

# THE INDECOM QUARTERLY | 1st

JANUARY - MARCH 2021

## **Special Investigation: Incidents of Searches by Law Enforcement**



Photo Credit: [Jamaica Gleaner | Sunday, June 30, 2013](#)

**“One of the most difficult things is not to change society – but to change yourself”**

Nelson Mandela

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## COMPACT DISC

1<sup>st</sup> Quarterly Report: January – March 2021  
 New Complaints: January – March 2021  
 Commission's Reports Completed: January – March 2021

(In compliance with Section 17(3) (c) of the INDECOM Act)

# IN THIS EDITION OF THE IQ

## **SPECIAL INVESTIGATION: Incidents of Searches by Law Enforcement**

This 1<sup>st</sup> quarterly report is a special investigation into incidents of 'stop and search' and 'entry and search' complaints. This report will examine the legislative framework in which the JCF operate, the detail of the complaints received and the results of a small survey undertaken by the Commission, examining public perception of the JCF with regard to these aspects of their duty.

## **PART ONE: NEW COMPLAINTS**

The Commission received 273 categories of complaints from 240 incidents reported for the period. The top five categories of complaints include: assault (81), discharge of firearm (68), fatal shooting (24)\* [see page 15], unprofessional conduct (18) and threat (13).

The Commission's Forensic Unit responded to 63 incident scenes for the period. There were four deaths in custody for the period.

All parishes had complaints, both fatal and non-fatal, with Kingston and St. Andrew recording the highest with 91 complaints and Portland recording the least with five (5).

## **PART TWO: THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT**

In the Legal Department, 160 Commission's Reports were distributed and completed. An overview of the reports completed, lists the recommendations for no charge, disciplinary action or charge. Recommendations from fatal shooting incidents, where Commission's Reports were completed as well as rulings by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) during the quarter are also listed. Five (5) members of the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) were charged during the period, for incidents investigated by INDECOM.

## **PART THREE: PUBLIC INFORMATION**

The Commission's Senior Management Team had no meetings with members of the JCF High Command and Jamaica Defence Force during the period. Correspondence was exchanged between the entities and INDECOM.

There were no awareness sessions held during the period.

## INTRODUCTION

INDECOM's first two reports for 2021, examine aspects of police interactions and their treatment of the public, arising from complaints received concerning searches and assaults. This Quarterly Report, (Jan - Mar 2021), reviews the nature of complaints following the Jamaica Constabulary Force's (JCF) deployment of stop and search activities and their entry and search of premises. The Commission's 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarterly Report (Apr - Jun 2021), will explore the nature of citizens' complaints arising from allegations of police assaults. These reports highlight a persistent issue regarding the approach, manner and professionalism of officers, of the JCF, in treating and dealing with Jamaican citizens and the complaints that arise therefrom.

This report will examine the legislative framework in which the JCF operate, the detail of the complaints received and the results of a small survey undertaken by the Commission, examining public perception of the JCF with regard to these aspects of their duty.

The Commission acknowledges, at the commencement of this report, the extremely difficult task the Jamaican police force are confronted with. The police are frequently challenged in their legitimate duties and faced with many instances of non-compliance, resistance and confrontation often occurs.

However, the JCF is a disciplined and trained body of men and women, who are required to operate both within the rule of law and their own operational policy framework. The circumstances giving rise to the nature of the complaints received, appear frequently unnecessary, and much could have been resolved with compliance, explanation and civility.

## PART I. STOP AND SEARCH

A police force's legitimacy to stop and search its citizens is a recognised and legitimate operational tactic. Deployed correctly and appropriately it can, and does, have benefits in maintaining order and combatting crime. The JCF's various powers of stop and search are enshrined within multiple legislative frameworks. This includes primarily, authority under the **Constabulary Force Act**, **Firearms Act** and **Dangerous Drugs Act**. In 2013, a ruling in the **Supreme Court**, by Puisne Judge David Batts, (Hemans v The Attorney General) highlighted a significant misunderstanding in the JCF's interpretation of their power to stop and search as it relates to the **Road Traffic Act**. Justice Batts stated there was no power to arbitrarily stop and search vehicles. Rather, officers required 'lawful reason' to stop a vehicle or for a search. Such lawfulness would arise from an officer's 'reasonable grounds to suspect,' before embarking on a search or arrest.

Despite clear guidance and admonishment of misconceived police powers, identified from the 2013 ruling, the Commission continues to receive complaints from persons allegedly being stopped and searched by

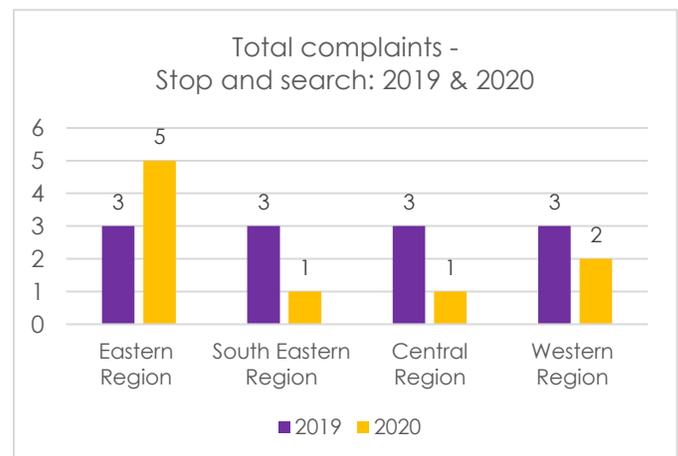
the police without justifiable cause and without adopting current force policy. In many of these complaints, allegations of unprofessional conduct are also cited against members of the JCF, which frequently leads to verbal spats, persons allegedly assaulted and thereafter arrested. In many instances, when persons are stopped, or stopped and searched, they are not informed of the reason for such action.

Such police action is a source of continual friction and confrontation with citizens. Whilst reported complaints of illegal search, as a proportion of total complaints received, are relatively low (and likely under-reported), they are indicative of an oppressive policing style and culture which would benefit from reflection and a change of attitude and enhanced professionalism.

### • CASE STUDY I: STOP AND SEARCH CASES 2019-2020

The Commission has received complaints relating to stop and search issues. This report looks in further detail at the complaints received during the two year period 2019 and 2020. Whilst this case study examines complaints relating solely to this single complaint category, for the two year period, there were over seven hundred (700) assault allegations, and included within that number are many instances of 'stop', or 'stop and search' which have been the catalyst for the subsequent assault complaint.

Twenty-one (21) complaints were received concerning stop and search – twelve (12) in 2019 and nine in 2020.



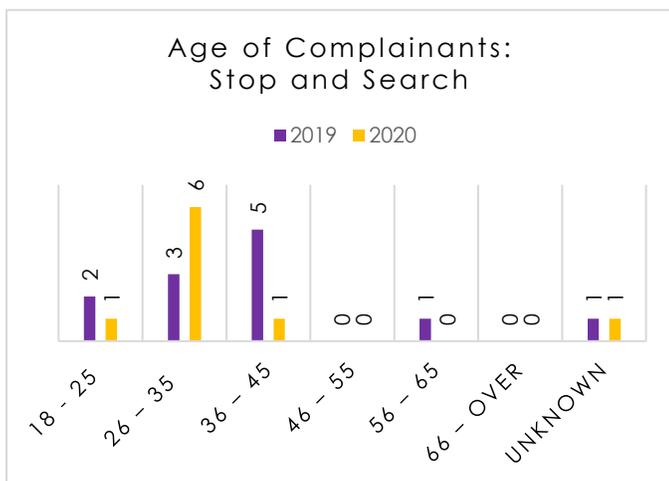
Graph 1: Total complaints received by region concerning stop and search encounters - 2019 & 2020

Three of the regional teams dealt with between four or five complaints each and the Eastern region received eight complaints (see Graph 1 above).

Of this group, fifteen (15) persons were stopped whilst driving a motor vehicle - three of whom were searched. Two persons were stopped while riding motorcycles - one of whom was searched, and four pedestrians were stopped, one of whom was searched.

Fifteen (15) of the twenty-one (21) persons were arrested following the stop and search action. The majority of the fifteen (15) arrests arose following verbal spats between persons and the police which subsequently escalated.

Of note is the 'unprofessional conduct' complaint also alleged against the police in twenty (20) of the twenty-one (21) cases received (eleven (11) in 2019 and all nine matters in 2020). The public's complaint of JCF officers being 'unprofessional' is a feature of numerous interactions between the citizen and police. It should be noted, that for the period under review, the Commission did not receive any incidents alleged to have occurred within any of the Government Enhanced Security Measures zones.



Graph 2: Age distribution of complainants stopped and searched – 2019 & 2020

The age of the complainants ranged from 18 to 65 years old. The majority (9 of 21) were within the 26 – 35 age range, which is perhaps unsurprising, and 7 of 21 were women.

**OUTCOME OF STOP AND SEARCH COMPLAINT CASES**

The outcome of these complaints are mixed. Prosecution or discipline is neither the focus nor aim, but rather for the JCF to adopt recommendations and adapt behaviour which will enhance public confidence and professionalism. Of the twenty-one (21) cases reported, one officer was charged, one awaits a decision of the ODPP, a third was recommended not for charge and one complaint was withdrawn. The other cases remain subject of further enquiry or with INDECOM's Legal Department for final assessment.

