Case 2:12-cv-01924-SM-JCW Document 273 Filed 06/07/13 Page 1 of 160

SELECTION MEETING April 15, 2013 UNITED STATES vs. CITY OF NEW ORLEANS



MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: The NOPD consent decree selection committee. This selection committee is meeting today, April 15th, 2013, at 12:00 pursuant to an order issued in the United States of America versus City of New Orleans pending in the Eastern District of Louisiana, civil docket number 2012-01924. This meeting is being held pursuant to a court order issued on March 6th, 2013, setting forth the process for selecting the NOPD consent decree monitor.

The City is participating in the series of meetings, expressly regarding arguments made in a pending motion to vacate in that matter. Today the selection committee will discuss a number of topics related to the final two candidates, Sheppard Mullin and Hillard Heintze. The topics that will be discussed reflect the areas that the candidates were requested to respond to that were set forth in the RFP that was issued to solicit candidate -- candidates for the monitor. And I'll go through those topics so that everyone will have an idea of what will be discussed today.



During the last meeting, we made a						
determination at the last meeting on April 3rd that any						
additional information that would be gathered by the						
Department of Justice and the City would be done prior						
to today's meeting. And some additional information						
has been obtained on those candidates. And the first						
item that we will discuss is any additional information						
that either the City or the Department of Justice has						
received since April 3rd related to Sheppard Mullin and						
Hillard Heintze. We will then discuss topics, the						
following tops and in the following order: Personnel						
and qualifications, references provided by the						
candidates, proposed activities set forth by the						
candidates, conflict and bias issues, local presence,						
and price proposals submitted by the candidates.						
These discussions will be centered on any						
additional information that any of, any member of the						
evaluation committee would like to obtain from any of						
these candidates to further assist the committee in						

determining a -- a final selection for the NOPD consent

decree monitor. After those topics are discussed, we



1	will have a period of public comment. And then after									
2	the public comment period, a further discussion to									
3	determine whether we will go forward with obtaining									
4	additional information or if there is a possibility of									
5	selecting a candidate today.									
6	And that is the process or the agenda that we									
7	shared with the court and that was provided to DOJ.									
8	And if there are any corrections or additions to that									
9	agenda, let me know.									
10	MR. ROY AUSTIN: Now the agenda, as you mentioned,									
11	sounds correct, Ms. Williams. The the only thing I									
12	would add is that it's it's our hope here, from the									
13	Department of Justice, that we can come to some									
14	agreement. We have two very fine teams of people who									
15	are interested in being the monitor. And it would be									
16	great if we could come to the agreement on on one of									
17	those or figure out a way to move this this forward.									
18	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Austin.									
19	Just a reminder for the public comment period, if there									
20	is anyone in the audience who would like to give a									

public comment, please fill -- fill out a card.



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And

Τ	the cards are available from the gentleman at the back
2	of the room who waved his hand. Each public speaker
3	will have two minutes to provide public comment.
4	During that period we will also read public comments
5	that have submitted been submitted to the City, the
6	DOJ, and the Court in writing since the April 3rd
7	meeting.
8	And with that said, we can start by
9	discussing any additional information obtained since
10	our last meeting on April 3rd. The City and the
11	Department of Justice did receive a letter dated
12	April 14th, 2013, from one of the monitor candidates,
13	Hillard Heintze. This letter was not pursuant to any

The letter highlighted that Hillard Heintze's total price as broken down in the proposal is actually \$7,007,542 rather than \$7,200,000, which had been a number that was publically recorded. And Hillard Heintze submitted this document in an effort to clarify

requests made by the City, but it was in -- in the vein

of providing some additional information related to



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pricing.

what their actual proposal amount is. It also detailed
the number of hours that Hillard Heintze intends to
spend in the City of New Orleans in performing the
duties set forth in the consent decree

And that was the only information that the City had to share. And it's my understanding that DOJ has some additional information that has been received since the last meeting. And if you all would like to discuss or share that information.

MR. ROY AUSTIN: I don't believe we have any -any written information such as that. I mean, we spent
just the last week, week and a half, talking to as many
people as possible about these monitor candidates. And
I think that those comments and what we've heard is
going to be a part of the presentation as we go through
the -- through the specific subject matter areas here
that have been highlighted. So there's -- there's
nothing such as that.

I -- I would note we certainly appreciate the clarification from Hillard Heintze. Depending on what happens at the end of this session here, it may be



1 appropriate for Sheppard Mullin to respond to that 2 since it went beyond just simply a clarification on --3 on the dollar amount and into, you know, somewhat of an 4 argument as to what their local presence would be. So 5 I -- I just note that. But again, should we be able to move forward today, that would be unnecessary. 6 7 MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Okay. With that said, the 8 first topic -- oh, go ahead. 9 MR. ROY AUSTIN: You know what, I am sorry. 10 did, we actually, we just received this today, so 11 that's why -- and I forgot. We received a letter from 12 Community United For Change. It is, I believe it was 13 sent to all of us. It was addressed to the judge, 14 Mr. Cortizas and (Inaudible) MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: We also received that 15 And we take -- we considered the letter to be 16 17 a written public comment pursuant to the court's order 18 that written comments from the public could be provided 19 to the Court and to the City Attorney. And it was our 20 intention to read that letter onto the record during 21 the public comment period. But we did also receive



1 that letter. 2 MR. ROY AUSTIN: Okay. Thank you. UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Mr. Austin, did -- I'm 3 4 just trying -- trying to understand, did you just 5 suggest that Sheppard Mullin ought to have the chance 6 to respond to the Hillard Heintze letter with regard to 7 the number of hours proposed, the costs? 8 MR. ROY AUSTIN: I -- I -- I believe, and again, 9 it depends on where things go at the end of -- at the 10 end of today, but the letter went beyond just simply a, 11 you know, this is a correction to the costs that --12 that I think we were all citing into more of an 13 argument as to why they were in a better position than 14 Sheppard Mullin. And I -- I think, should we be taking 15 any of that information into consideration, considering 16 the fact that none of us asked any of the candidates to 17 provide us with any additional information in such a 18 form, it would be appropriate probably for Sheppard 19 Mullin to -- to respond to that. That's what I was 20 saying. 21 Okay. With regard to MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS:



1	personnel and qualifications, does anyone have any								
2	information that it would like Hillard Heintze to								
3	provide to further explain or or give us additional								
4	information on personnel and qualifications of								
5	individuals submitted in their proposal?								
6	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: I think we were planning on								
7	discussing our views of the personnel policies for both								
8	Hillard Heintze and Sheppard Mullin. And certainly, I								
9	think after we, both parties discuss what we think, I								
10	think that might give us some guidance on whether we're								
11	in agreement or whether we need to get more information								
12	from either or both parties to be able to make a								
13	decision. Does that make sense?								
14	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Yeah, sort of.								
15	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: I I guess, I think, what								
16	my our understanding of what we were supposed to,								
17	are supposed to do today is to discuss each of these								
18	areas as you as you mentioned. And then when we								
19	decide if we can agree on a candidate, that's great.								
20	If we decide we can't agree, yeah, we need more								
21	information; we should do that. But I don't know that								



1	we know which it is until we know what each other
2	what each other's views are on each of these areas for
3	each candidate.
4	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Okay.
5	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: So we're we're prepared to
6	talk about both candidates as far as personnel
7	qualifications. And we can go after you or before you
8	or however you'd like to do it.
9	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Correct. Well,
10	my my understanding of this meeting is that we were
11	to present or discuss the need for additional
12	information. At the last meeting we heard very
13	thorough presentations from all of the candidates. We
14	narrowed it down to two. And my understanding of
15	today's meeting is that we would actually make a
16	request, make a public request of additional
17	information that would allow us to then come back and
18	have further discussion weighing the pros and cons; but
19	in order to do that, we would need to have collected
20	all of the additional information that we that we
21	had. So I thought that is what we were



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1	UNIDENTIFIED	FEMALE	SPEAKER:	I	think	we	were	just
2	talking about							

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: -- we were doing today.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: -- a matter of order. I mean, as -- as Ms. Williams stated and the agenda reflects, each section is titled discussion of personnel qualifications, discussion of -- so we -- we can discuss those things, but I think that's right, I think we will -- we will; if we can't agree, then we will ask them to -- we don't have any objection to stating on the record the additional information that we need from the candidates.

And then we can together go and get that information from the candidates.

MR. ROY AUSTIN: And I think as -- as it's been noted previously, the Department of Justice has never engaged in this kind of format for the selection of monitor. And we appreciate the format, and we think it has been incredibly useful to have this kind of -- of public discussion. And -- and we saw this as we are



1	prepared to report as why we believe certain members,								
2	certain teams are particularly strong here.								
3	And and it's as our attempt to explain to								
4	the City why it is we feel that one team is								
5	significantly stronger than the other team for the								
6	needs of the consent decree here in New Orleans. If we								
7	were to, in any way, come to an agreement here on								
8	the on the 15th as to who the team was going to be,								
9	we need to have that discussion.								
10	And on the City's, the way the City indicated								
11	this was going to be done, we've never had that								
12	discussion. We've never sat down, the City and DOJ,								
13	to just talk about, here is why we believe that								
14	Sheppard Mullin is the more qualified team for the								
15	consent decree here than Hillard Heintze. And we feel								
16	that that is an important discussion to have. And to								
17	the extent that that discussion should be had								
18	publically, that is what we are prepared to do today.								
19	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: I don't disagree								
20	with that point at all. I think we would all agree								
21	with that point. It's just a matter of when that is								



1	going to to happen. And so what I'm trying to work									
2	through my mind quickly as I listen to both you and									
3	and Ms. Lopez is if we have questions that would give									
4	us all more to think about, I don't know how far we									
5	could go in a discussion today about having answers to									
6	all of our additional questions and then get into that									
7	very robust conversation that you had described, which									
8	we certainly want to have, as well.									
9	So I'm I'm I'm listening to you, and									
10	and I'm trying to work it through in my mind. But I'm									
11	wondering how far we'll be able to get knowing that you									
12	perhaps will have additional questions, as you said,									
13	that will come out as we go through the agenda. And I									
14	know we have some additional questions for for									
15	information for both of the parties. So we can we									
16	can get started, and we'll just see how									
17	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay.									
18	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: we'll see how we									
19	make our way through.									
20	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Okay. Oh, go ahead.									
21	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: No. Go ahead.									



1 No, no. I -- if you have MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: 2 more to say on that particular topic. 3 MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: Oh, yeah, we have a lot to say 4 on each of --5 MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: 6 MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: -- these sections. 7 MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: 8 MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: Okay. And it really is about 9 talking about the personnel, the -- the relative 10 strengths and -- and weaknesses of each team. And we 11 think that each team does have relative strengths and 12 weaknesses in each area, including this one, personnel 13 and qualifications. And I wanted, I know I speak for 14 our entire team and -- and I would hope and I believe 15 that I speak for both parties when I say, regardless of 16 which team is selected, we are committed to supporting 17 them and working with them to make this successful. 18 mean, that is absolutely the bottom line here. 19 But we do think that their relative strengths 20 and weaknesses should be taken into account to see who 21 will be in the best position to get this job done most



1	efficiently and most effectively and most successfully
2	in the long run. And we did take into account, just so
3	it's clear, when we say most effectively, we we also
4	mean cost effectively. So we, that is at the,
5	absolutely at the forefront of our consideration
6	throughout this, as well. We we did look at the
7	qualifications of the team and and the personnel on
8	it as sort of the center of our consideration because
9	it really is the the key, in our view, to success
10	here.
11	The agreement, things, dynamics will change.
12	The agreement will have to, you know, be it will
13	have to, the monitor will have to know how to work with
14	the agreement to make it to make it successful. And
15	you really need people who are adept at doing that. In
16	our view this is going to be a very difficult project,
17	so we're looking for a team that has a breadth and
18	depth of experience.

And for us it was very important that the team have a proven track record of monitoring the police -- monitoring police (Inaudible) it's -- it's a



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1	large project. It's a complex project. It's fixing a
2	deep history of of a pattern of practice of abuse.
3	And it it covers, as we all know, almost everything
4	or or very much, very many practices within the
5	department.

So we really did think that this is something that people who had done this before will be able to hit the ground running and not be tripped up by a lot of the same part, things that we all learn when we do this, that the people who have been through this before will have learned some of the problems and some of the ways around them. Well, I believe the way you had it set up, Ms. Williams, was to discuss Hillard Heintze first and then the Sheppard Mullin team. So we'll start with Hillard Heintze.

We were impressed by many members of the Hillard Heintze team. And in fact, we've worked with many of them. We continue to work with many of them. We obviously think very highly of Chief Kathleen O'Toole. We actually, along with the defendant, selected her to be the monitor in another case we're



L	involved	in	in	East	Haven,	Connecticut,	a	50-member
2	police de	≥pa1	ctme	ent.				

So there's, I don't think there's any question that we think she's a strong police subject matter expert. Besides the interviews on this -- during interviews we obviously reviewed very closely what we heard from the team. And since then we've also done more research on this team. And we think that, in particular, there are three members that -- that provide a really unique value to this project.

One of them is -- is Ellen Scrivner, who of course we've worked with in the past. She was actually one of our experts on this case. We think very highly of her. The area that she focused on in this investigation was officer support, developing systems to support officers better. And she's done a lot of work in that area. And we've never included that in a consent decree until now. We would love to have her involvement on that, in particular. And just more generally, she's very experienced in the area of policing and would be invaluable to any team in our



1 | view.

In addition, Murphy Paul is -- was on -- is on the Hillard Heintze team. And we found him to have a unique in-depth experience and -- and apparent expertise in Louisiana law enforcement up in New Orleans and more broadly in IA, in -- in combatting drug -- drug violence. So we thought he would be a very valuable part of any team.

In addition, we were very impressed with

Judith -- Judith Dangerfield, who appears to have done
a lot of work in the area of community outreach and
community organizing. And we think that's absolutely a
critical skill for any team to have. And we thought
that she was particularly strong on the Hillard Heintze
team.

We -- we very much liked the monitoring team, the core monitors, retired Chief Hillard and Mr. Heintze. Our concern, however, was not, it was that relative to the other team; they did not have the monitoring experience or the approach to monitoring that this particular project needs. In our view as

1	we've stated earlier, you you want somebody who has
2	done comprehensive large-scale police reform
3	monitoring.
4	Hillard Heintze is a firm, they've they've
5	done a couple, a few smaller police-related projects.
6	They've they've done largely a lot of Homeland
7	Security work and security work of that nature.
8	There's there's, oh, definitely a lot of application
9	to this kind of work, a lot of overlap; and it's
10	wonderful that they're moving into this field, we're
11	just not sure that this is the right case for them to
12	take on.
13	We don't believe that they would be able to
14	hit the ground running the same as, with the same
15	ability as the other team would. We were also
16	concerned about the weaker civil rights perspective on
17	the Hillard Heintze team. I mean, this action at its
18	core is about constitutional policing. It was brought
19	because our investigation showed that NOPD has a

pattern of practice of violating citizens'



constitutional rights.

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And civil rights is about enforcing the

rights of people who are disenfranchised, people who
don't have the political voice to ensure their rights
are protected through the normal legislative
(Inaudible) political (Inaudible) and so any monitoring
team should include individuals, in our view on this
project, who whose work has been focused on fighting
for enforcement of civil rights. Any monitoring team
of course needs individuals who are intimately familiar
with the police practices, who understand the
challenges, and the dangers of the men and women
(Inaudible) to risk their lives every day to do this
work.
But a monitoring team also needs people who
are going to be very forceful when reviewing complaints
from civilians, arrest reports, similar incidents,
information about how searches have been conducted
illegally. Someone who is going to, because their body

of work, very quickly spot those sorts of civil rights

violations and push back on that and be forceful in --

That needs to be an element of this team.



in that.

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Not the whole team, but an element of it.

