirements of this Paragraph. The compliance rate for this quarter was 100%. For this reporting period, MCSO was in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 267.** Supervisors shall be responsible for close and effective supervision of deputies under their command. Supervisors shall ensure that all deputies under their direct command comply with MCSO policy, federal, state and local law, and this Court's orders.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GB-2 (Command Responsibility), most recently amended on June 28, 2019.

Phase 2: In compliance

Close and effective supervision requires that supervisors consistently apply the concepts established in several Paragraphs of the First Order. There are requirements covered in other Paragraphs that directly concern Paragraph 267, and must therefore be in compliance for MCSO to establish compliance with this Paragraph. We have determined that for MCSO to meet the requirements of this Paragraph, it must achieve compliance with Paragraphs 83, 85, 89, 90, 91, 93, and 96. During the first quarter of 2023, MCSO was compliance with all the required Paragraphs. For this reporting period, MCSO was in compliance with this Paragraph.

Paragraph 268. *During the term that a Monitor oversees the Sheriff and the MCSO in this action, any transfer of sworn personnel or supervisors in or out of the Professional Standards Bureau, the Bureau of Internal Oversight, and the Court Implementation Division shall require advanced approval from the Monitor. Prior to any transfer into any of these components, the MCSO shall provide the Court, the Monitor, and the parties with advance notice of the transfer and shall produce copies of the individual's résumé and disciplinary history. The Court may order the removal of the heads of these components if doing so is, in the Court's view, necessary to achieve compliance in a timely manner.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

During the first quarter of 2023, MCSO requested the transfers of two employees out of BIO. The transfers involved one sworn sergeant and one Detention officer. In addition, MCSO requested the transfer of one sworn sergeant into BIO. We reviewed the documentation for all employees and noted no concerns; these three transfers were approved. During this review period, MCSO also requested the transfer of one employee from BIO to CID, and the transfer of another employee from Major Crimes into BIO. MCSO subsequently rescinded these two requests for transfers.

On January 6, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Section 15: Document Preservation and Production

COURT ORDER XVIII. DOCUMENT PRESERVATION AND PRODUCTION

Paragraph 269. *The Sheriff shall ensure that when the MCSO receives a document preservation notice from a litigant, the MCSO shall promptly communicate that document preservation notice to all personnel who might possibly have responsive documents.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GD-9 (Litigation Initiation, Document Preservation, and Document Production Notices), most recently amended on September 15, 2021.
- GD-9 User Guide, most recently amended on November 5, 2020.

Phase 2: Deferred

To verify MCSO's Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed monthly submissions of document preservation notices to MCSO employees. The data reviewed for this reporting period included December 2022, and January and February 2023, as per an agreement that we reached with MCSO to stagger our document requests for this Paragraph due to the large volume of data that MCSO had to provide prior to our site visits.

Document preservation is set in motion when a party sends a litigation hold notice or written directive to MCSO requesting the preservation of relevant documents or records and electronically stored information (ESI), in anticipation of future litigation against the agency. MCSO's Legal Liaison Section (LLS) manages litigation holds through Open Axes, a software program. Upon the receipt of a litigation hold, which is usually sent by the Maricopa County Attorney's Office (MCAO), the LLS inputs the data into Open Axes which conducts a search for responsive documents within MCSO computer drives. The system also identifies potential document custodians, which are later filtered by an LLS employee. The LLS then serves the custodians with a legal hold in electronic format, known as a Document Preservation Notice, within five business days. Upon receipt of the Open Axes email with the Document Preservation Notice, MCSO custodians must acknowledge receipt of the request and then complete a questionnaire that identifies responsive documents, both electronic and hardcopies; and preserve them in the manner in which they are kept in the course of business.

We conducted our site visit remotely in April 2023. For this Paragraph, we reviewed all files provided by MCSO through ShareFile. We reviewed a sample of the third-party source documents that generate the litigation holds that the LLS receives from MCAO and third parties. The Document Preservation Notices that were sent out were all distributed in a timely manner to the custodians who may have responsive documents.

The LLS emails the Document Preservation Notice and requests the completion of the Document Preservation Questionnaire via Open Axes. The Document Preservation Questionnaire requires employees to: 1) acknowledge receipt of the document preservation; 2) acknowledge their responsibility to preserve records; 3) provide details regarding what they have done to research

responsive records, documents, or ESI; and 4) identify what records, documents, or ESI they are preserving. GD-9 requires that the Document Preservation Questionnaire be completed within 10 business days and provides a warning regarding the consequences of not preserving records. During this reporting period, MCSO employees have returned the Document Preservation Questionnaire within the required 10 business days 93.6% of the time.

In February 2021, MCSO learned that due to a technical issue caused by the migration of data from the legacy system to One Drive and a new, on-premise storage array (Qumulo), Open Axes (OA) was not able to perform searches into the documents moved to One Drive and Qumulo. Consequently, from August 2020-February 2021, documents on these new platforms were not searched by the software for potentially responsive documents to preservation requests. According to MCSO, the data migration was required because legacy hardware had reached the end of its lifecycle and was beginning to degrade. The LLS has been working with the Technology Management Bureau and the vendor; and MCSO informed us that by the end of June 2021, Open Axes would be able to perform the searches in the new systems going forward. To address any potential data that may have been missed in the searches performed between August 2020-June 2021, the LLS opted to rerun all the searches initiated during that time.

In January 2022, MCSO informed us that the agency had a delay in the rerun of searches because it had to wait for the Open Axes vendor to be able to start the refresh, so it could run parallel with the Global Index (previously the U and W drives). The searching of OneDrive accounts had an issue with the filters not showing the files found, although the Open Axes technicians noted that the files existed. In April and July 2022, MCSO informed us that the agency was in the process of indexing the two last folders, and then the agency would begin the rerun of searches once completed. On October 5, 2022, MCSO informed us that it was working with the vendor to address outstanding issues with the search and tagging functions within the system.

During the second quarter of 2022, we warned MCSO that if it failed to complete the indexing of the folders and had not commenced the rerun of searches, we would withdraw compliance for this Paragraph. During a telephone call with the Director of the Administrative Services Division on November 30, 2022, MCSO confirmed that the indexing had been completed. However, the rerun of searches has not yet started due to technical issues that the Open Axes vendor has not been able to resolve. As a result, we withdrew compliance with this Paragraph during the last reporting period. In January 2023, MCSO personnel informed us that MCSO continues to work with the Open Axes vendor to addresses some outstanding issues with the search and tagging functions within the system.

During March and April 2023, MCSO reran the searches for the time period of August-December 2021. The reruns are currently ongoing and should be finalized once February 2023 is rerun. The reruns identified additional data not identified by OA in the initial searches performed. We have requested a breakdown of the additional data identified in the reruns.

MCSO is procuring a different product and vendor for document production and preservation as a result of the problems encountered with Open Axes and its vendor. The most recent information provided by the LLS was that the vendors that submitted proposals did not meet the needs of the Office and that the agency would modify its proposal to receive applications from viable vendors.

Given that MCSO has addressed the reruns, coupled with the agency addressing the vendor issue, we are deferring compliance with this Paragraph until the reruns are complete and the new vendor has been identified.

Paragraph 270. *The Sheriff shall ensure that when the MCSO receives a request for documents in the course of litigation, it shall:*

- a. promptly communicate the document request to all personnel who might possibly be in possession of responsive documents;*
- b. ensure that all existing electronic files, including email files and data stored on networked drives, are sequestered and preserved through a centralized process; and*
- c. ensure that a thorough and adequate search for documents is conducted, and that each employee who might possibly be in possession of responsive documents conducts a thorough and adequate search of all relevant physical and electronic files.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- Administrative Services Division Operations Manual, most recently amended on November 14, 2022.
- GD-9 (Litigation Initiation, Document Preservation, and Document Production Notices), most recently amended on September 15, 2021.
- GD-9 User Guide, most recently amended on November 5, 2020.
- GM-1 (Electronic Communications, Data and Voicemail), most recently amended on January 12, 2022.

Phase 2: Deferred

To verify MCSO's Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, we reviewed monthly submissions of requests for documents to MCSO employees for the reporting period, and documents drafted by the LLS in search of documents from other MCSO Divisions. For this reporting period, we identified a sample of document requests and requested a copy of the responsive documents sequestered and/or produced. The data reviewed for this reporting period included December 2022, and January and February 2023, as per an agreement we reached with MCSO to stagger our document requests for this Paragraph. This was due to the large volume of data that MCSO had to provide prior to our site visits.

Paragraph 270.a. requires prompt communication of document requests to all personnel who could possibly be in possession of responsive documents. GD-9 requires the LLS to enter the data into a tracking system within five business days of receipt and to draft a Document

Production Notice within five additional business days. The LLS is required, within five business days, to respond to the request for production if sourced within LLS, or to forward to the required MCSO Division for production. The Divisions have 10 days to produce the data requested. During this reporting period, we found that one case had a 14-day delay from the receipt until the Document Production Notice was drafted. We do not usually see any delays between receipt and the drafting of the notice. In 94% of the cases, the LLS promptly communicated document requests to personnel who might be in possession of responsive documents.

Our review revealed that MCSO is manually forwarding the Document Production Notices in a timely manner to all of its Divisions. In addition, MCSO is sending the Document Production Acknowledgement Questionnaire (Attachment B), to all employees. In 100% of the cases, the personnel who provided responsive documents properly completed Attachment B.

Paragraph 270.b. requires that all responsive ESI be stored, sequestered, and preserved by MCSO through a centralized process. MCSO performs the searches through a centralized process established by the LLS. The preservation of the data is completed at the Division that has the actual document while the notation is made in the Open Axes program, which aids the LLS in the case management. LLS can create a case, assign a case number, and trigger time alerts to the custodians of documents that LLS identifies through the system. Open Axes performs searches on MCSO's OneDrive and on-premises storage arrays, which are shared among Headquarters and the Districts. Documents found in any additional servers are kept in their servers by the document custodians who notify LLS. MCSO continues to manage litigation hold cases through Open Axes; all cases for this reporting period were managed through Open Axes.

The centralized process established by MCSO requires that all electronic data be sequestered and secured so as not to be purged. For this Paragraph, we review the data and visit MCSO areas to ensure that personnel are informed of the duty to preserve the data in both electronic and paper format, and that the employees are preserving the data. For this reporting period, because we were unable to travel to Maricopa County, we were unable to visit areas where hardcopies were kept in different MCSO areas. However, we added a quarterly request from the LLS Commander for a certification that MCSO is sequestering the hard copies of documents responsive to the Document Preservation Notices. On May 3, 2023, the LLS Commander informed us that MCSO properly preserved the hardcopies for this reporting period with the exception of one, for a 94% compliance. When we resume our in-person site visits, we will continue to verify that the hardcopies are being preserved.

Paragraph 270.c. requires that MCSO conduct an adequate search for documents, and that each employee who might possibly be in possession of responsive documents conducts a thorough and adequate search of all relevant physical and electronic files. We reviewed a sample of responsive documents for this reporting period, and MCSO identified responsive documents to the document production notices in all cases we reviewed.

Due to technical issues, we have been deferring compliance with this Paragraph since our twenty-eighth quarterly status report, filed on August 25, 2021, in excess of one year and one half. During the second quarter of 2022, we warned MCSO that if it failed to complete the indexing of the folders and had not commenced the rerun of searches, we would withdraw compliance. We withdrew MCSO's compliance during the last reporting period.

During March and April 2023, MCSO reran the searches for the time period of August-December 2021. The reruns are currently ongoing and should be finalized once February 2023 is rerun. The reruns identified additional data not identified by OA in the initial searches performed. We have requested a breakdown of the additional data identified in the reruns.

MCSO is procuring a different product and vendor for document production and preservation as a result of the problems encountered with Open Axes and its vendor. The most recent information provided by the LLS was that the vendors that submitted proposals did not meet the needs of the Office and that the agency would modify its proposal to receive applications from viable vendors.

Given that MCSO has addressed the reruns, coupled with the agency addressing the vendor issue, we are deferring compliance with this Paragraph until the reruns are complete and the new vendor has been identified.

***Paragraph 271.** Within three months of the effective date of this Order, the Sheriff shall ensure that the MCSO Compliance Division promulgates detailed protocols for the preservation and production of documents requested in litigation. Such protocols shall be subject to the approval of the Monitor after a period of comment by the Parties.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GD-9 (Litigation Initiation, Document Preservation, and Document Production Notices), most recently amended on September 15, 2021.
- Administrative Services Division Operations Manual, most recently amended on November 14, 2022.

Phase 2: In compliance

On June 17, 2019, MCSO published the Administrative Services Division Operations Manual, which details the protocols for the preservation and production of documents requested in litigation. The manual was last amended on November 14, 2022.

***Paragraph 272.** The Sheriff shall ensure that MCSO policy provides that all employees must comply with document preservation and production requirements and that violators of this policy shall be subject to discipline and potentially other sanctions.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

During this reporting period, the data revealed that no internal investigations were completed against any MCSO employee for failure to preserve or produce documents.

On September 30, 2022, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Section 16: Additional Training

COURT ORDER XIX. ADDITIONAL TRAINING

Paragraph 273. Within two months of the entry of this Order, the Sheriff shall ensure that all employees are briefed and presented with the terms of the Order, along with relevant background information about the Court's May 13, 2016 Findings of Fact, (Doc. 1677), upon which this Order is based.

In Full and Effective Compliance

MCSO previously delivered this training on the E-Policy platform. All personnel (100%) determined to be applicable by CID have received this training.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Section 17: Complaints and Misconduct Investigations Relating to Members of the Plaintiff Class

COURT ORDER XX. COMPLAINTS AND MISCONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS RELATING TO MEMBERS OF THE PLAINTIFF CLASS

Paragraph 274. In light of the Court's finding that the MCSO, and in particular Sheriff Arpaio and Chief Deputy Sheridan, willfully and systematically manipulated, misapplied, and subverted MCSO's employee disciplinary policies and internal affairs processes to avoid imposing appropriate discipline on MCSO deputies and command staff for their violations of MCSO policies with respect to members of the Plaintiff class, the Court further orders as follows:

A. Investigations to be Overseen and/or Conducted by the Monitor

Paragraph 275. The Monitor is vested with the authority to supervise and direct all of the MCSO's internal affairs investigations pertaining to Class Remedial Matters. The Monitor is free from any liability for such matters as is set forth in ¶ 144 of the Supplemental Permanent Injunction.

Paragraph 276. The Monitor shall have the authority to direct and/or approve all aspects of the intake and investigation of Class Remedial Matters, the assignment of responsibility for such investigations including, if necessary, assignment to his own Monitor team or to other independent sources for investigation, the preliminary and final investigation of complaints and/or the determination of whether they should be criminally or administratively investigated, the determination of responsibility and the imposition of discipline on all matters, and any grievances filed in those matters.

In Full and Effective Compliance

The Second Order requires oversight by the Monitor for all internal investigations determined to be Class Remedial Matters (CRMs). The Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) now schedules meetings every two weeks to discuss existing and incoming complaints to determine which, if any, could be CRMs. During these meetings, PSB personnel discuss cases pending a CRM decision, cases determined to be CRMs, and any cases where the decision may be made that the case would not be classified as a CRM. The PSB Commander determines the classification of the cases. A member of our Team attends all of these meetings to provide the oversight required for this Paragraph.

At the end of the July-September 2016 reporting period, PSB had reviewed 442 administrative investigations that were open as of July 20, 2016; and determined that 42 of them met the basic criteria for CRMs. These cases were reviewed during the scheduled CRM meetings. In addition, we randomly selected an additional 52 cases from the 400 remaining pending cases; and concurred with PSB's assessment that the cases did not meet the basic criteria for CRMs. In

addition to the 42 cases determined to be potential CRMs from the pending case list as of July 20, 2016, PSB identified an additional 10 cases that were potential CRM cases. At the end of the first reporting period after the entry of the Second Order, nine cases had been determined to be CRMs; and one other was pending a CRM decision. The remaining cases reviewed were determined not to be CRMs.

At the end of this reporting period, there was a total of 654 cases that have been reviewed as possible CRMs; and 136 cases that have been determined to be CRMs since the entry of the Second Order (July 20, 2016). At the end of this reporting period, MCSO had completed and submitted a total of 124 CRM cases. Thirteen were pending completion.

Of the CRM cases that have been closed to date with findings of sustained misconduct and reviewed by our Team, 14 have involved employees who are deceased or left MCSO employment prior to the completion of the investigation or the disciplinary process. Forty-three have involved current employees of MCSO. Seven of the cases closed to date involved a sustained finding of misconduct involving bias related to the Plaintiffs' class: five sustained allegations of an inappropriate and biased comment; and two sustained allegations of bias-based policing.

During the scheduled meetings, case investigators continue to provide investigative updates on all cases that could be, or are, CRMs. Their briefings are thorough, and they continue to be responsive to any questions or input from members of our Team. In all cases where we have provided oversight since July 20, 2016, we concurred with the decisions made by the PSB Commander regarding the case classifications and findings based on the briefings provided during the CRM meetings. Where appropriate, we also approved the discipline in these cases. During this reporting period, we have continued discussions with PSB personnel regarding areas of improvement that may enhance investigations, as well as the resolutions of these cases. We plan to continue holding these meetings moving forward.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 277. This authority is effective immediately and shall remain vested in the Monitor until the MCSO's internal affairs investigations reach the benchmarks set forth in ¶ 288 below. With respect to Class Remedial Matters, the Monitor has plenary authority, except where authority is vested in the Independent Investigative and Disciplinary Authorities separately appointed by the Court, as is further set forth in ¶¶ 296–337 below.

Paragraph 278. *The Sheriff shall alert the Monitor in writing to all matters that could be considered Class Remedial Matters, and the Monitor has the authority to independently identify such matters. The Monitor shall provide an effective level of oversight to provide reasonable assurance that all Class Remedial Matters come to his attention.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

Since the first CRM meeting held on August 17, 2016, PSB has consistently completed the required notification to us regarding the cases that could be considered CRMs. A Monitoring Team member has attended every CRM meeting with PSB where these matters are discussed and personally reviewed a number of the cases that were pending on July 20, 2016; and our Team member reviews the new cases that are presented at each meeting. There has been no need for us to independently identify CRMs, as PSB consistently properly identifies and reports these cases as required.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 279. *The Monitor shall have complete authority to conduct whatever review, research, and investigation he deems necessary to determine whether such matters qualify as Class Remedial Matters and whether the MCSO is dealing with such matters in a thorough, fair, consistent, and unbiased manner.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

During the scheduled CRM meetings attended by a Monitoring Team member, PSB has consistently properly identified cases that could be, or are, CRMs. PSB personnel brief each case at these meetings, and their briefings have included all appropriate information. They have been responsive to questions from our Team members during the meetings, and they have responded appropriately to the recommendations we have offered. There has been no need for us to independently conduct any review, research, or investigation.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 280. *The Monitor shall provide written notice to the Court and to the parties when he determines that he has jurisdiction over a Class Remedial Matter. Any party may appeal the Monitor's determination as to whether he has jurisdiction over a Class Remedial Matter to this Court within seven days of the Monitor's notice. During the pendency of any such appeal the Monitor has authority to make orders and initiate and conduct investigations concerning Class Remedial Matters and the Sheriff and the MCSO will fully comply with such action by the Monitor.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

During this reporting period, cases involving both sworn and non-sworn members of MCSO have continued to be reviewed as CRMs when appropriate, and written notice has been provided to the Court. There were no appeals by any Parties regarding any of the CRM classifications.