**• STOP AND SEARCH SURVEY**

The Commission, in recognising that reported complaints were not the sole measurement of identifying issues arising from police stop and search action, conducted a small, island-wide survey, encompassing all the parishes, in February and March 2021. Three hundred (300) persons were interviewed, concerning their experience of any

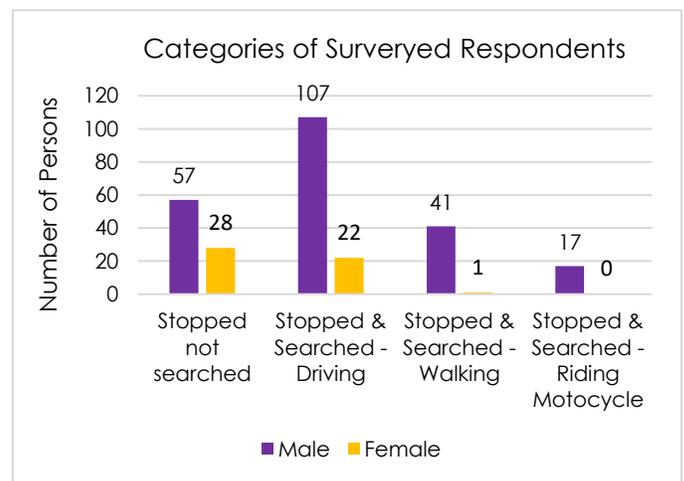
such stop and search encounter between 2017 and the date of the interview. Approximately twenty-one (21) persons were surveyed per parish.

The survey's aim was to examine the circumstances under which a person, whilst driving, riding a motorcycle or walking, was either stopped, or stopped and searched, by the police or a joint military team.

**ANALYSIS OF SURVEY RESULTS**

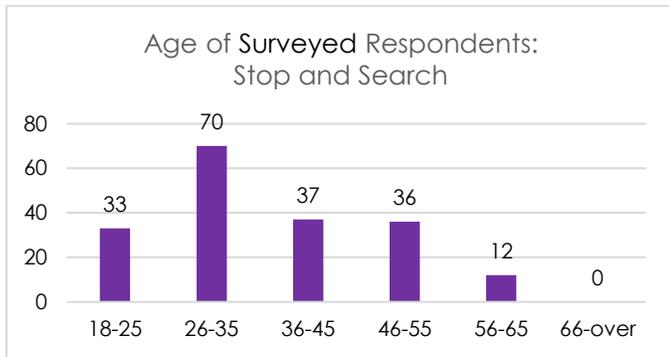
Of the three hundred (300) persons randomly interviewed 91%, had experience of either being stopped or being stopped and searched, by the JCF or joint JCF/JDF team. The surveyed group comprised 244 males (81%) and 56 females (19%).

Of the persons surveyed, 188 (63%) reported that they had been stopped and searched by the police. This comprised 23 women (12%), and 165 men (88%). A further 85 respondents (57 male and 28 female), indicated that whilst they had been stopped, they were never searched. NB: A further 27 respondents failed to answer.



Graph 3: Breakdown of surveyed persons stopped or stopped and searched

The age groups of the 188 persons stopped and searched are shown at graph 4 below. The age range, 26 - 35 years, was the most common for persons being stopped and searched, with 70 persons (37%) identified. This is the same age cohort as the 2019-2020 stop and search complainants (see graph 2 above). The other age bands were all within a similar range, 33-36 instances each; except the age range of persons 56-65.

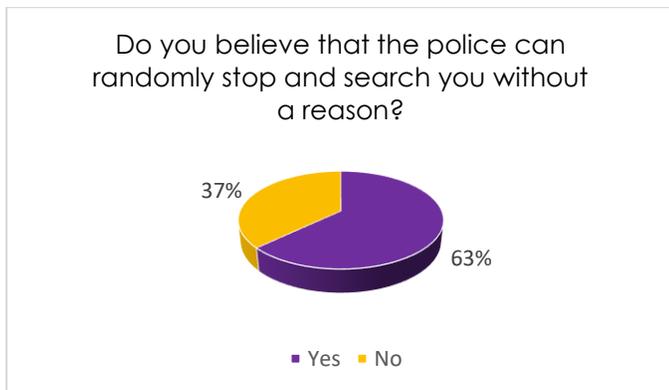


Graph 4: Age range of 188 surveyed respondents who were stopped and searched

**REASONABLE CAUSE**

One survey question asked was: ‘Do you believe that the police can randomly stop and search you without a reason?’

Of the 300 participants, 188 participants (63%) responded ‘yes’, and 112 respondents (37%) said ‘no’.



Graph 5: Response by surveyed respondents to JCF’s right to conduct random stop and search activities

This incorrect belief in the powers of the JCF, to undertake random stop and search, (which implies without reasonable cause) is illustrative of the misconception held by the public, fostered by police action, and contrary to the Justice Batts ruling in 2013. The Supreme Court decision clearly identified that the police do not have a power under the **Road Traffic Act** to arbitrarily stop and search vehicles. There must be a reasonable cause. The judgment noted that persons under the Queen’s peace, are entitled to freedom from search of their person or property unless such a search is legally justified.

This central tenet is recognised in the Constitution of Jamaica, which guarantees that Jamaican citizens are free to move about and should not be subjected to arbitrary or random search. **Section 13(3)(j)(i), (ii) and (iii) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms, enshrines:**

- i) the right of everyone to –

- i. protection from search of person and property (**section 13(3)(j)(i)**);
- ii. respect for and protection of private and family life, and privacy of the home (**section 13(3)(j)(ii)**); and
- iii. protection of privacy of other property and of communication (**section 13(3)(j)(iii)**).

The survey enquired of the ‘reasonable cause’ to conduct stop and search. Two hundred and eighty-three (283) respondents (94%) believed that (either for a regular spot check or other reason), if someone is suspected of committing a crime, or if a person commits a traffic offence, those were legitimate reasons for the police to stop and search persons. A further 17 persons (6%) identified another category, such as whether a person appears suspicious, as a possible reason for them to be stopped and searched. It is apparent that the public is not wholly conversant with the legitimate powers of the police and the extent of their authority. This can lead to misunderstandings and confrontations - especially when the grounds for the ‘stop’ or ‘stop and search’ are not correctly explained. The law recognises that a person may give consent for a search.

With the exception of rights which may be curtailed during a Public State of Emergency (SOE), and/or a Zone of Special Operation (ZOSO), there is specific legislation, under Section 19 of the **Constabulary Force Act**, which allows for the stopping and searching of the person and property. A Constable without a warrant may stop any vehicle suspected to be carrying stolen goods/prohibited drugs/certain gambling related items and **may also search** the vehicle stopped in addition to its driver and passengers. But, critical to this important power is the necessity for reasonable grounds to suspect and to explain the exercise of that power.

**REASONS FOR BEING STOPPED AND SEARCHED**

The survey examined the reasons reportedly given by the JCF for their stop and search action. Two hundred and twenty-two (222) interviewees (74%), reported that they were provided with a reason when stopped by the police. Table 1 below highlights the range of responses provided by the police to the respondents when asked the reason for conducting the stop and search exercise:

- i. spot check,
- ii. suspected of committing a crime,
- iii. committing a traffic offence,
- iv. looks suspicious,
- v. looking for wanted men/illegal firearms/drugs, and
- vi. random search.

It is noted that reasons i, iv, and vi, (spot check, looks suspicious and random search) are not legitimate reasons to undertake stop and search powers, yet they were the most common reasons cited. Half (50%) were for the often quoted “spot check”, which is not a legitimate without further explanation. Frequently, when a reason is sought

by citizens, it is met with rebuke and often, further conflict. The next two most common reasons reportedly given were for "committing a traffic offence" (23%), and "looking for wanted men/illegal firearms/drugs" (19%). However, the commission of a traffic offence does not provide a power to search in the absence of any other reasonable grounds.

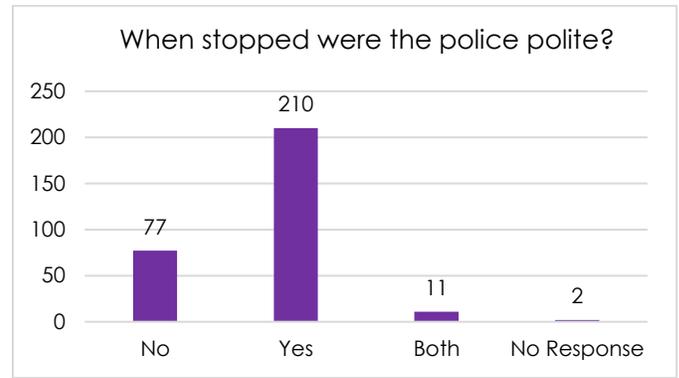
Table 1: 222 surveyed respondents' response for reasons given for stop and search by the police

Parish	Spot Check	Suspected of Committing an offence	Committing a traffic offence	Looks suspicious	Looking for wanted men/illegal firearm/drugs	Random search
Portland	5	0	4	6	10	0
St. Thomas	6	0	4	0	6	0
Kingston and St. Andrew	16		7	1	0	1
St. Mary	10	0	10	0	0	0
St. Catherine	10	0	4	1	11	0
St. Ann	5	2	1	0	6	0
Trelawny	7	0	8	3	0	0
Clarendon	3	0	0	1	0	0
Manchester	15	0	3	0	3	0
St. Elizabeth	15	0	2	0	5	0
St James	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hanover	8	0	3	0	0	1
Westmoreland	12	0	4	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>

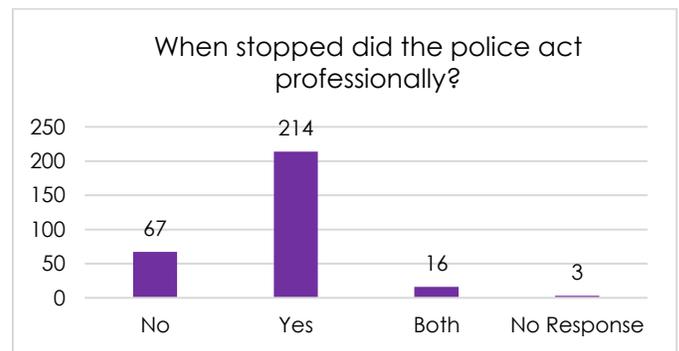
In addition to the more common reasons reportedly cited, respondents stated that they were stopped because, according to officers they were: "checking to see if everything was okay", or "wanting to know what was in the bag". Female interviewees reported that some police officers, after stopping them, asked personal questions, such as requesting their telephone number, and asking to be friends. Another reason provided was because they were "begging money". These responses seem to suggest that police officers are still breaching the constitutional rights of citizens, and the **Corruption Prevention Act**. A number of the reasons have no foundation in law.