As originally composed, Hillard Heintze had They had a strong civil rights voice. They had someone in the form of, they had someone who had actually been a civil rights advocate who had helped an agency get through this process. They had a chief from Cincinnati who had helped the department get through this process. They were removed during the -- after their initial proposal came in.

There was no corresponding deduction of -- of price but their, those two individuals, which we felt had a -- should play a key role, were removed. And what was most concerning to us was that during the interview when we asked about this and -- and whether they would, you know, who would they -- whether they were considering on replacing them, they said they didn't feel they needed to replace them. And for us that just indicated that there wasn't guite the understanding of how important that element was in this particular team.

Not that they, we wouldn't be able to sort of



talk with them about that and they wouldn't agree to
that; but it was concerning to us that it wasn't it
wasn't immediately their reaction. And that, I think,
just reflects that they're still learning how to do
this work. The dynamics of of reforming a police
department are different than the kinds of projects
they've been working on.
And they will undoubtedly be able to learn
that, but we weren't, it wasn't clear to us that they
had that right now. And we were concerned about
starting off on this project without without having

office in Washington.

That project was, in fact, done by Rob Davis,

was regarding Kings County -- King County Sheriff's

to still make that learning curve. One of the areas

that they had -- one of the projects they highlighted

who is (Inaudible) as well as Tom Streicher, the individual who is now gone. The other police project that they highlighted was a small department in Illinois that hasn't had -- did not have any information in 2000 and 2009. And it just, in other



ways	the	dynamics	, they	were	very	different	than	the
dynar	nics	of New O	rleans	•				

Of course they have Chief Hillard, who as
Chief of -- of Chicago has dealt with these issues. So
he -- there is great skill in their team as far as
subject matter. And he has many, he's dealt with many
of the issues, if not all of the issues, that they've
dealt with in New Orleans; but it is a different skill
set to be a monitor than to be a chief. And I have no
doubt that -- that Chief Hillard has or will develop
that, but it's -- it's a big learning curve, as well.

And so we -- we thought that the other team, Sheppard Mullin, that had also (Inaudible) dealt with large departments but had also done monitoring might be able to be a little bit stronger at, right out of the gate. We also think that given the unique circumstances of this case it's important to have a strong legal presence and experience working in federal court at the core of the monitoring team. The monitor is going to need to explain his findings in terms that are clear not only to the community and not only to the



1	police depart	ment, but	also	be	clear	to	the	court	and
2	will make sens	se from a	ı legal	l pe	erspect	ive	€.		

One of the qualifications set out in the RFP
is preparing for and participating in court
proceedings. Practicing lawyers are probably going to
be more adept at that. And many of the issues that
arise in this consent decree: Bias-based policing,
searches and seizures. Searches searches and
seizures are very complex legally. And we know that
police officers and chiefs have to have an
understanding of those concepts for their day-to-day
work; but in developing policies and training, it's
important to have a really intimate understanding not
only of the police implications of those practices, but
also the legal and civil rights implications.

So we felt that the Hillard Heintze team did not have the same level of expertise in this area, especially civil rights expertise. Sheppard Mullin during this process added a former civil rights prosecutor who obviously has great expertise in this area. And also just many of the people they work with



have a long history of working in sort of police professionalism and -- and ethics and development of policies and -- and modern policies.

Again, we were impressed with many members of the Hillard Heintze team. And Sheppard Mullin stated that it had deliberately held off adding members of local presence until it was able to confer with the parties and learn more about what the communities here wanted. Sheppard Mullin said it was open to adding such additional members. So we would -- one of the -- one of the pieces of information we would be interested in gathering from the candidates after this meeting would be to approach Sheppard Mullin and to approach some of these individuals about whether to add team members from Hillard Heintze or either teams to them.

Because our thought was that perhaps that would assist the City's comfort level. And we -- we're -- we're hoping that even if we can't agree on one team or the other, that we can create a team that might be some combination of members from other teams



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that we can all feel confident with going forward. 2 Regarding Sheppard Mullin, I -- I, sort of in 3 the context of discussing Hillard Heintze, discussed 4 Sheppard Mullin. But just broadly, we did feel that 5 they had the breadth and depth of experience. 6 have a balanced and strong law enforcement, legal, and 7 academic credential. The team appeared very well 8 organized, very focused, and hardworking; as did the 9 Hillard Heintze team.

All, these are traits that are critical to the day-to-day tasks of monitoring. This, Sheppard Mullin was the only team that we recall that had specific, explicit expertise in all the areas discovered by the decree. We probed this during the interviews, and we were really pleased with the responses from Sheppard Mullin. We'd be happy to gather more information from Sheppard Mullin and Hillard Heintze about their specific expertise in various areas, but that didn't come through from the interviews.

Just for example, each of the subject matter



experts on the Sheppard Mullin team have successfully implemented secondary employment programs, and they've also maintained early warning systems. The -- the primary monitor, Jonathan Aronie, has done this before as a deputy monitor. He has, also has the resources of a law firm, which we actually think would be helpful. I mean, it's just the -- the logistical and organizational backing that you get from that.

Just to be clear, we're not saying that to be a monitor you have to be a lawyer. We're just saying that there is -- it is helpful for someone to have those sorts of skills as part of your core monitoring team, at least in this project in our view. Deputy monitor Nowicki on the Sheppard Mullin team, you know, we know him well. He has a proven track record of understanding police practices and police challenges inside and out.

He's also been very attuned to the value and need within the department to get some respect for civil rights. Throughout his career he's been on the forefront of these efforts. And that's why we have



used him as an expert. That's why he was selected as
the monitor on the monitoring team in -- in MPD, the
Metropolitan Police Department.

David Douglass is the former civil rights prosecutor that I spoke with earlier. And he fills a gap that we found lacking on the Hillard Heintze team. He also has done a number of very high profile investigations like the Waco incident and some of others. And we think that like the rest of this team he would be able to withstand the pressure of this assignment, which we should all be mindful about. This is a very high pressure job for any, either of the monitoring teams.

We were particularly impressed with Chief
McNeilly because he is the chief who helped the
Pittsburgh Police Department through this process in
the past. He knows how hard it is, and he knows it can
be done successfully. And we think that is a
really significant contribution to be able to make.
And we would hope that he would be of particular
assistance to Chief Serpas as someone who has been



through this and is probably would be able to
understand what Chief Serpas is going through more than
any of the others of others of us.

Their expert, Theron Bowman or T Bowman, he has experience as (Inaudible) as well and is experienced at dealing with large-scale events. He probably more than any other member of the team on either of the teams has extensive expertise working with diverse communities and (Inaudible) in the area of community policing. That combination we thought was really helpful.

Mary Ann Viverette, the former Chief of
Gaithersburg has expertise with CALEA, which we think
would be very significant. She has reviewed policies
in -- in dozens, maybe hundreds of departments across
the country. She knows what good policies should look
like. She should be very helpful in that area. She
specifically has expertise in the area of investigating
sexual assaults and domestic violence, which was an
area that this agreement covered. And she, her
response regarding IAPro during the interviews showed



1	that she has enormous familiarity with this product.
2	And we know that that's going to be an issue for the
3	City right out of the gate of what to do about IAPro.
4	The team also includes a depth of experience
5	about police practices from an evidence-based
6	perspective that we did not see replicated on the
7	Hillard Heintze team. Geoff Alpert has been a leader
8	in researching and testing police practices for
9	decades. Alejandro Del Carmen brings not only language
10	skills as a first generation Spanish speaker, but he
11	also has focused his research on the area of racial
12	profiling.
13	We think this is really important because
14	this agreement talks about outcome measures, and that's
15	never happened before. So we we we want, we're
16	going to need people who are very good at sort of
17	analyzing and looking at data. And we really like the
18	strong academic expertise that they provide. The team
19	does have cultural competence and is open to even more.
20	We felt that one of their team members is native a
21	Spanish speaker, that was helpful.



And we felt that their team members were unparalleled. And this is not to take anything away from the members of Hillard Heintze, but it was just a really impressive combination of individuals who have made contributions to the fields of professionalism and ethics in policing, from Chief Viverette's work with IACP and CALEA to several experts work reviewing different law enforcement agencies and working to improve them, to the academics' career focusing on

And -- and last but not least, during the interview the team appeared to have very good team dynamics. They appeared to know each other well and work well as a team. And that of course is important to the success of any team. So we appreciate that, as well.

improving police practices; we thought that was a

really strong element of this team.

So I think that there, it was a couple of things there that we would be happy to, that we think we would definitely need more information from both teams on. And I'm sure the City has, may have more.



1 Again, we're happy to meet with the City and call up 2 these candidates and -- and learn more about them. 3 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay, all right. 4 To -- and -- and I'll just kind of summarize because --5 action items to take away from what you just said, 6 things that we want to possibly get from the 7 candidates. Whether to add other team members or if 8 they're willing to add other team members. And who 9 they designate as the experts in the areas of the 10 consent decree were the two things that I took away 11 from what you just recited as sort of our action items. 12 Am I missing anything? 13 MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: Well, I think Sheppard Mullin 14 has already admitted they are willing to adding team 15 members, particularly team members with a local 16 So I would think we would want to sort of presence. 17 explore first between us, who would those team members 18 be and how would, you know, what would we find helpful 19 in reaching an agreement. So I think that we, but then 20 we would of course not only talk to Sheppard Mullin 21 about that, but also the individuals clearly about what



1 their interests would be and whether they would be so 2 inclined. And then, yes, not -- not just who they 3 4 designate, but to more -- to discuss in more depth not 5 just who's in charge of a certain area, but what is 6 that person's expertise in that area. I thought we 7 were able to probe that with the Sheppard Mullin team. 8 And we weren't able to get those answers during the 9 Hillard Heintze interview, but obviously we'd want to 10 talk with them more to see what more information they 11 could come up with. 12 MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Okay, all right. 13 our time -- our team go? 14 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. I would just 15 start by saying the City team came here today with a

start by saying the City team came here today with a very open mind to consider both of the candidates. And so we have not necessarily looked at it from the perspective you have where it sounds like you guys have a -- have a clear choice at this point, but we do want to gather that information and continue to see what type of -- of, you know, joint selection that we can



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1	come to. And so we think that that's a very important
2	part of the process here this morning or this
3	afternoon.

But I -- I do want to make a few -- a few points. I -- I do recall that Hillard Heintze made the same commitment that Sheppard Mullin made in terms of its flexibility in adding team members. So I think that those are discussions that we can continue to have. And I think that a lot of, you know, the issues that were raised can be addressed, you know, by that commitment the same way that you kind of pointed out for Sheppard Mullin. I, you know, I agree with a lot of what you said about Ms. O'Toole, Ms. Scrivner, Ms. Dangerfield. So I'm not going to necessarily rehash any of that.

I think that where I see a bit of a major fundamental and -- and philosophical difference is with respect to the lead monitor. And you know, we as a City do see the importance of having a former police chief who understands what it means to run a police department. And so that to us is a -- is a level of



experience that we find very crucial to the process.

You know, I know in addition, the senior leadership council provides, you know, we think a lot of depth and a lot of depth at the bench to their team that we think can cover a lot of what they had -- what you had, the concerns that you have raised. We heard your concerns about needing a legal presence and -- and making sure that this thing makes sense legally. And we understand that -- that somewhere on the team there might need to be a lawyer.

We don't think that it needs to necessarily be the monitor. Our vision for this consent decree is not, you know, a lot of lawyers arguing over the legal technicalities of the document before the court. We really see it as this transformative change that occurs on the ground with the police department in the community. And so that we see that having a police chief in that role really, you know, fulfills that — that sort of image better than, you know, lawyers arguing about the legal technicalities of the document. While we recognize there are legal aspects, we think

that, you know, having a former police chief could be
much more effective and productive in moving the
process forward.

With respect to Mr. Heintze, we think that his experience is very valuable. And you know, a lot of the experience on the Sheppard Mullin team with respect to Waco, with respect to health care internal investigations is not directly on point either. But we think that, you know, Mr. Heintze's experience is, it's equally relevant to the -- to the experience you point to in other investigations that are not necessarily police monitoring.

And with respect to Mr. Bowman, we are somewhat concerned that he is currently a police chief in another city. And so we think that that could be, you know, a concern having somebody who is -- who is serving in a -- in what is generally considered to be kind of a full-time role also devoting a lot of time.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: I believe -- I believe

MR. ROY AUSTIN: He's a law enforcement public



he's --he's a commissioner now.

Τ	safety director, so that he's no longer a police chief.
2	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: What is what is a
3	public safety director?
4	MR. ROY AUSTIN: He he oversees police hire and
5	Homeland Security.
6	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: So so
7	MR. ROY AUSTIN: So a number of different areas.
8	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Is that a full-time
9	job?
10	MR. ROY AUSTIN: It is a full-time job, yeah.
11	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: And then Sheppard
12	Mullin did mention that he that he has, the city has
13	given him a remarkable agreement as to the amount of
14	time he could use on the New Orleans project.
15	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: We agreed that would be
16	something we'd definitely want to go further with
17	T Bowman to see whether he, realistically we could
18	assure ourselves that he he would have the time that
19	we would need him to commit. We'd have to figure out
20	how much time that was, and then we'd have to make sure
21	he would have that time to commit to this project.



We, yeah, we would 1 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: 2 have to look at that. Because if you look at the breakdown for the DBE for Chief Bowman, I think, I 3 4 believe, I think over four years he'd be getting over \$900,000 in his contract, so that's a significant 5 6 portion. And I would think that takes quite a bit of 7 time that he's going to have to dedicate to this city. 8 MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: We agree that we should probe 9 that further. 10 MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Okay. Thanks, everybody, for their comments. The next topic was the references 11 12 that were provided by the two candidates. 13 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: T'll -- T'll --14 MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Oh, go ahead. 15 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Sorry. A couple of 16 things in this section. Well, it's -- it's clear that 17 DOJ is familiar with many of the members from both 18 teams, including the Sheppard Mullin team. In fact, 19 some of our familiarity with the Sheppard Mullin team 20 is one the reasons why we are suggesting them. We have 21 worked with them, and we know the quality of their



work.

Some of this, you know, Christy, yeah, some of this Christy had already touched on; so I'm going to be little briefer than the, my original remarks. But clearly Jonathan Aronie is someone who has worked with DOJ when he was the deputy monitor for the agreement with the DC Police Department, as was Dennis Nowicki who also worked on the MPD agreement.

Nowicki also worked with the Virgin Island's consent decree, working with the Justice Department.

We have experience with T Bowman. He was part of the team here in New Orleans. And also with Mary Ann

Viverette in Lorain, Ohio, and then working with her in, with on CALEA and -- and IACP. And -- and certainly, with Chief McNeilly, we -- we have direct knowledge of his skill set because he was the chief there.

I did just want to mention that I have personal experience working with Mr. Aronie. He was the deputy monitor for the DC Police Department. And I -- I had actually agreed to be a reference for him



1	before the creation of these, of this evaluation team.
2	I just think it's important to note that I agreed to be
3	a reference for him in my professional relationship
4	with him. I don't have anything, but.
5	But as a police commander as a sworn
6	police commander in Washington DC for the Washington DC
7	Police Department, I, in essence, was the one being
8	monitored. And I felt that from a police perspective
9	he was incredibly knowledgeable, but he was fair,
10	unbiassed, and had a lot of common sense. And I think
11	that's one of the reasons why the DC Police agreement
12	was resolved in a relatively fast fashion. And that
13	was a pretty major reform.
14	We should also say just the Civil Rights
15	Division of the Justice Department in general for
16	decades have been pursuing consent decrees and reform
17	in police departments. And I don't think it should be
18	a surprise that we do know the the work of the

with Superintendent Serpas, I know that the

candidates from -- from both teams. And that's, I -- I

don't think that's unusual at all. In fact, I know



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1	Superintendent has also worked with candidates from
2	both teams in various capacities from organizations
3	like major city chiefs and IACP and PERF (Phonetically)
4	and and even federally funded projects, maybe even
5	including some from from the (Inaudible) office.
6	So there is that understanding of the the
7	skill sets of of both both teams. But the
8	ability to implement the terms of the consent decree,
9	based on our experience with them, we think that that's
10	stronger with Sheppard Mullin. And just to note that,
11	you know, all of the applicants applied in November,
12	which was several months before February when we we
13	created the evaluation teams. So the question really
14	is, you know, how best to implement the terms of the
15	consent decree, which candidate team is going to be the
16	most successful.
17	And you know, we recognize that Hillard
18	Heintze has been engaged in projects that involve
19	review and assessment, but they're very, very specific.
20	Even with the experience that Superintendent Hillard

has, it's not the same as managing a large, complex

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1	consent decree monitoring effort over a period of
2	years. And you know, in in looking at references,
3	it's not clear that either of the lead monitors on
4	Hillard Heintze has the experience in implementing this
5	kind of complex organizational consent decree.