***Paragraph 281.** Subject to the authority of the Monitor, the Sheriff shall ensure that the MCSO receives and processes Class Remedial Matters consistent with: (1) the requirements of this Order and the previous orders of this Court, (2) MCSO policies promulgated pursuant to this Order, and (3) the manner in which, pursuant to policy, the MCSO handles all other complaints and disciplinary matters. The Sheriff will direct that the Professional Standards Bureau and the members of his appointed command staff arrive at a disciplinary decision in each Class Remedial Matter.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GC-16 (Employee Grievance Procedures), most recently amended on December 8, 2021.
- GC-17 (Employee Disciplinary Procedures), most recently amended on November 17, 2022.
- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.
- Administrative Services Division Operations Manual, most recently amended on November 14, 2022.
- Professional Standards Bureau Operations Manual, most recently amended on December 31, 2019.

Phase 2: Not in compliance

To evaluate Phase 2 compliance with this Paragraph, a Monitoring Team member has attended each meeting conducted by PSB to discuss Class Remedial Matters.

The Plaintiffs and the Plaintiff-Intervenor have forwarded to us concerns about certain CRM investigations submitted by MCSO for our review. Upon further review of some of the cases they have provided, we concluded that, in some, additional scrutiny of these investigations by PSB was warranted. We continue to meet with PSB to discuss concerns and provide information regarding areas where we believe improvements can be made. Our discussions continue to include: ensuring that credibility assessments, where appropriate, are conducted and well-documented in reports; that the appropriate standard of proof is considered and properly documented in reports; that in the event disparate treatment is at issue in a case, the employee's history is reviewed to determine if there is any pattern, and where necessary, additional interview questions are asked; and that if a single employee has repeated allegations of similar misconduct, a review is conducted to determine if there is any pattern that needs to be addressed. We have also discussed potential training opportunities for PSB investigators on both disparate treatment and credibility assessments. We were hopeful that some appropriate training could be identified and delivered as part of the required eight-hour training for PSB investigators this year.

In a meeting with PSB in May 2023, the PSB Commander informed us that the Bureau has not yet located any potential training that he believes would be appropriate regarding either disparate treatment or conducting credibility assessments. He again advised us that the annual training for this year will be dedicated to the new requirements of the Third Order and those policies and protocols that will be revised as a result. We recommend that PSB continue to look for training to address the specific focus areas we have identified.

We will continue to meet with PSB to address any concerns we may identify with CRM investigations and to discuss opportunities to improve the overall quality of these and all other administrative investigations.

During the last reporting period, we reviewed two CRM cases completed by MCSO. We concurred with the findings of the PSB Commander in both.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 10 CRM cases completed by PSB. We meet with PSB every two weeks to identify cases that should be considered CRMs. We also track the progress of those cases as they are investigated, reviewed, and finalized. Each step of the process requires review and approval by our Team. Four of the 10 cases we reviewed during this reporting period were completed within the 85-day timeframe. Five were finalized within the 180-day timeframe. The average days to complete the investigative portion of these cases was 187 days and the investigations were finalized in an average of 240 days. Though still not compliant, this is significantly less time than the average for all cases, which was reported as an average of 494 days for closure at the end of March 2023.

Three of the CRM cases reviewed for this reporting period involved allegations of misconduct by detention employees in the jail setting.

- The complainant alleged inappropriate racial comments were made. A thorough investigation was conducted, and an appropriate finding of not sustained was made.
- The complainant alleged that an employee made an inappropriate racial comment. The allegation was sustained, and the employee received appropriate discipline.
- The complainant alleged that an employee had used profanity and made racial comments, along with other alleged misconduct. Four allegations were sustained, and the employee received appropriate discipline.

Seven of the CRM cases reviewed for this reporting period involved allegations of misconduct by sworn employees.

- The complainant alleged that an employee used race and religion as factors during a traffic stop. Additional potential misconduct was also identified by the investigator. The employee was sustained for multiple violations, including bias based on religion. A recommendation for dismissal was made, but the employee resigned prior to the completion of the discipline process.
- During a review of the above employee's traffic stops, the investigator identified a traffic stop with similar conduct and internally initiated this investigation. The employee was again sustained for multiple violations and dismissal was recommended. As noted above,

the employee resigned prior to the completion of the discipline process. In this investigation, a supervisor was also sustained for failure to properly review this traffic stop and received appropriate discipline.

- The original complainant, who was not present at the scene, alleged that employees who responded to an accident at a lake where a young man was killed in a jet skiing accident failed to properly handle notifications, and treated the family of the young man unfairly due to their ethnicity. Further allegations were later made by another family member that the investigation of the incident was inadequate. Investigators also identified additional potential misconduct regarding properly handling digital recordings. There was no evidence of any bias or improper actions by deputies at the scene of this accident. The deputies appeared to treat the family with empathy and kindness. The investigation did identify two policy violations for failing to properly handle digital recordings and the employees involved received appropriate discipline.
- The complainant, who was not present when the incident occurred, alleged that an MCSO employee refused to do a DUI investigation on the driver of a vehicle involved in a traffic accident with her son and did so because the complainant and her son were Hispanic. In this case we identified a concern with conducting thorough follow up. While the needed follow-up may not have affected the investigative outcome, it should have been completed prior to finalizing the investigation.
- The complainant alleged that during a traffic stop, an MCSO employee made a rude comment to him. He did not allege any racial bias or that the comment was racial in nature. A thorough investigation was conducted, and the allegation was unfounded.
- The complainant, who was not present, alleged that his daughter had been stopped for a traffic violation due to her race. A thorough investigation was conducted, and the allegation was unfounded.
- The same complainant as in the above case, while filing the complaint regarding the stop of his daughter, alleged that two years earlier he had been stopped driving the same vehicle in the same area, and now believed that he was also stopped due to his ethnicity. A thorough investigation was conducted, and the allegation was unfounded. It was noted that the employee involved in the stop of the complainant two years prior was not the same deputy who recently stopped the complainant's daughter, though both deputies were operating as traffic cars for the District at the time of the stops.

We concurred with the findings in nine of the 10 investigations. In one, we believe additional follow-up should have occurred prior to reaching a finding.

Paragraph 282. *The Sheriff and/or his appointee may exercise the authority given pursuant to this Order to direct and/or resolve such Class Remedial Matters, however, the decisions and directives of the Sheriff and/or his designee with respect to Class Remedial Matters may be vacated or overridden in whole or in part by the Monitor. Neither the Sheriff nor the MCSO has any authority, absent further order of this Court, to countermand any directions or decision of the Monitor with respect to Class Remedial Matters by grievance, appeal, briefing board, directive, or otherwise.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

There were no CRM cases completed during this, or previous reporting periods, in which the Sheriff and/or his appointee exercised their authority to resolve CRMs, which we needed to vacate or override.

On January 6, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 283. *The Monitor shall review and approve all disciplinary decisions on Class Remedial Matters.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

At the end of this reporting period, MCSO has completed a total of 124 CRM cases since July 20, 2016. We reviewed 10 of these during this reporting period. Five of the completed cases had sustained findings. We approved MCSO's disciplinary recommendations in all five.

Paragraph 284. *The Sheriff and the MCSO shall expeditiously implement the Monitor's directions, investigations, hearings, and disciplinary decisions. The Sheriff and the MCSO shall also provide any necessary facilities or resources without cost to the Monitor to facilitate the Monitor's directions and/or investigations.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

During this and previous reporting periods, a Monitoring Team member has attended all scheduled CRM meetings conducted in an appropriate location determined by MCSO. PSB continues to provide a password and access to the IAPro system to a member of our Team so that we can complete independent case reviews if necessary.

PSB personnel continue to be professional and responsive to all input, questions, or concerns we have raised.

On January 6, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 285. *Should the Monitor decide to deviate from the Policies set forth in this Order or from the standard application of the disciplinary matrix, the Monitor shall justify the decision in writing and place the written explanation in the affected employee's (or employees') file(s).*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

Since we began monitoring CRM cases in July 2016, there have been numerous cases with sustained findings. In all cases, we have concurred with the disciplinary findings of MCSO; and there has been no action necessary on our part relative to this Paragraph.

Paragraph 286. *Should the Monitor believe that a matter should be criminally investigated, he shall follow the procedures set forth in ¶¶ 229–36 above. The Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau shall then either confidentially initiate a Professional Standards Bureau criminal investigation overseen by the Monitor or report the matter directly and confidentially to the appropriate prosecuting agency. To the extent that the matter may involve the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau as a principal, the Monitor shall report the matter directly and confidentially to the appropriate prosecuting agency. The Monitor shall then coordinate the administrative investigation with the criminal investigation in the manner set forth in ¶¶ 229–36 above.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

During this reporting period, there were 10 CRM cases submitted for our review. None of them involved potential criminal violations. No action on our part relative to this Paragraph was necessary.

On January 6, 2023, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 287. *Any persons receiving discipline for any Class Remedial Matters that have been approved by the Monitor shall maintain any right they may have under Arizona law or MCSO policy to appeal or grieve that decision with the following alterations:*

- a. *When minor discipline is imposed, a grievance may be filed with the Sheriff or his designee consistent with existing MCSO procedure. Nevertheless, the Sheriff or his designee shall immediately transmit the grievance to the Monitor who shall have authority to and shall decide the grievance. If, in resolving the grievance, the Monitor changes the disciplinary decision in any respect, he shall explain his decision in writing.*
- b. *disciplined MCSO employee maintains his or her right to appeal serious discipline to the Maricopa County Law Enforcement Merit System Council to the extent the employee has such a right. The Council may exercise its normal supervisory authority over discipline imposed by the Monitor.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

Fifty-four completed CRM cases have had sustained findings of misconduct since the issuance of the Second Order. We have concurred with all of MCSO's sustained findings.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

***Paragraph 288.** The Monitor's authority over Class Remedial Matters will cease when both:*

- a. The final decision of the Professional Standards Bureau, the Division, or the Sheriff, or his designee, on Class Remedial Matters has concurred with the Monitor's independent decision on the same record at least 95% of the time for a period of three years.*
- b. The Court determines that for a period of three continuous years the MCSO has complied with the complaint intake procedures set forth in this Order, conducted appropriate internal affairs procedures, and adequately investigated and adjudicated all matters that come to its attention that should be investigated no matter how ascertained, has done so consistently, and has fairly applied its disciplinary policies and matrices with respect to all MCSO employees regardless of command level.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: In compliance

PSB is responsible for the investigation of all CRM cases and has continued to appropriately identify cases that could be, or are, CRMs. PSB personnel are responsive to any concerns or questions we have raised, and they provide detailed information and updates in the scheduled briefings.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 10 completed CRM cases. We found nine complied with all requirements and concurred with their outcomes. In one, we identified that the investigation did not clearly resolve one of the concerns brought forth by the complainant. While resolution of the concern may not have impacted the outcome of the investigation, it should have been resolved prior to determining findings for the case.

MCSO is not in compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph for this reporting period. Should the agency fall short of compliance during the next reporting period, we will withdraw Phase 2 compliance.

Paragraph 289. *To make the determination required by subpart (b), the Court extends the scope of the Monitor's authority to inquire and report on all MCSO internal affairs investigations and not those merely that are related to Class Remedial Matters.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

During this reporting period, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations, 88 Service Complaints, four PSB Diversions, and four criminal misconduct investigations.

We found all four criminal investigations in compliance with all requirements. Of the 88 Service Complaints, after initial review by District or PSB personnel, nine were appropriately converted to administrative misconduct investigations. Of the remaining 79 Service Complaints, 75 were in compliance. In one, we believe misconduct was alleged and an administrative misconduct investigation should have been initiated. In one, though we concur with the designation as a Service Complaint, the appropriate process was not used to resolve the complaint. In two other cases, timely contact with the complaint was not made. Of the PSB Diversions, we found all four we reviewed in compliance. Of the 115 administrative misconduct investigations we reviewed, 34 (30%) were completed and submitted by the investigator within the 60- or 85-day requirement or had an acceptable extension request. As we have noted previously, we assess justifications for any extensions or other delays based on investigative considerations, not workload. This was an increase in compliance from the 23% during the last reporting period.

There was one completed administrative misconduct investigation submitted for compliance with Paragraph 249 (investigatory stops). There were five investigations we reviewed for compliance with Paragraph 33 (bias policing). Ten were also reviewed for compliance with Paragraph 275 (CRMs) during this reporting period.

We found that PSB was in overall compliance in 31 (36%) of the 87 investigations we reviewed. Of the 13 investigations we reviewed that were conducted by outside vendors, three were in full compliance. Of the 15 investigations we reviewed that were conducted by Divisions and Districts outside of PSB, none were in full compliance. Overall compliance for all administrative misconduct investigations reviewed during this reporting period was 30%, an increase from the 28% compliance during the last reporting period.

During each of our site visits, we meet with PSB personnel to discuss the deficiencies in those investigations conducted by both their personnel, outside vendors, and Divisions outside PSB. In July 2020, we also began meeting with the Deputy Chiefs who have oversight for investigations conducted outside of PSB. Our intent for these meetings is to have meaningful discussion about deficiencies we continue to find, the actions being taken to address the ongoing concerns, and other ideas MCSO might have for addressing future deficiencies. These meetings have continued to result in good dialogue about our concerns and the efforts of MCSO personnel to correct identified deficiencies. During this reporting period, we noted continued attention being paid to addressing deficiencies by District and Division Command personnel and some improvement in investigative compliance in those cases investigated outside of PSB.

Paragraph 291. *The Monitor shall report to the Court, on a quarterly basis, whether the MCSO has fairly, adequately, thoroughly, and expeditiously assessed, investigated, disciplined, and made grievance decisions in a manner consistent with this Order during that quarter. This report is to cover all internal affairs matters within the MCSO whether or not the matters are Class Remedial Matters. The report shall also apprise the Court whether the MCSO has yet appropriately investigated and acted upon the misconduct identified in the Court's Findings of Fact, whether or not such matters constitute Class Remedial Matters.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

This report, including all commentary regarding MCSO's compliance with investigative and disciplinary requirements, serves as our report to the Court on these matters. An overall summary of our compliance observations and findings is provided below.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations and four criminal misconduct investigations. All four of the criminal investigations were in compliance with the Second Order. Of the 119 total administrative and criminal misconduct investigations we reviewed, 38 (32%) were in full compliance with the Second Order, an increase in overall compliance from 30% during the last quarter. Of the 115 administrative investigations, 34 (30%) were in full compliance with the Second Order, an increase from 28% during the last reporting period.

In 2016, PSB provided us with a memorandum describing PSB's efforts in meeting the requirements of this Paragraph related to the Court's Findings of Fact. MCSO had outsourced three cases to another law enforcement agency, and an additional four investigations were pending outsourcing to an outside investigator. These cases were outsourced due to the involvement of the former Chief Deputy, or other conflicts of interest identified by MCSO, and included the investigations identified in Paragraph 300. MCSO processed a Request for Proposal and retained an outside investigator who met the requirements of Paragraphs 167.iii and 196 to conduct the investigations identified. One potential misconduct case identified in the Court's Findings of Fact was retained and investigated by PSB, as no identifiable conflict of interest appeared to exist.

Since 2016, MCSO has continued to outsource cases to this contract investigator and in 2021 began outsourcing cases to a second outside vendor to assist with the backlog of cases. During each site visit, we meet with PSB personnel to discuss the status of those cases that have been outsourced to any contract vendor, other law enforcement agency, or other person or entity, so that we can continue to monitor these investigations and ensure that all misconduct cases, including those identified in the Findings of Fact, are thoroughly investigated. PSB has continued to keep us apprised of the status of all such investigations.

During our March 2023 site visit, PSB advised us that the Bureau had not outsourced any additional cases to the initial contract investigator during this reporting period. This investigator still had 15 cases pending. Two were completed and submitted for our review during this reporting period. Fifteen cases were outsourced to the second vendor being used by MCSO to assist with reduction of the backlog of cases during this reporting period. Eleven were completed and submitted for our review. Seventy-six cases were pending completion by outside vendors at the end of this reporting period.

The Independent Investigator has previously completed all of the investigations identified by the Court, as well as those where he initiated new investigations due to potential misconduct he identified during his reviews. All have been reviewed by our Team to ensure they complied with the Order of Court. The Independent Discipline Authority has also previously submitted his final report on those cases that had sustained findings, and we reviewed these findings. We did not make compliance findings on these cases, but we determined that the 12 investigations specifically directed by the Court for reinvestigation, as well as the additional cases where the Independent Investigator determined an investigation should be conducted, were properly completed, and addressed the concerns identified by the Court.

***Paragraph 292.** To make this assessment, the Monitor is to be given full access to all MCSO internal affairs investigations or matters that might have been the subject of an internal affairs investigation by the MCSO. In making and reporting his assessment, the Monitor shall take steps to comply with the rights of the principals under investigation in compliance with state law. While the Monitor can assess all internal affairs investigations conducted by the MCSO to evaluate their good faith compliance with this Order, the Monitor does not have authority to direct or participate in the investigations of or make any orders as to matters that do not qualify as Class Remedial Matters.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

PSB personnel continue to inform us of ongoing criminal and administrative misconduct investigations. A member of our Team attends each CRM meeting, reviews the lists of new internal investigations, and has access to PSB's IAPro database. The only cases for which any oversight occurs during the investigative process are those that are determined to be CRMs. We review all other misconduct investigations once they are completed, reviewed, and approved by MCSO personnel.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Paragraph 293. *The Monitor shall append to the quarterly reports it currently produces to the Court its findings on the MCSO's overall internal affairs investigations. The parties, should they choose to do so, shall have the right to challenge the Monitor's assessment in the manner provided in the Court's previous Order. (Doc. 606 ¶¶ 128, 132.)*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

Since we began reviewing internal investigations conducted by MCSO, we have reviewed hundreds of investigations into alleged misconduct by MCSO personnel. During this reporting period, we reviewed 115 administrative misconduct investigations, 88 Service Complaints, four PSB Diversions, and four criminal misconduct investigations. All four criminal investigations were compliant. Of the Service Complaints we reviewed, 84 were in compliance. All four of the PSB Diversions were found in compliance.