**POLITENESS AND PROFESSIONALISM**

Politeness and professionalism are the subject of frequent comment and complaint by citizens to INDECOM, across a range of complaint categories, hence the inclusion within the survey. Public perceptions on both issues were very similar. It was welcome to note, (aside from any legitimacy of the powers exercised) that the greater proportion of participants considered that police officers acted both politely and professionally during their interactions, (70% and 72% respectively). A smaller number reported both a positive and a negative experience, (4% and 5%). One quarter of the surveyed group who were stopped, reported a negative experience of impoliteness and unprofessionalism, 26% and 23% respectively.



Graph 6: Surveyed respondents perception of officer politeness



Graph 7: Surveyed respondents perception of officer professionalism

There was, possibly, some correlation between the number of occasions an interviewee was stopped/searched, and how they perceived the interaction between themselves and the police. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the number of persons who responded that the police did not act professionally were those who were stopped more frequently. Similarly, persons who were stopped on fewer occasions, or only once, had a more positive view of the officer(s).

Whilst it remains a positive feature that a greater proportion of interviewees reported that the police acted professionally it is to be noted that a fifth of respondents reported that the police were not professional and/or polite, and included such observations as: officers being aggressive and hostile in their tone and action, unjustifiably grabbing persons and that officers pointed guns at them without justification. Whilst these survey observations are uncorroborated, they correlate strongly with many formal complaints regularly received by INDECOM, concerning police interactions with citizens. Other common complaints cited are officers' use of expletives and addressing persons as "bwoy" or derogatory names such as "batty bwoy". Female interviewees associated their negative view of the police to what they deemed as "sexual behaviour" towards them.

The JCF has clear guidelines regarding how officers should engage with the public. The 2011 Force Orders No 3337,

titled *Members of the Public - Police Public Interaction Policy and Standard Operation Procedures*, outlines the various procedural guidelines for conducting stop and search actions, even to the extent of how persons must be greeted. The policy also states that an officer who stops to search **must** provide the individual with information including his/her name, rank and the station where he/she works, the law under which the person is being stopped, and an explanation of why he/she is being stopped and searched. The Commissioner's clear instructions remain unused in far too many instances.

**PART II. ENTRY AND SEARCH**

The Commission examined a second aspect concerning the nature of complaints received by INDECOM from citizens alleging illegal entry and search of their homes/premises by the police without justifiable cause.

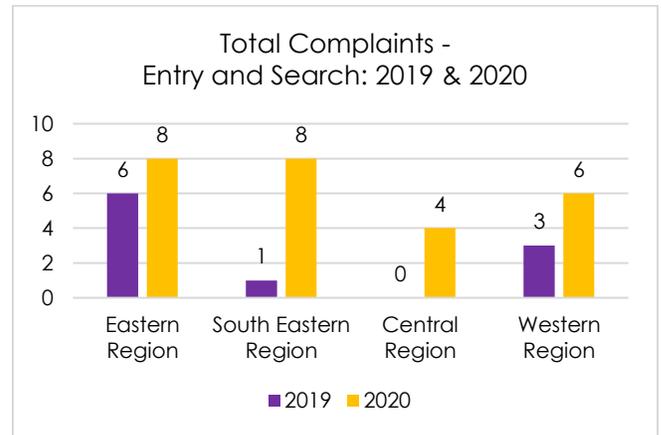
The JCF's authority, outside of any State of Emergency powers or Zones of Special Operation, exist primarily within three core authorities, the first of which is a persuasive judicial ruling;

- i. at common law, consequent on arrest **[Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, Ex Parte Rottman [2002] UKHL 20;**
- ii. by virtue of statute that provides for a search with or without a warrant; or
- iii. where the owner/occupier consents.

The JCF does not have a generic power to enter onto private premises to conduct a search, however too many complaints are received that indicate the rule of law, as it relates to entry and search, are not being abided by in all instances. Analysis of the reports/complaints received in 2019 and 2020, of alleged 'illegal entry and search' show an increase in 2020 over 2019. This trend is observed across all four of the Commission's regions (see graph 8 below).

• **CASE STUDY II: ENTRY AND SEARCH OF PREMISES**

In the five years 2016 - 2020, the Commission has received seventy-nine (79) complaints concerning the entry and search of premises. This report examines in further detail the thirty-six (36) complaints that fell into the illegal entry and illegal search categories, between 2019 and 2020. Ten were received in 2019 and twenty-six (26) in 2020. Other categories of complaints frequently associated with these allegations are: assault, destruction of property, unprofessional conduct. Of this number the Eastern Region dealt with fourteen complaints, Central Region four, and the South Eastern Region and Western Region dealt with nine complaints each (see graph 8 below).



Graph 8: Total complaints received by region concerning 'entry & search' – 2019 & 2020

Of the thirty-six (36) searches, six were conducted within the Government's zones of enhanced security measure. A total of three arrests were made arising from these searches.

The common and central features of entry & search complaints are the reported absence of a search warrant, the refusal to produce one, (even when it was claimed that a warrant existed), and a satisfactory explanation or reason as to why premises need to be searched.

Of the ten complaints received in 2019, only one homeowner reported being informed that there was a search warrant, and alleged that it was never produced. The police allegedly stated that "they were there to search." In the other nine complaints, three owners allowed entry after the police gave the following reasons:

- i. "they got a report about the destruction of property"
- ii. "they wanted the complainant to take them to his room", and
- iii. "to pull the bloodcl\*\*t door before they shoot".

It is very difficult, if not impossible, for property owners to resist unwarranted searches when confronted by the JCF, any acquiescence accorded cannot be regarded as freely given. In the other six (6) complaints, the reported reasons stated by the JCF are illustrated at table 2 below.

Table 2: JCF alleged response to occupiers when asked reason to enter and search in 2019

Acted professionally	Reason Given for Entry & Search	2019: Alleged police officer Comment(s)	Charged
No	Yes	They were searching for a gun	No
No	No	The police removed a lock/chain and entered his property in absence of the owner	No
No	No	When asked what the reason is, he was told to "shut up"	No
No	No	Instructed everyone to stand and proceeded to search the bar and customers	Arrested
No	Yes	Told it's lock up time.	Arrested
No	No	"Yes p**sy, me finally ketch yuh how me waan ketch yuh"	Arrested

This pattern continued in 2020. Of the twenty-six (26) complaints received, the police did not provide, produce or have a search warrant in twenty-three (23) instances, albeit five cases fell under the Enhanced Security Measures zone. Of the eighteen (18) remaining encounters, entry was allowed in six cases after police officers proffered the following reasons. Table 3 below shows the comments.

Table 3: JCF alleged response to occupiers when asked reason to enter and search

Acted professionally	Reason Given for Entry & Search	2020: Alleged police officer Comment(s)	Charged
Yes	Yes	Breach of Noise Abatement Act	Arrested
Yes	Yes	Based on an ongoing investigation	No
No	Yes	They were looking for her brother	No
Yes	Yes	Illegal possession of money machine	No
No	No	To open up the door	No
Yes	Yes	He is being arrested for fraud	Arrested

Table 4 below records the other twelve complaints and alleged reasons provided by the JCF before or after securing access.

Table 4: JCF alleged response to occupiers when asked reason to enter and search

Acted professionally	Reason Given for Entry & Search	2020: Alleged police officer Comment(s)	Charged
No	No	To open up. Whenever police say to open up, you must open up	Arrested
No	Yes	Son was associated with criminals and in possession of an illegal firearm. Also, They were acting on orders from the police station and don't need a warrant	No
No	No	Nobody move, hand pon yuh head, turn to the wall	No
No	No	Don't move	No
No	No	*police appeared to be searching for stolen items	No
No	Yes	Due to a breach of DRM	No
No	No	Enquiring if an individual lived at her premises	No
No	No	After taken into custody, they asked her niece about several Western Union transactions on her phone	Arrested
No	Yes	They accused them of harbouring wanted men	No
No	Yes	The police accused the daughter of being in possession of a stolen laptop	No
No	Yes	A police officer approached her and asked "nuh pass deh deh suh fi go behind u house?"	No
No	Yes	Officers demanded that the shop be closed	Arrested

Such complaints are but a 'snapshot' of police interaction with citizens when executing their powers. It is believed there remains much under-reporting of this issue. As mentioned, these complaints analysed, solely concern illegal search and illegal entry, but many reported assault allegations arise out of instances of seeking to gain entry to premises. Of concern is that in over 90% of the reported matters, the JCF failed to show the authority under which they sought to gain entry to private property. The data is illustrative of a common and repeated pattern of conduct which is replicated across the JCF, as reported by citizens.