And you know, running a large police agency, and even being special agent in charge of a federal office in the city, it's -- it's still different than being an independent monitor. And the -- the -- it's uniquely different in both nuance and the fact that it's, that a federal court is involved. I mean, there are a lot of complexities here.

Part of, and an important part of this is the written part of the responsibilities connected to the consent decree document. And that speaks to all the stakeholders, including the federal court. We think that Sheppard Mullin's past projects give us confidence that they have the ability to do this. And -- and we think that Hillard Heintze is still untested in this area. Thank you.

MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Any other comments about



1	the references that were provided by the candidates?
2	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: No. Other than when
3	the time comes to contact, I mean, we should do so
4	jointly.
5	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Absolutely.
6	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Agreed.
7	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Agreed. The next topic
8	was the proposed activities that were set forth by the
9	candidates in their their proposals.
10	MR. ROY AUSTIN: Does the City want to
11	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Any comments?
12	MR. ROY AUSTIN: Does the City want to talk about
13	the preferences, though?
14	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Do you have any
15	comments about them?
16	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Well, yeah, I would
17	just point out that I think Christy mentioned them
18	briefly, but Hillard Heintze directly responded to that
19	question with pointing to the King County internal
20	audit of the Sheriff's Department Internal Affairs
21	Operations, which we find to be very much on point and



1	provided the report with his proposal. So we found
2	that there response was appropriate and on point and
3	showed, demonstrated experience.
4	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Now I agree. I was
5	just going to say that, you know, Hillard Heintze, they
6	provided us their documentation to support the fact
7	that they have done studies on police departments
8	before. And we did not receive that from Sheppard
9	Mullin in their quotes. So but again, it was all an
10	internal investigation. I believe the King County
11	Sheriff (Inaudible) this the Internal Affairs. It was
12	quite complex and quite detailed, and it was something
13	to look at as far as, you know, something.
14	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: Right. We we agreed they
15	did, and that was helpful, but two things that I think
16	that we pointed out earlier is that one of the two
17	people (Inaudible) having done that King County report
18	is no longer on the team, and the other one is a is
19	on the team and is not a forepart of their team. But
20	more, but as significantly, we also that's important

and that's -- that's good knowledge, but it is -- it's



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different to do a one (Inaudible) assessment of a
police department on a discrete issue as opposed to
being a monitor over a term of years over comprehensive
police decree (Inaudible) department.

And that's what I don't -- we weren't concerned about Sheppard Mullin not providing those sorts of reports because you can look at the monitor reports in MPD. You can look at the monitor reports in these other areas, the other departments they have worked with. You can look at the Pittsburgh monitor reports, and you can see what their expertise and -- and their abilities have been in actual monitoring agreements.

So that didn't -- that -- we didn't find that concern. Again, you know, it's not that we don't think Hillard Heintze will learn to do this; we just think that this is a big case to take on as your first monitoring job, I mean, this type of monitoring job.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: I'd like to ask

Mr. Ederheimer a question. I mean, you make a point

that running a team of, a monitoring team for a complex



Τ	consent decree is is a big job. Is it a bigger
2	job who has got the bigger job in this instance, the
3	Chief of Police or the consent decree monitor?
4	MR. JOSHUA EDERHEIMER: I think that there's
5	they are so complex, and it's hard to say who's got the
6	bigger job. I would probably say that the
7	superintendent with 13,000 sworn officers is a very
8	different job than trying to go in and do, create
9	evaluation strategies of use of force ratios. So I
10	would say they're both very complex, but there's
11	certain skill sets that are required for monitoring
12	that are very different.
13	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Okay. I'm just trying
14	to understand. Because it was it seemed to suggest
15	that the job of running a monitoring team was more
16	complicated than the job of running a police
17	department.
18	MR. JOSHUA EDERHEIMER: I think it's very
19	different.
20	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: I mean, you even said
21	that. I mean, these these are very different jobs.



And that's something that we have run into a number of times where we have police chiefs and sheriffs saying, are you coming in here to run our agency? And that's not the job of the monitor. The monitor does not do the day to day that is happening with respect to the police department. No one on this side is -- is questioning the incredibly difficult and the incredible job that former Chief Hillard did in Chicago.

We're not questioning that in any way, shape, or form. But a monitor isn't a police chief. A monitor doesn't take over for Superintendent Serpas. A monitor is -- is trying to ensure that what is in the agreement is being followed. They're very different jobs. And so that's the point that is being made here. In no way are we saying that what Mr. Hillard did is -- is any less a job than what would be done by -- by a monitor. We would -- we would never say that.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: And I guess what I -what I heard was it's a level of complexity. And
complexity is -- is -- it doesn't go to that point.
Complexity goes to the many balls that are moving at



the same time. And I I guess I would just suggest
by my observation that the level of complexity with
which a Chief of Police has to operate every day is
is as high a level of complexity as I would suspect
managing a monitoring team would require in terms of
complexity.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Again, it's -- it's just very different jobs, is the bottom -- is the bottom line.

MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: And -- and you know, people should remember that there are, what, four or five chiefs of police of large departments. Many of them on the Sheppard Mullin team, as well. So it's not like they don't have that experience. There is -- is in practicality, I don't think there's going to be that much difference between the monitor and the deputy monitor in the role that they play.

And one team you have an -- a former law enforcement official (Inaudible) police as the deputy monitor and a police chief as the monitor. And the other one you have an attorney as the monitor and a



1	former chief as the deputy monitor. So I think you
2	have the same amount of chief experience as the
3	monitor. And you also have smaller departments.
4	The difference is some of these chiefs have
5	been monitored and monitored others. And as we've
6	as we've pointed out, we think that is significant
7	because it's a different skill set.
8	MR. ROY AUSTIN: And and
9	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: Not better or worse, just
10	different.
11	MR. ROY AUSTIN: And someone who has actually
12	served as a, you know, as a deputy monitor, that is
13	something that is incredibly important, over the
14	Washington DC Police Department. Okay. That that
15	is an understanding that allows him, puts him in a
16	position to hit the ground running. And as we all
17	believe that this is something that is urgent and needs
18	to move as quickly as possible, we think it is very
19	important to have someone who can hit the ground
20	running understanding what role it is to be a monitor.
21	Not necessarily just what role it is to be a



1 police chief, but to be a monitor and then backed up 2 with four police chiefs is what we see with Sheppard 3 Mullin. 4 MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Just a few points I'd --5 I'd like to follow up on. I -- I would disagree with the assessment that those four police chiefs are all in 6 7 major cities or cities that would be more comparable. 8 I thought for the most part, they were, they tended to 9 be smaller -- smaller cities. And the -- the 10 statement, I think, I don't know if I misheard, but it 11 -- it sounded like the suggestion was made that 12 Sheppard Mullin was the monitor in Pittsburgh, but that 13 was not Sheppard Mullin, correct, that was just --14 MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: No. The -- the Chief of 15 Pittsburgh is on the monitoring team. 16 MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Right. 17 MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: Pittsburgh is a large city. 18 And Pittsburgh -- that chief actually has experience of 19 going through the process of being monitored, which we 20 think is an important perspective. And the other 21 chiefs, they're on, Chief Nowicki, the monitor, spent



1	much of his career in Chicago, which is a big police
2	department and then was chief of a smaller of a
3	smaller agency, but not not very small.
4	Charlotte-Mecklenburg isn't small; it is smaller than
5	Chicago.
6	Gaithersburg is is a smaller agency, but
7	Arlington, Texas, that that is a major city, chief's
8	city. It is it's a big city with big city problems.
9	So we actually feel that there are, there is comparable
LO	experience to what New Orleans experiences here, with
L1	the addition of people who have monitored those cities
L2	or who have experienced being monitored as law
L3	enforcement.
L4	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: I think I actually
L5	looked at the population of Pittsburgh, it's like
L6	350,000, very similar to to New Orleans.
L7	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay. When did the
L8	Pittsburgh consent decree
L9	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: I think that ended in I
20	don't know. I don't know.
21	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: When did it



Τ	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: I'm sure you know.
2	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: I I don't
3	remember. When did it I don't when did it start?
4	I don't remember that.
5	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: It was one of the first ones
6	that they, the department did. So it was it was
7	I can't remember if it was right before or right after
8	LA, but it was about the same time period.
9	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay. Early 90s.
10	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: No. It definitely wasn't
11	early 90s. It was at least mid 90s.
12	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay.
13	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: Around there. I think it
14	probably ended probably late 90s, early 2000s. I'm not
15	sure.
16	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Before and one other
17	thing that I wanted to talk about when we were talking
18	about references, Ms. Lopez, you referenced the many
19	reports that we could access were the Metro Police
20	Department, et cetera, et cetera. One of the things
21	that I found concerning about the Sheppard Mullin



1	presentation, which speaks to this sort of difference
2	between a law firm focusing on it being a legal
3	document, there was a lot of focus on the monitoring
4	response the reporting responsibility.
5	And I think that goes back to the
6	philosophical difference that Ms. Beck just spoke of in
7	terms of having a law enforcement person as the monitor
8	who is more focused on sort of the transformation.
9	Sheppard Mullin intended to, I think, throughout its
10	presentation focus a whole lot on the written reports
11	and that kind of responsibility of of being a
12	monitor, which I think was a bit concerning on my end.
13	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: I think one of the problems
14	we've seen in New Orleans is a lack of transparency and
15	a failure to provide the public with reports and the
16	information about how your agency is running. And the
17	agreement, if you'll recall, does require, I believe,

There is no way for the public to know what

quarterly reports, as well as other communications back

and forth. We actually think that that reporting

function is incredibly important.



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is going on, whether this agreement is being, is
successful unless those public reports those public
reports are comprehensive and accessible, both in, you
know, how they're distributed and how they're written.
So we actually think it is incredibly important that
the monitoring team be very adept at being, reporting
out.

Not because that reporting takes the place of the actual work on the ground of transforming, but because there's no way for the public to know what's happening unless you have someone that's reporting that, reporting what's going on.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Well, I'd like to say in my experience in -- in Washington, I -- I do think that the recording was incredibly important in the communication element. But I also found that Mr. Aronie really did it, he had a good understanding of law enforcement operations and had this credibility on an independence that the police experts, who were also chiefs complimented.

And I think the fact that he was not viewed



as being from one side or the other is is why it
worked so well. Because there was, he had a good buy
in with the police unions and the officers. And I
think that Mr. Aronie helped create that environment
where not only could everything be documented and
thoroughly evaluated, but then communicated with
credibility.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: I -- I think that on April 3rd we did ask a lot of questions about the reporting because we do see the reporting as a means to the end and not the end, itself. And the communication of the reporting and how you get that, you know, down to the community and to the officers, I think Ms. Morse hit on that a number of times. And I don't know that we were satisfied necessarily with the -- with the response from the Sheppard Mullin team on how they were going to kind of bridge that gap.

And so we -- we saw it as more, the report, in and of itself, as -- as being what the focus was as opposed to the report is the vehicle for the change.

MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: So that would be an area we



1 should follow up more on with Sheppard Mullin is how 2 they intend to communicate that information to the 3 broader community beyond just written reports. 4 that actually might go hand in hand with what 5 (Inaudible) recognize as an issue. And we certainly 6 see as an issue, the need to develop a strong local 7 presence. Not -- not people just to be here for the 8 sake of being here, but people who will be actively 9 working, engaging the community, and be hearing from 10 the community and can be that (Inaudible) so that 11 sounds like --12 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: (Inaudible) 13 MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: (Inaudible) 14 Anything else on MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: 15 references? Okay. The proposed activities. As an 16 initial matter, back, going back to the letter that was 17 submitted by Hillard Heintze yesterday. There was 18 discussion in that letter about the number of hours 19 that Hillard Heintze intends to spend over four years 20 as the monitor in comparison to the number of hours 21 that Sheppard Mullin apparently will spend as a monitor



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based on the proposals that were submitted. I think it would be prudent to have Sheppard Mullin respond to that -- that piece of information that was submitted to us by Hillard Heintze. UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: I can deal with proposed activities. And a lot of these are going to raise the questions I think we're going to need, we're going to have to, you know, ask for additional information. In reviewing the Hillard Heintze proposal, they had their monitor trust model and the trust restored model and -- and a lot of different acronyms, a very professional looking chart. The trouble in looking at it, there was just a lack of specifics on how that works. And I'm -- I'm

a lack of specifics on how that works. And I'm -- I'm very curious on how that actually is -- is implemented. Another thing in reviewing the detail sections of their proposal where they lay out how they're going to obtain and analyze the information for each of the substantive areas, raises concerns. In many instances it's basically review of documents.

What's lacking is there's no mention in there



whatsoever is how they're going to determine if NOPD is
actually complying with the decree, such as use of
force. If there's considerable discussion in there
about reviewing documents, IAB or PIB files, et
cetera; but there's no mention in there that, how
they're going to do their own independent assessment on
if excessive force was used, which is impossible to do
just by reviewing the documents.

Basically, you have to recognize that this is a quality assessment. They've got to look at the quality of the work NOPD is doing in the consent decree. In misconduct and complaint investigations, again, there was a lot of discussion about reviewing processes and systems; but there's no mention of review of how the actual investigations are going to determine the quality of the investigations. So those are, that's additional information we're going to need.

A review and -- and -- and quite frankly, you know, is something that's, in our -- in our opinion, is missing from the team in Hillard Heintze because we don't see the subject matter of experts as having that



expertise. A review of the scope of this work laid out
in RFP demonstrates areas in which Hillard Heintze is
lacking. We've mentioned some already.
They have no monitoring experience. And this
is not this is the largest, most complex civil
rights consent decree that's been entered into since
civil rights has started, police consent decree. And
it's going to be extremely complex. It's not one where
you where you get on-the-job training. You need to
be able to do this when you walk in the door.
And Hillard Heintze has no experience
monitoring something like this. They need in in
monitoring and evaluating NOPD's implementation of the
CD, of the consent decree, they need to be able to
report on NOPD's progress and any obstacles for

Most of these evaluations they're going to do are going to be on civil rights matters, excessive use

implementation. Hillard Heintze, again, lacks any

able to report writes -- or write reports that are

appropriate for the legal setting.

legal expertise to render them -- and render them less



of force, policing dealing with the L LGBT
community. And a lot of that are going to be legal
determinations. And there appears to be a lack of
expertise in that on on the Hillard Heintze side.
They need to develop and carry out a plan to conduct
compliance, audits, and reviews.

Again, Hillard Heintze in their -- in their proposal shows a lack of experience in those. And not to their fault, it's just that, you know, this is a very large project to start out as their first law enforcement monitoring experience of this degree. The only thing that's missing and particularly bothersome is how they're going to conduct outcome assessments.

Part of this is they're going to have to determine and come up with a scheme to see if racial profiling really exists and be able to communicate that to the court and to the public. They need the academic experience on this issue for bias policing, for bad searches, for the illegal search and seizure issues, for domestic violence. You need to have experience and be able to review those and know those.