The investigative quality of PSB administrative investigations has remained high for numerous reporting periods, and we noted some improvement in District and Division cases during the last reporting period. For this reporting period, six (40%) of the 15 investigations conducted by District supervisors were found not in compliance, a decreased in noncompliance from 54% during the last reporting period.

During our April 2023 site visit, PSB advised us that the average closure time for an administrative investigation conducted by Districts or Division outside of PSB at the end of March 2023 was 622 days. The average completion time for investigations completed by sworn personnel in PSB was 560 days; investigations by Detention personnel in PSB was 457 days; and investigations conducted by civilian investigators in PSB was 435 days. For all administrative misconduct investigations conducted by MCSO, the average completion time was 494 days.

We continue to note that in some of these delayed investigations, potential evidence has been lost; investigators have been unable to locate and contact complainants, witnesses, and investigative leads; and employees' memories have been adversely impacted by the delay in their interviews. Quarter after quarter, the failure to complete investigations in a timely manner has continued to be unacceptable and a disservice to all stakeholders.

PSB was responsible for conducting 87 of the 115 total administrative misconduct investigations we reviewed for this reporting period. Of the 87 investigations conducted by PSB, two (2%) had deficiencies not including timeliness. With the inclusion of extensions, 31 (36%) were found to be in compliance. This is an increase from the 28% compliance for the last reporting period. Of the 13 investigations outsourced by PSB, one (8%) had investigative deficiencies. With the inclusion of timeliness, three of the 13 investigations were in compliance.

Fifteen investigations were conducted outside of PSB. As has been the case during the last two reporting periods, none of these investigations were found in compliance.

MCSO completed delivery of the 40-hour Misconduct Investigative Training at the end of 2017, and all sworn supervisors who investigate administrative misconduct attended the training. Refresher training on misconduct investigations has also been delivered since the initial 40-hour training. The investigative quality of PSB investigations has remained generally high. Of the 87 investigations completed by PSB, 85 (98%) were in compliance with all requirements other than timelines.

Of the 15 investigations completed outside of PSB, all were initiated after January 1, 2020, and completed in 2021 or 2022, after the increased oversight at the District and Division level began. Of the 15, six (40%) had investigative deficiencies. This is a decrease in deficiencies from the 54% during the last reporting period. With the inclusion of extensions and timelines, none of the investigations was in compliance.

As we noted in our previous reports, we must consider all requirements for investigations at the time they are submitted for our review, including their timely completion. MCSO's inability to address timely completion of investigations is an ongoing issue that continues to adversely impact the agency's compliance findings.

PSB personnel continue to be receptive to our input, and we have had many meetings and discussions regarding the investigations being conducted and the compliance for both PSB and District and Division Cases. We also discuss compliance concerns with District and Division Command personnel during our site visits. During our next site visit, we will discuss those cases that are noncompliant with MCSO; and address our concerns about the compliance findings for this reporting period. We continue to stress that compliance is not the sole responsibility of any one individual or Division – but dependent on all those who complete, review, or approve internal investigations.

Between 2016 and 2021, the number of investigator positions assigned to PSB averaged between 24 and 26. With the addition of new civilian investigator positions, restructuring, filling of vacant positions, and intervention by the Court, at the end of this reporting period, PSB had increased their number of investigators to 44. The only vacancies in PSB were three civilian administrative positions. We are hopeful that the increase in assigned personnel, along with other efforts by MCSO, will result in a positive impact on the overall backlog of cases.

B. Investigations to be Conducted by the Independent Investigator and the Independent Disciplinary Authority

Paragraph 294. *In its Findings of Fact, (Doc. 1677), the Court identified both: (1) internal affairs investigations already completed by the MCSO that were inadequate or insufficient; (see, e.g., Doc. 1677 at ¶ 903), and (2) misconduct or alleged misconduct that had never been investigated by MCSO that should be or should have been investigated. (Id. at ¶ 904.)*

Paragraph 295. *In light of MCSO's failure to appropriately investigate these matters, the Court appoints an Independent Investigator and an Independent Disciplinary Authority from the candidates set forth by the parties, and vests them with the authority to investigate and decide discipline in these matters.*

1. The Independent Investigator

Paragraph 298. *In assessing the existence of previously uncharged acts of misconduct that may be revealed by the Findings of Fact, the Independent Investigator does not have authority to investigate acts of misconduct that are not sufficiently related to the rights of the members of the Plaintiff class. While the Independent Investigator should identify such acts of misconduct and report those acts to the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau, and to the Monitor for purposes of making the Monitor's assessment identified in ¶¶ 291–93 above, the Independent Investigator may not independently investigate those matters absent the authorization and the request of the Sheriff.*

Paragraph 300. *The following potential misconduct is not sufficiently related to the rights of the members of the Plaintiff class to justify any independent investigation:*

- a. *Uninvestigated untruthful statements made to the Court under oath by Chief Deputy Sheridan concerning the Montgomery investigation. (Doc. 1677 at ¶ 385).*
- b. *Uninvestigated untruthful statements made to the Court under oath by Chief Deputy Sheridan concerning the existence of the McKesy investigation. (Id. at ¶ 816).*
- c. *Chief Deputy Sheridan's untruthful statements to Lieutenant Seagraves made during the course of an internal investigation of Detective Mackiewicz to the effect that an investigation into the overtime allegations against Detective Mackiewicz had already been completed. (Id. at ¶ 823).*
- d. *Other uninvestigated acts of misconduct of Chief Deputy Sheridan, Captain Bailey, Sergeant Tennyson, Detective Zebro, Detective Mackiewicz, or others that occurred during the McKesy investigation. (Id. at ¶¶ 766–825).*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Deferred

During our January 2017 site visit, the PSB Commander informed us that all acts of misconduct that we identified and discussed during our October 2016 site visit would be provided to a contracted investigator for investigative purposes.

Since that time, MCSO has contracted with a licensed private investigator. The contract investigator possesses the requisite qualifications and experience to conduct the investigations of misconduct outlined in Paragraph 300 (a.-c.), and the additional misconduct in the Findings of Fact that directly associates with Paragraph 300 (d).

During our April 2017 site visit, we met with PSB command staff and representatives from the Maricopa County Attorney's Office (MCAO) to verify that all of the acts of misconduct that were identified in the Findings of Fact (FOF) are under investigation, either by the Court-appointed Independent Investigator or the private licensed contract investigator. Before this meeting, PSB command provided us with a roster of related acts of misconduct that PSB intended to be assigned to the contract investigator. The roster of intended assignments did not include all of the acts of misconduct that we had discussed. MCAO and PSB command personnel explained that the Court also identified, in Paragraph 301, many of the acts of potential misconduct identified in the FOF as sufficiently related to the rights of members of the Plaintiffs' class. In Paragraph 301, the Court documented that because of this determination, investigations of the potential misconduct were justified if the Independent Investigator deemed that an investigation was warranted.

The Independent Investigator has completed all 12 of the administrative misconduct investigations specifically identified by the Court in the Second Order, and all other investigations for which he determined an administrative misconduct investigation should be conducted. The Independent Disciplinary Authority has also completed all of the discipline findings for these cases. While we did not make compliance findings for these cases, we reviewed them and found that they complied with the direction of the Court. The contract investigator retained by MCSO is still in the process of investigating several cases that were identified by the Court in 2016.

Our ability to verify that all potential misconduct outlined in the FOF has been investigated by PSB, the PSB contract investigator, or the Independent Investigator remains pending until all the investigations are completed. Once this occurs, we can determine if there is any additional misconduct identified in the FOF that still requires investigation. Finally, the PSB Commander and MCAO advised us that the acts of misconduct involving (former) Sheriff Arpaio as identified in the FOF would not be investigated by any entity, as there does not exist any statute that addresses how a Sheriff would be disciplined in the event of a sustained finding resulting from an administrative misconduct investigation.

***Paragraph 310.** The Monitor and the parties are directed to promptly comply with the Independent Investigator's requests for information. The Monitor and the Independent Investigator may communicate to coordinate their investigations. Nevertheless, each is independently responsible for their respective jurisdiction set forth in this Order, and each should make independent decisions within his own delegated responsibility.*

2. The Independent Disciplinary Authority

Paragraph 337. *Nevertheless, when discipline is imposed by the Independent Disciplinary Authority, the employee shall maintain his or her appeal rights following the imposition of administrative discipline as specified by Arizona law and MCSO policy with the following exceptions:*

- a. *When minor discipline is imposed, a grievance may be filed with the Sheriff or his designee consistent with existing MCSO procedure. Nevertheless, the Sheriff or his designee shall transmit the grievance to the Monitor who shall have authority to decide the grievance. If in resolving the grievance the Monitor changes the disciplinary decision in any respect, he shall explain his decision in writing.*
- b. *A disciplined MCSO employee maintains his or her right to appeal serious discipline to the Maricopa County Law Enforcement Merit System Council to the extent the employee has such a right. The Council may exercise its normal supervisory authority over discipline imposed by the Independent Disciplinary Authority with one caveat. Arizona law allows the Council the discretion to vacate discipline if it finds that the MCSO did not make a good faith effort to investigate and impose the discipline within 180 days of learning of the misconduct. In the case of any of the disciplinary matters considered by the Independent Disciplinary Authority, the MCSO will not have made that effort. The delay, in fact, will have resulted from MCSO's bad faith effort to avoid the appropriate imposition of discipline on MCSO employees to the detriment of the members of the Plaintiff class. As such, the Council's determination to vacate discipline because it was not timely imposed would only serve to compound the harms imposed by the Defendants and to deprive the members of the Plaintiff class of the remedies to which they are entitled due to the constitutional violations they have suffered at the hands of the Defendants. As is more fully explained above, such a determination by the Council would constitute an undue impediment to the remedy that the Plaintiff class would have received for the constitutional violations inflicted by the MCSO if the MCSO had complied with its original obligations to this Court. In this rare instance, therefore, the Council may not explicitly or implicitly exercise its discretion to reduce discipline on the basis that the matter was not timely investigated or asserted by the MCSO. If the Plaintiff class believes the Council has done so, it may seek the reversal of such reduction with this Court pursuant to this Order.*

In Full and Effective Compliance

During this reporting period, no grievances were filed that met the criteria for transmitting to the Monitor.

On December 16, 2020, MCSO asserted Full and Effective Compliance with this Paragraph. After review, we concurred with this assertion, and neither the Plaintiffs nor the Plaintiff-Intervenor disagreed with our determination.

Third Supplemental Permanent Injunction/Judgment Order

Paragraph 338. Within 14 days from the date of this order, MCSO will calculate and provide the Court and the parties with the dollar amount required to recruit, hire, train and compensate for one year a single PSB budgeted sergeant position.

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: In compliance

On November 22, 2022, as required, MCSO filed with the Court the cost to the agency for a budgeted Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) sworn sergeant position for one year. MCSO identified the amount as \$191,415.12. This amount was calculated using the mid-range salary for a sworn sergeant position, associated mandatory retirement contributions, employer taxes, and costs related to benefits.

MCSO is in compliance with this Paragraph.

Paragraph 339. MCSO must not reduce the staffing levels at PSB below the minimum investigator staffing number identified in ¶ 340 while a backlog in investigations remains.

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: In compliance

PSB personnel include sworn, Detention, and civilian investigators. In January, PSB had 43 investigators (12 sworn, 17 Detention, and 14 civilian). In February, PSB had 43 investigators (12 sworn, 17 Detention, and 14 civilian). In March, PSB had 43 investigators (12 sworn, 17 Detention, and 14 civilian).

PSB is required to have a minimum staffing level of 39 investigators. We monitor MCSO's compliance with this requirement on a monthly basis, and we will continue to summarize PSB staffing levels in our quarterly status reports.

Paragraph 340. Within 60 days from the date of this order, MCSO will fill the seven currently budgeted, yet vacant, positions at PSB referred to in Mr. Gennaco's report, through hiring or internal transfers. (Doc. 2790 at 15.) The staffing referred to by Mr. Gennaco, together with the full staffing of the vacant positions, is 39 investigators. This is the minimum investigator staffing number. If MCSO fails to fill any one of the seven vacant budgeted staffing positions with an AZPOST sworn investigator who is approved by the Monitor within 60 days of the date of this order, MCSO and/or Maricopa County will pay into a PSB Staffing Fund three times the amount identified by PSB in ¶ 338 above for each vacancy remaining at the MCSO for budgeted investigators. It shall, thereafter on a monthly basis pay into the Staffing Fund three times the amount identified in ¶ 338 above for every month the number of PSB investigators falls below the minimum investigator staffing number.

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: In compliance

MCSO currently meets the required PSB minimum staffing level of 39 investigators. At the end of this reporting period, MCSO met the minimum investigator staffing number for PSB staffing (with a total of 43 investigators). Per this Paragraph, if MCSO fails to maintain this minimum PSB investigator staffing level, MCSO and/or Maricopa County shall contribute the costs associated with a sworn sergeant's position into a PSB Staffing Fund three times the amount identified in Paragraph 338, or \$191,415.12.

MCSO was not obligated to contribute to the PSB Staffing Fund during this reporting period. MCSO is in compliance with this Paragraph.

***Paragraph 341.** If MCSO desires to fill the positions with new civilian investigators in lieu of sworn officers, it may do so to the extent that it is authorized to do so, consistent with state law. Should it fail to fill any one of the seven vacant positions within 60 days of the date of this order, MCSO and/or Maricopa County will pay into a PSB Staffing Fund three times the amount identified by PSB in ¶ 338 above for each vacancy remaining at the MCSO for budgeted investigators. It shall, thereafter on a monthly basis pay into the Staffing Fund three times the amount identified in ¶ 338 above for every month the number of PSB investigators falls below the minimum staffing number.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: In compliance

During this reporting period, MCSO hired a total of 6 civilian investigators for PSB. MCSO hired four civilian investigators in January 2023, one civilian investigator was hired in February 2023, and one civilian investigator was hired in March 2023. PSB investigator staffing has met the minimum investigator staffing number of 39 investigators and ended this reporting period with a total of 43 investigators.

***Paragraph 342.** If the MCSO attempts to fill these open positions with a mix of qualified sworn personnel and civilian investigators, it may do so to the extent that it can, consistent with state law. Nevertheless, if it fails to fill any one of the seven vacant positions within 60 days, the MCSO and/or Maricopa County will pay into the PSB Staffing Fund three times the amount identified in ¶ 338 above for each vacancy remaining. It shall, thereafter on a monthly basis pay three times the amount identified in ¶ 338 above for every month that the number of PSB investigators falls below the minimum staffing number.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: In compliance

During this reporting period, PSB hired six civilian investigators. PSB investigator staffing has met the minimum required number of 39 investigators, and PSB ended this reporting period with 43 investigators.

Detention Investigators assigned to PSB shoulder a large share of the case workload, but these positions are not specifically listed in the Third Order. We have recommended that MCSO seek clarification from the Court regarding this issue. Additionally, the Court requested additional information as to the qualifications of civilian investigators hired to work in PSB during a Court hearing on January 27, 2023.

Paragraph 343. *MCSO is authorized to conduct PSB investigations through approved private contractors if it can do so consistent with state law.*

Phase 1: In compliance

- GH-2 (Internal Investigations), most recently amended on October 25, 2022.

Phase 2: In compliance

The current version of GH-2 allows for the outsourcing of investigations, and MCSO has had a track record of doing so for years.

During this reporting period, MCSO continued to use the two previously approved contract vendors to conduct administrative misconduct investigations. Fifteen new investigations were outsourced to an outside vendor, and there was a total of 76 pending outsourced cases. PSB has informed us that the Bureau is currently attempting to identify another outside vendor to conduct conflict cases.

Paragraph 344. *MCSO must demonstrate that it is using overtime and other administrative tools to increase the personnel hours committed to investigate all types of complaints. MCSO shall report its use of these tools to the Monitor on a monthly basis.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Deferred

MCSO provided reports for January-March 2023 verifying the use of PSB overtime committed to investigating complaints. The documentation includes the overtime costs for PSB investigators, case reviewers (supervisory/command personnel), and administrative personnel dedicated to investigative activities. The total PSB combined staffing overtime hours used for January-March 2023 is 3651.75 hours.

MCSO is seeking additional administrative tools and/or technologies designed to increase hours committed to investigating complaints. Additional tools identified for PSB use will be further assessed as MCSO's policies are developed in accordance with the Third Order.

Paragraph 345. *MCSO and/or Maricopa County shall hereby establish a PSB Staffing Fund, which shall be a separate account of the MCSO. The amounts set forth in ¶¶ 340-42 shall be paid directly into this account. The MCSO, however, is only authorized to withdraw funds from this account for the hiring and payment of PSB investigators or private investigators contracted with PSB who are in compliance with the requirements of state law. The fund may also be used to hire necessary additional PSB administrative staff and necessary additional PSB supervisory staff only, and for no other purpose. MCSO is not permitted to offset the amount of any fine from PSB's existing budget or use it to subsidize the number of PSB staff and investigators existing at the time of this Order. MCSO shall provide an accounting of the PSB Staffing Fund on a monthly basis to the Monitor and the Court. But, if necessary, MCSO is permitted to augment and/or exceed the salary and incentives normally paid PSB investigators to hire and/or maintain sufficient investigators, whether sworn or civilian, to reduce the backlog.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: In compliance

On December 7, 2022, the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors held its formal meeting and established the PSB Staffing Fund as required by the Third Order. The Board set aside \$1,148,491 from the General Fund as a contingency, should it be necessary for PSB Staffing Fund. No funds have actually been transferred to the PSB Staffing Fund, as MCSO has continued to meet the staffing requirements of the Third Order.

MCSO is in compliance with this Paragraph.