Similar to 'stop and search', there exists very clear policy and JCF guidelines as to how property searches are to be conducted, and how people are to be treated during such encounters. The instructions within a JCF Notice: **'Further and General Guidance on the Execution of Search Warrants'** set out the need to identify, inform, show, explain, avoid damage and leave copies of warrants.

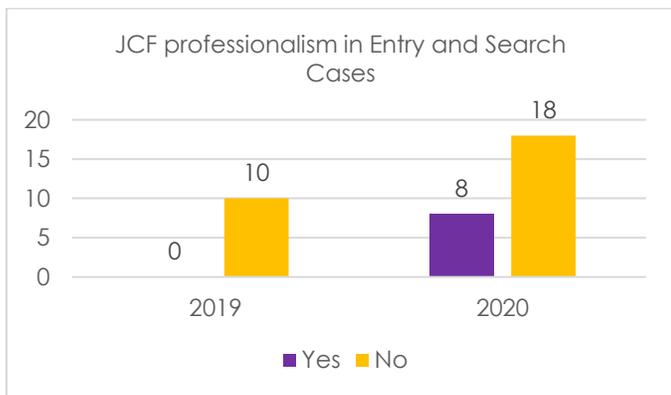
The JCF Force Order, No. 3380 of 2012 in treating with the police/public interaction states:-

*"It is the policy of the Jamaica Constabulary Force that all interactions between its members and the public, must be done in a manner which reflects respect for citizen's rights and dignity; portrays a professional image of the police and enhances [the]positive relationship between the community and the police services."*

The JCF 2011 Force Order No 3337 further states:-

*"[When the police] come in contact with the public, the police are expected to conduct themselves with decorum. Be polite in all areas of your contact with members of the public, do not use words such as **"aunt, uncle, big man or boy"** to address persons that [they] interact with, it's uncivil, disrespectful and unprofessional and must cease forthwith. Members must be respectful to all persons they come in contact with irrespective of age, class, status. It is the policy of the JCF that adult males be addressed as **Sir**, young males as **young man**, adult females be addressed as **Miss** or their respective title if known."*

It is considered that the behaviour and actions of a minority of JCF officers disproportionately erodes the confidence the public has in its police force. The issue of 'professionalism,' and the manner in which the public is treated, is again identified as poor in this aspect of police encounters. Graph 9 below, highlights the level of unprofessionalism allegedly displayed by some members of the JCF during their interactions with the public.



Graph 9: Respondents perception of officer professionalism regarding entry & search of premises

Of the thirty-six (36) complaints made in 2019 and 2020, twenty-eight (28) were reported as being unprofessional, (78%). Complainants in only eight (8) of twenty-six (26) cases in 2020 regarded the officers as acting in a correct and professional manner.

**OUTCOME OF ENTRY AND SEARCH COMPLAINT CASES**

Case outcomes are again mixed. No officer has, so far, been prosecuted or disciplined in respect of any illegal search or illegal entry complaint. Fourteen (14) reports are with INDECOM's Legal Department, (two of which were determined as not for charge or discipline), eleven (11) cases continue to be investigated, and a further eleven 'closed' following further examination. The eleven closed cases include an uncooperative complainant, two instances where the police subsequently presented a search warrant and a third where entry was granted by the occupant based on an ongoing investigation. Three searches were discovered to have occurred within the ESM zones and in three other cases the complainants failed to avail themselves to progress the investigation or withdrew their complaint. A final matter was investigated by IPROB, under a supervised investigation.

**CONCLUSION**

INDECOM's examination of complaints surrounding entry and search of properties, and the deployment of stop and search powers by the JCF was initiated by formal and informal complaints received in recent years. Recorded complaints pertaining to alleged illegal entry and search increased slightly between 2019 and 2020, whilst there was a reduction in complaints regarding stop and search over the same period.

The formal complaint is a narrow prism through which the JCF are to be measured. The 2021 survey provides additional information which highlights a trend of reported unprofessionalism by the JCF, in its interactions during search operations. This is particularly exhibited by alleged utterances and actions during their interaction with the public and failure to explain and account correctly. The pattern of complaints, from different, unconnected citizens across the country, have a similarity of context and manifest common features which are difficult to construe that all have been concocted. Such behaviour is now more frequently observed with the ever increasing circulation on social media platforms of mobile phone interactions between police and citizens.

The survey results (whilst limited) revealed that many respondents were of the mistaken belief that the police can stop and search a person without a reason. Some complaint reports indicate that officers are still conducting stop and search actions that are not permissible. Whilst this appears to be in a minority of reported instances, any number is unacceptable. The analysis demonstrates that there exists too many instances where the conduct of the police is considered unprofessional. Such a perception, even if not a reality, that police officers are aggressive and impolite, can and does hinder the police from garnering the essential community support needed from citizens to support their crime fighting strategies. The level of unprofessionalism exhibited contributes to incidents escalating, leading to persons being arrested and complaints of assaults levied against the police, a feature

which will be examined further in the INDECOM 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarterly Report 2021.

**RECOMMENDATION**

The current breaches alleged against some police officers regarding illegal 'entry and search' and 'stop and search' can be remedied through retraining initiatives. Those in command (Supervisors) must be held to account for any positive or negative conduct of officers under their command. The result is not only expected to further improve the citizen/police relations, but should also reduce possible state civil litigation arising from the illegal action.

Additionally, and as implored many times, the introduction and increased use of body worn cameras by police officers, will not only help to hold the wearers accountable when they are in breach, but also vindicate an officer from a false report. Similarly, videos captured may be used as 'lessons for learning' and training and development for officers in certain instances.

## APPENDIX

### The Powers of the Police to Stop and Search

#### 1. **The Constitution of Jamaica**

Certain rights enshrined in the Constitution of Jamaica are to be highlighted as regards any power of the police to stop and search persons and to search, seize and retain vehicles and further enter and search premises. Said rights are to be found at **Section 13(3)(a), 13(3)(j)(i),(ii) and (iii) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms**. All persons in Jamaica are entitled to preserve for themselves and future generations the fundamental rights and freedoms to which they are entitled by virtue of their inherent dignity as persons and as citizens of a free and democratic society. It is critical to mention however, that the noted rights are not absolute and may be abrogated/abridged/curtailed where the rights of another individual is being infringed upon or where statute provides.

#### 2. **Legislation allowing for Infringement of an Individual's Protection from Search of the Person and Property**

- **The Constabulary Force Act (CFA hereinafter). Section 19** provides for the power to stop and search vehicles.
- **Firearms Act (FA hereinafter). Section 42** of the FA speaks to the power to stop and search vehicles in relation to the FA. A constable may, without a warrant, stop any vehicle in which he suspects any firearm/ammunition is being conveyed, and may search the vehicle, the driver thereof and passengers inside the vehicle.
- **Dangerous Drugs Act (DDA hereinafter). Section 24** of the DDA provides for the seizure and forfeiture of vehicles. A constable, providing he has reasonable cause to suspect that the vehicle/conveyance is being/has been used to commit an offence under the DDA, may search the vehicle. If the said search reveals evidence of such, the constable may further seize and detain the conveyance.
- **Unlawful Possession of Property Act (UPPA hereinafter). Section 8** of UPPA provides for the issuing of a search warrant by a Parish Judge/Resident Magistrate.
- **The Larceny Act (hereinafter LA). Section 63** of the LA speaks to search warrants and allows for such a warrant to be issued by a Resident Magistrate/Parish Judge in certain circumstances.
- **The Road Traffic Act (RTA hereinafter). Section 22** speaks to the production of driver's license to a constable on request. **Section 56** further provides for when a motor vehicle is to be stopped. **Section 58** speaks to the obedience of signals issued by the police.

- **Offensive Weapons (Prohibition) Act. Section 5** of the noted act speaks to the power of a constable to search and arrest without warrant.
- **Praedial Larceny (Prevention) Act. Section 11** contains provisions as to search by members of the JCF.
- **The Law Reform (Fraudulent Transactions) Special Provisions Act. Section 16** of the noted act provides powers of search and seizure.

#### **What is Reasonable Suspicion or Cause (Re Arrest)?**

At common law and statute, the police have a wide range of powers to carry out an arrest. Before the police can arrest however they must have at a minimum a reasonable suspicion that the accused is probably guilty of the offence, the subject of the arrest. At the time of arrest, the officer himself must be aware of the information justifying the arrest, even though he may not have made the observation himself. Therefore, an officer can act upon facts within his own knowledge or on those communicated to him by a responsible person.

Further Guidance from **Force Orders 3337** of the JCF regarding interactions Between Members of the JCF and Members of the Public- Police Public Interaction Policy and Standard Operation Procedures, 2011

#### **Legal Arguments re entry and search**

The authority for the police to enter a private premises to conduct a search may be found in one of the following:

2. at common law, consequent on arrest **[Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, Ex Parte Rottman [2002] UKHL 20;**
3. by virtue of statute that provides for a search with or without a warrant; or
4. where the owner/occupier consents.

#### **(i) Search of Premises at Common Law**

The authority regarding the search of premises at common law is found in the case of **Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, Ex Parte Rottman [2002] UKHL 20** which highlights the following:

- A police officer, in possession of a warrant, in effecting the arrest may search that person and seize any article which he reasonably believes to be material evidence.
- The police is not only limited to search the area/room in which the accused is arrested. They may search the entire premises as warranted by the offence for which the accused is arrested.
- Where the police enters a house lawfully and during the processes of searching finds material evidence indicative of another crime, the police has the authority to also seize those items.