1	Hillard Heintze is missing those critical							
2	portions of this. They need to be able to conduct a							
3	comprehensive reassessment of the agreement in two							
4	years. This is a very important component of the							
5	decree where lack of prior monitoring experience is a							
6	huge handicap. If you've never been a monitor							
7	before before, how can you do an assessment on how							
8	well the monitoring system is working?							
9	They need to coordinate and confer with							
10	with PIB, the independent monitor, the Inspector							
11	General, and other civilian oversight. And there's							
12	very little civilian oversight experience on the							
13	Hillard Heintze team. And they be able to they need							
14	to be able to testify and and or or							
15	participate in legal proceedings as provided by the							
16	consent decree.							
17	And again, they don't have any experience in							
18	this whatsoever. Hillard Heintze was also initially							
19	opposed to publication of their monitoring proposal.							
20	And while we understand the argument that it's it's							
21	proprietary, it's because of the transparency issues, I							



think the initial reaction to that was -- was
problematic.

Turning to Sheppard Mullin. Sheppard Mullin, primarily because they've done this before, sets out each of those areas in the consent decree and discusses what they would specifically do in each area. And we're not going to go over those in-depth and all that, but they're well equipped to carry out the proposed activities as set out in the RFP, primarily because they've done this before.

Again, they have monitored implementation in Washington DC. They report, they've prepared extensive reports to the court, which is going to be a critical portion of this because the job of the monitor actually is, are the eyes of the court. So they have to prepare reports to the judge so the judge can determine if the City is complying with the consent decree.

So to say those, you don't need those detailed reports is -- is simply underestimating the value of that. They have legal expertise in this area. You know, obviously this, we could have additional



1	litigation. And so we need to think about that. The					
2	ability to develop and carry out a plan and conduct					
3	compliance, audits, and reviews. Again, Sheppard					
4	Mullin has experience in this.					
5	They know how to go in the police department,					
6	they know what records to look for, and they know how					
7	to audit them and interpret the records. Particularly					
8	important I thought, Chief Viverette's experience with					
9	CALEA and Professor Del Carmen's academic experience.					
10	CALEA, basically to get accredited, they come in and					
11	they audit your police department. They determine the					
12	validity of your of your policies, your training, et					
13	cetera, and particularly with the the early					
14	intervention programs.					
15	So they've got they've got more experience					
16	in this. Conduct outcome assessments. Again, this is					
17	critical to the to to this decree, to this					
18	consent decree. Again, it's the experience of people					
19	like Alpert and Del Carmen, who are academics.					
20	Professor Del Carmen literally wrote the book on racial					
21	profiling. It gives us a lot of confidence that they					



1	can	do	very	difficult	work	that	 that	can	be	a
2	chal	ler	ige.							

Develop -- they developed reliable

methodologies for audits and reviews. Sheppard Mullin

has already done this in the past. They know how to do

it, so they can hit the ground running. Review and

recommend modifications to outcome assessments. Since

they -- they have experience in this, they can

immediately look at outcome assessments and tell if

what they're reviewing is inadequate or unnecessary and

take care of those issues.

They can review and comment on policies and work with parties to get over disagreements. Again, this is experience. Sheppard Mullin has been the referee, the umpire for our consent decrees. And I would note that assuming the City has -- has checked, all the other municipalities that have dealt with Sheppard Mullin or at least Mr. Aronie are actually references, that they thought they were treated fairly, adequately, and helped them with their consent decree. It was not an adversarial process. So they're, I think



1 they would fit well as a monitor.

The review of use of force and misconduct investigations. Most of the team members have specific experience in doing this. And that's -- that's critically lacking in Hillard Heintze. Conduct of -- of (Inaudible) comprehensive reassessment agreement in two years is important. And recommend strategies to improve NOPD's implementation of the -- of the consent decree.

First off, Chief McNeilly -- McNeilly-McNeilly has done this as the Chief of Pittsburgh. So
as we've said, he's been in Chief Serpas's shoes. He
can provide guidance and advice or review how the
strategies the NOPD have enacted are working. Chief
Bowman is a national expert in community policing and
actually operates a police department that's
essentially the same size as -- as New Orleans.

Chief Viverette, as well as the academics are very good at problem solving and are particularly better qualified to do this work.

MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: I just wanted to -- to --



Т	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER. Year.					
2	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: add to that to make clear					
3	that we recognized Hillard Heintze has many of these					
4	same types of experience, obviously with law					
5	enforcement expertise. They've testified before.					
6	They've conducted audits. We recognize that. The					
7	the difference here, again, is that the they don't					
8	have experience in monitoring in a comprehensive police					
9	decree like this. It requires planning years in					
10	advance years in advance dealing with very complex					
11	dynamics on the ground and, you know, a lot of balls in					
12	the air at the same time.					
13	It's not it's not that we don't think					
14	they're capable of doing that, again. It's just that					
15	it's a it's a it's a measure of degree, and it's					
16	something they haven't done yet, and we believe that					
17	the consent decree can (Inaudible) more quickly and					
18	more effectively with the team that's (Inaudible) this					
19	type of experience.					
20	MR. PARKER: All right. A couple of monitor last					
21	comments. On Sheppard Mullin, they they don't have					



Τ	a community relations team at this point. At this
2	point I think it may actually show that this was
3	this was a wise consideration that they didn't run into
4	this without checking out the community, talking to all
5	the parties, and making sure that they found somebody
6	that's not controversial, somebody that the entire
7	community can accept that would be able to reach out to
8	that community. And so I think I think that was
9	actually an advantage, you know, that they left that
10	open and and and so they can have more time to
11	think it through in a thoughtful manner. Finally
12	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Excuse me,
13	Mr. Parker.
14	MR. PARKER: Yes.
15	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Is there someone on
16	the Hillard Heintze team that you deem to be
17	controversial?
18	MR. PARKER: We have we have received
19	information that some people in the community, I think
20	there were comments made at the last public hearing
21	that there may be members of of their team that are



controversial. We've a	also receiv	red	info	ormati	on	on	some
other controversial mat	tters that	we	may	need	to	dis	cuss
in private.							

But I can just, the main thing is, there's been no public outcry about the Sheppard Mullin, and which gives them the ability to sit down and work out finding an unbiassed -- or not unbiassed, but somebody that's not controversial.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: The only point that I would make, and I think we're going to state that letter and read it into -- into the public record, but again, if the point of today is to be open to gathering additional information and asking additional questions; I'll just ask us all to remain as open minded as -- as we can be until we have the opportunity to probe a little bit deeper and to ask those questions.

MR. PARKER: Right.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Notwithstanding the comments that we heard at the last meeting and I'm certain that we will hear at this public meeting, as well. Our intent is to make sure that we take all that



into consideration and then go back and ask those questions wherever we think that there are issues or concerns, being able to factor in all of the public comments. So I would just -- just like to make that -- make that clear.

MR. PARKER: Correct. And we're -- and we're not trying to say anybody is or is not unbiassed. We're saying that at this point, it, the way Sheppard Mullin has done it is that it would avoid at this point any controversy and give everybody a time, you know, some time to input on the team. Obviously, as I said earlier, a lot of these comments are designed, but we need to gather more information about that.

And we've also talked about, Ms. Lopez's ideas, about we may need to substitute members on different teams and how, you know, to compromise on that. So on that, the other thing and probably the last thing is; bottom line, Sheppard Mullin has a -- has a proven record of dealing with the court, providing -- complying with the court rules for being a court monitor, complying with all the ethical rules,



And that's something that's very important. So and they also have a clear record of being able to communicate with all the parties, the police department, the Department of Justice, the City, and the community. And so they have a proven track record on everything that's critical to this consent decree.

MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Any other comments about the proposed activities? I -- I just want to clarify. I know that Mr. Parker referenced a moment ago that there may have been a suggestion that the monitoring didn't need to be as extensive. I just want to make it clear that that's not --

MR. PARKER: I didn't.

MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: -- that the monitoring reports, the written reports did not have to be -- that there was some suggestion that perhaps the City thought that those reports didn't need to be as extensive. I just want to clarify that that's not the City's position at all. Our position is, though, is that the monitor's job extends far beyond written reports that

will be submitted to the court.

And we want a monitor that's going to be in place and that will actual -- actually have some input and some assistance to give to the department in getting to compliance and also has the ability to write the reports so that the court is aware that this department is in compliance. So I just want to make that clear.

MR. PARKER: Okay.

MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Okay. Go ahead.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: No. Go ahead.

MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: I guess I wanted to -- to start by making a comparison. In the Sheppard Mullin report, they did break it down into the sections of the consent decree and had a little blurb about each. I found that a lot of those sections cited heavily from the investigation as compared with the consent decree. And that gave me some concern because obviously the -- the document that -- that is, you know, controlling, is the consent decree and not the investigation report.

In comparison, I thought that Hillard Heintze



1	created a chart with every area and all of the people
2	on the team and specifically checked who on the team
3	would be responsible for every area that they
4	identified. And I thought that was a very helpful
5	visual to show, not only kind of what it was that they
6	were that they had broken down as kind of how they
7	saw it; but also who was going to be responsible for
8	doing it.
9	So you know, I felt that that along with the
10	narrative responded very well. And I also wanted to
11	to delve a little deeper into, you know, the I heard
12	again and again the statement being made about Sheppard
13	Mullin's monitoring experience. So other than
14	Mr. Aronie, when has Sheppard Mullin been a monitor,
15	and under what consent decrees?
16	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: Well, what we mean is the
17	Sheppard Mullin team, the team that Sheppard Mullin has
18	put together. So that's what we're we're saying
19	Sheppard Mullin Sheppard Mullin is shorthand for
20	that. So the team the team, the monitoring
21	experience on the Sheppard Mullin team are Jonathan



1	Aronie has monitored, been a deputy monitor in MPD.
2	Chief McNeilly has been the chief of an agency that's
3	been monitored under a federal consent decree. Chief
4	Nowicki was a an expert in, I mean, a subject matter
5	expert in the MPD agreement and in the VIE agreement.
6	Marian Viverette was involved in the Lorain,
7	Ohio, case as a, I believe a subject matter expert over
8	that case, which was a federal investigation. And
9	T Bowman has not, to my knowledge, been a monitor; but
10	he is is familiar with the New Orleans Police
11	Department and just the particulars of this
12	investigation, which we actually think is an advantage.
13	We think he will be able, he know he will be fair and
14	unbiassed, and we think he'll be able to hit the ground
15	running because he knows, he understands, he has an
16	understanding of the issues here.
17	So there are we weren't saying that the
18	law firm of Sheppard Mullin has extensive experience.
19	We were saying that the Sheppard Mullin team has
20	extensive experience in monitoring.
21	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Okay. Again, I'm still



1	hearing that it's essentially Mr. Aronie has been, you
2	know, in a in a high ranking monitoring position
3	before as the deputy monitor of the
4	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: I don't
5	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Metropolitan Police
6	Department. And I have we don't need to go back and
7	necessarily compare all the qualifications, but that's
8	that's to me, I think, the the only the only
9	piece that I'm hearing of of where somebody was a
10	monitor or a deputy monitor in a consent decree before.
11	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: Experience with monitoring, I
12	mean
13	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Okay.
14	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: means decrees. I I
15	don't know how I can I don't want I'm not sure
16	why it's not being heard.
17	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Okay.
18	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: That's the reality.
19	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: And just to be clear, I
20	think that Ms. Lopez noted at the beginning, too, that
21	there are members of the Hillard Heintze team that have



1	monitoring experience, as well. And that, I don't want
2	that particular aspect to be looked over as we continue
3	to have this discussion.
4	MS. CHRISTY LOPEZ: We're not aware of any
5	monitoring experience they have with the comprehensive
6	police decree. There is one member, who we're unclear
7	exactly what his role will be, Mr. Furcon, who
8	monitored an LA Sheriff's department agreement before
9	in a gender discrimination, which would have been a
10	complaint involving internal misconduct and
11	discrimination, not as the constitutional policing.
12	Of course as chief, Chief Hillard was
13	involved in monitoring an agreement that I believe came
14	up during his tenure. But again, it's not the a
15	comprehensive, he was not monitoring a comprehensive
16	decree covering the police department. And that's
17	that's a different that's a different thing. And
18	that's sort of what we we see this, the other team
19	having more experience with. It's, you know, it's
20	just

MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Anymore discussion about



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1	proposed activities as we move along?
2	MR. ROY AUSTIN: I do just want to know that one
3	of our concerns, Hillard Heintze's chart was helpful,
4	one of concerns was I think it it simply listed
5	areas that people could talk about. It didn't
6	specifically say, this is going to be the point person
7	on this because this is, in fact, their expertise. And
8	the chart really does list the entire team and has
9	checkmarks down the different areas, but does not say,
10	you know, this is a person who who knows this area
11	particularly well because of some work they've done
12	that is similar to the work that would be done as a
13	monitor.
14	So it it is an area that we need to delve
15	into more, ask more questions about it, and and
16	figure it out.
17	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Okay. The next topic was
18	conflict or bias issues.
19	MS. EMILY GUNSTON: I'll talk about that with the
20	United States and the (Inaudible) we think it's really
21	important in selecting a monitoring team here to make



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1	sure that we have someone who is really independent,
2	really will be able to call balls and strikes, and will
3	be and will be seen as neutral and not tied to
4	either party. It is true that the United States has
5	done work with people on on both teams.

I think it only stands to reason. The Civil Rights Division has been doing this kind of work for a long time. And when we do this kind of work, we can list the foremost experts in the field because they help us do this kind of work. And so it only stands to reason that when it comes time to monitoring, that we'd be familiar with some of the folks on both of the teams as we're all familiar with Chief O'Toole and with Ms. Scrivner.

And as you know, we've done work with T Bowman before and Chief Nowicki, as well as others. But we think it's important to note that -- that ties to the City and having done work for DOJ cannot be placed on the same footing. Also, I think that while we agree with the City that a local presence is very important in this case, we think that Sheppard Mullin's

1	approach	to dea	aling	with	а	loca	al co	omponent	in	this
2	consent	decree	was a	approp	ri	ate	and	thought	Eul.	ı

As with any community, there are complex relationships in the City of New Orleans. And it's crucial to talk to a wide variety of stakeholders and to understand these relationships and find people who can act independently of the City and can be seen as credible by a wide swath of stakeholders. Mr. Parker mentioned that we heard concerns at the last meeting from the community from some of the -- some of the members on the Hillard Heintze team.

I would just point out that we recognize that the folks who show up to meetings may not represent the views of the entire community. And so we made sure that we reached out to a wide swath of stakeholders to understand how people feel. And we heard concerns from -- from a much, from a broad swath of the community regarding concerns about some of the folks on the Hillard Heintze team.

Roy, did you want to say anything about T Bowman?



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MR. ROY AUSTIN: Yeah. Let me -- let me just do I know it's been raised a few times about the fact that Chief Bowman had listed me as a -- as a reference. First of all, we had, we were months away from selecting a monitoring team or a -- a monitoring review panel at the time that those names were listed as -- as references. My only knowledge of Chief Bowman is as a person who had worked very hard on the New Orleans findings letter. And I've seen him at a couple professional meetings. I don't know him beyond that. I would say that my knowledge of -- and -and him putting me down as a reference was not done as -- he never asked me how I felt about being listed as a reference, but I was someone who was familiar with his work. And so I don't -- I did not tell him that it would be helpful at all for him to put my name down on What -- and I -- and I don't believe it is. My point is, though, that as Ms. Gunston said, we know a lot of these people because we've worked with them. In fact, I would say more about

Ms. Scrivner than I would say about T Bowman because I,



in fact, worked with Ms. Scrivner on a -- on a project
at -- at the Department of Justice. I worked very
closely with her and put together a police practices
panel.