Paragraph 346. *The Court hereby vests the Monitor, Robert Warshaw, with the supplemental authorities set forth in this Order. The Monitor therefore has immediate authority to oversee all of MCSO's complaint intake and routing. The Court hereby vacates any previous order that conflicts with this Order, including but not limited to ¶ 292 of the Second Order (Doc. 1765). In consultation with the PSB Commander, the Monitor shall make determinations and establish policy decisions pertaining to backlog reduction regarding, by way of example, which complaints should be (a) investigated by PSB; (b) sent to the Districts for investigation or other interventions; or (c) handled through other methods, to include diversion and/or outsourcing of cases. The Monitor must consult with the PSB Commander about these policy decisions but maintains independent authority to make the ultimate decision. The authority granted to the Monitor in this paragraph shall not be applicable when there is no backlog. If the backlog is eliminated and then arises again while the Defendants are still subject to monitoring, this authority will be renewed in the Monitor.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

We and the PSB Commander met a total of 12 times during the first quarter of 2023. For the fourth quarter of 2022, we met on 10 additional days. Our regularly scheduled consultation meetings with the PSB Commander occur, on average, once each week. We hold *ad hoc* meetings when additional time is needed, and when it is necessary to follow up on specific complaints prior to a final intake and routing decision.

The consultation meeting process typically includes presentation by the PSB Commander of complaints received since the previous meeting, assigned case numbers, the date the complaint was received, the manner it was reported to MCSO, and the date the complaint was initially assigned. The process also involves preliminary consideration regarding Class Remedial Matter status. Due to the focus on timeliness, complaints are often initially assigned for investigation prior to our discussion. However, the intake category and the investigative routing of the case is subject to change following the presentation. The PSB Commander also provides us with a summary of the complaint and, if known, employment categories of personnel allegedly involved. The presentation also includes the initial classification of alleged policy violations, type, and location of investigation assignment – e.g., Service Complaint in PSB; minor misconduct administrative investigation to a District or Division; outsourced investigation; and, as applicable, Class Remedial Matter status, and PSB Diversion eligibility.

Our discussion and consultation about each complaint typically results in either agreement with the initial intake and routing decisions made by the Commander, or a revision of the intake category and routing of the complaint for investigation. Periodically, the PSB Commander will opt to discuss a variety of circumstances associated with the complaint prior to either a final collaborative decision on intake and routing, or our independent decision and direction.

Our final consultation meeting with the PSB Commander in this first quarter occurred on March 29, 2023. Up to this date and for this first quarter, we discussed 284 complaints. Of those complaints, and after our consultation meetings where final determinations were able to be made, 91 were classified as Service Complaints, and 193 were classified as Administrative Investigations. Of the administrative investigations, a total of 75 complaints were internally generated complaints – that is, initiated by MCSO employees – while 118 were generated by external complainants. Four of the internally generated complaints were ultimately routed as PSB Diversions.

Ten of the complaints were outsourced for investigation, while 37 administrative investigations were routed to MCSO Districts or Divisions. These include a total of seven Diversions, of which three carried over from the previous quarter. Six complaints were confirmed to be complaint intake tests.

Following a discussion with our Team and the identification of a conflict-of-interest issue, one internal administrative matter was escalated to the executive level of PSB for purposes of case management. Unfortunately, internal investigative steps were advanced prior to executive discussion with our Team regarding appropriate intake and routing. Ultimately, the administrative matter was successfully concluded. Our Team has taken the opportunity to provide guidance and clarity regarding any similar circumstances going forward.

Paragraph 347. *The Monitor shall revise and/or formalize MCSO's intake and routing processes. The Monitor's authorities shall include, but not be limited to, the power to audit and review decisions made with respect to individual cases and, if necessary, to change such designations. The Sheriff and the MCSO shall expeditiously implement the Monitor's directions or decision with respect to intake and routing, and any other issues raised by the Monitor pertaining to backlog reduction and any other authority granted the Monitor under the Court's orders. The Monitor must consult with the PSB Commander about these processes but maintains independent authority to make the ultimate decision. The authority granted to the Monitor in this paragraph shall not be applicable when there is no backlog. If the backlog is eliminated and then arises again while the Defendants are still subject to monitoring, this authority will be renewed in the Monitor.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

Generally, based upon standardized guidelines, MCSO policy allows for the assignment of minor misconduct allegation investigations to Districts and/or Divisions outside of the PSB structure where sworn employees are assigned. The investigations are performed by supervisors who have received requisite training. If an allegation of misconduct is made against a ranking member, i.e., principal, at a District or Division, the investigation must be conducted by a member holding at least one rank higher than the principal, but no rank lower than sergeant. Between March 1, 2022 and the issuance of the Third Order, PSB did not assigned administrative investigations to Districts or Divisions for investigation.

When the Third Order was issued on November 8, 2022, we re-implemented the practice of routing qualified minor misconduct investigations to Districts and Divisions. Given the backlog and timeliness issues associated with administrative investigations, we believe this is a preferred practice. Our direction to assign cases to Districts and Divisions helps to reduce the investigative caseload in PSB, allows utilization of trained supervisors at these locations, and increases supervisory awareness and accountability for their subordinates' job performance. Moreover, we encourage assignment of investigations to Districts and Divisions to facilitate timely access to witnesses and principals. When minor misconduct investigations are completed by sworn supervisors in Districts and Divisions, the investigation is forwarded through the chain of command, up to and including their Chief, before the case is finally submitted to PSB. The routing of cases up the chain of command through managers and executives is done for review and approval purposes. We believe it also facilitates visibility and identification of individual job performance, enhances awareness of possible trends by individuals or District/Division-wide, and promotes opportunities for active leadership, proactive remediation, and training. During this first quarter, 37 minor misconduct investigations were assigned to either Districts or Divisions, to include seven PSB Diversions that were assigned to Districts or Divisions for follow-up responsibilities. Of the seven PSB Diversions, three were carried over from the previous quarter.

Periodically, the PSB Commander will elect to discuss the intake and routing of a complaint prior to making initial determinations. We consulted on seven such cases during this reporting period. The circumstances regarding three of these cases involved discussion to ensure appropriate alignment with compliant historical routing. The remaining four cases each included complex

history and/or unique circumstances impacting the correct PSB intake classification and routing. Through our discussion and consultation, a preliminary course of action was arrived at and agreed upon, and the cases were appropriately categorized and routed.

There was a total of four PSB Diversions during this fourth quarter. Prior to making an initial determination regarding routing, the PSB Commander consulted with our Team regarding the circumstances of the internal complaints. Much discussion and research followed the consultation meeting. Ultimately, we arrived at a mutual decision regarding the implementation of a PSB Diversion for all four principal employees.

Paragraph 348. *The Monitor will evaluate PSB's current investigative practices. The PSB, under the authority of the Monitor, shall create, and submit for the Monitor's approval, policies and procedures that:*

- (a) Identify and eliminate unnecessary investigative requirements that may be removed from particular classes of cases;*
- (b) Provide for the establishment of an investigative plan for each investigation to eliminate unnecessary steps for the investigation of the complaint at issue;*
- (c) Establish formal internal scheduling expectations and requirements for supervisory interventions;*
- (d) Establish expectations on the timeline for each step of the review process. The formulated expectations will be consistent with the timeline requirements of this Court's previous orders;*
- (e) Assess current use of IA Pro as a case management/tracking tool.*

Phase 1: Deferred

Phase 2: Deferred

This Paragraph requires MCSO to create and submit for the Monitor's approval various policies and procedures to assist in the reduction of the investigative backlog. Pursuant to Paragraph 349, the Monitor shall submit the finalized versions of these policies and procedures to the Court within four months of the entry of the Third Order, or on March 8, 2023. We will report further on this requirement in our next quarterly status report.

Paragraph 349. *The authority granted to the Monitor in this paragraph shall not be applicable when there is no backlog. If a backlog is eliminated and then arises again while the Defendants are still subject to monitoring, this authority will be renewed in the Monitor. Given that the parties have provided the Monitor with feedback on these issues, the Monitor is directed to consider the input already articulated by the parties on these issues and determine, at his discretion, to adopt them or not. The Monitor may choose, but will not be required, to seek additional input from the parties in the development of the above stated policies. The Monitor shall finalize and submit such policies to the Court within four months of the date of this order. The parties shall have two weeks thereafter to provide the Court with any comments on the Monitor's final proposed policies. The Court will, if necessary thereafter, make determinations as to the final policies.*

Phase 1: Deferred

Phase 2: Deferred

The MCSO complaint investigation backlog at the end of this quarter totaled 1,958 cases. The authority granted to the Monitor remains applicable to this Paragraph due to the existing MCSO backlog. The Monitor submitted finalized versions of policies and procedures to assist in the reduction of the MCSO investigation backlog on March 8, 2023. On March 23, 2023, MCSO and the Parties submitted their input to the court on the Monitor's proposed policies.

Paragraph 350. *The Monitor will assess MCSO's compliance with the investigative requirements of this order and shall determine whether training on investigative planning and supervision is needed and implement such training.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

We will assess MCSO's compliance with the investigative requirements of this Order and determine whether training is necessary on investigative planning and supervision when the Court authorizes the final policies for implementation.

Paragraph 351. *The Monitor has the authority to make recommendations to the Court concerning the revision of the Court’s orders as it pertains to the investigation of complaints where, in its opinion, such revisions would increase efficiency without impinging on investigations necessary to the operation of a fair and unbiased law enforcement agency.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

The Third Order, entered on November 8, 2022, includes several remedies to assist in the reduction of MCSO’s investigative backlog. Per the Order, “to protect the interests of the Plaintiff class (let alone the general public), in ensuring that investigations are completed in sufficient time to administer discipline, the Court will require that the MCSO come into compliance with its reasonable investigative protocols.” This Paragraph grants authority to the Monitor to recommend to the Court revisions to “increase efficiency without impinging on investigations necessary to the operation of a fair and unbiased law enforcement agency.” The Monitor did not make any such recommendations during this reporting period.

Paragraph 352. *The Monitor may intervene in the course of any investigation for the purpose of facilitating the appropriate operation of the PSB and/or the reduction of the backlog, if he deems it appropriate, and will document his actions in a quarterly report to be submitted to the Court. The authority granted to the Monitor in this paragraph shall not be applicable when there is no backlog. If the backlog is eliminated and then arises again while the Defendants are still subject to monitoring, this authority will be renewed in the Monitor.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

This Paragraph requires the Monitor to document in a quarterly report to be submitted to the Court any interventions it has taken “for the purpose of facilitating the appropriate operation of the PSB and/or the reduction of the backlog.” The Monitor did not take any such actions during this reporting period.

Paragraph 353. *The Monitor shall recommend to the Court adjustments in the investigations of the following categories of cases according to the following procedure:*

MCSO shall, upon the approval of the Monitor:

- (a) *Create, formalize, and implement a policy regarding whether investigations are necessary when the complaint was submitted to the MCSO more than a year after the last instance of the underlying alleged misconduct reported, or when the MCSO employee involved left MCSO’s employ prior to the filing of the complaint.*
- (b) *Create, formalize, and implement a policy regarding when investigations are necessary if the initial complainant is unwilling or unable to cooperate, or if the initial complainant is anonymous.*

- (c) *Create, formalize, and implement a policy regarding when MCSO may investigate health related in-custody jail deaths by County medical staff.*
- (d) *Create, formalize, and implement a policy regarding when an entity other than PSB may investigate internal allegations emanating from workplace relationships.*
- (e) *Create, formalize, and implement a policy regarding when, in cases in which external evidence establishes a violation, the PSB Commander has the discretion to offer principals a mitigated penalty if they accept responsibility. The mitigated penalty shall be no lower than the minimum discipline within the applicable discipline matrix range for the charged offenses.*
- (f) *Create, formalize, and implement a policy regarding when the PSB commander is authorized to handle the alleged minor misconduct through supervisory intervention in lieu of investigation. MCSO shall submit to the Monitor within 15 days, a list of the minor misconduct within the GC-17 (Disciplinary Matrix) which it deems should be considered by the Monitor to be handled as a supervisory intervention. MCSO's list shall exclude allegations concerning the Plaintiff class and allegations of bias.*

In proposing such policies to the Monitor, the MCSO shall fully and openly consult with the other parties to this litigation. All parties shall move expeditiously to formulate, consult with, and approve these policies. MCSO and the parties shall complete and submit to the Monitor for approval all such proposed policies within three months of this order. As to those issues on which the parties cannot obtain consensus, they shall each submit their proposals to the Monitor. The Monitor shall then, promptly present to the Court the final proposed policies he deems best. The parties will have two weeks thereafter to provide the Court with any comments on the Monitor's final proposed policies. The Court will, thereafter, make determinations as to the final policies.

Phase 1: Deferred

Phase 2: Deferred

This Paragraph requires MCSO to create and submit for the Monitor's approval various policies that include "adjustments in the investigations" of several categories of cases, to assist in the reduction of the investigative backlog. These adjustments include circumstances in which, for example, misconduct was alleged against personnel who "left MCSO's employ prior to the filing of the complaint" and in which anonymous complainants have alleged misconduct. According to this Paragraph, MCSO was required to submit these policies within three months of the entry of the Third Order, or on February 8, 2023. MCSO met that deadline, and the applicable policies and forms are still being finalized. We will report further on this requirement in our next quarterly status report.

Paragraph 355. *The Monitor and the PSB shall review the cases in the current backlog that are eligible to be diverted from PSB investigations by ¶ 353 of this order. It is the expectation of the Court that the diverted cases shall reduce the current backlog.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Deferred

During the last reporting period, Monitoring Team members met with PSB staff to discuss the current backlog. After discussion, we agreed that backlog cases would be defined as those administrative investigations and critical incidents where required investigative actions were still pending and the investigation had not been completed in accordance with the timelines established in Paragraph 204, and an extension had not been granted as per Paragraph 365. An investigation is considered complete when all investigative actions have been completed and the PSB commander has signed off in concurrence. The date the PSB Commander signs off on the investigation is the date the investigation is no longer counted as part of the backlog, irrespective of the findings. Once the revised policies are in place, we will review and identify the cases in the backlog that may be eligible for any authorized Diversions.

During this reporting period, no review of backlog cases occurred. The revised policies that will allow potential Diversion of these cases have not yet been finalized and implemented.

Once the revised policies are in place, we will review and identify the cases in the backlog that may be eligible for any authorized Diversions.

Paragraph 356. *Within five business days of the elimination of these cases from the backlog, the Monitor shall certify to the parties and the Court the number of administrative investigations remaining in the backlog that are open and have not been completed within the time limits required by the Court. At the beginning of each month, the number of open cases whose investigations have exceeded the time by which Doc. 1765 ¶ 204 required that they be completed shall be the remaining backlog. This backlog shall not include any cases for which the Monitor has granted an extension of the investigative deadline pursuant to ¶ 365 of this Order.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

During the last reporting period, Monitoring Team members met with PSB staff to discuss the current backlog. Once the revised policies are in place, we will review and identify the cases in the backlog that may be eligible for any authorized Diversions. Once these determinations have been made, we will provide the Court with the number of cases remaining in the backlog, as required.

During this reporting period, no actions were taken by the Monitoring Team relevant to this Paragraph. Once revised policies have been finalized and cases are reviewed, we will provide the Court with the number of cases remaining in the backlog on a quarterly basis.

Paragraph 357. *The cases in this remaining backlog should be identified by year, giving priority to the oldest cases, i.e., the cases that were filed first. The expectation should be to address the oldest cases first, without ignoring the continuing caseload. For each month in which the PSB cannot reduce the remaining backlog by 20 cases from the previous month's number, the MCSO and/or Maricopa County shall pay into the PSB Staffing Fund two times the amount identified in ¶ 338 above.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Deferred

During the last reporting period, we met with PSB staff to discuss the current backlog and identified how many cases were pending for each year. We agreed that once the revised policies were in place, we would begin identifying and addressing the backlog cases, beginning with the oldest cases first.

During this reporting period, no action relevant to this Paragraph was taken as policy revisions concerning Diversions have not yet been finalized.

Paragraph 360. *The Monitor shall submit a quarterly progress report to the Court and parties describing the rationale for each type of investigative diversion approved, the result of each diversion type, the backlog tally, the number of completed cases, unresolved issues, and further actions required to address the backlog and staffing levels at PSB.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Not applicable

We submitted our second quarterly progress report to the Court and Parties on June 1, 2023. The report covered the period of February 1-April 30, 2023.

Paragraph 361. *Under the direction of the Court, MCSO shall commission an independent study to determine: (1) the most efficient way for MCSO to allocate its personnel in light of existing authorized staffing levels, the requirements and expectations of its served communities, the requirements of this Court's Orders, the timely elimination of the existing backlog of PSB investigations, and state law; (2) the necessary staffing level for MCSO to fulfill these obligations regardless of the existing staffing level; and (3) the PSB staffing level required to maintain the timely completion of PSB investigations in compliance with the Orders of this Court and state law. MCSO shall (1) provide a draft Request for Proposals to the Court, the Monitor, and the parties; (2) disclose credible bids to the Court, the Monitor, and the parties; and (3) obtain Court approval of the methodology for the study. MCSO must ensure that the study is completed within one year of the entry of this Order.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Deferred

On July 7, 2022, before the entry of the Third Order, MCSO selected the Center for Public Safety Management (CPSM) to conduct a staffing analysis of its sworn functions. On November 14, 2022, following the entry of the Third Order, CPSM accepted an additional scope of work through the Maricopa County Office of Procurement Services to address the Third Order requirements, including the timely elimination of the existing backlog of PSB investigations.

On November 16, 2022, MCSO filed with the Court a request for approval of its vendor, CPSM, to continue with the independent study and evaluation ordered by the Court under this Paragraph.

At a January 27, 2023 hearing, the Court ruled that it would assess CPSM's staffing study after its completion to determine if it meets the requirements of this Paragraph.

***Paragraph 362.** The Court is aware that the MCSO has already engaged a consultant to undertake a similar evaluation. Nevertheless, while the Court will consider both the qualifications of the consultant already hired by MCSO and the outcome of that study, the work of that consultant must comply with the Court's requirements, supra and will not be deemed to satisfy the terms of this Order absent the approval of this Court. If MCSO wishes to obtain Court approval of the consultant it has already hired, it must, as a prerequisite, provide the contracting documents to the Court, the Monitor, and the parties within five business days of the entry of this Order; and it must submit the consultant's draft methodology to the Court, the Monitor, and the parties within 30 days of the entry of this Order.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: Deferred

On December 8, 2022, MCSO submitted the contracting and methodology documentation for its consultant, the Center for Public Safety Management (CPSM), as required by this Paragraph.

On December 30, 2022, the Plaintiffs and Plaintiff-Intervenor filed their comments and recommendations with the Court regarding MCSO's submission regarding the independent study proposed by CPSM. We will further report on this Paragraph during the next reporting period.

At a January 27, 2023 hearing, the Court ruled that it would assess CPSM's staffing study after its completion to determine if it meets the requirements of this Paragraph.

***Paragraph 364.** To keep the parties and the Court informed, the MCSO shall report monthly on the size of the backlog to the Monitor, the parties, and the Court. The Monitor's quarterly progress report will further assess the status of the backlog.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: In compliance

During the last reporting period, MCSO began reporting the backlog of cases each month as required. At the end of December 2022, they reported 2,074 cases in the backlog.