**(ii) Power of Search Given By a Statute and Execution of Search Warrant**

Under said heading, the following should be noted:

- A search warrant is not dependent on a charge, but it usually alludes to the charge that would arise on a successful search;
- Search warrants are often issued to search for evidence on which to base a charge;
- The search warrant will describe the place to be searched; address and/or description of the location;
- Names the person in charge of the place. [If not known then a full description and or alias should be given sufficient for identification];
- Warrant should be in keeping with the Act/Statute under which it is issued/being sought;
- The search warrant should describe the things to be seized and can command together with the person in whose custody they are found, that they be brought before the court/justice (as the case may be);
- Force can be used to gain entry and execute a search warrant;
- In practice, the officer should read the warrant to the person who is on the premises and who remains with the officer as they conduct the search;
- After the search is conducted, the back of the warrant should be endorsed noting certain information including the name of the person who executed the warrant and the date on which the same was executed and the name of the person(s) present;
- Search should not go beyond the statutory power contained in the warrant.

**(iii) Search by Consent or Permission**

- An owner may waive his right to object to a search. The authority however is not necessarily unlimited and may be exceeded;
- Officers should make it clear to the occupier that he is not obliged to consent. If the property is shared, consent should be normally be gained from the tenant occupying the room to be searched rather than from the landlord;
- A detained person may also agree to his house or business premises being searched.

**Further and General Guidance on the Execution of Search Warrants**

- Searches should be carried out with the occupier's consent if possible and must be made at a reasonable hour unless this would likely frustrate the purpose of the search;
- Before entering the occupied premises, the police should identify himself, state the purpose of the search and the grounds for undertaking it and give the occupier a copy of the warrant (if appropriate) unless there is reason to think that the same would lead to the disappearance of the items sought.
- Force can be used to execute the search warrant, however, the force used should be reasonable and necessary;
- The search should be made in an orderly manner and with no more disturbance that is necessary;
- It may be reasonable for the police to restrict the occupier's movements while a building is being searched;
- The search warrant must be referred to or brought to the attention of the party on whom it is executed upon. **Gordon v Attorney General, Chief of Police et al. [2014] JMSC Civ 223** (or as soon thereafter);

**Retention of Goods Seized by the Police**

The police can retain goods seized as long as necessary for the prosecution of the crime (including defending a conviction as well as for the purpose of a retrial if one is ordered.) The

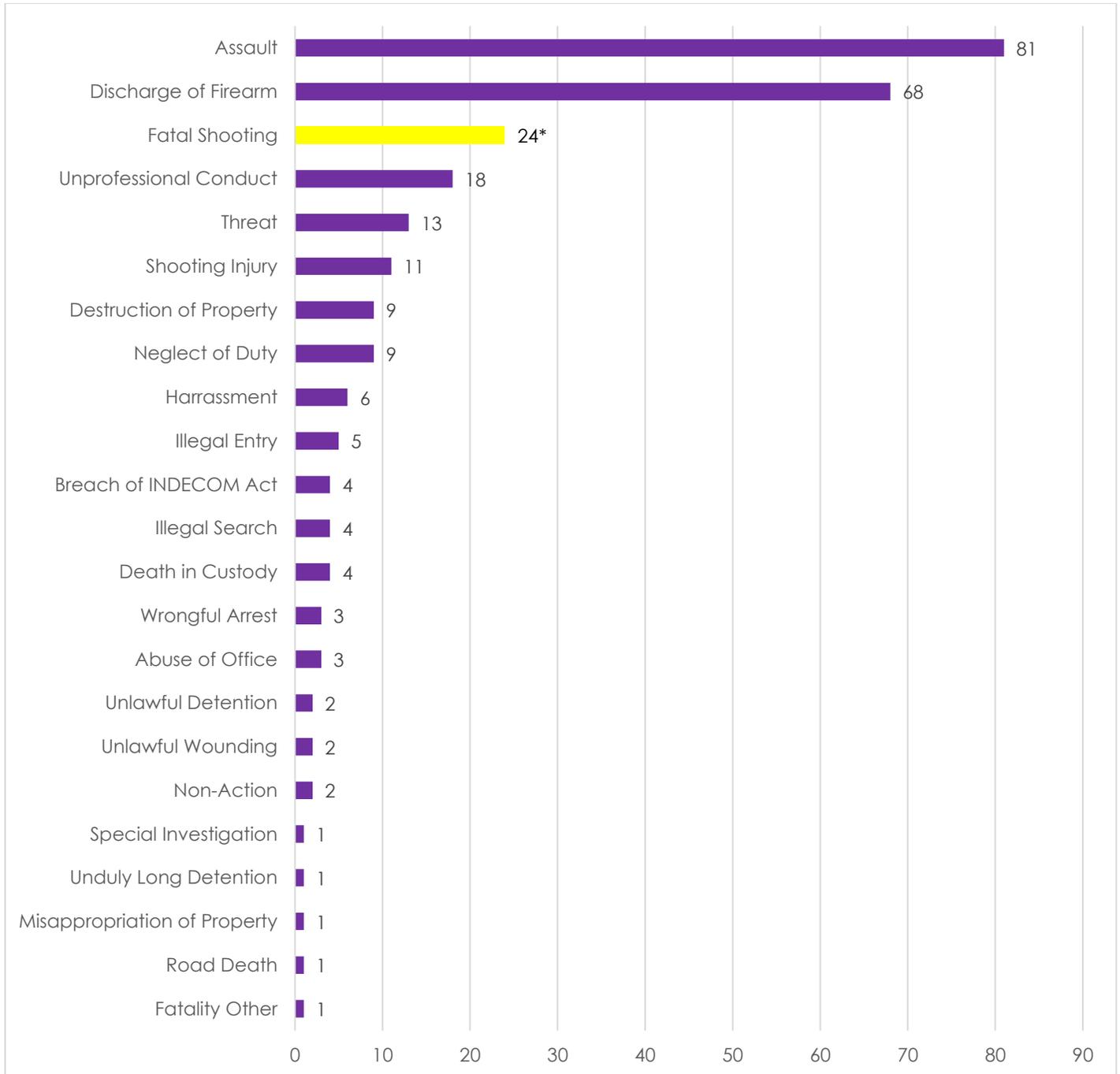
**1. Book of Rules for the Guidance and General Direction of the Jamaica Constabulary Force.**

**Rule 7.5** offers guidance on the handling of property during a search and provides: Where a search of any premises, place, vehicle or thing is being undertaken it shall be the duty of the member in charge of such search to take such steps as are reasonably practicable in the circumstances to ensure that:

- i. owner or occupier of the premises or place, or the owner or person in possession of the vehicle or thing is present at all stages of the search;
- ii. there is no destruction or willful damage of property;
- iii. where any damage occurs, unavoidably, during a search a comprehensive report shall be submitted forthwith.'

# PART ONE

## NEW COMPLAINTS

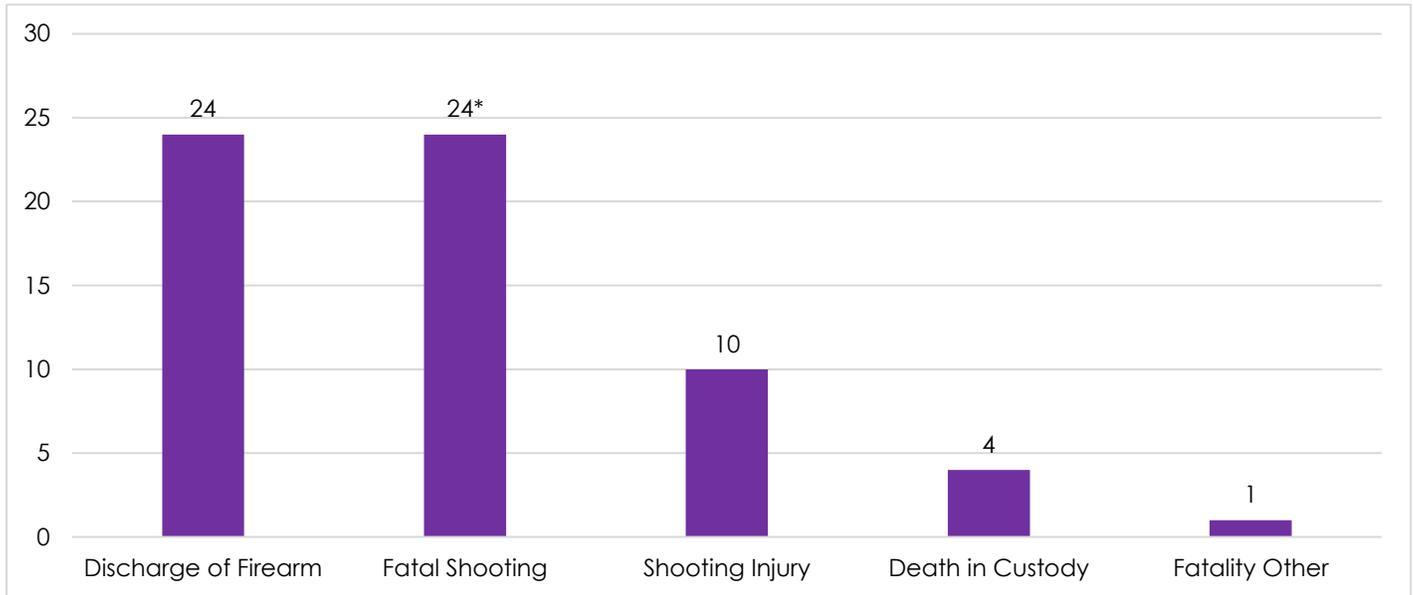


\* There were 28 deaths from 23 Security Force fatal shooting incidents. One additional allegation of a police fatal shooting was reported to the Commission. It has since been determined that the police were not involved. While included in the statistics for complaints received, it will not be included in the Security Force-Related Fatalities List.