And so the fact that we know people in the area of reforming police departments is of -- should -- should really be of -- only -- the only consequence that should have is that it, in fact, says that these are people who know their jobs, who have done their jobs for a long time, have done it in a lot of different cities, a lot of different towns, a lot of different places; that's why we know the national experts in these fields, both the academics and the police practices experts.

So I just want to note that there's -there's nothing about the fact that he listed me as a
reference that says that I -- I know him any better
than I know members of the Hillard Heintze team.

MS. EMILY GUNSTON: As -- as I mentioned we have heard concerns from a broad spectrum of stakeholders about the perceived lack of independence of some of the



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members of the Hillard Heintze team. And -- and you know, just wanted to point out that we feel like ties to the City have a potentially corrosive effect on implementation of the decree in a way that knowing the Department of Justice because they've done work for us before does not. Having a monitor that is being just too connected to the city government oversee whether this thing is doing what it's been ordered to do undermines the credibility of the monitor. It will make it more difficult for people to trust the integrity of the process and could compromise the effectiveness of the decree. We realize that no monitor can have the confidence of the entire community throughout the monitoring period, but having such strong concerns at the outset from such a broad spectrum of the community really gives us concerns that this monitoring team would be starting off on the wrong

MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Any -- anything else to add?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: I -- I have -- I



would like to get some additional information about the
stakeholders that you might have reached out to in
in coming to some of the conclusions that you've just
raised, Ms. Gunston.

MS. EMILY GUNSTON: We should have this conversation.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay. Anything else on the conflict bias issues? We can then have that -- that discussion going forward, but that, I think is something we should probe into a little bit farther. And I think that during our last meeting from the City side, the Sheppard Mullin presentation, Mr. Aronie was very clear that he thought independence and being neutral was very important to getting the job done as a monitor.

But on the flip side of that, we have

T Bowman, who's on his team who participated in

drafting the findings letters. And then Mr. Aronie

then said that it's not his job to weigh in on or to

endorse the findings that are in those DOJ finding

letters. I think that that is a bit of a contradictory



1 statement. So I would like some additional information 2 on that. 3 In particular, I would like to see a copy of 4 the proposal that was submitted jointly with you, 5 Ms. Lopez, for the Prince George's County monitorship. 6 I think that's something that we'd like to see. 7 also like to see and -- and have a further discussion 8 about T Bowman's work in investigating the D -- the 9 NOPD that led to the findings letters. Did you have 10 anything you wanted to add? 11 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: I'd -- I'd like to 12 know more about the compensation on that -- that 13 (Inaudible) with T Bowman when he was part of the 14 police practice team that came down here, the 15 compensation. 16 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Just to be clear, 17 both Hillard Heintze and Sheppard Mullin have team 18 members who participated in the investigation here in 19 New Orleans. 20 MR. ROY AUSTIN: Ms. Scrivner. And then, I think, 21 we also have Ms. O'Toole, who is going to be the -- the



1	monitor (Inaudible) so I just I just note to you
2	that that in and of itself is is something that both
3	sides have.
4	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: If we could break all
5	of that up, it would be great.
6	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Uh-huh.
7	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: So so did you say
8	Ms. O'Toole and Ms. Scrivner were both involved in
9	the
10	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: No.
11	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: New Orleans
12	investigation?
13	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: I meant Ms. Scrivner
14	was involved in the New Orleans investigation. And
15	Ms. O'Toole was recently selected by the Department of
16	Justice and the defendants to be the monitor in East
17	Haven, Connecticut.
18	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Okay.
19	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Anything else on conflicts
20	or bias issues? Local presence is the next topic.
21	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: I don't know, I



believe we -- I think a number of people have already

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spoken with respect to this and -- and our opinion on Obviously, a local presence is important. you determine what that local presence is going to be is -- is equally important. And we -- we think that the idea of actually coming down here, sitting down, meeting the numerous stakeholders, in this case in particular, prior to determining exactly who that local presence is going to be; we think is something that is worthwhile. And we feel like Sheppard Mullin has -has -- has done that and has been very thoughtful in their decision to do that. MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: I -- I recall Sheppard Mullin saying during their presentation that they had already thought about perhaps having a local law firm as a component of their local presence. I think that I

would like further information on who they have in

as their local presence, particularly if they've

I don't know that it's a fair evaluation unless

we know in advance who they think they will be engaging



1 already done some analysis on that issue. So I think 2 that that's something that we would want further 3 information on. 4 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: My recollection 5 is --6 MR. ROY AUSTIN: I -- I was just going to say, to 7 the extent that they have chosen someone already, 8 certainly we should know that. I -- I think if they 9 provide us with what their process will be to selecting 10 someone, I think that's -- that's different. 11 certainly we should get more information on that. 12 I -- I did not get the impression that they have chosen 13 anyone. 14 They were thinking, and I recall being they 15 were asked specifically about this and they said, you 16 know, we're -- we're not (Inaudible) to the idea of 17 having a local law firm. There are some reasons as far 18 as court filings and things like that where you might 19 want to, but they were open to having a local presence 20 that was not a law firm is my recollection of their 21 response to that question.



MS. EMILY GUNSTON: And -- and my recollection is that when we specifically asked them about people locally who would help with community engagement face-to-face, had, they deliberately had not gone out and tried to select somebody. And they wanted to sit down with the parties and talk to people here in New Orleans to help them figure out who the best people would be.

So that seemed, again, that's what we've been referring to as what seemed to be to us, a sensible and thoughtful approach to it. And we agree we should talk with them. We have some ideas of the people they should talk to. And we should find out more from them about what their process is and what their ideas are.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: And then so based on your understanding in your discussions with them that they would make that decision before the next meeting in the event that we're not able to reach an agreement this afternoon. And I -- and I ask that question because Hillard Heintze did take the step to do the work in advance and to identify a local presence and

certainly did their their choice of the team
certainly did bring about a response from the
individuals who attended last, the the the
meeting on April the third, as well as the letter that
will be read in just a few moments.

But nonetheless, that firm did actually do
the work in advance. And so in order for there to be
solid public comment on whomever it is that they
choose, I'm wondering if you know whether or not they
intend to make that choice so that we as an entire team
and the public have an opportunity to opine on their
choice.

MS. EMILY GUNSTON: Well, just, from the outset, just to be clear, we haven't had any conversation with Sheppard Mullin. I'm basing everything here on what they told us during the interviews. And I agree, I think we all agree that we don't fault Hillard Heintze for attempting to put together a local presence ahead of time. I think it's perhaps an example of where Sheppard Mullin's experience, having done this before, may have been helpful.

And their -- their sort of civil rights background may have been helpful, but they had a sense that, you know what, it's not a good idea to go to New Orleans without, and -- and pick people to engage the community without, you know, a lot of conversations with people. Which frankly, it's hard to do that when you're one of 12 candidates. And as they get down to being closer to it, it starts to look a lot more real and a lot closer.

And remember, this was probably six months ago when they submitted that proposal. So it's not, we're not going to fault Hillard Heintze. We just think it turned out better and perhaps that is related to the experience Sheppard Mullin has, perhaps it's just luck, we don't know. But they now have the opportunity to talk with us and talk with community members to find the best component.

We are -- we agree we should talk with them and we should talk with you and we should have time to find out from individuals what, how persuasive that community engagement forum would be. We put forward



some names for today that the people who were on the
Hillard Heintze team who we felt would be would
would be very valuable in that area; people including
Ms. Dangerfield and and Mr. Paul.

So those are people who would be people we would be interested in talking with more and would be interested in seeing whether Sheppard Mullin remains open to those individuals, obviously make sure the individuals do, as well. There — there are obviously any number of other individuals that we as a party should consider, that we should continue to reach out to community stakeholders to see who would be effective.

So we're -- we're continuing to work in this area. And we look forward to working with the City on this more.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: I'm -- I'm wondering, again, if the Department of Justice has a position about, again, whether or not that decision should be made so that it can be announced to the public. Because essentially, what we have now is we've



gotten down to two choices. And one team has put forth its team, the public has had -- has had an opportunity to -- to share an opinion about that team.

And we have another team who has not, which I think the City at the last meeting expressed some concern about that, again, the unknown, not knowing who would be a part of -- of the local presence. We did hear about a local law firm, which then again, it gets back to the point that we make about the lead monitor as being an attorney and -- and a reference to a very large law firm and -- and lots of reports, which obviously are really important; but we, I think, would all agree that the other components of -- of this consent decree are extremely important.

And -- and so this is where, I think, we will spend a lot of time with the other team, with Sheppard Mullin really digging in so that we can get a better understanding so that we can come to a final decision.

But I wonder how we're going to make that decision in the sunlight if that isn't done before we get to our next meeting if, again, we're not able to reach a



1	decision today.
2	So I'm wondering if if you were if your
3	department has a position on whether or not that
4	should, in fact, happen.
5	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Right. You know,
6	speaking here I would say actually I would not want
7	them in the next 15 days to to come in and decide
8	who would be their local presence here. I think as
9	I as I noted, if they talk about what their process
10	would be for selecting that, I think that is sufficient
11	for us to make a determination. But for them to come
12	in the next 15 days and come before you and say, we
13	chose we choose so-and-so to be
14	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Well, come before
15	us.
16	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Come before us.
17	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: All of us.
18	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: And and say, this
19	is who we're going to have as our local presence, goes
20	against exactly what we were saying, was, you know, the
21	thoughtfulness of the approach that they that they



1 seemed to choose here. 2 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Well, I don't --3 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: They want to talk to 4 numerous stakeholders before coming to that choice 5 and -- and maybe coming up with a way of doing so. 6 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: I'm -- I'm wondering 7 if you got a sense, because I don't recall them 8 outlining a specific amount of time that that process 9 would take, do you recall whether or not they suggested 10 or -- or outright stated how long that process would 11 Because I'm wondering why it -- it would not be 12 possible, again, in an effort so that this entire team, 13 both the City and the Department of Justice, would have 14 an opportunity to hear about the local presence, 15 discuss it, perhaps debate it, and also receive public 16 comment on it before a final decision is made. 17 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: (Inaudible) 18 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: I'm just wondering 19 if they said it and I missed it or if you --20 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: I -- I don't -- I 21 don't recall what they said.



1 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: -- gleaned from what 2 they said --UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: I don't -- I don't 3 4 recall that they said anything about it, but I think it 5 would be very clear -- I mean, I -- I was part of the 6 team that came in here to do the findings. The number 7 of community members that we spoke to in the Department 8 of Justice was enormous. It is not a task that can be 9 done in 15 days. We look at the, this, the City's work 10 in trying to set up the community police commission 11 here, that takes far more than 15 days. 12 And -- and you are very familiar with the 13 community members you have here. I would not expect, I 14 would not want a group to come in here and say, yes, 15 we'll have that decision made in the next 15 days 16 before you have to make your decision. So you know, if 17 they tell us the process, if they talk to us about the 18 process; I think that would be a great guestion to ask 19 them, and then we can get some -- some timelines from 20 them based on that. 21 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: I -- I would just



1	like to follow up, too, on the expectation. I think
2	the characterization of Hillard Heintze as as doing
3	something kind of ahead of time is a bit incorrect.
4	The RFP, I think, was pretty clear that this was a
5	required component. And so to some extent they, in
6	fact, took efforts to comply with that component;
7	whereas, you know, all we've heard thus far from
8	Hillard from Sheppard Mullin is that there is an
9	intent to comply.
10	And so that's why why we see it as a
11	little different and we wanted it upfront and there's
12	been a lot of time since this has been submitted to
13	kind of delve into this community issue. And and
14	knowing that before a decision is made and having the
15	opportunity to vet somebody publically is so important.
16	And that's why it was in the RFP, you know, as as
17	approved by the court.
18	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Well, the RFP
19	doesn't actually (Inaudible) the RFP says that to the
20	extent members of your are not located in New Orleans,
21	describe in detail how you how your proposed team



would establish an adequate presence in New Orleans to provide the services called for herein -- herein. So in detail how does not require that you identify any individuals.

And so, but there is -- there is different ways that you can do that. And there's nothing wrong with the way that Hillard Heintze did it. And there's nothing wrong with the way that the Sheppard Mullin team did it in our view. They just, they chose different ways. I don't think either of them were in violation of the RFP. And I think they both equally complied with it, just in different ways.

There were, as it turned out, there were some ups and downs of doing it both ways. And again, we're happy to talk with the City. We're happy to -- to talk with people about who people think would be, you know, effective in that role. I would remind people also that there is the, if a team adds people after the agreement is, after -- after the monitor is appointed, adds to the team members; we have the opportunity to weigh in on that, as well. So it's not as though we



wouldn't be able to do that once it's done afterwards.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Yep. I just have one final point. And I appreciate this chance to -- to really dig deep on this particular one, because this one is of particular importance to the City. The idea of a decision being made without the public having an -- having an opportunity to comment on it, I just would -- would just state that it seems that as if we run a slight risk of talking about a process and not about who will actually be the local presence.

And so what will be discussed publically will be a process and not the actual individuals who will be a part of the team. And that decision, it seems like now, may come before the local presence is chosen if, in fact, Sheppard Mullin is -- is the team chosen. And so that -- that does give me a great deal of concern, again, to the point that Ms. Beck made a few minutes ago, this RFP has been in a public domain for quite some time.

And there was an opportunity for each firm to do the research and to at least make an effort to



identify who their partners would be. Again, the City
remains open to the public comment that we've received
so far. And I think you will hear that in just a
moment. And so I'm just very concerned that we will be
talking about process and not people. And the public
may decide, some segments of the public may decide that
they don't like, they might want they might like the
process; they don't like who any of us as an entire
team ends up with in terms of of a local presence
if, in fact, Sheppard Mullin is chosen.
So I'm just, I'm glad to have the chance to
talk it through and and wanted the City's position
on that to be very clear.
UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: And and certainly
when we sit down, I think we need to sit down to
discuss this further, we can ensure that whatever
process is is chosen is a very public process for
the selection of what the local presence would be.
There's no there's nothing that says that there's
nothing that says what that process needs to be. So if

we decide that needs to be a very public process, just



1 the decision on -- on who the local presence is, then 2 we can do that. 3 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: And in addition, to 4 the extent that we -- that we decide as, the parties 5 decide, are people that we'd like to see part of any 6 team that do establish a local presence, that can 7 certainly, after this meeting but before the next one, 8 be information that's provided to the public so they 9 can opine on that one, too. So I mean, I think we 10 agree absolutely with your commitment to transparency 11 on this topic. 12 MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Okay. Any other thoughts 13 on local presence before we move on to price? With 14 regard to the price proposal, Hillard Heintze's letter 15 dated yesterday set forth a revised price of \$7 million 16 rather than the 7.2 million as -- as it discussed 17 earlier. 18 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Just -- just a 19 correction, I don't think it was a revised price. Ι 20 think we --21 MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Well --



UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: were (Inaudible)
MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: it's clarifying.
UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: (Inaudible) okay.
MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Yes. And in that letter
there's also a discussion of rates and and a
comparison to Sheppard Mullin's pricing. And out of
fairness, I think Sheppard Mullin should have the
opportunity to respond to that letter with regard to
the pricing. Any other discussion on pricing?
MR. AUSTIN: Yeah. I would just say that we
appreciate the clarification from Hillard Heintze.
Price is incredibly important to both the City and to
the Department of Justice. It's it's incredibly
important this be done in as an efficient way as
possible. And we think that the the the number
one factor on price is getting out of this consent
decree as soon as possible.
I mean, that is that's the easiest way for
the price to be kept down. And so it's it's our
feeling that that's one of the questions that we need
to talk to these teams about very specifically is, you



1	know, how does the City of New Orleans come into
2	compliance as soon as possible with this consent decree
3	in a way that its sustainable. So that's one of the
4	big questions.
5	That there are, one of the concerns raised
6	by Hillard Heintze's additional letter is they talk
7	about kind of local presence and price and hours on the
8	ground. And the the concern there is are are
9	they counting people who live in New Orleans when
10	they're talking about their hours on the ground. And
11	that again, is something that we have discussed just
12	just now about, you know, what is Sheppard Mullin's
13	local presence going to be and is that going to be
14	counted with respect to the to the hours on the
15	ground. It's simply not clear from Hillard Heintze's
16	paper.
17	There there also, and and this is a
18	very important discussion and that is to find
19	efficiencies in both of these proposals to see if
20	either of them are in a position to save save the

City some money from their initial proposals. And --



21

and one thing that jumped out at us from the Hillard Heintze proposal is that they -- they stated that every single member of the Hillard Heintze team, as well as the DB partners, as well as the strategic advisors was going to review every single policy for the New Orleans Police Department.