During this reporting period, MCSO reported 2,015 backlog cases at the end of January 2023. At the end of February 2023, MCSO reported 39 of the 2,015 backlog cases had been completed, and there were 2,016 backlog cases pending. At the end of March 2023, MCSO reported that of the 2,016 backlog cases pending at the end of February 2023, 64 had been completed in March. The number of backlog cases pending at the end of March 2023 was reported as 1,958.

***Paragraph 365.** The authority for MCSO to grant itself extensions in investigation deadlines granted in ¶ 204 of Doc. 1765 is revoked. The Monitor shall be authorized to grant reasonable extensions upon reviewing requests submitted to him by the Sheriff.*

Phase 1: Deferred

Phase 2: Deferred

Following the entry of the Third Order, we communicated, and exchanged draft documents, with the PSB Commander regarding immediate and interim protocols – including our expectations and the documents and information necessary for the Sheriff to notify our Team of requests for extensions of investigation deadlines during the period leading to formalized and approved policy. We addressed the mechanics for communicating the decisions made by our Team back to the Sheriff. During this reporting period, there were four requests for investigation deadline extensions made by the Sheriff to our Team. Of the four extension requests, two were for the same administrative investigation and the Monitor approved them; the Monitor did not approve two additional separate requests.

***Paragraph 368.** MCSO will continue to pay into the PSB Staffing Fund pursuant to ¶ 357 until MCSO reports for twelve continuous months that it has no open investigations that have exceeded the time by which Doc. 1765 ¶ 204 required that they be completed. At that time, MCSO may petition the Court to dissolve the PSB Staffing Fund.*

Phase 1: Not applicable

Phase 2: In compliance

MCSO was not required to contribute to the PSB Staffing Fund during this reporting period due to meeting the staffing minimum requirements. As of March 31, 2023, MCSO's complaint investigation backlog stood at 1,958 cases.

Section 18: Concluding Remarks

We assess compliance with 94 Paragraphs of the First Order; 114 Paragraphs of the Second Order; and 18 of the Third Order, for a total of 226 Paragraphs. MCSO is in Phase 1 compliance with 80 of the applicable First Order Paragraphs, or 100%; 104 of the applicable Second Order Paragraphs, or 100%; and one of the applicable Third Order Paragraphs, or 20%.

Including the Paragraphs in which MCSO is in Full and Effective Compliance, MCSO is in Phase 2, or operational compliance, with 77 of the 94 applicable First Order Paragraphs, or 82%. This is two percentage points higher than what we found during the last reporting period. MCSO is in Phase 2 compliance with 106 of the 114 applicable Second Order Paragraphs, or 93%. This is the same percentage that we found during the last reporting period. MCSO is in Phase 2 compliance with nine of the 18 applicable Third Order Paragraphs, or 50%.

Combining the requirements of all three Orders, MCSO is in Phase 1 compliance with 185 Paragraphs, or 98%; and in Phase 2 compliance with 192 Paragraphs, or 85%.

The First Order requires three separate analyses of MCSO's traffic stops: the annual analysis (TSAR); the quarterly analysis (TSQR); and the monthly analysis (TSMR). During this reporting period, MCSO published the tenth TSQR, which analyzed searches which occurred in conjunction with traffic stops during calendar year 2022. As has been previously documented, MCSO has been working collaboratively with us, the Plaintiffs, and the Plaintiff-Intervenor to finalize and operationalize the required monthly analysis, or TSMR. MCSO began piloting the analysis in April 2021. The final TSMR methodology was approved approximately one year after the pilot began, and after extensive input from all involved – including several virtual meetings with experts representing MCSO, the Plaintiffs, the Plaintiff-Intervenor, and our Team. MCSO has implemented all of the operational aspects of the TSMR process. To achieve full compliance with those Paragraphs which include monthly analysis of traffic stops, MCSO is obligated to update and publish all of the policy documents which govern the process. MCSO finally published the remaining policies with three days left in the reporting period. Consequently, MCSO will achieve Phase 1 and Phase 2 compliance with these relevant Paragraphs during the next reporting period if the agency demonstrates a full quarter of compliance.

In February 2021, MCSO learned that due to a technical issue caused by the migration of data from one data storage system to another, the agency's document preservation software, Open Axes, was not able to perform certain searches for documents in response to document preservation requests. MCSO's Legal Liaison Section (LLS) has been working with the Technology Management Bureau and the Open Axes vendor to resolve this issue. MCSO continues to be out of compliance with Paragraphs 269 and 270 due to the technical problems encountered with the technology that it uses for document preservation. Although MCSO asserts that it is in compliance with at least Paragraph 269, the Administrative Services Division Operations Manual established the use of Open Access for the purposes of searches and identifying personnel with pertinent records. MCSO has finally addressed the technological issues it encountered for the last year and one half. Hopefully a new vendor will help it move forward toward compliance with these Paragraphs.

We are noticing an increase in the amount of documentation by supervisors related to their review of Vehicle Stop Contact Forms (VSCFs). Supervisors appear to be addressing deficiencies we have pointed out in this and prior reports, including the documentation of seized evidence, identifying the correct number of vehicle occupants and the correct number of deputies present at traffic stops, identifying the type of searches conducted, and identifying when an Incidental Contact Receipt was not issued as required. Such actions by supervisory personnel reinforce the policies MCSO adopted to ensure compliance with the requirements of relevant Paragraphs.

In relation to the preparation of the required documentation when deputies have contact with passengers, MCSO has maintained a high compliance rating in recent reporting periods; yet it remains below the minimum standard for Phase 2 compliance. We continue to identify instances where deputies fail to issue Incidental Contact Receipts to passengers when required, and we continue to note discrepancies between the documentation on Vehicle Stop Contact Forms (VSCF) and body-worn camera video with respect to this issue. Similarly, we have seen improvement in properly documenting all seized evidence or contraband on the VSCFs, although MCSO is not yet in compliance with this requirement. We encourage MCSO to continue to provide guidance to deputies and supervisors on these issues. The reinforcement appears to be having the desired effect, as the positive trend toward Phase 2 compliance continues.

PSB investigations continue to be of high quality. While investigations conducted by Districts and Divisions outside of PSB did show improvement for this quarter, we have found that improvement has not been sustained over multiple quarters, despite increased oversight by MCSO Command personnel. We also remain concerned that the average number of days to complete these investigations at the District level continues to increase. For this reporting period, investigations by Districts and Divisions outside of PSB took more than 16 months to be completed and forwarded to PSB for review.

An additional ongoing issue is that although concerns involving training, policy, equipment, and tactics are being identified during the administrative investigation process as required, they are not being resolved by the Divisions responsible for doing so. At the end of the reporting period, more than 90 identified concerns remained pending – some open for multiple years. We have met with MCSO Command personnel to discuss these concerns, and they have assured us that that they will be addressing these issues. We will continue to closely monitor whether we observe any improvement in this area.

Since the Court's Third Order, we have noted an increase in the number of investigators assigned to PSB, and a reduction in the number of pending investigations. At the end of this reporting period, the number of backlog cases had decreased to 1,958 cases from 2,074 at the end of 2022. With the inclusion of the additional investigators, and the pending finalization of revised policies that will modify current practices, we are hopeful that the case backlog will continue to decrease.

The Constitutional Policing Plan has been in effect since 2017. The Plan was intended to address potential systemic bias in traffic stops involving members of the Plaintiffs' class. When the plan was created, MCSO's intent was to update and publish the Constitutional Policing Plan every six months, making adjustments to strategies as needed. In April 2020, MCSO transitioned to an online Smartsheet, which lists the Goals, sub-goals, and projects of the CPP, and tracks the progress of each. MCSO has implemented several modifications to its training curricula as it

pertains to Goals 3, 4, and 5. MCSO has conducted extensive training related to Implicit Bias, Fair and Impartial Decision Making, and Cultural Competency, including stand-alone training, discussions during Captains' meetings, and roll-call briefings on these topics, on an annual basis. There have been eight TSARs conducted to date. (TSAR8 was published at the end of June 2023, and we will cover it in our next quarterly status report.) Each has continued to identify indicators of potential bias, although there has been some fluctuation in the degree to which these indicators are present. There is a difference of opinion between MCSO and the Parties regarding the assessment of compliance with the Plan. MCSO has taken the position that the agency has taken reasonable steps to investigate, monitor, and respond to the issues identified in TSARs, as required by Paragraph 70. On the other hand, the Parties have pointed out that MCSO's annual analysis of traffic stop data has consistently identified disparate outcomes on the basis of race and ethnicity; and that MCSO has not taken sufficient steps to address racial disparities in traffic stops. Notwithstanding the reported progress and completion of sub-goals and projects, the fact that indicia of potential bias still exist suggests that the nine Goals created as appropriate steps to address these issues have not had the desired impact. Since this Plan was a joint agreement between MCSO and the Parties, we recommend that the Parties hold additional discussions regarding the Constitutional Policing Plan and the requirements of Paragraph 70 to move forward.

During this reporting period, the Community Advisory Board (CAB) members met with the Sheriff and the Deputy Chief who serves as MCSO's point of contact for the CAB to discuss some of the CAB's concerns and inquiries, which included MCSO's staffing study and community complaints. Following this meeting, MCSO also worked with the CAB to schedule a virtual walk-through of the Training Division. We recently learned that due to the retirement of MCSO's point of contact for the CAB, MCSO has appointed a new person to fulfill this role. We will work closely with this individual to ensure that MCSO continues to facilitate a good working relationship with the CAB.

Appendix: Acronyms

The following is a listing of acronyms frequently used in our quarterly status reports:

AB	Administrative Broadcast
ACJIS	Arizona Criminal Justice Information System
ACLU	American Civil Liberties Union
ACT	Annual Combined Training
AIU	Audits and Inspections Unit
AOC	Arizona Office of Courts
ARG	Alert Review Group
ARS	Arizona Revised Statutes
ASU	Arizona State University
ATU	Anti-Trafficking Unit
BAF	BIO Action Form
BB	Briefing Board
BIO	Bureau of Internal Oversight
BWC	Body-worn camera
CAB	Community Advisory Board
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
CBP	Customs and Border Protection
CDA	Command Daily Assessment
CEU	Criminal Employment Unit
CHU	Custody Hospital Unit
CID	Court Implementation Division
COrD	Community Outreach Division
CORT	Court Order Required Training
CPSM	Center for Public Safety Management
CRM	Class Remedial Matter
DOJ	Department of Justice

DSA	Deputy Service Aide
DUI	Driving Under the Influence
EETPM	Effective Employee Performance Management
EIS	Early Identification System
EIU	Early Intervention Unit
EPA	Employee Performance Appraisal
ESI	Electronically stored information
ETSI	Extended Traffic Stop Indicator
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
ESTI	Extended traffic stop indicator
FEC	Full and Effective Compliance
FIDM	Fair and Impartial Decision Making
FOF	Findings of Fact
FTO	Field Training Officer
GI	General Instructor
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
IU	Internal Investigations Unit
IR	Incident Report
IRM	Incident Report Memorialization
JED	Judicial Enforcement Division
LNET	Long non-extended traffic stop
LOS	Length of stop
LLS	Legal Liaison Section
MCAO	Maricopa County Attorney's Office
MCSO	Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
NETS	Non-extended traffic stops
NOI	Notice of Investigation
NTCF	Non-Traffic Contact Form
OA	Open Axes
OIT	Officer in Training

PAL	Patrol Activity Log
PDH	Pre-Determination Hearing
POST	Peace Officers Standards and Training
PPMU	Posse Personnel Management Unit
PSB	Professional Standards Bureau
SID	Special Investigations Division
SMS	Skills Manager System
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Science
SRT	Special Response Team
TraCS	Traffic and Criminal Software
TSAR	Traffic Stop Annual Report
TSAU	Traffic Stop Analysis Unit
TSMR	Traffic Stop Monthly Report
TSQR	Traffic Stop Quarterly Report
VSCF	Vehicle Stop Contact Form

**Comments on the Draft Thirty-Sixth Report of the Independent Monitor for the
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office Provided by the Plaintiff Class
August 10, 2023**

Pursuant to Paragraph 132 of the Court's First Supplemental Permanent Injunction/Judgment Order (First Order), Doc. 606, Plaintiffs' comments on the draft of the Thirty-Sixth Report of the Independent Monitor for the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (36th Draft Report), which covers the first quarter of 2023, January 1-March 2023.

Section 1: Introduction

Plaintiffs focus their comments on issues of Traffic Stop Documentation and Data Collection (Section 7), Supervision and Evaluation of Officer Performance (Section 9), Misconduct Investigations, Discipline, and Grievances (Section 12), Community Outreach and Community Advisory Board (Sections 11 and 13), Complaints and Misconduct Investigations Relating to Members of the Plaintiff Class (Section 17). MCSO's quality of misconduct investigations continues to raise concerns with the Plaintiffs. As with previous quarters, Plaintiffs highlight that investigators have demonstrated the need for trainings in understanding the applicable standard of proof, application of the appropriate dispositive standards, disparate treatment and credibility assessments. Whether MCSO can control and ultimately eliminate the backlog of administrative misconduct cases is dependent on the quality and competency of its investigators.

Section 7: Traffic Stop Documentation and Data Collection

A total of 105 traffic stops conducted were reviewed and the data collected showed that MCSO remains out of compliance for the second phase of Paragraph 54. The Monitor notes there were still 6 out of 48 where passengers were not provided either an Incidental Contact Report, citation, or warning. Draft Report at 64 (¶54g). Thirteen of those stops were reviewed for Paragraph 54.k compliance and three of those passengers were not provided an Incidental Contact Report, citation or warning. *Id.* There are also issues with accuracies in the VSCF noted in paragraph 54.

MCSO remains out of compliance with Paragraph 64. The TSMR is noted as fully operational and the associated guiding documents were published. This did not take place until late in the reporting period. Phase 2 compliance will be determined in the future on the review of MCSO's vetting decisions and the documentation provided for cases that are moved beyond the vetting stage. Draft Report at 78.

Paragraph 65 provides that MCSO published TSQR "Searches" at the end of March. The report showed that in a large minority of cases, deputies were incorrectly identifying searches as either discretionary or nondiscretionary. The Monitoring Team also found in several EPAs that the rating period was not documented and only the due

date was. Supervisor EPAs were noted to continue to contain deficiencies related to the requirements of Paragraphs 92 and 95. Draft Report at 90.

Lastly, Goal 9 of building a workforce that provides Constitutional and community- oriented policing and reflecting the community remains at 74% completion rate and that is the same as the last quarter as well so there has been no improvement. The completion date has been changed from December 31, 2020, to most recently, June 30, 2023. *Id.* at 91. There remain significant concerns about the increasing number of vacancies in positions at MCSO despite their hiring and hiring efforts. As of March 31, 2023, they reached a new high of 999 total vacancies, of which 678 are detention vacancies. *Id.* at 92.

Section 9: Supervision and Evaluation of Officer Performance

MCSO is still out of compliance with Paragraph 87 and this is significant, as this provision of the First Order requires MCSO to hold Commanders and Supervisors “directly accountable for the quality and effectiveness of their supervision, *including whether Commanders and Supervisors identify and effectively respond to misconduct,*” which is critical to the success of achieving compliance and ultimately protecting the Plaintiff class from continued harm. ¶ 87 (emphasis added); Draft Report at 125-26. MCSO must prioritize and internalize meaningful accountability measures. MCSO also remains out of compliance with Paragraph 92, primarily due to the ongoing issues with reviews of supervisors. *Id.* at 133.

It further continues to be of great concern to the Plaintiffs that MCSO is out of compliance with Paragraphs 95, 98, and 100, and that the rate of compliance decreased for Paragraph 94 this quarter. *Id.* at 137. Supervisors agency-wide have not been able to demonstrate that they can produce consistent, quality supervisory reviews. *Id.* at 137. The Monitor still must independently ensure that the EIS is being properly used by supervisors in their reviews of subordinates. Problems were still noted in Paragraphs 92 and 95, provisions which direct Supervisors to “use EIS to track each subordinate’s violations or deficiencies in Investigatory Stops or detentions [¶ 92]” or in “arrests [¶ 95].” *Id.* at 133, 137-38.

Section 12: Misconduct Investigations, Discipline, and Grievances

The length of time for the PSB investigations is now at an average of 482 days to close. Draft Report at 179 (¶194). Plaintiffs note that 1,958 administrative misconduct cases are backlog cases. *Id.* PSB investigated 87 out of 115 administrative misconduct cases and 98% were considered to be thorough with well written reports. *Id.* at 195.

Of the total 15 investigations by the District or Divisions outside of PSB there were concerns with 6 of them. This was a decrease in non-compliance from 54% to 40% this period. Draft Report at 195 (¶211). Concerns noted included: “leading questions, failure to conduct all appropriate follow-up, and unsupported findings.” *Id.* Additionally, none of these investigations “were initially submitted to PSB within the required

timeframe or had an acceptable extension justification.” Draft Report at 187 (¶ 204). As the Monitor pointed out, “[t]his is the third consecutive quarter where none of these cases were submitted within the required timeframe.” *Id.*

MCSO is out of compliance with Paragraph 195 because they are understaffed in PSB. There are now 44 total investigators as of the end of March. *Id.* at 180. The ongoing concerns with staffing will inevitably impact the ability of those at MCSO to timely complete investigations as well as related tasks.

The Monitor continues to find MCSO out of compliance with Paragraph 194 which requires PSB to “ensure that investigations comply with MCSO policy and all requirements of this Order, including those related to training, investigators’ disciplinary backgrounds, and conflicts of interest.” *Id.* at 176 (¶ 194). While the overall compliance rating for all administrative investigations increased from 28% to 30% for this reporting period, the investigative deficiencies and administrative deficiencies remain.

To this end, Plaintiffs continue to raise multiple concerns related to how MCSO hires qualified and competent investigators, and how MCSO ensures these investigators conduct their investigations efficiently and with quality. Eliminating the severe backlog of administrative misconduct cases is dependent on addressing these concerns head on. While a “full and effective” compliance finding was made with respect to Paragraph 199 which provides for the qualifications of an internal affairs investigator, Plaintiffs point out that the Monitor mentioned “other requirements that needs to be addressed [in this Paragraph]. For all future hires, we will be looking for a more comprehensive assessment of each investigator’s qualifications, including experience investigating misconduct, general investigative skills, report writing skills, reputation for integrity, and ability to be fair and objective.” *Id.* at 183-184.