\* Assault includes assault occasioning bodily harm and assault at common law

Graph 10 shows the 273 categories for the 240 new incidents for which complaints were received by the Commission during the period January to March 2021

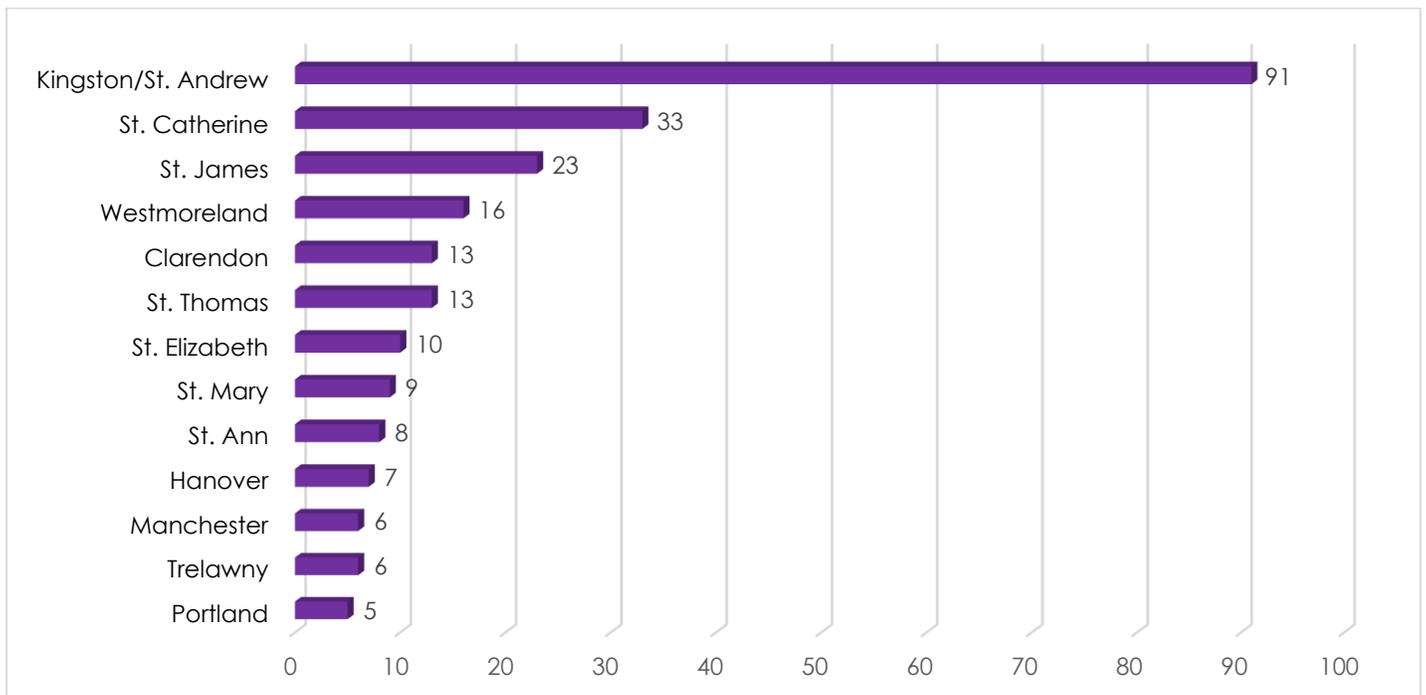
## FORENSIC SCENE RESPONSE



Graph 11 shows the 63 incidents that the Commission’s Forensic Unit responded to during the period January to March 2021

\* An allegation of a police fatal shooting was reported to the Commission and the scene processed by the Forensic Unit. It has since been determined that the police were not involved. While included in the statistics for scene response, it will not be included in the Security Force-Related Fatalities List.

## COMPLAINTS BY PARISH



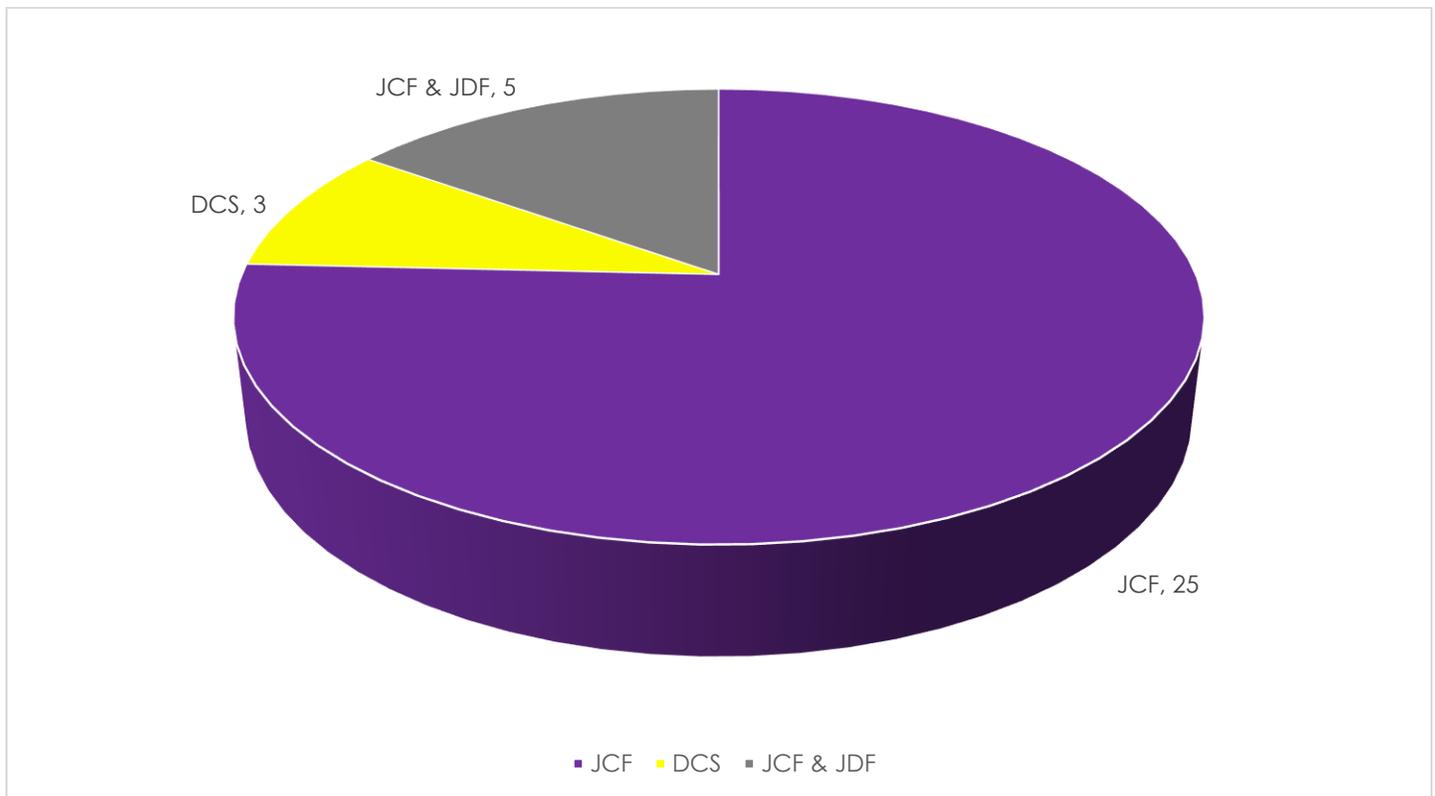
Graph 12 shows the breakdown per parish for the 240 new complaints received by the Commission during the period January to March 2021

**COMPLAINTS PER ORGANISATION**

STATE AGENCY	TOTAL COMPLAINTS	PERCENTAGE
Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF)	202	84%
Department of Correctional Services (DCS)	24	10%
Jamaica Defence Force (JDF)	5	2%
Joint Military/ Police (JCF & JDF)	9	4%

Table 5 shows the breakdown, per State agency, of the 240 new complaints received by the Commission during the period January to March 2021

**FATALITIES PER ORGANISATION**



Graph 13 illustrates the State agency to which the 33 fatalities, (28 by fatal shootings, 1 fatal road traffic accident, 4 deaths in custody), recorded for the period of January to March 2021 are related. The corresponding list, for specific incidents, is below.