And we're concerned about that because that -- that seems unnecessary. You don't need every single member of your team to review a policy that, as I understand it, DB is going to take a great deal of time to think about it. The Department of Justice is going to take a great deal of time to think about it. There really is probably one or two or three people on either monitoring team who should be spending the time to think about that.

And then their -- their policy review proposal is around \$1300 -- 1300 hours for just policy review. I suspect if we do this kind of deep dive with both Sheppard Mullin and Hillard Heintze, we're going to find areas of efficiency that can help save the City of New Orleans some money, while at the same time not



in any way, shape, or form limiting the product that comes out of this -- out of this process and -- and limiting what we see very optimistically as the -- the success in the -- in the near future with them coming into compliance.

So this is a discussion we need to have. We also need to have a discussion on price with respect to if we are talking about adding people to -- to -- to teams, we need to really figure out what it means to them, to Hillard Heintze, to Sheppard Mullin. What it means from a cost perspective if we were to add somebody to their team from either of the -- the -- the monitoring teams that we have said that -- that we feel strongly about.

But there were -- there were a number of talented people in all 12 of the proposals that we looked at. There are a number of people who are probably outside of those proposals that we need to look at and think about it. So I think -- I think price is -- is an incredibly complex and incredibly important piece. And it's one that we really need to



spend a real deep dive in it should we need to discuss this further after today.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: I -- I would just point out there was some discussion about off-site or local presence versus nonlocal presence and whether or not that meant, you know, the -- the local team that was identified or whether that meant the monitor in town. And it -- it might not be abundantly clear from the clarification letter, but if you do go back to the proposal; they do break that down by year, on-site, off-site. And they break it down by the Hillard Heintze team that's not in town versus the -- the local team that's in town.

And so you do -- you do have a good understanding of when they say the -- the local time, whether they're talking about, you know, the monitor, himself, or, you know, the strategic leadership council who they identify who those people are. So you can really break it down pretty well in the proposal and -- and see who it is that's going to be in town or out of town for a given year based on this projection.



UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: And -- and -- and that's fine. I think our concern is that at one point they were comparing themselves to -- in their document, they compared themselves to Sheppard Mullin and kind of say, you know, you get more people in town for longer at a cost savings to do this. And my question is, what does it mean to be in town for longer if, in fact, you -- you live in New Orleans. And whether or not that should be counted towards any evaluation of price structure.

So again, what they sent us, we haven't had a chance to really sit down and really think about it as fully as we'd like to. We would love for Sheppard Mullin to -- to take a look at this and -- and let us know their thoughts on it, as well as for us to -- to discuss it further.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Well, I think that's what Ms. Williams suggested earlier was that -- that -- that Sheppard Mullin ought to have the chance, I think, before we make a determination to, you know, award a contract out, to have a chance to answer these



questions. Because from a financial perspective, I
think there's a couple of points that Hillard Heintze
makes here that are worth evaluating. Your question
was, who's going to get us out of the monitoring
agreement quickest.

That's all of our goals, yet based on the
pricing here, there's a fifth year of monitoring
available under Hillard Heintze for the same price as

pricing here, there's a fifth year of monitoring available under Hillard Heintze for the same price as you get four years from Sheppard Mullin. On the other hand, Sheppard Mullin, because their prices seem to increase by the year on an hourly rate going up to, you know, an average of \$306 per hour versus about \$150 for Hillard Heintze; it may be the kind of perverse incentive to want to keep this thing alive if you're making more dollars per hour.

So again, those are -- those are concerns that have been raised. I would think that Sheppard Mullin would want to answer those to make sure that, in fact, they haven't been misunderstood or mischaracterized. When somebody says that their firm will produce more hours on the ground in New Orleans,



which Hillard Heintze did, than the other firm will produce in total working for the City; that's a fair that -- that we ought to evaluate and we ought to have a response from Sheppard -- Sheppard Mullin in order to fairly evaluate whether or not the concerns raised in this letter are, in fact, accurate.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: And that's perfectly fair.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: And I just want to make it clear that that information being that from

make it clear that that information being that from

Sheppard Mullin, we've -- we've been on board in

getting that. We believe that (Inaudible) information,

that we get the parties together get it from Sheppard

Mullin and -- and we think conversations, actual

conversations with both teams along these lines are

important.

Because it's not just the number of hours that you're going to spend on this project, it's the quality of hours. I think that was the point of what Mr. Austin brought up that one of the things that jumped out at us from the Hillard Heintze proposal is



1	that they're going to have all 20 of their team members
2	review each and every policy revision.
3	That's going to be a lot of hours, but it's
4	probably not the most efficient use of hours. So we
5	we can't just look at hours. You can't just look at
6	the numbers. You really have to look at who's doing
7	what and how well they're going to be able to do it and
8	how quickly they're going to be able to do it. And
9	that, I think, is more than just sort of a written back
10	and forth from either monitor candidate.
11	It would be really helpful to have some
12	some conversations with both and some real discussions
13	with with both of them to figure out sort of what
14	exactly is behind these numbers.
15	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: So you agree we we
16	ought to get more information on this?
17	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Together, yes, we
18	absolutely agree.
19	UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Okay.
20	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Any other discussion on

price before we move to the public comment period?



21

Okay. Do we have any cards? As we as referenced
earlier, we did receive one public comment today that
was submitted to the court, as well as to the City
Attorney, Richard Cortizas; myself; and Emily Gunston
from the Department of Justice from Bill Quigley for
Community United For Change. I'll I'll read the
letter into the record just so everyone will know
what what public, written public comment was
received.
Friends: I write at the request of Community
United for Change to outline their position on the
final two candidates for the court monitor in this
matter. CUC finds Hillard Heintze absolutely
unqualified and asks the parties and the court to push
Sheppard to create a robust and independent community
component.

CUC is a community organization composed of people in New Orleans who have been fighting against police abuse for decades. CUC contains many survivors of the illegal and unconstitutional abuses by NOPD.

Together they have been seeking to have NOPD held



accountable to the people of New Orleans. CUC called for the Department of Justice intervention into the NOPD before anyone, assisted DOJ in community meetings and meetings with survivors of police abuse of force, testified in federal court, and offered information to call parties.

CUC has observed and made comments in the selection process. While members of the public were allowed to speak for two minutes each, there was no evidence that community positions or comments were taken into consideration at any stage of the process. There is a substantial difference between being able to give a two-minute comment and real community participation.

CUC and other community organizations should have had a real part in the decision making about who the monitor should be. For example, the community was not involved in narrowing the applicant field to the final two proposals. Indeed, the City, as an example of its overall disrespect and disregard of community input, chose as its final candidate the one applicant,



which was most vehemently objected to by community observes of the process.

Turning to the two remaining candidates,

CUC's position is that Hillard Heintze is patently

unqualified for the position. And the Sheppard

proposal still has work to do in order to gain the

trust of the New Orleans community. Sheppard has yet

to create a robust community component. It needs to do

serious work in that area in order to have a realistic

chance of being effective as a monitor of the NOPD.

Absent vital community input and trust, the monitor

will have little chance of success.

Hillard Heintze has identified who its local partners are. And in CUC's view, those local partners disqualify them as a valid applicant for this important position. The main reason that Hillard Heintze is unqualified is that it has chosen to work with local partners whose commitment to vigorous oversight of the NOPD and independence from City Hall is questionable. This position will be a challenging and difficult job trying to make the NOPD into the constitutional



1	policing force, which respects all the women and men in
2	New Orleans is going to demand be demanding and
3	controversial.

Without absolute independence from City Hall, the community will never believe the monitor is doing a full and fair job in what promises to be a very tough job. This job cannot be a political one. Hillard Heintze -- Heintze relies on local partners whose independence from City Hall is questionable and who display insufficient competence in the community need for a vigorous independent monitor of the NOPD.

partner of Hillard Heintze. He did the implication for the inauguration of the mayor who now tries to reverse the NOPD consent decree. Southall has many businesses in New Orleans and Baton Rouge and owns homes in both places. One of the businesses in which he is a co-owner, a mortuary, received a donation of funds from the mayor's campaign fund in 2012 to help bury a victim of a police shooting.

The campaign disclosure forms indicate he



also contributed \$4600 to the campaign of US Senator
Mary Landrieu in 2008, the mayor's sister. Reverend
Southall may well be a wonderful minister, but he is
hardly independent of the mayor, whose NOPD he is
supposed to be able to independently monitor.

Peter Scharf is also listed as a local partner for Hillard Heintze. Scharf has already served on one task force for the mayor who seeks to get out of the consent decree. Further, in comments in the New York Times about the consent decree, Scharf is quoted as saying, local NOPD officers fear the new initiative targets the police officers in New Orleans, not works with them and worried that it requires the City to dismember its police department in the midst of a murder epidemic.

He also wrote an article about consent decree in which he concluded, I believe those charged with overseeing NOPD compliance with the consent decree will need to be vigilant and proactive in helping to head off two potential negative consequences of the decree, itself. A (Inaudible) term reduction and available

1	NOPD experienced officers and the corresponding
2	increase in violence in key neighbors across the City.
3	CUC views him as not committed enough to a
4	tough independent monitor capable of challenging the
5	deep problems of the NOPD. Professor Scharf may well
6	be a respected academic, but CUC concludes that he like
7	Reverend Southall is not independent enough of the
8	mayor, who is now opposing and trying to be released
9	from this decree and thus not an appropriate part of
10	the vigorous independent monitor of the NOPD.
11	The job of the monitor if done well, is going
12	to be far too difficult to be held back by political
13	considerations. Independence is absolutely necessary.
14	And the Hillard Heintze proposal does not display a
15	commitment to independence. In sum, CUC finds Hillard
16	Heintze absolutely unqualified and asks the parties and
17	the court to push the remaining applicant, Sheppard, to
18	create a robust and independent community component.
19	Sincerely sincerely, William P Quigley for Community
20	United for Change.

With regard to that written public comment, I



think that furthers the the the notion that we
addressed earlier that one of the things that should be
probed further is a discussion with each of the
candidates about their willingness to interchange
members of their respective teams to ensure that we get
a good monitoring team in place and and to get this
consent decree done.

Any other comments on that particular comment before we have our speakers?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Just a comment about Mr. Quigley's letter. And I don't know if he's here with us today, but just to respond to him and to (Inaudible) great respect for him, I, just for the record, want to state that neither the mayor nor anyone on the -- the City's team had anything to do with the choices of either of the two candidates that we are considering today.

In terms of the individuals that they have placed on their teams, we remain open, as we've continuously said, to look at both of the proposals.

And we will continue to do that, as well as factoring



- in the public comment that we will hear in just a
 moment, Mr. Quigley's letter, and the information that
 we have both agreed to -- to get as -- as part of our
 deeper dive as we make our way towards a final
 selection.
 - MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Okay. With that said, our first speaker is Roland Doucette, Senior.
 - MR. ROLAND DOUCETTE SENIOR: My name is Roland Doucette, Senior. I'm a 65-year citizen of New Orleans, all my life. I'm a retired police officer. For the past four years I've been retired now. I'm very much so concerned about the direction that we're going in terms of (Inaudible) what's going on with the police department in our City and the cost it's, that we're going to have as a taxpayer issue. It's very, very shocking to me.
 - And we're -- we're going to have to figure something out. I think that we needed it years ago, and it wasn't. The fact of the matter is, I'd like you people to consider when you're making the selection for the monitor that that monitor understands that that



1	balance has to be struck has to be struck between
2	law enforcement and community. We have not achieved
3	that as of yet. It can be done, and it should be done.
4	Thank you.
5	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: The next speaker is
6	Reverend Dr. Patrick Keen.
7	REVEREND DR. PARTICK KEEN: Good afternoon. I'm
8	Reverend Dr. Patrick Keen, pastor of the Bethlehem
9	Lutheran Church in Central City. And I'd like to speak
10	to a couple of issues within this two minutes of time
11	allowed. The first is to respond to the letter that
12	was written by Professor Quigley. We've been given two
13	two minutes for a conference review, but allowed
14	over five minutes for that letter. And and I think
15	that's a process that needs to be addressed. If he has
16	five minutes, then we all should be given
17	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Right.
18	REVEREND DR. PARTICK KEEN: the same amount of
19	time. But I'd also like to address the DOJ's teams,
20	presenting Sheppard as an agency who had done

monitoring, but we now learned that they have not.



You've through questioning by the City's team, we
find that they have not done any monitoring. And
the there there was a question raised regarding
work that had been done in Pittsburgh when the consent
decree happened and when it ended. And the DOJ was not
able to respond to that.

I -- I Googled it. And I think that you all have the opportunity to do the same thing. It's interesting that in 1990 New Orleans was being challenged to -- to address a consent decree. And because Mayor Morial was able to convince DOG -- DOJ that it was not necessary, Pittsburgh then was looked at and was the first city to be engaged in a consent decree.

According to the American Civil Liberties
Union here in 2013 that a consent decree that happened
in Pittsburgh by the team that you mentioned is not
working. So we've got concerns whether or not the
process that was put into place in Pittsburgh, would be
the same type of process that would be put here in New
Orleans. If it's not working there, here it is



1 13 years after the fact, what's the possibility of that 2 same process not working here? 3 I'm not going to talk with you. You've got 4 the wrong one, baby. You've got the wrong one. I want 5 you to know that right now. 6 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Sad. 7 REVEREND DR. PARTICK KEEN: Girl, you the sad one. 8 But anyway, I think it's disrespectful that the, that 9 this committee would allow these kind of comments 10 continue to happen while you're trying to deliberate. 11 This -- this -- it's -- it's disrespectful to all of 12 It's disrespectful to you. So I ask that you 13 address that at -- at this time. 14 Finally, I want to say that stewardship of 15 time and resources has to be something that we're 16 concerned with. You began to address that. 17 unfortunate that we don't have that -- that, the 18 stewardship outlined from the Sheppard group, but we do 19 have it from the Hillard. It seems to me that there

is, it's -- it's not a good balance. It's not a good

process that we're being engaged in. It's not fair for



20

Τ	one team to be able to present that and another team
2	not to be able to, but still they're both being
3	considered. I just ask that we be engaged in fairness
4	in this whole process.
5	Finally, let me just say that regarding the
6	Chief Bowman, I think it's disingenuous. I think
7	it's it's it speaks to integrity for him to list
8	you as a reference without your knowledge with your
9	consent and then expect for them to be some
10	consideration of your peers. And there is being
11	consideration when you say that there is not. I just
12	ask that this is that both teams consider that
13	again. Thank you for the opportunity.
14	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Thank you. And and
15	again, as we've done in all of our public meetings, we
16	do ask that people do refrain from making comments
17	unless they're at the microphone speaking and being
18	recognized by this committee during the public comment
19	period so that we can have a respectful discourse.

