

STATE OF MICHIGAN
IN THE THIRD CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE

STEVE NEAVLING,

Plaintiff,

No.

v

Hon.

CITY OF DETROIT,

Defendant.

15-005215-CZ

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CATHY M. GARRETT

_____ /

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Attorney for Plaintiff

_____ /

COMPLAINT TO COMPEL DISCLOSURE OF PUBLIC RECORDS

There is no other pending or resolved civil action arising out of the transaction or occurrence alleged in this complaint.

NOW COMES Plaintiff, Steve Neavling, through his attorney, Ralph C. Simpson, and for his complaint against the Defendant, City of Detroit, does state as follows:

Jurisdiction and Venue

1. This is an action brought under the Michigan Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), MCL 15.231 et seq., to compel the production of public records from the City of Detroit (Detroit).
2. Plaintiff Steve Neavling is a resident of Detroit, Michigan. As such, he is a “person” under MCL 15.232(2)(c).
3. Defendant City of Detroit is located in the County of Wayne.
4. Defendant City of Detroit is a “public body” under MCL 15.232(2)(d)(iv).

5. Defendant City of Detroit has possession of and control over the “public records” that Plaintiff seeks.

6. Jurisdiction to compel production of public records is proper in this Court pursuant to MCL 15.240(1)(b).

7. Venue is proper under MCL 15.240(10)(4) as Defendant’s office that holds the records Plaintiff seeks is located in Wayne County.

General Allegations

8. Plaintiff Steve Neavling is an investigative reporter and publisher of the *Motor City Muckraker*—an Internet news site providing “Independent news dedicated to improving life in Detroit.”

9. Mr. Neavling has been a professional reporter since 2001, working at daily newspapers until 2012. Mr. Neavling worked for the Free Press from October 2006 to April 2012. During his career, Mr. Neavling has won numerous awards and his stories have led to investigation of officials and improved oversight of local government operations.

10. Motor City Muckraker was established in June 2012 and has since published hundreds of articles and investigative reports about Detroit and the Metropolitan area.

11. The primary mission of Motor City Muckraker in 2015 is to thoroughly examine the beleaguered Fire Department and its ability to extinguish fires. Mr. Neavling is documenting every structure fire in Detroit and has chronicled the arson crisis and the devastating impact of budget cuts, broken hydrants and neglected rigs.

12. Mr. Neavling also has covered the Detroit Fire Department for Reuters and the Detroit Free Press. His most recent work on the Detroit Fire Department has been cited by WXYZ, WDIV, Fox 2, Deadline Detroit, Metro Times and MLive. Mr. Neavling also has been a guest on

Dateline, WDET and the Mildred Gaddis Show to discuss the serious issues in combating fires in Detroit.

13. The performance of the Detroit Fire Department (DFD) is critical to the public's safety, affecting residents, firefighters and property and has been the subject of articles by Mr. Neavling and any number of media outlets (Appendix A).

Plaintiff's FOIA Request

14. On February 9, 2015, Plaintiff Steve Neavling e-mailed Defendant a FOIA request for public records relating to reports or complaints of broken or out of service fire hydrants in Detroit. Mr. Neavling requested the following: (1) "internal and external audits" of the city's fire hydrants; (2) records showing "the number and locations ... of fire hydrants in Detroit;" (3) records showing "the number and location of broken hydrants;" (4) records showing "how many fire hydrants have been repaired/restored from Jan. 1, 2014 to date;" (5) records showing "how many fire hydrants are out of service and where those are;" (6) records of "complaints from anyone at the Fire Department regarding broken or malfunctioning hydrants;" and, (7) records of "letters to DWSD about concerns with broken/malfunctioning hydrants." (Appendix B).

15. Plaintiff's FOIA request read, as follows:

This is a request under the Michigan Freedom of Information Act. I request any and all copies of audits, reports or any other examination of the city's fire hydrants from Jan. 1, 2010 to current. This includes all internal and external audits, reports, studies and investigations.

In addition, I request any record that shows the number and locations (if applicable) of fire hydrants in Detroit and the number and location of broken hydrants. I also request records that show how many fire hydrants have been repaired/restored from Jan. 1, 2014 to date. I also request records that show how many fire hydrants are out of service and where those are.

In addition, I request all complaints from anyone at the Fire Department regarding broken or malfunctioning hydrants from Jan. 1, 2013 to date. The records include letters to DWSD about the concerns with broken/malfunctioning hydrants.

(Appendix B.)

Defendant's Response to the FOIA Request

16. On February 27, 2015, Defendant City of Detroit e-mailed Mr. Neavling to inform him that the City did not handle Detroit Water and Sewerage Department FOIA requests:

So sorry, I completely forgot about the DWSD records re: fire hydrants. The Law Department does not handle certain DWSD matters, including FOIAs.

Please contact William Wolfson, General Counsel and Chief Administrative Officer for DWSD at wolfson@dwsd.org.

(Appendix C).