**SECURITY FORCE-RELATED FATALITIES LIST**

JCF – Jamaica Constabulary Force

JCF-OD: Jamaica Constabulary Force Off Duty Officer

■ JDF: Jamaica Defence Force

DCS: Department of Correctional Services

■ DIC: Death in Custody

RTA: Road Traffic Accident

Date	Name of Deceased	Location of Incident	Related State Agent
<b>JANUARY (11)</b> <b>(Fatal Shooting – 10; DIC – 1)</b>			
1-Jan	Yuhembi BRYSON	Dexter Street, Savana La Mar, Westmoreland	JCF
3-Jan	Mikhail CUNNINGHAM	King Street, Montego Bay, St James	JCF
3-Jan	Tahjah JONES	Dam Head, Spanish Town, St Catherine	JCF-OD
4-Jan	Shawn-D WHITE	Gaspole Avenue, Cameron Road, Kingston 3	JCF
5-Jan	Delano WALLACE	Barrett Town, St James	JCF
19-Jan	Anthony G. WILDMAN	Mount Friendship, Stony Hill, St Andrew	JCF
20-Jan	Leonardo WALLACE <b>DIC</b>	TSACC to KPH	DCS
20-Jan	Judane K. COURE Oral NELSON	Caymanas Drive, St Catherine	JCF
28-Jan	Shandon MARRIOTT	Christopher Road, Denham Town, Kingston 14	JCF
28-Jan	O'Neil HUNTLEY	Canary Ave, Olympic Gardens, Kingston 11	JCF
<b>FEBRUARY (8)</b> <b>(Fatal Shooting – 7; DIC - 1)</b>			
4-Feb	Kevern McINTOSH	Grange Hill District, Westmoreland	JCF
10-Feb	Jason WHYTE	Olive Road, Olympic Gardens, St Andrew, Kingston 11	JCF
10-Feb	Carl MONTAQUE	McIntyre Villa, East Kingston	JCF
15-Feb	Kashief DOUGLAS	Woodside, May Pen, Clarendon	JCF
16-Feb	Richard A JOHNSON	Near Moreton Park, off Molyne's Road, Kingston	JCF
17-Feb	Sherlock GRANT	Foreshore Road, Port Antonio, Portland	JCF
23-Feb	Lorna LEWIS <b>DIC</b> (Female)	SCACC to KPH	DCS
25-Feb	Dane McCARTHY	Albion Main Road, St Thomas	JCF-OD
<b>MARCH (14)</b> <b>(Fatal Shooting – 11; DIC – 2; RTA - 1)</b>			
4-Mar	Leroy E. LONGSFORD	Portmore Mall, Portmore, St Catherine	JCF
4-Mar	Romario WILLIAMS	Barry Street j/w Princess Street, Kingston	JCF
7-Mar	Damion BOOTHE	May Pen Hospital, May Pen, Clarendon	JCF-OD
8-Mar	Donovan ROWE	Central Village, Windsor Heights, Spanish Town, St Catherine	JCF

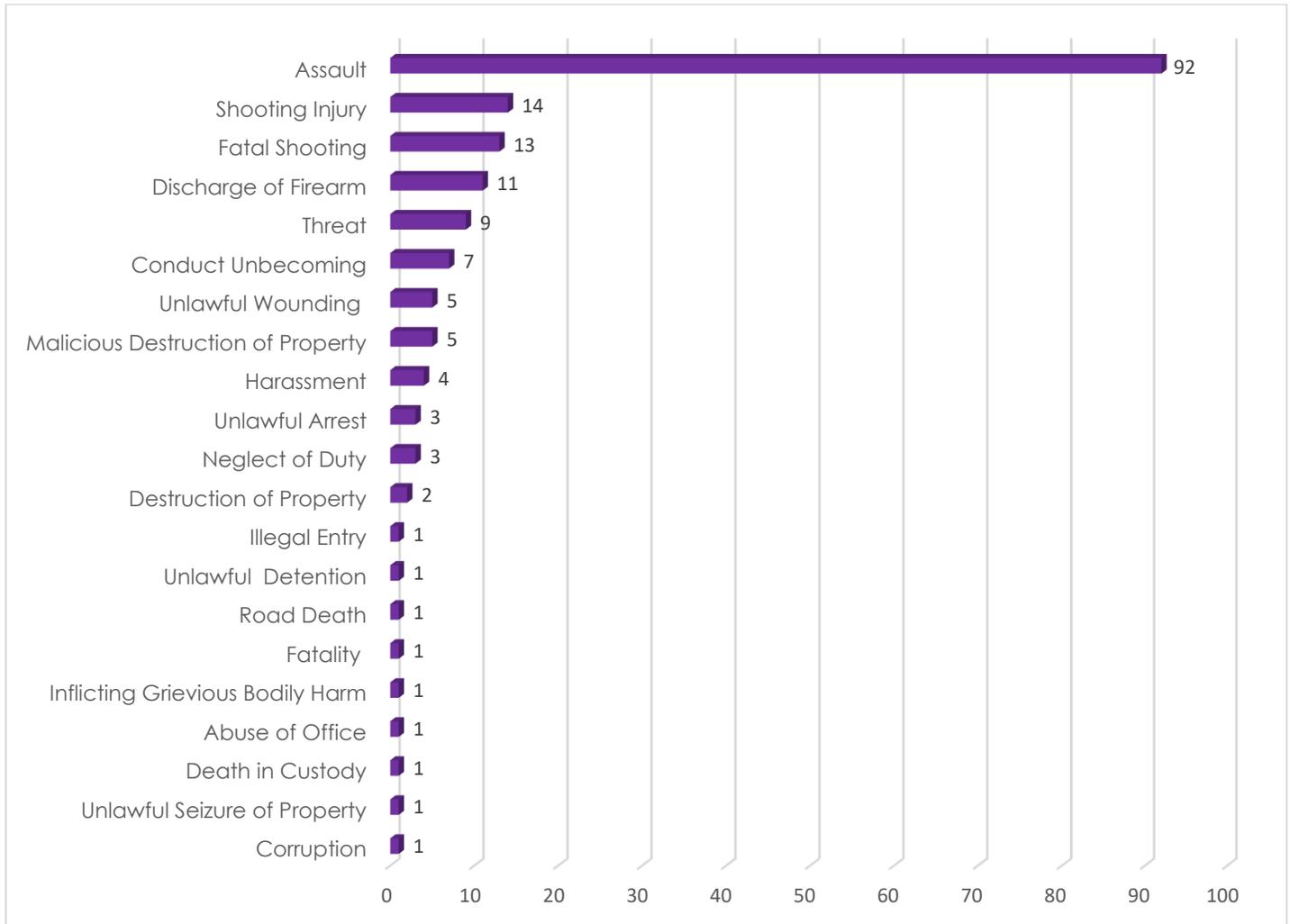
9-Mar	Jahmare THOMAS	Georges St, Rose Town, Kingston	JCF
10-Mar	Tafari DELL Ackeem McCLEAN O'Neil DIXON Jellaine PALMER Collin MINGOES	Bedward Gardens, August Town, Kingston	JCF & JDF
10-Mar	Errol CUMMINGS	White Lane, Olympic Gardens, Kingston	JCF
15-Mar	Clive BURRELL <b>DIC</b>	SCACC to KPH	DCS
19-Mar	Rico BREVETT <b>DIC</b>	Negril Police Station Lockup, Negril, Westmoreland	JCF
19-Mar	Carl STEPHENS (Fatal RTA)	Penchon Street, Kingston	JCF

**Table 6 lists the names of the 33 civilians who died from security force-related incidents during the period January to March 2021**

# PART TWO

## The Legal Department

### COMPLETED COMMISSION'S REPORTS



Graph 14 shows the categories of complaints for Commission's Reports completed during the period of January to March 2021

### OVERVIEW: COMMISSION'S REPORTS RECOMMENDATIONS

Charge		Charge & Disciplinary Action		Disciplinary Action		Unsubstantiated
4 cases	6 officers	2 cases	3 officers	9 cases	10 officers	145 cases

Table 7 shows the recommendations made for the 160 Commission's Reports completed during the period January to March 2021

**COMMISSION'S REPORTS RECOMMENDATIONS – FATAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS**

No.	Date of Incident	Victim	Case Summary	INDECOM Recommendations
1.	March 7, 2011	Dane Clarke	On March 7, 2011, at about 6:30 a.m., police officers from the Area 4 Division went to premises at Poinciana Avenue, Kingston 11 in St. Andrew on a special operation. During that police activity, Dane Clarke was shot and killed by Cpl. and Spl./Cpl. Officers reported that Clarke pulled a firearm and pointed it at them as he was running through the kitchen door at the rear of the said premises, and a gun was recovered. Officers assert that they opened fire at the now deceased Clarke in self-defence. Eyewitnesses AC and JC, mother and brother of the deceased, respectively, gave reports which directly contradict the police version. Both state that the now deceased was not armed with a firearm when he was shot by the police. Based on all the facts, the Commission humbly opines there is no evidence which the prosecutor would be able to lead so as to discharge his legal burden of negating the claim of self-defence.	No Charge
2.	October 2, 2011	Aundre Greaves	The deceased, who appeared to have been suffering from an undiagnosed mental condition, was shot and killed by the police on October 2, 2011 in circumstances which the police claim to have been pre-emptive action taken in the face of a threat of the application of lethal force by the deceased to Corporal. Having assessed the evidence, there is no realistic prospect that a jury would convict Constable of any offence relative to this fatality.	No Charge
3.	October 31, 2011	Michael Grignion	On Monday, October 31, 2011 Police Officers went to the dwelling home of the deceased Michael Grignion. While in the process of cordoning off the premises the officers stated that they were greeted by gun shots from three men armed with firearms. They returned the fire and Michael Grignion was discovered in nearby bushes clutching a firearm.	No Charge
4.	February 2, 2012	Orlando Smart	On February 2, 2012, at about 12:50 p.m., Orlando Smart was shot and killed at premises along Crawford Street in Mount Salem, St. James, during a police operation to apprehend Mr. Smart, otherwise called 'Man Voice', whom the police received reports was in possession of illegal firearms. On the day in question, two Constables, among other police officers, went to the target premises which is a green-coloured two-storey dwelling house along Crawford Street. As the police approached the house, three men who were seen standing in the yard immediately ran off; two ran to the rear of the building while the third ran to the upstairs section of the house and locked himself inside a room. The Constables chased the man upstairs and the said man opened fire at them from inside the room. Cons.	No Charge