20 Thank you. Our next speaker is Mary Howell.

MS. MARY HOWELL: Hi. How are you all? I'm glad



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to be here. Thank you for convening this meeting. Ι want to say aside from the judge, probably the most single important position that we have to consider in whether the consent decree is going to work or not is the position of the monitor. I've been involved over 35 years of trying to clean up the New Orleans Police Department. And this is a once in a lifetime opportunity. This has never happened in my lifetime of doing this work. And I hope that we don't have to have this happen again. And -- and this position is so important. And it's disturbing to me, in one sense, that we're here with two different teams to select on. think part of that is a reflection of the fact that I

think the City is trying to get out of the consent decree. And frankly, if you all were not in that position, I think that your recommendations would have more validity and people would have more confidence in

But we're in this odd position where at the same time that y'all are trying to get out of it,



what you're saying.

you're recommending the group that's going to implement

it. So I think that undermines the confidence that

people have in the recommendations you all are making.

I'd like you to give some serious consideration to

that.

And I would also say that I do think that the suggestion was made, I think Ms. Williams, you made it, about picking and choosing so we have the best team. There are good people on both of these teams that are there. And I've listened to you all talk about it. And I'm thinking, isn't there a way that we can pick and get some of the best people so that we come out of here with a consensus between you all about the best team. Not the City's team or DOJ's team, but the best team to try and solve these problems.

And I think that would go a long way towards people having confidence that we can move ahead on this in a way that is meaningful. I do have to say, I didn't have the time to really go back and do the due diligence and check into anything about the -- the team or the different people involved, but I do have a



1 concern that I feel I need to raise with you today.

2 | And I didn't have time to do this with all the

3 different members that were there, but this one did

4 kind of stick out to me.

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And this is about Mr. Hillard. I don't know
Mr. Hillard personally, but when I made some inquiries
about him, everyone initially told me, he's a nice guy.
That's the first thing that everybody says about him
who knows him. The thing that piqued my -- my concern
is his role as superintendent of the police in Chicago.
And the City of Chicago has had about as bad a
reputation with its police department over the years as
our police department has had. And this is historical

Then so when I started making phone calls to ask about Mr. Hillard, the most important questions to me were, where did he stand during the time of the Chicago torture cases, the police torture cases. And if you all don't know about it, it's a scandal that has racked that city. There has been over 120 individuals

This is not something that's new. I'm sure it's



not new to Mr. Hillard.

identified as having been subject to torture in police stations in Chicago from 1973 to 1991.

That term covers beatings, use of electroshock, burning, suffocation, mock executions, persistent use of racial epithets and threats. There's no indication Mr. Hillard knew about this at the time it was going on or that he was personally involved in it. However, today as we stand in 2013, 15 individuals have had their convictions reversed and been released from custody. Five individuals have had their death penalty sentences set aside because of having findings by the court of these -- of these findings of torture.

The exposure of that torture scandal, in fact, was one of the reasons the Governor of Illinois declared a moratorium on the death penalty and, in fact, commuted the death sentences of every man and woman who was on (Inaudible) and death row at the time. So this is a really, really serious issue. And when I made an inquiry about professor -- about Chief Hillard's position that, what I was told, at one point during the course of this, the Office of Professional

1	Standards of the Chicago Police Department, in fact,
2	did issue a report finding that there had been
3	systematic torture in the police department, that it
4	was a serious problem in the department.
5	And with, that report then went to an aide of
6	Mr. Hillard's. That aide reversed that decision.
7	Mr. Hillard ratified the decision of the aide. And it
8	was ten years later before a lot of this came out. And
9	I raise that with us today. You say, well, what does
10	that have to do with New Orleans? One of the big
11	issues we have in this city is that there's often times
12	when we have these terrible events that happen, it's
13	not just the question, who are the perpetrators of the
14	events, but who are the bystanders? Who are the other
15	people who knew about when it was happening, failed to
16	come forward, failed to intervene, failed to do
17	anything?
18	We've had a terrible problem with that issue
19	here in our police department. It's not just the New
20	Orleans Police Department. This is a national problem

with policing. And when I made an inquiry about what's



- happened in Chicago, there had been at least 20
 different officers who have been identified. The ring
 leader, Burge (Phonetically) is now in federal prison.

 At least 20 different officers have been identified as
 being involved directly in what I call the Chicago
 tortures.
 - But there are at least another two times that, at least 40 other officers who had information and knew this stuff was going on, did not speak up, did not intervene, did not come forward; and this -- that's what allowed this to go on for decades. And that is a deep, deep issue here in our department. And I would just ask, I -- I think that it's fair to look at what role did Mr. Hillard had -- have -- have, what role did he play in Chicago in terms of addressing that issue and -- and seeing that, not just -- not another (Inaudible) report that he reversed, but addressing that issue and finding resolution for it because it's a deep problem that we face.
 - I also did ask -- I know my time is up. I'm going to tell you this very quickly. I also did



request that something be put in writing to me. I have
not investigated all of this in detail. I looked at
some of the cases. I understand he's currently a
defendant in three of these civil suits that are now
pending. The City of Chicago has paid millions of
dollars in settlements on these cases. I think over
\$20 million defending them.
So this has been a very big issue. And I'm
sure I think it's over \$40 million that the city has
paid. There also is another case involving a an
antiwar demonstration, in which (Inaudible) was also
named defendant, made a policy decision to arrest about
800 people in the streets of Chicago. I understand
that's now being settled for around \$11 million.
So I did ask that some of this be put in
writing. I'll give it to you all with the citations.
I really urge you all to try to resolve this and

1 you all can come together and figure that out. So
2 thank you.

MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Thank you. The next speaker was Emily Vatner (Phonetically) but she gave your -- her time to you Ms. Howell. Robert Goodman is the next speaker.

MR. ROBERT GOODMAN: Good evening, everyone.

Today I'm speaking on behalf of (Inaudible) start with my brother, Ronald Goodman, who was (Inaudible) it wasn't a high profile case just like (Inaudible) and others, but I have been working with these families since the beginning helping to advocate, to shed light at the city from the very beginning on what happened to these families. And to this day we're still working closely together.

And I was a little disturbed that none of these (Inaudible) family has ever been called to engage in the process. Today as I say, we're still working closely together. I took this same family to Georgia last year to share their stories. And I think what we be missing out here is that by these families coming



together and keeping their loved one's voice alive by being engaged to talk about it or being a part of the process, helps the healing process because there's nothing else for that. And by those families coming together, like the lady we ran into in Georgia who lost her son to the police, for the first time being able to connect with families who are going through similar experiences.

And we still to this day every year celebrate our loved one. So I would hope that in setting up this monitor, there's some kind of way that you all were trying to more or less allow me to speak for the families (Inaudible) because all their concern is like from (Inaudible) never (Inaudible) the case never been investigated. But to know that I'm part of the process in keeping my brother's voice alive and making sure that no other family would ever have to experience what I had went through and other families. It's a very important process. Thank you.

MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Thank you. Our next speaker is Danatis King (Phonetically).



1 MR. DANATIS KING: Good afternoon. 2 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Good afternoon. 3 MR. DANATIS KING: I'm going to be very brief, but 4 I'm speaking now as the President of the New Orleans 5 branch NAACP. And knowing the history of the NAACP 6 over the past 102 years throughout the United States, 7 the community, that's who we serve. We don't serve the 8 Department of Justice. We don't serve the City 9 administration. But we serve the community. What 10 you've heard today, that the community has a great deal 11 of concern about this entire process and particularly 12 as to where we are right now, where we're confronted 13 with what's been described as the City's candidate and 14 the Department of Justice's candidate. 15 There's a lot to be desired in both of them. 16 But one thing that has been repeated has been the displeasure, the concern that the community has with 17 18 members of the Hillard team. And for this process to 19 have any validity, for it to have any kind of impact, 20 any kind of positive effect; it has to be the community 21 involved in it. If we're talking about policing, the



1	police department does not police the City
2	administration. It doesn't police the Department of
3	Justice. It polices the community.
4	And if the community does not have any trust,
5	first of all, in the force, itself, and if it doesn't
6	have any trust in the monitor that's selected; then
7	we're setting ourselves up to fail. So right now as
8	far as the New Orleans branch NAACP's position, it
9	supports the Sheppard team, the Sheppard Mullin team.
10	There are there are problems with the Sheppard
11	Mullin team, as far as heading that that local and
12	identifying who the local input is going to come from
13	and where that's going to be.
14	But what's been demonstrated with the Hillard
15	Heintze firm, their local representation, that is
16	completely, completely, as has already been stated, the
17	community completely does not have any faith in those
18	local representatives that have have been identified
19	by the by the Hillard Heintze team. It has the

local representative -- representation. Not only has

it been discussed about Pastor Southall, but also



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1	Mr. Scharf, Peter Scharf.
2	He's the Professor Quigley has has
3	outlined some of the problems with with with him.
4	And again, community buy in, and that's absolutely
5	necessary and critical for any success. And the, out
6	of the two teams, out of the choices that we have
7	that that are there before us now, the superior
8	choice is Sheppard Mullin. And (Inaudible) Sheppard
9	Mullin leads the selection right now.
10	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Thank you. Our next
11	speaker is Norris Henderson.
12	MR. NORRIS HENDERSON: Good afternoon. It's
13	amazing, truth has a way of finding favor and disfavor.
14	I would say you're missing that on both counts. And I
15	kind of like just started laughing to myself saying
16	like, this is (Inaudible) this is where (Inaudible)
17	this is the type of city who always wants to take
18	credit for (Inaudible) and the Justice Department.
19	Well, here we are today and like Ms. Howell
20	said, you're fighting the suggestion that they give.
21	The most striking thing that these folks have said is



that the community needs to have a part, they need to have a role. This is the vetting (Inaudible) to always win. Peter Scharf, here's a report, a 50-page report on Peter Scharf. Peter Scharf filed a report in the (Inaudible) case defending the police. So why would I want Peter Scharf on this panel to protect me from the police?

His testimony, his -- his professional testimony, giving those attorneys a defense on how to beat that case. I think we need to be really serious about opening this process up. Ms. Morse said one thing about process not (Inaudible) huh. Well, this is process and not people. We need to have people in the community that have been directly impacted by the police in here, who have been directly impacted by -- and this man has been in the presence of the Glover (Phonetically) family. And I guarantee you the Glover family didn't know he'd done this.

In defense of the cop that killed this man and you want to put him on this panel to represent the community? I think not. And I think you all really



need to do this vetting process in a different way. I think the biggest suggestion came from, we have some good people on this team, some good people on this team; see can you all chuckle up. See can you all do some carpools and get the best people from both groups to come out of this thing with somebody that's going to protect our interests. Really, this is serious.

embarrassment -- an embarrassment to y'all to know that something like this exists and y'all allowed somebody to even be considered. How can you consider somebody to kind of like represent us, the community, when you're building a defense for your police to get away from killing somebody? This is totally embarrassing.

I mean, this is the document from (Inaudible) if you want it, you can have it; but this is the document from (Inaudible) just like anybody can go to their website and pull it.

And in this day and age, you can't get nothing over on people. Everybody got the same access y'all got. The only difference is that we're willing



1	to fight one day longer than y'all.
2	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Thank you. Our next
3	speaker is Randolph Scott.
4	MR. RANDOLPH SCOTT: Good evening. I think that
5	was some very good information that Norris Henderson
6	Henderson just brought forth. We, Community United to
7	Change, have already made our statement. We feel as
8	though that there's a lot of conflict of interest on
9	the Hillard Heintze group. And it's clear we see we
10	want to thank the DOJ for providing a comprehensive
11	analysis of the Hillard Heintze, as well as the
12	Sheppard group. I think the City of New Orleans has
13	not clearly done their homework.
14	It's clear in terms of in terms of
15	explaining even their own recommendations. We do
16	not we believe that the mayor is involved in this.
17	We believe that that group was put together by the
18	administration, meaning the Hillard and Heintze group.
19	The looking at the Hillard and Heintze group in

terms of what it claims its expertise is and looking at

what was indicated in terms of how important it is for



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1	the group to have an expert in the use of force, legal
2	proceedings, civil rights, property assessing
3	documentation, making recommendations to the police
4	chiefs, as well as the court; is very critical and
5	important.

In reviewing the document that they did present and that did, and that you all did talk about; it's sorely lacking in many areas. One, another major area is evaluations of the overall process and submitting those evaluations. I cannot see that in the Hillard and Heintze group. So that's woefully defective in terms of what it claims to be, its capabilities.

We in the community have always enjoyed a community communications with the Department of Justice now for more than two years. And we cannot say that for the City administration. The City administration, I mean, has yet to meet with the community on these and other major fundamental issues that impact the community. So to criticize and bring out, you know, who the Department of Justice meets with, it has been



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very clear that the Department of Justice has met and 1 2 come to community organizations and groups throughout the last two years, although this information is not 3 4 new. This information has all, a -- many -- a lot of this information has already been publically 6 transmitted by CUC to the community in terms of 7 individuals. We have also criticized individuals in our 10 representation of the community. Instead they

community about their lack of participation in terms of represent the status quo. And they -- and they -- and they support the administration against the aspirations of the community and they're aligning with the That is a conflict of interest. administration. It is clear that this is nothing but a wholehearted conflict of interest in terms of (Inaudible) in terms of what we're trying to implement here for the community and as wholeheartedly making a constitutional police department out of the NOPD.

And I want to say finally that we want to make sure that there is community input in this



process. And we will continue to work with any of th	e
groups we will work with the and prefer to work wi	th
the group that is more comparable to meet the needs o	f
the community. And that will probably be the the	
Sheppard Mullin. Thank you.	

MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Thank you. Next speaker is Diedra Lewis.

MS. DIEDRA LEWIS: Okay. I know this is how this is going. We have the Justice team over here, these are the good guys, okay? New Orleans is seemingly for justice, and I believe you. Then we have here, the mayor's team. I stand vehemently opposed to that company Hillard Heintze as long as they have Southall on the company and Dr. Peter Scharf. And also that relationship with Dr. What's his name, Huey Perry.

People in this community have long fought to get rights for average citizens. We had a meeting a couple of weeks ago at Christian Unity. The mayor highjacked the meeting and had it at Southall's church. We were in a -- in a discussion about the NAACP and the other various groups concerned about why would we do



1	such a thing; and this was his quote: I'm not
2	concerned about these people. They don't go to my
3	church. They don't support my funeral home.
4	So that let me know that you got your hand
5	out for some money. And so you just like any other
6	pimp, you're pushing your agenda. I don't trust him.
7	The same thing when he came and took over (Inaudible)
8	school, I didn't trust that either. And he allowed
9	bully principal to still stay there with her sidekick,
10	Ms. Fortier (Phonetically) and (Inaudible) Peter
11	Thompson. I don't trust him. I can't say that enough.
12	Now, Huey Perry, where were you when the
13	lights went out? In other words, where were you when
14	the (Inaudible) was being challenged by that other
15	school to merge (Inaudible) disingenuous? It is
16	disingenuous as for you as a black man to go around and
17	(Inaudible) other black men their rights. To say that
18	the consent decree is not needed is the stupidest thing
19	I've ever heard of in my life. We should have had one
20	in here since day one.
21	Peter Scharf is concerned about the officers'



fears? What about the black men that are concern	ned
about their fears? They're, black men in this c	ity is
on high alert, high red alert by the domestic te	rrorist
called the NOPD. And we're going to need someboo	dy in
here who is not politically persuaded and is going	ng to
do the right thing. That's why I call y'all the	team
for justice, and then they got y'all.	
We're going to need somebody who is po	litical
free and going to do the job of getting these bla	ack men
some kind of rights and justice in the city. The	at's
it.	
MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Thank you. W.C. Jol	hnson
is our next speaker.	
MR. W.C. JOHNSON: Good evening. Thank you	very
much. W.C. Johnson from CUC. I wanted to speak	
briefly and quickly about the impasse that we ha	ve
here. And I heard them ask how are they going to	o solve

The other problem that we have that we're

this impasse. If you don't solve it, let the judge

solve it. And let's get moving with this. It's taking



too long.