17. On March 3, 2015, Defendant e-mailed Mr. Neavling a response to his FOIA request. That response summarized Plaintiff's requests, as follows, with no mention of the request for "audits, reports or any other examination of the city's fire hydrants":

Your email requests:

[1] any record that shows the number and locations (if applicable) of fire hydrants in Detroit and the number and location of broken hydrants...

[2] records that show how many fire hydrants have been repaired/restored from Jan. 1, 2014 to date....

[3] records that show how many fire hydrants are out of service and where those are.

[4] all complaints from anyone at the Fire Department regarding broken or malfunctioning hydrants from Jan. 1, 2013 to date. The records include letters to DWSD about the concerns with broken/malfunctioning hydrants.

(Appendix D).

18. Defendant's response went on to state that Mr. Neavling's FOIA request was "granted in part and denied in part pursuant to [the domestic security exemptions of] MCL 15.243(1)(u) and (y) and to the extent the records that are available to the Detroit Fire Department (DFD)." (Appendix D).

19. Defendant's response acknowledged that it had records responsive to Plaintiff's requests for information concerning complaints of broken or out of service hydrants in the form of "DFD Daily Defective Hydrant Reports," but proposed to provide only redacted records that did not show the "specific location of each non-functioning fire hydrant" as of a particular date:

Your request is granted in part and denied in part pursuant to MCL 15.243(1)(u) and (y) and to the extent the records that are available to the Detroit Fire Department (DFD).

Please note that, based on information provided by DFD personnel, although the DFD is the primary user and the DFD does inspect for serviceability, it is the DWSD that maintains and makes repairs to the fire hydrants.

Therefore, to the extent the DFD has any record responsive to your request, they have the "DFD Daily Defective Hydrant Report." These reports are not centrally stored in an electronic format and based on the number of sample reports provided to the Law Department for review, we estimate that the DFD has hundreds, if not thousand plus pages of these reports for Calendar Year 2014.

The reports contain specific location of each non-functioning fire hydrant in the City. However, because such disclosure would assist an arsonist to plan and to start a mass fire in those specific area, such information would be redacted. See, MCL 15.243(1)(u) and (y). For your information, review and consideration, attached please find a redacted copy of some of the sample pages we received from the DFD.

(Appendix D).

20. Defendant's response enclosed samples of redacted forms and stated a fee of \$472.25 to \$566.70 for "25 to 30 hours" of work would be required to similarly redact the Daily Defective Hydrant Reports by blacking out the column on the forms showing the hydrant addressees:

For your information, review and consideration, attached please find a redacted copy of some of the sample pages we received from the DFD.

In that regard, we estimate that the process of redacting such information would take approximately 25-30 hours. Depending on the exact number of pages received from the DFD, the number of hours may decrease or increase. The hourly rate of the lowest paid Law Department personnel who is capable of performing this task is \$18.89. In the event you wish for the City to proceed with this task, we will commence the process, as long as you agree to pay for the labor costs incurred by the City.

(Appendix D).

21. Although the response was provided on March 3, 2015—more than two months after the end of the prior year. Defendant based its decision to provide only redacted hydrant reports from “Calendar Year 2014” on a claim that revealing the “specific location of each non-functioning fire hydrant in the City.... would assist an arsonist to plan and to start a mass fire in those specific areas.”

22. Defendant’s response acknowledged that the information provided would not be up to the moment because “[defective hydrant] reports only capture the status of the fire hydrant for the date reflected on the report” and therefore “do not necessarily provide an accurate count of non-functioning fire hydrants” or those hydrants that “were repaired by the DWSD.”

Lastly, please note that these reports only capture the status of the fire hydrant for the date reflected on the report. Therefore, the reports do not necessarily provide an accurate count of non-functioning fire hydrants in the City. Moreover, the reports do not reflect the number of fire hydrants that were repaired by the DWSD. (Appendix D).

23. Without specifying the parts of Plaintiff’s request it meant to deny, Defendant’s response stated in conclusion, “[a]s to the remainder of your request, we defer to the DWSD for its response” (Appendix D).

COUNT I

VIOLATION OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

24. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the previous allegations as set forth in full herein.

25. The Michigan Freedom of Information Act protects citizens' rights to examine information regarding the formal acts of public officials and employees and to participate in the political process. MCL 15.231(2).

26. The Freedom of Information Act sets requirements for the disclosure of public records by all “public bodies” in the state, including Defendant City of Detroit. MCL 15.232(d)(i-iv).

27. The Michigan Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) “is a manifestation of this state’s public policy favoring public access to government information, recognizing the need that citizens be informed as they participate in democratic governance, and the need that public officials be held accountable for the manner in which they perform their duties.” *Rataj v City of Romulus*, 306 Mich App 735, 748-749 (2014), quoting, *Manning v East Tawas*, 234 Mich App 244, 248; 593 NW2d 649 (1999). See also MCL 15.231(2); *Herald Co v Bay City*, 463 Mich 111, 118; 614 NW2d 873 (2000).