When making hiring, promotion or transfer decisions, Paragraph 173 of the Second Order requires MCSO to review the disciplinary histories of employees and applicants and review whether there is involvement in any current misconduct investigations. As with the other provisions of the Order, this is a critical step in ensuring that quality control is supported and maintained when deciding who will conduct the misconduct investigations, and who will be hired and/or promoted generally. Plaintiffs note that the Monitor reached a compliance finding for this Paragraph. Plaintiffs recommend this be changed to a “deferred” finding where the Monitor “has been unable to review personnel files since January 2020...[w]hen we resume our in-person site visits, we will follow up on these cases to ensure that the appropriate documentation is included in each employee’s file.” *Id.* at 162. Until the appropriate and thorough vetting process of applicants and employees is conducted as required by this provision, a “deferred” finding is the appropriate result.

Plaintiffs disagree with the “full and effective” compliance finding for Paragraph 208 where we have seen in our reviews of quarterly CRM investigations, PSB staff incorrectly applying the dispositive standards. As we state here in our comments, a PSB investigator misapplied the “unfounded” disposition to a CRM investigation, noting that we raised quality of investigation concerns in prior reporting periods with this same investigator.

Training is also a critical component to ensure investigators conduct their investigations efficiently and with quality. As the Monitor noted, MCSO needs to provide its PSB investigators with “appropriate training...as part of the required eight-hour training for PSB investigators this year.” Draft Report at 244. The “appropriate training” the Monitor referenced is in the areas of “disparate treatment or conducting credibility assessments[,]” (*Id.* at 245) topics that have yet been delivered for PSB investigators. *Id.* at 244-245.

Sections 11 and 13: Community Engagement/Community Outreach and Community Advisory Board (CAB)

A. Community Engagement

i. Community Outreach Program and MCSO Community Liaison

With regard to Paragraphs 107 through 112, the explanations in the 36th Draft Report are nearly identical to, if not the same as, the 35th, 34th and 33rd Reports, which suggests no material changes from the last two reporting periods. *See* 35th Monitor Report at 148-50. Therefore, Plaintiffs reiterate their comments from the last reporting period regarding paragraphs 109 and 114:

Plaintiffs again object to the Monitor’s Phase 2 “Not applicable” finding of Paragraph 109. Under this Paragraph, the Court directs the Monitor to “hold at least one public meeting per quarter to coincide with the quarterly site visits by the Monitor in a location convenient to the Plaintiffs class.” *Id.* at 148. Plaintiffs believe that a “Deferred” status would have been appropriate given that the site visit took place remotely and the community meeting did not take place. Plaintiffs understand the Monitor’s concerns regarding travel due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Plaintiffs have expressed numerous times that a virtual community meeting via a platform like Zoom is feasible. Plaintiffs urge the Monitor to hold a virtual meeting if an in-person one cannot be accommodated due to the ongoing public health crisis.

As with Paragraph 109, Plaintiffs request that Paragraphs 110-112 which pertain to the requirements of public meetings, be changed to “Deferred” status. The Monitor made “Not applicable” findings because the public meetings did not take place due to the ongoing public health crisis. Plaintiffs believe that a “Deferred” finding is appropriate because the Monitor was unable to determine compliance since a community meeting did not take place due to the ongoing pandemic. The Plaintiffs urge the Monitor to hold virtual community meetings if in-person meetings continue to be affected by COVID-19 public health concerns.

With regard to paragraph 114, while the Community Outreach Division (COOrD) did not receive any complaints, concerns, or suggestions by members of the public regarding the implementation of the Court's Orders for this reporting period, Plaintiffs urge the COOrD to proactively conduct outreach activities in the impacted communities such as hosting virtual meetings. This way, MCSO can hear directly from community members on questions and concerns they may have.

B. Community Outreach and Community Advisory Board (CAB)

With regard to paragraph 261, the 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, and the 36th Draft Reports appear to have deleted the language in *italics* from the 28th Report without explanation: "CAB continues to explore the possibility of retaining a consultant to conduct a study to identify barriers to the filing of civilian complaints against MSCO personnel, *by researching polling firms that are experienced in working with Latino populations.*" See 28th Monitor Report at 256. Plaintiffs recommend that the Report indicate whether the CAB continues to explore whether it will retain a polling firm with experience working with Latino communities.

With regard to Paragraph 262, the explanation in the 36th Draft Report is identical to the 33rd, 34th, and 35th reports, which suggests no material changes from the last six reports.

Section 17: Complaints and Misconduct Investigations Relating to Members of the Plaintiff Class

Paragraph 281 requires MCSO to ensure that administrative misconduct investigations regarding Class Remedial Matters (CRMs) are consistent with (1) the requirements of the Court's Orders, (2) MCSO's policies, and (3) the manner in which MCSO handles all other complaints and disciplinary matters. During this reporting period, the Monitor reviewed ten CRM cases completed by PSB. In these ten cases, the Monitor concurred with the findings in nine of the ten investigations. "In one, we believe additional follow-up should have occurred prior to reaching a finding." Draft Report at 246.

In addition to the Monitor's assessment with the one CRM that required follow-up attention, we note concerns from one of the other CRM cases that took place in the detention setting. In this case, two inmates filed a grievance against a Detention Officer (DO) alleging the DO failed to allow the inmates to translate for Spanish-speaking inmates. While one of the Complainant-inmates appeared to have retracted his allegation during the investigation, the PSB investigator did not explore why he, along with the other inmate, filed their complaint against the DO in the first instance. Additionally, the

PSB investigator heard from other witnesses who stated there were multiple inmates calling out for a Spanish-language translator, but those individuals were not interviewed by the investigator. Witnesses with whom the PSB investigator interviewed, reported to her that the Spanish-speaking inmates “probably” asked for a translator, but because so much time had passed since the incident, they did not have a clear recollection of what was said. While Plaintiffs believe that follow up is also needed for this investigation, we believe the PSB investigator incorrectly applied the “unfounded” disposition to this case. “‘Unfounded,’ [is] where the investigation determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that the allegation was false or not supported by fact.” Second Order (Doc. 1765) at ¶ 208. At a minimum, the investigator’s review and assessment may have supported a disposition of “not-sustained,” where, as the Second Order provides, “the investigation determines that there is insufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegation.” *Id.* In this case, the investigation was about the sufficiency of the evidence, not about whether the “allegation was false or not supported by fact.”

Plaintiffs also highlight here that this PSB investigator is the same investigator referenced in our recent, prior quarterly reports in which we raised similar concerns of investigative competencies related to CRMs. (Doc. 2869-1 at 6-7; Doc. 2887-1 at 5-6). Plaintiffs agree with the Monitor’s assessment “that PSB continue to look for training to address the specific focus areas we have identified [training related to disparate treatment, conducting credibility assessments, applying the correct standard of proof and dispositions].” Draft Report at 244-245.

Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
Comments on Monitor's Thirty-sixth (36th) Quarterly Draft Report
January 1, 2023 – March 31, 2023

The Monitor's Thirty-sixth (36th) Quarterly Draft Report covers the time from January 1, 2023, to March 31, 2023 (the "Draft Report"). MCSO continues to work with the Monitor, American Civil Liberties Union, and the Department of Justice to achieve compliance with the Court's Orders. Upon taking office in January 2017, Sheriff Penzone created the Compliance Bureau, which consolidated many divisions and units working to ensure MCSO was operating more efficiently and effectively to achieve compliance. MCSO is dedicated to following best police practices and gaining full and effective compliance with the Orders.

On June 23, 2023, MCSO submitted and filed with the Court its 36th Quarterly Report, which delineates the steps that have been taken to implement the Court's Orders and the plans to correct problems and responses to concerns raised in the Monitor's previous Quarterly Report. (Doc. 2899.) MCSO requests that the content of its 36th Quarterly Report be considered as comments to the Monitor's Draft Report as it contains relevant feedback. MCSO's additional comments to the Monitor's compliance findings and other issues in the Draft Report are listed below.

Section 6. Training.

Paragraph 42. The Monitor's Draft Report (at 46) refers to a General Instructor (GI) waiver that it asserts was not accompanied by a current PSB Misconduct and Disciplinary Review. The GI waiver was submitted following an annual PSB check of all Training Division personnel that was completed in January 2023. Through that check, PSB discovered that one deputy received discipline during the 2022 calendar year based on an internal investigation stemming from a May 25, 2018, incident. The Training Division Captain completed an FTO / Instructor Waiver Request Form in February 2023, which documented the justification for the waiver. The waiver was provided to the Monitoring Team as part of the February 2023 Monthly Production Requests, and there were no further discussions of this waiver until the April 2023 Site Visit.

Following the April 2023 Site Visit, MCSO received a Site Visit Production Request asking for the PSB Misconduct and Disciplinary Review for the deputy discussed above. MCSO provided that review. Before this request, the Monitor had not expressed a preference that GI waivers and PSB Reviews be submitted simultaneously, but MCSO will do so moving forward.

Paragraph 42 is about the quality of MCSO's training instructors. The sequence of events outlined above does not call the quality of MSCO's instructors into question. No other

issues of concern were identified for this reporting period. As such, MCSO should be found to be in compliance with this Paragraph for this reporting period.

Section 7. Traffic Stop Documentation and Data Collection.

Paragraph 70. As a general matter, the Monitor's Draft Report focuses on MCSO's completion of the Constitutional Policing Plan ("CPP"). MCSO believes that it has completed the requirements of the CPP goals. Although there is more work to do on Goals 2 and 9, the fundamental work for Goal 2 has been completed by establishing the new EPA system, and Goal 9 involves ongoing work of Human Resources to attract and retain qualified, diverse staff. Moreover, although MCSO shares the Monitor's concerns about detention vacancies and continues to address that issue, detention vacancies should not affect completion of CPP Goal 9, which focuses on the patrol function. MCSO has continued to implement new hiring and retention strategies and continues to communicate those strategies to the Monitor and the parties. As MCSO has also noted, hiring for law enforcement has been especially difficult across the country, as has hiring generally. Neither the Monitor nor the parties has offered any suggestions of additional steps or strategies that MCSO should consider that have not already been considered and/or implemented.

MCSO also offers some clarifying edits to the discussion of Goal 9. MCSO hired a social media recruiter and separately engaged a marketing vendor to assist with advertising plans/campaigns. The reference to meeting with "this vendor" (at 91) should refer to MCSO's marketing vendor. Further, in describing the virtual job fair vendor, MCSO suggests that rather than saying the program did not "work as expected," a more accurate statement would be that it did not produce the desired results.

As the CPP goals are completed, MCSO suggests that the quarterly compliance assessment focus on Paragraph 70 itself. MCSO encourages the Monitor to communicate what it believes to be the appropriate standard for assessing compliance with Paragraph 70, independent of the discussion of the CPP. MCSO believes that Paragraph 70 requires that MCSO complete the required traffic stop studies and take appropriate follow-up actions based on those studies. If MCSO is doing so, it believes it is in compliance with Paragraph 70. As noted in the Sheriff's most recent quarterly report (Doc. 2899), MCSO is completing all required traffic stop reports and taking actions in response to the information in those reports and, therefore, asserts that it is compliance with Paragraph 70.

The Monitor's Draft Report (at 88) notes that TSAR 7 continued to identify disparities in traffic stop outcomes. The Draft Report notes that these disparities "may indicate a systemic bias within the patrol function," and comments that this "needs to be ameliorated." (Draft Report at 88.) Based on the language of Paragraph 70, MCSO suggests that "addressed" is a more appropriate word in this context than "ameliorated."

Paragraph 70 requires “reasonable steps” be taken if the traffic stop studies indicate there may be systemic issues. Compliance with Paragraph 70 does not require the elimination or reduction of all disparate outcomes; rather, it requires analysis to identify potential problems and actions in response to potential or actual problems that are identified. MCSO, of course, hopes that these efforts address any problems identified and reduce disparate outcomes.

The Monitor recommends (at 274) that the parties have further discussions about the CPP and the requirements of Paragraph 70. MCSO concurs with this recommendation, but also believes that the Monitor should communicate concrete standards for evaluating compliance so MCSO knows what the Monitor believes is required for compliance. MCSO also recommends that the Monitor be part of further discussions regarding these requirements.

Paragraph 71 and 74. The Monitor’s Draft Report describes TSQR 10 as finding that “deputies had improperly coded two dozen discretionary and non-discretionary searches.” This should be modified because deputies do not code whether a stop was discretionary. The deputies indicate the type of search (e.g., incident to arrest, warrant search, consent search) but the statistical syntax categorizes whether stops are discretionary or non-discretionary. The syntax erroneously categorized some stops where there were multiple search types (which deputies do indicate). In other words, the issue stems from the data analysis, not deputy behavior. MCSO recommends that the Draft Report be amended to correct the description of the nature of these errors.

Paragraphs 269 and 270. The analysis for both Paragraphs 269 and 270 includes a sentence that says “[t]he reruns are currently ongoing and should be finalized once June 2021 is rerun.” MCSO believes that this should be changed to say that this work will be completed when the reruns through February 2023 are completed.

Third Order

Paragraph 345. The Draft Report indicates that the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors “approved the transfer of funds in the amount of \$1,148,491 from the General Fund to the PSB Staffing Fund (“Fund”). MCSO recommends that this be amended to clarify that this approval was a contingency only, and that no funds have actually been transferred into the Fund.

Paragraph 356. The Monitor’s Draft Report says that “[o]nce revised policies have been finalized and cases are reviewed, we will provide the Court with the number of cases remaining in the backlog on a monthly basis.” The Third Order does not require that the

Monitor file a monthly report on the cases remaining in the backlog. Instead, Paragraph 364 of the Third Order requires MCSO to file such a monthly report. It is unclear why the Monitor would also file a report on the size of the backlog, and MCSO believes it is unnecessary for the Monitor to do so. Nevertheless, if the Monitor provides such a report to the Court, MCSO recommends that the Monitor file it in the public file for the *Melendres* case.

**Comments on the Draft Thirty-Sixth Report of the Independent Monitor
for the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
Provided by Plaintiff-Intervenor United States
August 11, 2023**

Pursuant to Paragraph 132 of the Court's Supplemental Permanent Injunction (First Order) (Doc. 606), Plaintiff-Intervenor United States comments on the draft of the Thirty-Sixth Report of the Independent Monitor for the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (Draft Report), which covers the first quarter of 2023.

How to Read These Comments

The United States is providing these comments pursuant to Paragraph 132 of the First Order, which states:

The Monitor shall provide a copy of quarterly reports to the Parties in draft form at least 21 business days prior to filing them with the Court to allow the Parties to provide written comment on the reports. The Monitor shall consider the Parties' responses and make any changes the Monitor deems appropriate before issuing the report. The Monitor shall attach to his or her report copies of any comments submitted by the Parties.

(First Order at 51-52.)

What may be somewhat confusing to members of the public is that when our comments prompt the Monitor to make changes or clarifications to a Draft Report, those changes are reflected in the final version that is made available to the public. But our comments, which are appended to that final version, actually refer to an earlier draft. Because of this discrepancy, our citations to page numbers may be wrong, and any specific language in the draft with which we take issue may differ from the final version.

Section 1: Introduction

We have no comments on this section.

Section 2: Methodology and Compliance Summary

We have no comments on this section.

Section 3: Implementation Unit Creation and Documentation Requests

We have no comments on this section.

Section 4: Policies and Procedures

Paragraphs 32 and 33. These paragraphs pertain to the reporting of policy violations and the timely, quality processing of internal affair investigations at the PSB (Professional Standards Bureau) and district levels. We agree with the Monitor's conclusion that MCSO is not in compliance with these paragraphs based on its substantively inadequate and untimely processing

of administrative misconduct investigations and substantive deficiencies. As the draft report indicates, MCSO still struggles with processing investigations in an efficient and adequate manner. During this reporting period, the Monitor reviewed 31 administrative investigations. There was an increase in compliance for District investigations, improving from 46% compliance in the last quarter to 60%, but problems still remain. Draft Report at 36-37. The time it takes for Districts to submit cases to PSB for review grew from 311 days to 475 days. *Id.* at 37. Further, the District cases continue to have investigative deficiencies beyond timeliness deficiencies—6 of 15 had issues like leading questions, failure to conduct thorough investigations, and unsupported findings. *Id.* PSB investigations are of higher quality, but investigators also struggle with untimeliness. *Id.* Only 6 of 13 of the PSB cases were “in full compliance including required timelines.” *Id.* MCSO should work to address the identified deficiencies in District investigations with enhanced training and supervision. MCSO should also work to ensure there are appropriate staff to complete the investigations in a timely manner, whether they are conducted by District or PSB investigators.

Section 5: Pre-Planned Operations

We have no comments on this section.

Section 6: Training

Paragraph 42. MCSO remains out of compliance with this paragraph, which requires MCSO to ensure that instructors and field training officers are qualified and competent. MCSO must seek from the Training Division a waiver of presumptive ineligibility for an instructor applicant who has an open PSB investigation. The Monitor has routinely found that MCSO submits insufficient information for general instructors and field training officers. Draft Report at 46. In this review period, the Monitor noted that MCSO’s documentation for a waiver request was “confusing and incomplete” such that it was not clear whether the applicant met the disciplinary history requirements to become an instructor. *Id.* MCSO should take steps to ensure that it is carefully vetting the individuals it selects to teach and train deputies, whether in the Academy or in the field.

Section 7: Traffic Stop Documentation and Data Collection and Review

Throughout this section of the Draft Report, the Monitor has identified specific incidents in which it observed noncompliance with the Court’s orders and MCSO policy. The Monitor also acknowledges throughout this section the importance of strong supervisory review to correct and prevent such violations. All Parties have agreed with this observation. We therefore suggest that, in addition to reporting on specific non-compliant traffic stops, the Monitor also report whether the deficiencies it observed were also identified or corrected by MCSO prior to the Draft Report. This information would be useful to the Parties in evaluating supervision and accountability at MCSO.

Paragraph 54(g). We agree with the Monitor’s recommendation to hold Paragraph 54(g) out of compliance. This subparagraph requires deputies to document whether they make contact with any passengers during a traffic stop, the nature of the contact, and the reasons for the contact. Where a deputy asks any questions of a passenger beyond a greeting, including asking

passengers to identify themselves, the Monitor determines whether the deputy memorialized the contact on a citation, warning, or, most typically, an Incidental Contact Receipt. MCSO remains out of compliance with this subparagraph due to inconsistent reporting. This quarter, in 6 of 48 stops that the Monitor reviewed to assess compliance with this subparagraph, deputies failed to adhere to policy requiring them to provide citations, warnings, or Incidental Contact Receipts to passengers with whom they made contact, thus failing to adequately document “the nature of the contact” and the reasons for it. Draft Report at 64. Deputies appear to be generating the forms during the stops but failing to give them to the passengers. MCSO has stated that it will modify its electronic data collection system to prompt deputies to issue contact receipts, but it has not yet done so. *Id.* at 64. It is concerning that, more than seven years after MCSO implemented electronic field-based reporting, such rudimentary lapses in policy compliance still exist. These policy lapses also raise concerns about supervisory review. Under MCSO policy, supervisors must review and discuss all traffic stops conducted by deputies they supervise; such a requirement is intended to ensure supervisors can immediately recognize such deficiencies and act. MCSO should evaluate what remedial action could interrupt this pattern of noncompliance, and should also determine whether first-line supervisors are identifying these gaps in real time in the course of their supervisory duties.

