Pittsfield Charter Township

Department of Public Safety

6227 West Michigan Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48108
Phone: (734) 822-4911 • Fax: (734) 944-0744
Website: www.pittsfield-mi.gov

Mandy Grewal, Supervisor

Matthew E. Harshberger
Director of Public Safety
Chief of Police
harshbergerm@pittsfield-mi.gov
(734) 822-4921

Sean Gleason
Fire Chief
gleasons@pittsfield-mi.gov
(734) 822-4926

Bi-Weekly Public Safety Activity Summary
June 14th-27th, 2020

"***Click the image below for CrimeMapping details- remember to check "Show Crime report***"

CrimeMapping.com Map- click on "show reports / print" for details.
June 14th – 27th, 2020 ***Peace, Drugs / Alcohol Violations, DUI, Fraud, Homicide, Motor Vehicle Theft, Robbery, Sex Crimes, Theft / Larceny, Vandalism, Vehicle Break-In / Theft, Weapons***

Residents are encouraged to sign up for Pittsfield Township alerts and department notices through "*Notify Me*". Please go to www.pittsfield-mi.gov

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Update
Department of Public Safety Operations

The Public Safety Lobby has LIMITED ACCESS ONLY

During regular business hours, (Monday-Friday from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm) citizens will have access to non-contact services in the public safety lobby with the following restrictions:

- Please do not call for admittance if you have a fever, or if you (or anyone you've had contact with) have any flu-like symptoms.
- Face masks must be worn by anyone entering the lobby.
- If you need to conduct business with the Records Dept. or other non-contact functions coordinated by front desk personnel **during regular business hours**, please call **734-255-1653**.
- The outside callbox remains the best way to contact dispatch to speak with an officer or file a report, anytime day or night.
- Only one party will be allowed entrance into the lobby at a time.

Thank you for your patience and cooperation during these unprecedented times to provide for the safety and well-being of every individual.

#8CANTWAIT

TAKE ACTION RIGHT NOW.

Data proves that together these eight policies can decrease police violence by 72%

BAN CHOKEHOLDS & STRANGLEHOLDS

REQUIRE DE-ESCALATION

REQUIRE WARNING BEFORE SHOOTING

REQUIRES EXHAUST ALL ALTERNATIVES BEFORE SHOOTING

DUTY TO INTERVENE

BAN SHOOTING AT MOVING VEHICLES

REQUIRE USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM

REQUIRE COMPREHENSIVE REPORTING

PITTSFIELD CHARTER TOWNSHIP

www.pittsfield-mi.gov

This communication, in keeping with our continued focus on transparency, inclusion, and public engagement, is intended to provide detailed information on the fact that the Pittsfield Township Department of Public Safety has implemented each of the above-noted eight (8) recommended policies. Our commitment to and compliance with local, state, and national best practices in order to maintain the safety and well-being of our community and our personnel is unwavering.

Following is detailed information on Pittsfield Township Department of Public Safety's compliance with the eight (8) policies outlined in the #8cantwait national campaign:

Restrict chokeholds to lethal force situations only:

The use of chokeholds or other carotid restraint holds – a physical restraint maneuver that restricts a person's blood flow and/or ability to breathe for the purposes of incapacitation – are strictly prohibited for all non-lethal force situations.

Require officers to exhaust all other reasonable alternatives before resorting to deadly force:

Within the guidelines of de-escalation, officers are required to gain subject compliance verbally through de-escalation techniques prior to resorting to using force, including identifying themselves as law enforcement officers and the intention to shoot (discharge firearm), if lethal force is necessary.

Require officers to de-escalate situations, whenever possible before using force:

Officers will use de-escalation techniques to prevent the need for use of force and, if the use of force is necessary, minimize the level of force used to control resistive subjects. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with maintaining the safety of the subject(s), officer(s) and other uninvolved citizens, including stopping the use of force entirely when it is no longer necessary. Examples of de-escalation techniques include, but are not limited to:

- Utilize good communication skills, providing a warning and exercising persuasion and advice prior to the use of force.
- Determine whether the officer may be able to stabilize the situation through the use of time, distance, or positioning to isolate and contain a subject.
- Request additional personnel to respond or make use of specialized units or equipment, including crisis-intervention-team trained personnel, as available and appropriate.

Require officers to intervene and stop excessive force by another officer:

Officers shall intervene during situations/incidents, arrests, and/or investigations being handled by other officers of the department or by any other governmental agency when:

- Ordered to intervene by a superior officer.
- The intervening officer reasonably believes that a manifest injustice would result from failure to take action.
- The intervening officer has information or is witness to another officer's actions being taken that are clearly outside the scope of lawfulness and/or department policy and procedures, and/or when the failure to intervene may result in unnecessary use of force or injury, unlawful arrest, potential litigation, or other similar unlawful, negative or improper outcome.