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1	seeing here is the fact that the City has never reached
2	out for the community. We have begged and pleaded,
3	Mitch and his administration to become involved and
4	allow community participation; and they have never
5	responded. They have always shut the door in our face.
6	So how can we trust you or even think that you would do
7	something right when you have been trampling on not
8	only the citizens, but your own employees.
9	So come on, give me a break, please. I heard
10	everything, but I didn't hear anybody talk about Judith
11	Dangerfield. She is a problem just simply because
12	she her her her financial income depends upon
13	the City. She her contract is with TCA, and if they
14	take it away from her, she's in trouble. So how can
15	she be independent?

Now we talked about constitutional policing. We've been talking about this for a long time, but finally someone listened when we got the DOJ in here. Last week I was in municipal court. The policeman told me to take off my kufi. I told the policeman that I had the religious right constitutionally to have it.



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comment.

- 1 He told me he didn't know anything The Constitution.
- 2 And that's the way most of the police are in here.
- 3 They have no understanding or knowledge the
- 4 Constitution. And that's the big problem.

And so does Charles Southall, who refused to allow me to pay my respects to Wendell Allen in his 7 church because of my kufi. This man respects no other religion but his. So how can we trust him to come in and do anything on the behalf of poor black folks in New Orleans? I ask you to consider strongly the fact that this process has not been fair and just from the 12 beginning. We're down to two, and there's public

I think there was five when the public first was able to put their two cents in. We should have been involved at the beginning with the 12. we're here. We have two groups that we have questions I sat through some of the sessions. There were other applicants I thought were more qualified, but we had no input, we had no say.

And we get down here to make it look good, to



1	make their process look right. It was just, here we
2	come with our comments. But we need to get on with it.
3	And I, one other thing, I keep hearing about we've got
4	to get out of here quick. We've got to get this
5	consent decree done and out of here. Don't have that
6	attitude, please don't.
7	Because if that's the attitude, we don't even
8	need to start. We want a constitutional policing in
9	this city at any and all costs. We don't want this to
10	be a rush job. We want it done right. And you can
11	only do it right with the community.
12	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Amen.
13	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Next speaker is Yvette
14	Terry (Phonetically).
15	MS. YVETTE TERRY: My name is Yvette Terry. I am
16	a concerned citizen, a taxpayer, a voter a voter,
17	registered voter in District C. I'm the executive
18	director of Safe Streets and Strong Communities. I
19	just wanted to bring some light. So last year when the
20	Department of Justice was here and there was the day
21	that Obama was in town, I was one of those concerned



citizens that didn't rush to see Obama, but went to the meeting with the Department of Justice because these three people right here told me that they were going to be my voice in this process.

And I really want to commend you guys because I see that y'all are, you really did listen to a lot of things that we had to say that day. When a lot of our important community people were seeing Obama, I was one of the community people that was sitting around the table (Inaudible) trying to get some of this stuff figured out. Safe Streets have represented people like the Grimes, the Madisons, these people who have lost loved ones.

And we can't even begin to give them a price tag, the Glovers, of what their loved ones meant to them. But another fact I want to bring up is when we were hiring our police monitor through a very flawed process when then Len Odom was the acting Inspector General. And we had representatives on that board. We had two community representatives that was outvoted by Len Odom. Because we found out later from the deputy



1	police	monitor	that	there	was	ар	rocess	where	Len	Odom
2	had alr	ready de	cided	that l	ne wo	ould	hire	Neely I	Moody	7.

And I would definitely (Inaudible) another
process from another group that wanted Holly Wiseman.
And at the end of the day it all came out. But then
when Ed Quatrevaux got elected as the Inspector
General, I, me, did best practices. I brought a packet
to Ed Quatrevaux at the Urban League and said, you
know, my organization, we've been doing our homework.
We just want you to consider where you should look for
this police monitor.

And the second thing we said to Ed Quatrevaux was we wanted a vetting process. And all that happened. And in the effect of that having communities involvement, we brought Susan Hudson here, who we told her that we wanted to hold her accountable. She told us she wanted us to hold her accountable. And from the day Susan stepped into town, she will tell you Safe Streets is always meeting with her. We're always talking.

And so that's what we talk about process.



When you have a process that works for everybody, then
you can continue even working through the hard things.
Have we been 100 percent with, you know, with Susan?
No, because nobody is 100 percent. But we still have a
process where we work together, and we're invested in
making sure our communities are safe.

And as I take my seat and y'all are talking about colors, think about the Grimes, think about the Glovers, think about the Madisons. Do you think there's a price tag big enough to bring back the life into these people's loved ones? Thank you.

MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Thank you. The next speaker is Curtis Bourdenay (Phonetically).

MR. CURTIS BOURDENAY: Good afternoon. My name is Curtis Bourdenay. I'm a citizen of New Orleans. And I came here really to just kind of have some input and some say and -- and just sit here, basically just sit here listening to -- to both -- both sides of the table. It's clear to see who's more knowledgeable about the process of choosing someone, and who's not knowledgeable.



On one side we have the United States
Department of Justice, who clearly has experience and
knowledge with with with this process. They have
the expertise of the whole United States Department of
Justice. So they can actually make phone calls and
and call people in other states and and get
resources that that y'all don't have. And it's
funny that the City is sitting on this side and you're
disputing everything, but I'm not hearing nothing.
I'm hearing somebody talk about a bracket. I
would describe it as a bracket. I would describe it as
a bracket. Well, the Hines team has they say who's
here and who's there. Like, who who cares? I don't
care who is here and there. I want the most
experience. And what I do know is, because I did the
research, I went on the websites and I looked at the
companies.
I went to the Secretary of State websites.
Because a lot of times the City will hire people who is
not even really companies. So I had to make sure they
were incorporated, that they were in good standings. I

1 did all of those type of things just to make sure. 2 And -- and -- and you know, the Heintze -- the 3 Heintze -- the Hillard Heintze team is very new. 4 a new company. It's -- it's started after --5 after -- after 2003. You know what I'm saying? 6 The -- the Sheppard Mullin company has been 7 around for years, years. And I'm talking about way 8 over 50. And I think somewhere like 1927 or something 9 they started. So -- so I think that it's clear. 10 -- I want to direct this to the Department of Justice, I think it is clear who should lead this monitor. 11 Τ 12 think it's clear. 13 And -- and as the United States Department of 14 Justice, you guys are representing the United States, 15 not the City. You represent each and every one of the 16 citizens here and abroad, everywhere in the United 17 States. And we ask that you guys stand your ground. 18 You are on the right team of the two that they've given 19 us. 20 And if they don't come to the agreement that 21 you're with the right one, stand your ground. And it's



clear that you put on the defense that you put here,
and they put on the defense that they put here; you'll
clearly win before the judge. You'll you'll get
you'll get what you're looking for, and we'll get what
we're looking for. It's clear.

Because if you go back and just look at the video and the tape of what just took place here today, you've got about five minutes of talking on this side, and we've got tons of reasons why you choose who you choose. And -- and just based on that, I don't even need to look at what I looked up, just based on what y'all told me, just based on what you said; I agree.

And -- and guess what, I -- I don't have a problem with Mitch Landrieu. I don't have a problem with him. And normally I don't side with the NAACP, but on this one here, they got it right on point. They got it right on point. And -- and -- and you know what I'm saying, I -- I just don't understand how the City of New Orleans is going to pick the monitor for the City of New Orleans Police Department. It doesn't make sense.



1	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Right.
2	MR. CURTIS BOURDENAY: It just doesn't make sense
3	at all. So so I'm asking the Department of Justice
4	to stand your ground. You're right. And and and
5	it is fishy. And stand your ground. And please,
6	listen, if if the decision going to be going to
7	be made, the judge will make it. And I promise you,
8	any competent judge is going to is going to do the
9	same thing y'all the same decision y'all want to
10	make. Thank you very much.
11	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Thank you. Our next
12	speaker is Donald Shopan (Phonetically).
13	Mr. DONALD SHOPAN: Good afternoon. Good
14	afternoon.
15	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Good afternoon.
16	MR. DONALD SHOPAN: My name is Donald Shopan. I
17	live at 812 (Inaudible) I'm a lifelong citizen of New
18	Orleans. I've heard all the comments that have been
19	made. And to cut to the chase and to wake those up who
20	are sleeping, okay, we can boil it down to very, very
21	simple concepts. Most of us think that the shit that



Τ	we in, it's historical racist, oppressive (inaudible)
2	the shit that we in, we're asking the the DOJ to
3	come here and rescue us.
4	That's exactly what it is. The City and the
5	police have been practicing an agreed upon illusion for
6	decades. It started back before the Civil War. The
7	same game. Here's the difference, at this point in
8	time we have the citizens who are (Inaudible) enough,
9	got enough fire in them to stand and fight back. If
10	you leave here and don't do due diligence, you will
11	leave us in the hands of bullies.
12	You will leave us in the you you you
13	will be a temporary referee that leave and leave us in
14	the hands of an oppressive (Inaudible) if you leave.
15	It will be just like what happened back in the 18th
16	the 18th in the 18th century when the I'm
17	sorry in the 1800s during the Civil War when y'all
18	left. It will be the same thing.
19	The only thing that's going to make this work
20	is if you stand your ground and recognize that we are
21	now ready, able, and willing to stand our ground. If



you recognize that, we can fix some of these problems. 1 The City has a habit of, first of all, not hearing what 2 3 you say. Not allowing you to even talk to them unless 4 you're going to agree with what you're saying. And 5 ignoring all you say that makes any sense. It's worked. 6 That's the basis for the 7 service economy, which is what this is. They have no 8 intentions of changing the paradigm, that's why 9 (Inaudible) us. (Inaudible) everything since. 10 you -- if you -- if you loved our culture, they would 11 prefer to be (Inaudible) rather than -- rather than in 12 the people (Inaudible) bring to the city. They have no 13 appreciation of what we do and how we do it. That's 14 why a couple of years ago when they had the City -- the 15 City Hall meeting and City Council done stopped them 16 from oppressing and brutalizing the (Inaudible) as far

That's the way they roll with us. They want -- they want to suppress us at their own expense.

They built the whole city on -- on tourism, which means that the tourists come here to see us, but they can't



as the culture.

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- find us. They spend all their money in (Inaudible)

 they call the French Quarter, but they can't find us.

 And when we come to the French Quarter to perform for

 them and support the reason that they came, we are paid

 pennies.
 - Those who work in the French Quarter, they're paid pennies, and they make millions. Those of us who make the culture of the city are afraid to even come to the French Quarter because we're not wanted. That's the paradigm that -- that we live in in New Orleans. So with that being said, there is nowhere in the world that they're going to (Inaudible) that (Inaudible) that's going to change their paradigm because they're making money for them.
 - And as long as they're making the dollars, anything else doesn't make any sense. So bottom line is, we need you guys to do your job. And if -- if you leave here, it won't be like in the past where you came here and you said, you know what, I see what's happening, but the citizens are not ready. If I come here and start something that I can't finish, I will

1	leave them to be slaughtered. If you leave, you're
2	leaving soldiers behind. Thank you.
3	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Thank you. Our final
4	speaker is Marjorie Esman from the ACLU of Louisiana.
5	MS. MARJORIE ESMAN: Hi. I'm Marjorie Esman,
6	executive director of the ACLU of Louisiana. And a lot
7	of what I have to say has already been said, but I just
8	want to point out that the reason that we're here today
9	is because of history of decades of abuse of the people
10	of New Orleans at the hands of the New Orleans Police
11	Department. Had it not been for that, we wouldn't need
12	to be having this conversation today.
13	So it's important to remember that the single
14	reason that we're here is to ensure that going forward
15	the the New Orleans Police Department is in a
16	position to protect the civil rights and civil
17	liberties of the people of the city as it is their job
18	to do. And the only way to do that is to ensure that
19	this monitor provides the the support and the
20	resources to the police department to know what the

rights are, to know how to protect everybody's rights.



'That means the rights of of ordinary people going
about their business not doing any harm, as well as the
rights of people who don't want to be victim of serious
crime, real crime, not manufactured crime.

So I'm not here to take a position on which is the better monitor. I'm here to remind everybody the reason that we're here. And that is to make sure that the people of New Orleans can, going forward, know that the police department will respect the fundamental rights and liberties of everybody in the city. Thank you.

MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Thank you. That was our last speaker. Thank you all for your -- your comments. The -- the last item on the agenda was a discussion of steps going forward. One, whether there could be additional information that needs to be obtained from the two candidates or if there was a -- a consensus on a candidate at this time.

It seems that the DOJ has a candidate that they thoroughly prefer. The City's position is that we've, the discussion has raised a lot of different



issues that we probably -- or -- or that we deserve to

1

2 have additional information on and additional vetting for both candidates so that a monitor can be selected. 3 MR. ROY AUSTIN: 4 So Ms. Williams, I would -- I 5 would simply say that the -- the Department's main 6 issue is that we want what's best for the City of New 7 We appreciate very much what the City has 8 done in having this public forum. And we think it is 9 incredibly important what we've heard here today. 10 think that it would be a mistake for us to try to come 11 to some consensus right now considering all of the 12 additional information we've received and what people 13 have said here today. 14 What I would strongly recommend is that we -we take everything that's been said here and -- and 15 16 people have spent a lot of time coming here and we 17 appreciate that and I know the City appreciates that, 18 as well. What we would love is -- is we need to sit 19 down and think about this. And I think it's, we've

been given some -- some very good advice and some --

some great food for thought with respect to how this



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1	process has gone and how this process should go forward
2	with respect to what we should do next.
3	I think that we should spend this time asking
4	the questions that have been raised here of the
5	monitoring candidates. I think that there's a system
6	in place that that Judge Morgan set up to, where no
7	more than two two people from either group so we
8	don't end up with a quorum, can sit down and talk, ask
9	these questions, ask further questions of the
10	community.
11	The one thing that I would ask is that we set
12	up a formal mechanism for others to provide things in
13	writing between, you know, I would say maybe we give
14	people a week. That would be fair. I know that
15	Mr. Cortizas received stuff for the City. I don't know
16	(Inaudible)
17	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: I it
18	MR. ROY AUSTIN: The rest of those those
19	comments to Mr. Cortizas.
20	MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Yeah, I believe
21	MR. ROY AUSTIN: Okay. That's right. Thank you.



MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: I believe that the court

had already set forth, in the original order setting			
forth the process for selection of the monitor, that			
all public comments could be sent to the City Attorney.			
It's our position that that process can continue until			
a monitor is selected. And all of those public			
comments will be received and reviewed by the entire			
selection committee as as these discussions go			
forward. So if there are things that are raised in			
writing and sent to Mr. Cortizas, they will certainly			
be shared with the DOJ.			
And as Mr. Austin has stated, the judge on			
Friday set forth a process for these additional			
questions that have been raised today, both by the			
public and and by members of the committee, to be			
addressed between now and the next public meeting on			
April 30th. And and that process will be two			

members from each team, from DOJ and from the City, to sit down with the candidates to gather that additional information so that that information can be shared at

the April 30th meeting with the idea of attempting to

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SELECTION MEETING UNITED STATES vs. CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

April 15, 2013

1 have a final vote on a candidate if possible. 2 all in agreement on that? 3 MR. ROY AUSTIN: We are in agreement. 4 MS. SHARONDA WILLIAMS: Okay. So with that said, 5 if there are additional public comments that people 6 want to share, please send them to Richard Cortizas. 7 And again, those comments will be provided to everyone 8 on the team. And the next meeting will be April 30th. 9 You can find the notice information for that meeting on 10 the City's website. And -- and with that I think that this -- there's no other business. I think that we're 11 12 concluded for today. Thank you. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21



SELECTION MEETING UNITED STATES vs. CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

April 15, 2013 160

STATE OF WASHINGTON)
COUNTY OF WHATCOM)
I, CHRISTY M. AIELLO, do hereby certify
that I transcribed the audio, and that the foregoing is
a true and complete transcription of the audio
transcribed under my personal direction.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I do hereunto set my
hand and seal at Blaine, Washington, this 2nd day of
May, 2013.
Christy M. Aiello