			kicked the door open and the said man was seen with a firearm in his hand which he pointed at the police and opened fire again. Cons. quickly returned fire in the man's direction, injuring him. The man fell to the floor and the police quickly recovered the illegal gun and rushed the injured man to the CRH where he was pronounced dead.	
5.	March 2, 2013	Andre Green, Michael Green, Glenmore Cole	On Friday, March 2, 2013 at about 4:30 a.m. the police acting on information went to Hart Street, Montego Bay, St. James. They went to a house and knocked on a front door and shouted police and told the occupants to open the door. A male voice replied from inside the house "police mi blood claat pass mi machine". A short time later gun shots ran out from inside the house. The door suddenly flew open and three (3) men ran from out the house and one of the men started firing at the police who took evasive action and returned the gunfire in the direction where the men ran. When the shooting subsided three (3) men were seen suffering from gunshot wounds to their upper bodies. One Beretta pistol serial number PX82720 loaded with magazine with one live 9mm cartridge was retrieved from the ground close to the men. The injured men were rushed to the Cornwall Regional Hospital where they were pronounced dead on arrival by Dr. C.	No Charge
6.	April 24, 2013	Gregory Thompson	On April 24, 2013, sometime after 2:00 p.m., Mr. Gregory Thompson was shot and killed and CA wounded at premises along Seaton Crescent in Savanna-la-mar, Westmoreland during a confrontation with the police who were on enquiries in the area having received information that men with guns were seen in the area. Cpl. and D/C both assert that on reaching the location, a man was seen standing in the yard with an unusual bulge in his waistband. The said man spotted the police and alerted his cronies. Suddenly, another man exited the house armed with a gun. Both men drew their guns and opened fire at the police and the police returned fire in their direction, hitting them. Both men ran off in different directions. During a subsequent search of the scene, one of the gunmen was found a short distance away lying on the ground bleeding from wounds to his chest and was rushed to the Savanna-la-mar Hospital for treatment. He later succumbed to his injuries and was identified as Mr. Gregory Thompson. Later that same day, the second gunman turned up at the hospital with a gunshot injury to the abdomen. He was identified as CA.	No Charge
7.	July 9, 2013	Michael King	The deceased, Michael King was shot and killed by Constable on July 9, 2013 at Dover District, Kitson Town in the parish of St. Catherine. The police alleges that the killing was occasioned in self-defence; the witnesses to circumstances leading up to King's shooting indicated that King	No Charge

			was not armed and could not have fired at the police as claimed. However, these witnesses did not directly observe the actual shooting. Having assessed, the evidence does not afford a realistic prospect of conviction.	
8.	November 13, 2013	George Forrester Jr	The deceased was shot and killed on November 13, 2013 by officers, in circumstances which they claim to have been acting in self-defence. The witness to circumstances prior to the death of the deceased are claiming that Forrester was murdered. On assessing the evidence, the Commission opined that there was no overwhelming evidence on which a jury would be likely to conclude guilt on a charge of murder.	No Charge as per DPP Ruling dated 19/01/2021
9.	May 23, 2014	Dwight Bowen	On Friday May 23, 2014 at Branch Hall and 41 Road intersection at 11:45 p.m. the police were on patrol in the Rose Heights Community and on reaching the intersection of Branch Hall and 41 Road they came upon a group of six men who opened gunfire on the patrol. The police stopped and alighted from the vehicle and returned fire. When the fire subsided one man was found lying face down clutching a firearm in his hand with a gunshot wound to his back. The man was taken to the Cornwall Regional Hospital along with an injured victim, RM. The man clutching the gun was pronounced dead by Dr. W and RM was treated for injuries to his right index finger and discharged.	No Charge
10.	November 18, 2015	Deano Beckford	On Wednesday, November 18, 2015 at about 8 p.m., a team of Police officers, led by Deputy Superintendent of Police, went to a house on Seaton Crescent in Westmoreland, armed with a search warrant for one, RS. They entered the house, went towards a room, and shouted, "Police" then pushed the door to the room. On entering the room, a man was seen jumping quickly from the bed brandishing a firearm. The Police told the man to drop the firearm but he did not comply. The man raised the gun at an officer, who in turn fired four rounds in the direction of the man. The man then fell to the ground and his firearm was retrieved. Police officers then took the man to the Savanna-La – Mar Hospital where he was pronounced dead.	No Charge
11.	November 25, 2016	Lorenzo Lawrence	The deceased, Lorenzo Lawrence was shot and killed on November 25, 2016 at Sutton Street in the Parish of Kingston under circumstances which the police claim amounted to self-defence. The evidence to disprove such a claim is of a tenuous nature and as such would not afford a realistic prospect of conviction.	No Charge
12.	January 1, 2017	Tavoy Christie	On Sunday, January 1, 2017 at about 12:07a.m., a group of police officers went on foot patrol in the Gordon Crescent area of Granville, St. James. While on foot patrol, several explosions were heard, after which a group of men were seen advancing towards the police officers. It is alleged that the police called out to the men, who in turn fired in the direction of the officers. It is further reported that the police returned fire at	No Charge

			which point a second group of men was seen coming from the opposite direction. This second group of men also opened fire on the police officers. The officers engaged both groups of men, who ran off in different directions. After the shooting subsided, the area was searched and a man later identified as Tavoy Christie o/c Brent, of a Granville address, was seen suffering from gunshot wounds. The injured man was later rushed to the hospital where he was pronounced dead by Dr. A 9mm Springfield XDS pistol with one (1) live round was allegedly recovered from the man.	
13.	July 5 2017	Jamari Harrison	On Wednesday, July 5 2017 that at about 5:20am, a team of police officers, armed with a search warrant, went to the home of Jamari Harrison o/c Wizzla. It is further alleged that on arrival to the target premises, they knocked on the door and shouted, "Police." A female reportedly opened the door and ran through. The Police reportedly heard a loud explosion and saw a man pointing a firearm in their direction. Constable fired four rounds from his Glock pistol in the direction of the man. The man fell to the ground clutching a firearm. The firearm was allegedly retrieved and the man rushed to Cornwall Regional Hospital where he was pronounced dead.	No Charge

**Table 8 is recommendations by INDECOM's Legal Department for Commission's Reports completed for fatal shooting incidents during the period January to March 2021**

## **RULINGS RECEIVED FROM THE ODPD ARISING FROM INDECOM INVESTIGATIONS**

No.	Incident Date	Category of Incident	Date Referred to ODPD	Date ODPD Ruling Received
<b>Rulings for Charge</b>				
1.	5-Dec-18	Assault	19-Nov-20	January 5, 2021
2.	14-Mar-16	Fatal Accident	4-Nov-20	January 6, 2021
3.	24-Mar-19	Assault	12-Oct-20	January 6, 2021
4.	28-Jul-18	Assault	18-May-20	January 8, 2021
5.	13-Oct-19	Assault	2-Apr-20	January 11, 2021
6.	12-May-18	Assault	9-Feb-21	March 17, 2021
<b>Rulings for No Charge</b>				
1.	13-Nov-13	Fatal Shooting	20-Aug-20	January 19, 2021
2.	7-Jun-17	Assault	30-Jun-20	February 4, 2021

**Table 9 shows all case rulings received from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) during the period January to March 2021**

**CHARGES LAID FROM INDECOM INVESTIGATIONS (JANUARY - MARCH 2021)**

<b>Name and Rank</b>	<b>Incident Date</b>	<b>Charge</b>	<b>Date of Charge</b>	<b>State Agency</b>
Cons. Melvin Whyte	April 28, 2020	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm	28-Jan-21	JCF
Cons. Faybian Durrant	July 28, 2018	Unlawful Wounding Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm Illegal Possession of Firearm Assault at Common Law	2-Feb-21	JCF
Cons. Kenroy Chambers	October 13, 2019	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm	9-Feb-21	JCF
Cons. Tevin Lake	October 13, 2019	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm	9-Feb-21	JCF
Cons. Onardo Walker	July 28, 2018	Breach of INDECOM Act	23-Feb-21	JCF

**Table 10 shows all members of the Security Forces who were charged for various allegations during the period of January to March 2021**

# PART THREE

## PUBLIC INFORMATION

- **Meeting: Security Forces & INDECOM**

There were no meetings with the JCF High Command during the period January – March 2021. However, correspondence was exchanged between the two entities on several issues.

- **Outreach: Awareness Exercises**

There were no awareness sessions conducted during the period January – March 2021.

- **Quarterly Overview**

Categories	Q1 2021
New Complaint Cases	<b>240</b>
Fatal Shooting Deaths	<b>28</b>
Complaints Per Organisation	JCF: <b>202</b> JDF: <b>5</b> DCS: <b>24</b> JCF & JDF: <b>9</b>
Commission's Reports Completed	<b>160</b>
Charges Laid From INDECOM Investigations	<b>5</b>

# INDECOM OFFICES

## Head Office

1 Dumfries Road  
Kingston 10

## Interview Centre

9 Dumfries Road  
Kingston 10

## Central Regional Office

1 A Brumalia Road  
Cobblestone Professional Centre - Unit 10  
Mandeville, Manchester

## Western Regional Office

Praise Concourse Plaza  
18 Queens Drive,  
Montego Bay, St. James

## Telephone Lines

876.968.1932	876.968.8875
876.961.4171	876.971.1672
876.979.3481	876.929.6719
876.971.1672	876.979.3481

## Incident and Tip Lines

**(F)1.888.991.5555**

## Whatsapp

**(876) 553 – 5555**

Email us: [info@indecocom.gov.jm](mailto:info@indecocom.gov.jm)

Website: [www.indecom.gov.jm](http://www.indecom.gov.jm)

***Searching for Truth, Striving for Justice***