Under this provision, any officer, regardless of tenure or rank, who witnesses another officer use unauthorized force, shall safely and immediately intervene by verbal and/or physical means to safeguard the wellbeing of all persons involved.

Officers shall report the incident to their supervisor immediately following the taking of intervening action, as well as when there is a failure to intervene, as outlined above.

Develop a Force Continuum that limits the types of force and/or weapons that can be used to respond to specific types of resistance:

Officers shall always use the minimum level of force necessary to safely achieve lawful control of a resistive subject. The level of force used by officers must be objectively reasonable and commensurate with the level of resistance of the subject to allow control of the subject with minimal risk of injury to the subject(s), officer(s) and other persons. The level of force used by officers to control a resistive subject will be applied incrementally and commensurately in response to the subject's actions and level of resistance.

Prohibit officers from shooting at moving vehicles:

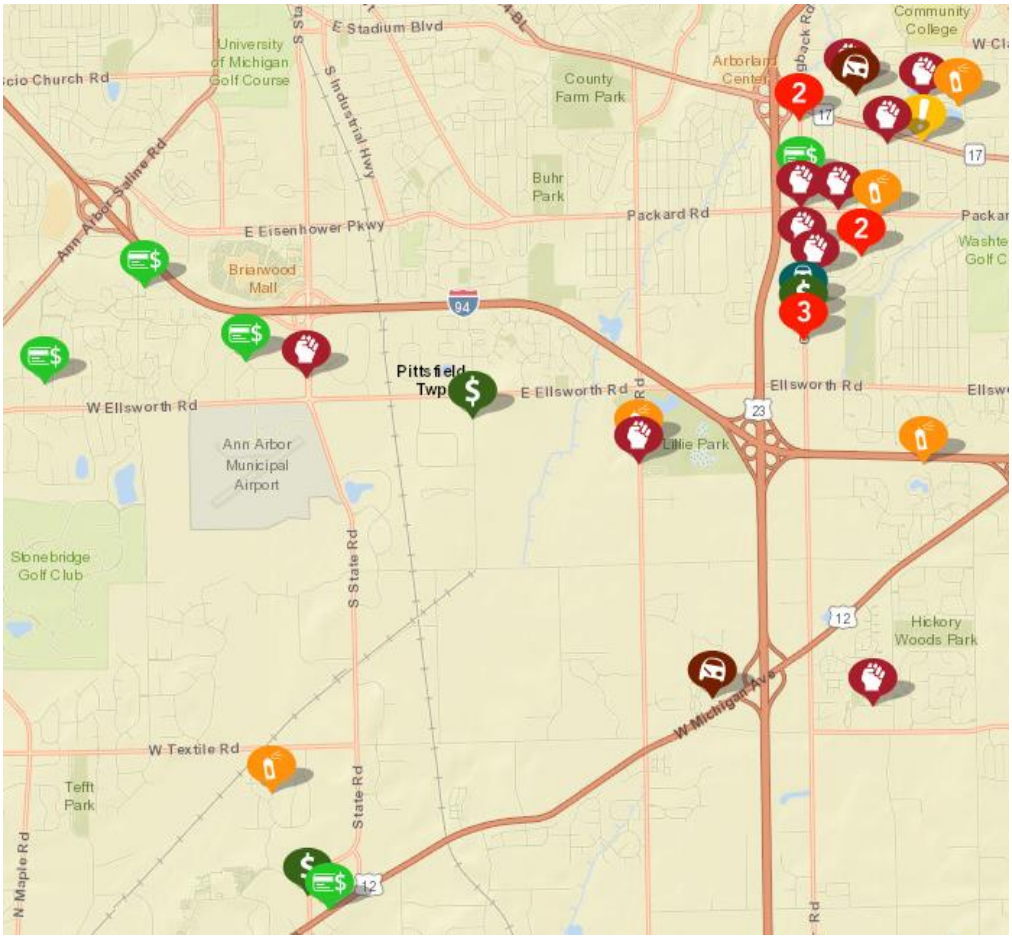
Officers shall not discharge a firearm at the operator or occupant of a moving vehicle unless the operator or occupant poses an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.

Officers shall not discharge a firearm from a moving vehicle unless an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person is present and immediate action must be taken.

Require officers to give a verbal warning, when possible, before using deadly force:

Within the guidelines of de-escalation, officers are required to gain subject compliance verbally through de-escalation techniques prior to resorting to using force, including identifying themselves as law enforcement officers and the intention to shoot (discharge firearm), if lethal force is necessary.

Require officers to report each time they use force or threaten to use force:

Officers shall document and report any/all use of force promptly, completely, and accurately to their supervisors in the appropriate police report and/or "Use of Force" form. Additionally, administrative reviews will be completed by command staff for all incidents involving use of force and corrective action taken when appropriate.

Crime Map for June 14th – 27th, 2020