Paragraph 54(i). We continue to believe that MCSO is not in full compliance with Paragraph 54(i), which requires MCSO to electronically collect during traffic stops the time the stop/detention was concluded either by citation, release, or transport of a person to jail or elsewhere or deputy’s departure from the scene. Draft Report at 65-66. As we have explained in our comments to previous Monitor reports, rather than identifying a way to accurately collect this required information, MCSO has altered its vehicle stop contact form to allow deputies to identify certain stops that typically take longer, such as DUI investigations or those that require a tow truck. But in collecting stop data, MCSO does not require that deputies record when the person stopped is free to go and no longer “seized” for purposes of the Fourth Amendment. Rather, MCSO records the time a stop is “cleared” in the computer-aided dispatch system (CAD), which occurs when the deputy no longer has any responsibilities pertaining to that stop. While CAD clearance typically establishes when a deputy departed from the scene, it does not establish when “the stop/detention was concluded” for purposes of the injunction, leaving out critical information about MCSO’s compliance with the injunction and the Fourth Amendment in an area where the Court previously found widespread constitutional violations. In addition, MCSO has not provided guidance to deputies on how to appropriately identify stops that were “extended,” or conducted audits to ensure that this categorization is done consistently throughout the agency. The accuracy of data about the length of a stop is critical to ensuring that MCSO has a full picture of what its deputies are doing. The Monitor’s assessment of this subparagraph does not address this gap in data collection.

Paragraph 54(k). This subparagraph requires MCSO to document whether any individual was asked to consent to a search (and the response), whether a probable cause search was performed on any individual, or whether a pat-and-frisk search was performed on any individual. Draft Report at 66-67. During this reporting period, the Monitor assessed only 6 stops to determine whether deputies are correctly documenting searches. *Id.* at 67.

We continue to be concerned about the integrity of the data that MCSO collects regarding searches. In particular, we are concerned that deputies may have conducted a number of searches

that they failed to document and that therefore did not receive the appropriate level of scrutiny from the agency or from the Monitor. The Monitor explains that part of the problem may be due to the manner in which MCSO collects data related to consent searches. Deputies must document all searches on the vehicle stop contact form, which is the primary source of data for statistical analysis of agency-wide trends. But deputies are not required to record on this form when someone consents to a search, or that they notified the person searched of their right to refuse or revoke consent, other than by recording the encounter on their body-worn camera (BWC). Draft Report at 67. While a BWC recording may provide information related to whether consent was truly voluntary, this method of documentation alone does not lend itself to aggregation and statistical analysis of agency-wide trends. It also makes it difficult and time consuming for MCSO or the Monitor to audit whether consent searches were truly consensual. MCSO should take measures to ensure that information is collected and aggregated for analysis, and that deputies understand their obligations under policy. The Monitor has continuously advised MCSO to revisit the requirements of this section and to require deputies to obtain adequate consent by reading the Consent to Search Form and requiring the signature of everyone to be searched, but MCSO has failed to do so. *Id.* For that reason, DOJ recommends that MCSO be held out of compliance with this paragraph.

Paragraph 56. We disagree with the Monitor's assessment that MCSO is in compliance with this paragraph, which requires that the traffic stop data collection system be subjected to regular audits and quality-control checks and that MCSO develop a protocol for maintaining the integrity and accuracy of the traffic stop data. Draft Report at 69-70. As the Monitor states, it has been unable to observe that paper copies of forms used when TraCS is down are properly stored. *Id.* at 70. So the Monitor should change this compliance finding to "deferred," until the Monitor can verify compliance. We also continue to believe that, as part of this auditing and quality-control protocol, MCSO should calculate error rates when audits uncover problems in the data and then use those error rates to assess whether problems are serious enough to warrant changes to policy or procedure.

Paragraph 65. This paragraph requires MCSO to analyze traffic stop data on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis. Draft Report at 78-81. MCSO must report its findings to the Monitor and the Parties and analyze the data to identify individual-level, unit-level, or systemic problems. We agree that MCSO is not in compliance with this paragraph, not only because of delays in implementing the Traffic Stop Monthly Report (TSMR) process, but also because MCSO used or proposes to use an improper methodology in its Traffic Stop Quarterly Reports. As we explained in letters to MCSO and the Monitor last year, MCSO's sixth Traffic Stop Quarterly Report (TSQR 6) consistently understated disparities in how MCSO deputies treat white and Latinx drivers as a result of data errors and methodological flaws, and MCSO's seventh Traffic Stop Quarterly Report (TSQR 7) proposed two additional analyses that include similar methodological flaws, including the fundamental statistical error of controlling for an outcome. In MCSO's ninth quarterly analysis (TSQR 9), which examined special assignments, MCSO improperly deviated from the Monitor-approved methodology by using aggregate data to draw an inference about individual deputies. As we explained in a February 6, 2023, email to MCSO and the Monitor about TSQR 9, MCSO compared aggregate data to infer incorrectly that individual deputy bias likely did not contribute to racial disparities in traffic stop outcomes.

Paragraph 70. This paragraph requires MCSO to take reasonable steps to investigate and closely monitor the situation if any of its analyses of traffic stop data indicates that a particular deputy or unit may be engaging in racial profiling, unlawful searches or seizures, or unlawful immigration enforcement, or that there may be systemic problems regarding any of the foregoing. Where MCSO or the Monitor concludes that systemic problems of racial profiling, unlawful searches or seizures, or unlawful immigration enforcement exist, this paragraph also requires MCSO to take appropriate steps at the agency level, in addition to initiating corrective and/or disciplinary measures against the appropriate Supervisor(s) or Command Staff.

MCSO is not currently in compliance with Paragraph 70 and, according to the Monitor's reports, MCSO has not once demonstrated compliance with this requirement over nine years of monitoring. Draft Report at 87-88. MCSO's annual analysis of traffic stop data has consistently reported disparate outcomes on the basis of race and ethnicity, including the latest Traffic Stop Annual Report. *See* Doc. 2910-1 at 10. And MCSO's eighth Traffic Stop Quarterly Report (TSQR 8) shows that MCSO has not meaningfully reduced racial disparities in traffic stops from 2017 to 2021. Draft Report at 88. MCSO acknowledges in TSQR 8 that the continued disparities were "not wholly unexpected." *See* TSQR 8 at 62 (Sept. 2022), *available at* https://www.mcsobio.org/_files/ugd/c866a6_630b2867983c4a18bf48dc0c63182dde.pdf.

The United States has repeatedly raised concerns that MCSO is not taking sufficient steps at the agency level to address persistent racial disparities in traffic stops. *See, e.g.*, Doc. 2802.3 at 5-6 (urging MCSO to "determine whether additional policy changes related to traffic stops could address the racial and ethnic disparities"); Doc. 2780.3 at 6 (same); Doc. 2757.3 at 6 (same). Recent developments have only heightened those concerns. For example, as the Monitor notes, MCSO's fifth Traffic Stop Quarterly Report (TSQR 5) found that certain Districts had larger racial disparities in traffic stops. Draft Report at 93. MCSO's only response was to hold meetings at each District to discuss the report's findings. MCSO has not implemented any other interventions suggested by Paragraph 70 to address the Districts with the largest disparities. MCSO indicated in its ninth Traffic Stop Quarterly Report (TSQR 9) that "MCSO command" would "consider the viability" of "more structure or targeted violation enforcement," and that "Patrol Bureau and District Commanders will consider prioritizing public safety concerns for citation issuance in traffic enforcement on routine patrol." TSQR 9 at 49 (Dec. 31, 2022), *available at* https://www.mcsobio.org/_files/ugd/b6f92b_089d19c100b24f53a01ee1b453e40a79.pdf. But two months later, MCSO informed the United States that "a broad officewide effort is not being undertaken at this time to prioritize specific traffic offenses during patrol shifts," and Sheriff Penzone "is not going to limit deputies' ability to enforce existing laws in a manner that complies with MCSO policy." Feb. 21, 2023, email from M. O'Grady. MCSO has not taken sufficient agency-wide steps to modify its practices in response to persistent racial disparities.

MCSO plans to use the Traffic Stop Monthly Report (TSMR) process to analyze the activities of individual deputies with unusually large racial disparities in enforcement, as compared to their peers. After significant delays in establishing a sound methodology to flag deputies for intervention, we look forward to evaluating whether the MCSO implements the analysis to identify appropriate interventions that reduce racially disparate enforcement by individual deputies. But by design, the TSMR is calculated only to address the behavior of individual deputies with extreme enforcement patterns. It is not designed to more broadly address the

systemic disparities that MCSO's own data have shown for years. And when data show "systemic problems of racial profiling," MCSO must "take appropriate steps at the agency level." First Order at ¶ 70. Given MCSO's long history of discriminatory traffic enforcement, MCSO's leaders must implement broader measures to modify behavior "at the agency level" to achieve compliance with Paragraph 70.

In the past, MCSO has recognized this obligation. Four years ago, MCSO presented a "Plan to Promote Constitutional Policing" and committed to additional initiatives—beyond those already required by the Court's orders—to address and reduce the disparities it found in its annual analysis at that time. Draft Report at 88. The Monitor relies on MCSO's representations during site visits and conference calls to ascertain whether MCSO is making reasonable progress to implement the Plan. The Plan has nine goals and is intended to cover a variety of MCSO activities, including improving supervisory practices, enhancing data collection, delivering additional targeted training, and expanding recruitment efforts. *See* Draft Report at 88-93. The Constitutional Policing Plan reflects MCSO's obligation to take steps to monitor and respond to signs that biased policing may be occurring, and to take steps to "modify activity." Yet MCSO's own reporting suggests that it has not prioritized the implementation of this plan. For example, one of the Plan's goals is to improve traffic stop data collection and analysis, and MCSO reports that it had completed 99% of the goal's tasks. Draft Report at 90. This level of completion appears to be inconsistent with MCSO's actual progress, however. MCSO only completed the pilot phase of the Traffic Stop Monthly Report (TSMR) process "during the fourth quarter of 2022." Draft Report at 90. In addition, the Monitoring Team was "concerned by the attitude" of a deputy during a TSMR intervention, as well as "the lack of clear goals in the closure of the case." *Id.* These developments, along with MCSO's history, suggest that significant work remains to improve traffic stop data collection and analysis, as contemplated by the Constitutional Policing Plan.

The Parties and the Court have repeatedly reminded MCSO about its obligations under Paragraph 70. Indeed, three years ago, the Court specifically addressed the requirements of Paragraph 70: "That is your obligation. There is no doubt that the TSAR [Traffic Stop Annual Report] says there may be systemic bias. So what are you going to do by way of reasonable investigation and close monitoring, in light of the TSAR's report?" Doc. 2504 (Nov. 26, 2019 Status Conference) at 17. To address the Court's concerns, MCSO should determine whether additional policy changes related to traffic stops could address the racial and ethnic disparities, including changes in deployment and enforcement priorities. At times, MCSO has indicated an openness to exploring changes to its practices. *See* TSQR 9 at 49. But we have seen little progress, and, as described above, little evidence of agency-wide steps to reduce racial disparities in traffic enforcement. We urge MCSO and the Monitor to prioritize this issue.

We appreciate the Monitor's comments regarding the Constitutional Policing Plan and Paragraph 70, including the point that despite "the reported progress and completion of sub-goals and projects, the fact that indicia of potential bias still exist suggests that [the Constitutional Policing Plan] . . . may not have had the desired impact." Draft Report at 274. We look forward to "additional discussions" with MCSO and the Monitor regarding the requirements of Paragraph 70. *Id.*

Paragraph 83. This paragraph requires that MCSO supervisors “provide the effective supervision necessary to direct and guide Deputies,” including by responding to misconduct complaints; ensuring that deputies engage the community and increase public trust and safety; and providing counseling, redirection, and support to deputies as needed. MCSO must hold supervisors accountable for performing each of these duties.

We disagree that MCSO is in compliance with this paragraph, as we explained in our November 2022 objection to the Monitor’s finding. First, a finding of compliance is premature because the Monitor has only recently started evaluating MCSO’s implementation of the Traffic Stop Monthly Report (TSMR) program for compliance with the Court’s orders. The TSMR program is intended to identify and intervene with individual deputies who have unusually large racial disparities in enforcement, as compared to their peers. Because the TSMR process will require MCSO to demonstrate effective supervision through meaningful interventions that address individual patterns of disparate traffic enforcement, the Monitor’s finding for Paragraph 83 should be changed to “deferred.”

Even apart from the TSMR, a finding of full and effective compliance is not consistent with the Monitor’s findings on other supervision-related paragraphs of Court’s Orders. For example, Paragraph 87 requires that MCSO hold commanders and supervisors directly accountable for the quality and effectiveness of their supervision. In its latest draft report, the Monitor found that MCSO is not in compliance with this paragraph. Draft Report at 125-126. Similarly, the Monitor determined that MCSO is not in compliance with Paragraphs 95, 98, and 100. Draft Report at 137-143. These paragraphs relate to core aspects of effective supervision, such as identifying misconduct, taking corrective action, evaluating the effectiveness of interventions, and regularly reviewing deputies’ performance for patterns of behavior. Because MCSO is not in compliance with these paragraphs, the Monitor should not find MCSO in full and effective compliance with Paragraph 83, which requires “effective supervision.”

Section 8: Early Identification System (EIS)

We have no comments on this section.

Section 9: Supervision and Evaluations of Officer Performance

Paragraphs 100: This Paragraph provides that “[t]he quality of Supervisory reviews shall be taken into account in the Supervisor’s own performance evaluations.”

We agree that MCSO is not in compliance with Paragraph 100. As the Monitor notes, 4 of the 30 supervisor Employee Performance Appraisals reviewed by the Monitor failed to “specifically and sufficiently” document supervisors’ review of violations and corrective actions in EIS. Draft Report at 143-44. The failure to document misconduct investigations and supervisory review violates Paragraph 100. In addition, Paragraph 100 instructs that MCSO must consider the “quality” of supervisory reviews in evaluating supervisors. Compliance requires not only proper documentation but also meaningful consideration of complaints, misconduct investigations, and other relevant factors by MCSO supervisors.

Section 10: Misconduct and Complaints

We have no comments on this section.

Section 11: Community Engagement

We have no comments on this section.

Section 12: Misconduct Investigations, Discipline, and Grievances

Paragraph 173. This paragraph requires MCSO to consider employees' and applicants' disciplinary histories and involvement in ongoing investigations when making hiring, promotion, and transfer decisions. The Monitor found MCSO "in compliance" with this paragraph.

Because the COVID-19 pandemic prevented the Monitor from travelling to Maricopa County this quarter, the Monitor was unable to review personnel files to verify the information MCSO provided to demonstrate its compliance with these paragraphs. Draft Report at 162. The Monitor nonetheless found MCSO to be "in compliance." If the Monitor cannot find a way to verify MCSO's representations regarding its compliance with this paragraph without traveling to Maricopa County, we recommend that this finding be changed to "Deferred." A finding of "Deferred" is appropriate for "circumstances in which [the Monitor is] unable to fully determine the compliance status – due to a lack of data or information, incomplete data, or other reasons that we explain in the narrative of our report." Draft Report at 4.

Paragraph 176. This paragraph requires MCSO to take the quality of investigators' internal affairs investigations and supervisors' reviews of those investigations into account in their performance evaluations.

To assess MCSO's compliance with these requirements, the Monitor reviewed Employee Performance Appraisals (EPAs) for 30 supervisors and commanders. Draft Report at 164. In its review, the Monitor evaluates only whether the EPAs contain comments on the quality of the employee's internal investigations or of the employee's reviews of internal investigations. *Id.*

This review is incomplete. Rather than only assessing whether the EPAs contain comments on the required subjects—quality of investigations or reviews of investigations—the Monitor should also assess whether comments in EPAs affect the performance ratings of those employees. By limiting its assessment to whether comments are present, the Monitor's review does not fully evaluate whether the quality of investigations/review of investigations actually affects an employee's performance evaluation. In order to determine whether MCSO is complying with this paragraph, the Monitor must evaluate whether there is a connection between the quality of employees' investigations/reviews and their performance evaluations. The Monitor found MCSO in compliance with this paragraph. *Id.* The Monitor should change its finding to "Deferred" until the Monitor conducts an appropriate review.

Paragraph 178. This paragraph requires MCSO to provide all supervisors and all personnel assigned to PSB with "40 hours of comprehensive training on conducting employee misconduct investigations."

The Monitor finds MCSO in “full and effective compliance” with this requirement. Draft Report at 166. However, the Monitor has recommended that MCSO revise this training to focus on specific requirements of Paragraph 178—properly weighing the credibility of civilian witnesses against employees, using objective evidence to resolve inconsistent statements, and the proper application of the appropriate standard of proof. *See* Independent Monitor’s 31st Quarterly Report (31st Report) (Doc. 2780) at 167. The Monitor has also recommended that the revised training (1) address the requirements of Paragraph 206 (f) and (g) (providing explicit and precise findings detailing credibility assessments), (2) review the standard of proof for substantiating an allegation, and (3) cover case law that is relevant to PSB investigations. *Id.* The Monitor’s recommendations correspond to deficiencies the Monitor identified in PSB’s investigations. *Id.* at 247-48.

The Monitor should not find MCSO in full and effective compliance with Paragraph 178 until the agency has established that it can update this training regularly, as required by Paragraph 47 (“MCSO shall regularly update the Training to keep up with developments in the law and to take into account feedback from the Monitor, the Court, Plaintiffs and MCSO Personnel.”). The Monitor should also require MCSO to refine its trainings to address deficiencies with its investigations, as recommended by the Monitor. If MCSO does not regularly update this training to address what it learns about how investigators need to improve, the training will not serve its purpose.

In addition, the Court has indicated in its remedial order finding MCSO in contempt that PSB staff may require additional training on conducting misconduct investigations. *See* Doc. 2830 (Third Order) at ¶ 350 (“The Monitor will assess MCSO’s compliance with the investigative requirements of this order and shall determine whether training on investigative planning and supervision is needed and implement such training.”). The Monitor’s finding that MCSO is already in full and effective compliance with the requirement to provide training on investigations is therefore premature.

The United States continues to object to the Monitor’s determination that MCSO is in full and effective compliance with this paragraph. The Monitor should change its finding to “Deferred” because MCSO did not demonstrate compliance with this paragraph during this review period.

Paragraph 179. This paragraph requires supervisors and PSB personnel to receive eight hours of in-service training each year.

The Monitor finds MCSO in “full and effective compliance” with this requirement. Draft Report at 166. However, the Monitor has recommended that MCSO revise this training to focus on specific requirements of Paragraph 179—properly weighing the credibility of civilian witnesses against employees, using objective evidence to resolve inconsistent statements, and the proper application of the appropriate standard of proof. 31st Report at 167. The Monitor also recommended that the revised training (1) address the requirements of Paragraph 206 (f) and (g) (providing explicit and precise findings detailing credibility assessments), (2) review the standard of proof for substantiating an allegation, and (3) cover case law that is relevant to PSB investigations. *Id.* The Monitor’s recommendations correspond to deficiencies the Monitor identified in PSB’s investigations. *Id.* at 247-48.

PSB's first draft of 2022 training materials required by Paragraph 179 establishes that the Monitor should not find MCSO in full and effective compliance with this paragraph. The draft materials fall short of the Court's requirement that all MCSO training "aspire[] towards industry best practices and include[] adult-learning methods that incorporate realistic role-playing scenarios [and] interactive exercises..." First Order, ¶ 1(nn). Instead, the draft training consisted of almost 200 text-heavy slides presented over a 5.5-hour period, with one hour-long learning activity. The content included serious problems, including quoting (without attribution) from an FBI bulletin about the Reid interrogation method, while omitting cautionary information in the bulletin about flaws with this method.

MCSO is not in full and effective compliance with this paragraph. MCSO should demonstrate that it is capable of developing a training in the first instance that meets the standards that the Court expects, including using adult learning techniques and interactive exercises. *See* First Order, ¶¶ 1(nn), 45. A finding of full and effective compliance indicates that MCSO is able to comply with the requirements of this paragraph without the supervision or intervention of the Monitor, Plaintiffs, or the United States. The draft training that MCSO submitted in the previous quarter establishes that MCSO is not able to meet this standard.

The United States continues to object to the Monitor's determination that MCSO is in full and effective compliance with this paragraph. The Monitor should change its finding to "Deferred," because MCSO did not demonstrate compliance with this paragraph during this review period.

Paragraphs 187 and 236. These paragraphs require MCSO to maintain complete files relating to investigations and related proceedings.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Monitor has not reviewed files to assess MCSO's compliance with these paragraphs since 2019. Draft Report at 82, 213. The Monitor nonetheless found MCSO to be "full and effective compliance" with both paragraphs. *Id.* at 182, 213. If the Monitor cannot find a way to verify MCSO's representations regarding its compliance with this paragraph without traveling to Maricopa County, we recommend that this finding be changed to "Deferred." A finding of "Deferred" is appropriate for "circumstances in which [the Monitor is] unable to fully determine the compliance status – due to a lack of data or information, incomplete data, or other reasons that we explain in the narrative of our report." Draft Report at 4.

Paragraph 192. This paragraph requires the PSB to review, at least semi-annually, all investigations assigned outside PSB to determine, among other things, whether the investigation has been properly categorized, whether the investigation is being properly conducted, and whether the investigator reached appropriate findings.

The United States continues to object to the Monitor's determination that MCSO is in full and effective compliance with this paragraph. Draft Report at 174. MCSO's assertion is premature, in light of the significant changes the Court has ordered in the Third Order regarding how MCSO classifies complaints of misconduct. The Monitor's finding for this paragraph should be changed to "Deferred," as MCSO will need to establish a pattern of sustained compliance with the Court's latest remedial order. If the Court broadens MCSO's discretion to divert certain categories of

complaints from PSB, *see* Third Order at ¶ 353, MCSO will have to establish that it is using this expanded discretion appropriately. To comply with this paragraph under the new paradigm, PSB will need to establish that it is capable of accurately assessing how complaints should be categorized, and whether entities outside PSB are handling complaints diverted from PSB appropriately.

Paragraph 199. This paragraph requires MCSO to ensure that the qualifications for serving as an internal affairs investigator are clearly defined, and that “anyone tasked with investigating employee misconduct possesses excellent investigative skills, a reputation for integrity, the ability to write clear reports, and the ability to be fair and objective in determining whether an employee committed misconduct.”

The Monitor found MCSO in “full and effective compliance” with the requirements of this paragraph on January 24, 2022. *See* Monitor’s memorandum on MCSO’s assertions of full and effective compliance (July 21, 2023). Much has changed since then, including the Court’s imposition of the Third Order on November 11, 2022. *See* Doc. 2827. In briefing preceding the Court’s imposition of the Third Order, MCSO expressed its intention to fill investigator vacancies with non-sworn applicants. Def’s Resp. to Court Management Expert Report (Doc. 2800), at 3 (“MCSO has determined that the use of civilian investigators, in addition to sworn investigators, is necessary to fill the vacancies within PSB.”). The Court endorsed this approach, to the extent it complied with state law. Third Order at ¶ 341. During this review period, MCSO produced application materials for ten civilian PSB investigators. Draft Report at 183. The materials cover the applicants’ work history, education, and (if applicable) discipline history. *Id.*

The Monitor expresses concern over the limited materials produced by MCSO relating to whether these new employees are qualified to serve as internal affairs investigators: “[T]his Paragraph has other requirements that need to be addressed. For all future hires, we will be looking for a more comprehensive assessment of each investigators’ qualifications, including experience investigating misconduct, general investigative skills, report writing skills, reputation for integrity, and ability to be fair.” Draft Report at 183-84.

The United States agrees with the Monitor’s determination that the materials produced by MCSO regarding civilian hires are insufficient to establish that these individuals meet the requirements of Paragraph 199. In particular, the application does not appear to include a cover letter, much less a writing sample. Without this basic information, it is unclear how MCSO would be able to assess applicants’ ability to “write clear reports,” as required by Paragraph 199.

We recommend that the Monitor’s finding be changed to “Deferred” until the Monitor establishes a methodology for evaluating whether MCSO has engaged in the comprehensive assessment of new investigators’ qualifications required by Paragraph 199. A finding of “Deferred” is appropriate for “circumstances in which [the Monitor is] unable to fully determine the compliance status – due to a lack of data or information, incomplete data, or other reasons that we explain in the narrative of our report.” Draft Report at 4.

Paragraph 200 and Paragraph 206. These paragraphs set forth extensive substantive requirements for how investigators should conduct investigations (Paragraph 200) and write investigation reports (Paragraph 206).

The United States continues to object to the Monitor's findings that MCSO is in full and effective compliance with these paragraphs. Draft Report at 184 and 190. These findings are premature, given that the Court has ordered significant changes to MCSO's investigative processes. The Monitor's findings for these paragraphs should be changed to "Deferred," as MCSO will need to establish a pattern of sustained compliance with the latest remedial order. In particular, the Monitor must newly evaluate PSB's current investigative practices to determine ways to improve efficiency. Third Order at ¶ 348. And the Court has required MCSO to develop investigative plans for each investigation, and to eliminate any unnecessary investigative steps. *Id.* Under this new regime, PSB will need to establish that it is capable of meeting the requirements of Paragraphs 200 and 206 and of making reasonable decisions about which investigative steps to pursue.

Paragraph 202. This paragraph requires internal affairs investigators to investigate any evidence of potential misconduct uncovered during the course of the investigation, regardless of whether the potential misconduct was part of the original allegation.

The United States continues to object to the Monitor's finding that MCSO is in full and effective compliance with this paragraph. Draft Report at 186. MCSO's assertion is premature, given that the Court has made significant changes in MCSO's investigative processes. If the Court expands MCSO's discretion to divert complaints from PSB, *see* Third Order at ¶ 353, MCSO will need to establish that when complaints are initially handled outside PSB, investigators are able to identify potential misconduct they encounter during the course of an investigation, and that, when that occurs, they refer the matter back to PSB for reclassification. The Monitor's finding for this paragraph should be changed to "Deferred," as MCSO will need to establish a pattern of sustained compliance under the Court's remedial order.

Paragraph 208. This paragraph requires investigators to recommend a disposition for each allegation of misconduct, and to apply the appropriate evidentiary standard for each disposition.

The United States continues to object to the Monitor's finding that MCSO is in full and effective compliance with this paragraph. Draft Report at 193. The United States has repeatedly identified errors in how MCSO's internal affairs investigators apply the standard of proof. *See, e.g.*, Nov. 2, 2022, email from B. Aguirre (identifying investigation in which the investigator found that a complaint about a discriminatory comment was not sustained, despite statements from five witnesses corroborating the complaint, because investigators were "unable to determine to a sufficient preponderance" and were "unable to determine with any certainty" whether the comment was discriminatory); Jan. 19, 2022, email from N. Glass (identifying investigation in which the investigator did not recommend sustaining an allegation because he was "unable to confirm with any certainty" that the detention officer used an ethnic slur). The Monitor has recommended that MCSO address these deficiencies through training. *See, e.g.*, Doc. 2802, Monitor's 32nd Quarterly Report (Aug. 23, 2022) at 170 ("We recommend that MCSO include

content on . . . the standard of proof required to substantiate a finding.”). MCSO has yet to deliver a training addressing these deficiencies.

Paragraph 216. This paragraph requires the Commander of PSB to ensure that training, policy, tactical, or equipment concerns identified by PSB investigations are resolved.

The Monitor has repeatedly warned MCSO that it has inadequate procedures for ensuring that training, policy, tactical, and equipment concerns identified during investigations are resolved. *See, e.g.*, Independent Monitor’s 34th Quarterly Report (Feb. 27, 2023) (Doc. 2869) at 210-11 (“[M]any of these [concerns regarding policy] have remained pending for several years Concerns regarding training, tactical, and equipment have also remained pending for lengthy periods of time. We have discussed this issue with MCSO during multiple site visit meetings[.]”). Despite these concerns, the Monitor reports that during this review period, approximately one hundred training, tactical, and equipment needs are unresolved, and many of them have been pending for lengthy periods of time. Draft Report at 200.

The Monitor nonetheless finds MCSO in compliance with the requirements of this paragraph. Draft Report at 199. We recommend that the Monitor issue a formal warning to MCSO that it will find the agency out of compliance if these issues remain unresolved during the next review period.

Paragraph 218. This paragraph requires MCSO to maintain all completed administrative investigative reports and files, as required by applicable law.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the Monitor assessed MCSO’s compliance with this paragraph by inspecting MCSO’s criminal and administrative investigation file rooms and randomly reviewing internal affairs case files to verify that all information is also being electronically maintained in MCSO’s electronic case file system. Draft Report at 201. Due to the pandemic, the Monitor has not completed this audit since October 2019. *Id.* The Monitor nonetheless found MCSO to be in full and effective compliance with this paragraph. *Id.* We recommend that this finding be changed to “Deferred.” A finding of “Deferred” is appropriate for “circumstances in which [the Monitor is] unable to fully determine the compliance status – due to a lack of data or information, incomplete data, or other reasons that we explain in the narrative of our report.” Draft Report at 4.

Paragraphs 239-242. These paragraphs require MCSO to make its complaint process accessible through measures such as posting informational placards, requiring deputies to carry complaint forms, ensuring that the office that receives complaints is accessible to the public, and requiring complaint forms to be available at locations around the county.

The United States respectfully objects to the Monitor’s findings that MCSO is in full and effective compliance these paragraphs. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Monitor has not traveled to Maricopa County this reporting period and has therefore not verified the information MCSO has provided about its compliance with these paragraphs. Draft Report at 215-217. The Monitor nonetheless found MCSO to be in full and effective compliance with each of these paragraphs. *Id.* We recommend that these findings be changed to “Deferred.” A finding of “Deferred” is appropriate for “circumstances in which [the Monitor is] unable to fully determine

the compliance status – due to a lack of data or information, incomplete data, or other reasons that we explain in the narrative of our report.” Draft Report at 4.

Additionally, with respect to Paragraph 140, the Monitor’s proposed scope of review to assess compliance with this paragraph, when these reviews restart, appears to be too narrow. The Monitor describes the review as consisting of verifying that deputies have complaint forms in their vehicles and that supervisors possess MCSO-issued cell phones. Draft Report at 216. But this paragraph also requires deputies to provide certain information when members of the public ask to file a complaint, and for supervisors to respond in a timely manner. The Monitor should not find MCSO in full and effective compliance with this paragraph without assessing compliance, and the Monitor’s assessments should cover all requirements of the paragraph.

With respect to Paragraph 242, the Monitor reports that MCSO’s Community Outreach Division (CO_{RD}) has not yet responded fully to requests from the Community Advisory Board (CAB) for MCSO to pick locations where members of the Plaintiffs’ class live and work. Draft Report at 217. This issue has been unresolved for more than a year. *See, e.g.*, Independent Monitor’s 30th Quarterly Report (March 2, 2022) (Doc. 2757), at 228 (“We encourage the CO_{RD} to continue to explore other possible locations, as recommended by the CAB.”). The Monitor should not find MCSO in full and effective compliance with this paragraph without assessing compliance, and the Monitor’s compliance finding should evaluate whether MCSO’s decisions about where to place complaint forms take into account community input, as articulated by the CAB.

Paragraph 250. This paragraph requires PSB to “conduct regular assessments of the types of complaints being received to identify and assess problematic patterns and trends.”

To comply with this requirement, MCSO submits quarterly summaries to the Monitor. In the summaries, MCSO lists (1) the divisions that received that most complaints and (2) patterns and trends of complaints received within each MCSO division. The summaries then list the most common categories of complaints. The summaries conclude with lists of employees who were named as principals in multiple complaints during the quarter. MCSO includes the same information in its semi-annual reports on PSB.

The United States continues to object to the Monitor’s finding that MCSO is in “full and effective” compliance with this paragraph. Draft Report at 221. PSB’s quarterly summaries and semi-annual reports do not achieve the core purpose of Paragraph 250. In these reports, PSB merely lists and categorizes the types of complaints it receives. Paragraph 250 requires PSB to take the additional steps of identifying and assessing patterns and trends. Without this analysis, PSB is failing to use its data to take actions calculated to prevent misconduct from occurring.

To illustrate: Seven of the eight quarterly reports PSB completed in 2020 and 2021 noted that the most common type of allegation was “‘rude’ behavior (demeaning, confrontational, condescending, yelling, and ‘attitude’) toward members of the public.” *See* April 2020-January

2022 semi-annual reports, available at <https://www.mcso.org/about-us/professional-standards-bureau/semi-annual-reports>.¹

If PSB were properly assessing problematic patterns and trends, as Paragraph 250 requires it to do, it would have identified that the agency appears to have an issue with rude behavior toward members of the public. This assessment could have led MCSO to take remedial measures, such as targeted training, audits, and communications to remind deputies of their obligation to be polite and respectful with members of the public. Instead, PSB simply continued—for two years—to keep reporting the same trend each quarter. PSB’s approach of categorizing complaints without assessing the obvious trends in those complaints does not help MCSO decrease the number of the misconduct complaints it receives, and does not comply with Paragraph 250. The Monitor should find PSB out of compliance with this paragraph.

Paragraph 251. This paragraph requires PSB to publish a semi-annual public report. The Monitor found MCSO in full and effective compliance with this paragraph in 2022. Draft Report at 223. As of August 11, 2023, the last semi-annual report posted on MCSO’s website covered the time period from January 1, 2022, through June 30, 2022. *See* Misconduct Investigations Semi-Annual Report, available at <https://www.mcso.org/home/showpublisheddocument/1314/638139583708970000> (last accessed August 11, 2023). When MCSO allows more than a year to elapse before publishing a review that is required to be semi-annual, the agency does not fulfill the requirement that its reports contribute to public transparency about its operations. The Monitor should issue a warning to MCSO that it will withdraw its finding of full and effective compliance if PSB does not regularly publish timely semi-annual reports.

Paragraph 253. This paragraph requires the Bureau of Internal Oversight (BIO) to produce semi-annual public reports on misconduct investigations. The reports must analyze stratified random samples of misconduct investigations to identify any procedural irregularities, including instances in which “deadlines were not met.”

The United States continues to object to the Monitor’s finding that MCSO is in “full and effective” compliance with this paragraph. Draft Report at 225. BIO’s methodology is inadequate. To determine whether PSB met the applicable deadlines, BIO does not review whether an investigation exceeded the 180-day timeline imposed by the Second Order. Instead, the BIO auditor merely reviews whether the investigator submitted any requests for extensions before any previous extensions had expired. *See, e.g.*, Nov. 2021, Misconduct Investigations Inspection Report, at 7, available at <https://www.mcsobio.org/files/ugd/c866a69e89a016ffff4edc8691908fe8ece9fc.pdf>. This is inconsistent with the Monitor’s own methodology; the Monitor determined in November 2020 that it would not consider investigations timely unless any extension requests were supported by

¹ This trend may be even more prevalent. In the remaining quarterly report for this two-year period, for January 2021, rude behavior came second after a closely related complaint: “inappropriate language/actions (use of profanity; inappropriate sexual comments or actions; threatening behavior; relationships with victims or inmates; and inappropriate social media posts) toward both employees and members of the public.” *See* January 2021 semi-annual report, available at <https://www.mcso.org/about-us/professional-standards-bureau/semi-annual-reports>.

adequate justification. *See* Independent Monitor's 25th Quarterly Report (Nov. 16, 2020) (Doc. 2569) at 190.

Despite the Monitor's determination, BIO has continued to assess only the timeliness of extension requests, not whether the requests were supported. As a result, BIO continues to find MCSO in compliance for the timeliness of its investigations, even as the agency has amassed an almost 2,000-case backlog in administrative misconduct investigations. If BIO is to serve its function as an internal auditor for MCSO, its auditing methodologies must be reasonably calculated to identify systemic failures. The Monitor should find MCSO out of compliance with this paragraph.

Section 13: Community Outreach and Community Advisory Board

We have no comments on this section.

Section 14: Supervision and Staffing

We have no comments on this section.

Section 15: Document Preservation and Production

We have no comments on this section.

Section 16: Additional Training

We have no comments on this section.

Section 17: Complaints and Misconduct Investigations Relating to Members of the Plaintiff Class

We have no comments on this section.

Third Order

We have no comments on this section.

Section 18: Concluding Remarks

We have no comments on this section.