28. On its express terms, the FOIA is a prodisclosure statute. *Mager v Dep't of State Police*, 460 Mich 134, 143, n 14, 595 NW 2d 142 (1999); *Bradley v Saranac Community Schools Bd of Ed*, 455 Mich 285, 293, 565 NW 2d 650 (1997); *Swickard v Wayne Co Medical Examiner*, 438 Mich 536, 544, 475 NW 2d 304 (1991). See also *Rataj*, supra.

29. While the FOIA contains several exceptions to the duty to disclose, MCL 15.243, “these exemptions must be construed narrowly, and the burden of proof rests with the party asserting an exemption,” *Rataj v City of Romulus*, 306 Mich App 735, 748-749 (2014), quoting *Manning*, 234 Mich App 244, 248. See also *Mich Federation of Teachers & Sch. Related Personnel, AFT, AFL–CIO v Univ of Mich*, 481 Mich 657, 665; 753 NW2d 28 (2008).

30. If a FOIA request is denied in whole or part, written notice of the denial must be provided to the requester with an explanation for the basis of the denial and of the right to appeal the denial. In that regard, MCL 15.235 provides the written notice shall contain:

(a) An explanation of the basis under this act or other statute for the determination that the public record, or portion of that public record, is exempt from disclosure, if that is the reason for denying all or a portion of the request.

(b) A certificate that the public record does not exist under the name given by the requester or by another name reasonably known to the public body, if that is the reason for denying the request or a portion of the request.

(c) A description of a public record or information on a public record that is separated or deleted pursuant to section 14, if a separation or deletion is made.

31. If a public body makes a final determination to deny all or a portion of a FOIA request, the requesting person may within 180 days “commence an action in the circuit court to compel the public body's disclosure of the public records.” MCL 15.240(1)(b).

32. In an action to compel the public body's disclosure of the public records, a court that determines a public record is not exempt from disclosure “shall order the public body to cease withholding or to produce all or a portion of a public record wrongfully withheld” MCL 15.240(4).

33. If a person asserting the right to inspect, copy, or receive a copy of all or a portion of a public record prevails in a circuit court action, the “court shall award reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and disbursements.” MCL 15.240(6).

34. If the circuit court determines that the public body has arbitrarily and capriciously violated the FOIA by “refusal or delay in disclosing or providing copies of a public record, the court shall award, in addition to any actual or compensatory damages, punitive damages in the amount of \$500.00” to the person seeking the right to inspect or receive a copy of a public record. MCL 15.240(7).

35. It is the intent of the FOIA to deter efforts of agency officials to prevent disclosure of mistakes and irregularities committed by them or the agency and to prevent needless denials of

information. *Schinzel v Wilkerson*, 110 Mich App 600, 604, 313 NW2d 167 (1981); *Herald Co. v Ann Arbor Public Schools*, 224 Mich App 266, 274 (1996).

36. The party requesting information in a FOIA action need only show that the request was made and denied; thereafter, the burden is on the agency to show a viable defense. *Pennington v Washtenaw Co Sheriff*, 125 Mich App 556, 564-565; 336 NW2d 828.

37. Defendant City of Detroit did not meet its burden of showing a “viable defense” for its denial of several of Plaintiff’s requests by its failure to respond and its “needless” partial denial of other requests based on unsupported justifications for nondisclosure.

Internal and External Audits

38. Defendant City of Detroit violated the FOIA by failing to respond at all to Plaintiff’s request for “internal and external audits, reports, studies and investigations of the city’s fire hydrants.” MCL 15.235(4)(a-b).

39. Defendant’s failure to respond to Plaintiff’s request within five business days, or the time allowed for an extension, constituted a final determination to deny plaintiff’s request and a violation of the FOIA. *Scharret v Berkley*, 249 Mich App 405, 410-412, 642 NW2d 685 (2002), See also, *Local 312 of the American Federation of State, County, & Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO v Detroit*, 207 Mich App 472, 474, 525 NW2d 487 (1994), citing *Hartzell v Mayville Community School Dist.*, 183 Mich App 782, 786, 455 NW2d 411 (1990).

40. Defendant violated the FOIA by failing to address this request and only partially responding to plaintiff’s FOIA requests before this suit was brought. See *Thomas v City of New Baltimore*, 254 Mich App 196, 202-203 (2002) (defendant’s response prior to litigation failed to provide all records within the scope of plaintiff’s FOIA request).

Number and Location of Hydrants

41. Defendant City of Detroit's response mentioned Plaintiff's request for records showing "the number and locations (if applicable) of fire hydrants in Detroit", but did not indicate whether the request was granted or denied. (Appendix D).

42. If a public body claims that it does not have the requested record, a denial of the FOIA request must include a certification that the record "does not exist under the name given by the requester or by another name reasonably known to the public body" MCL 15.235(4)(b).

43. Defendant violated the FOIA "by failing to respond to plaintiff's FOIA requests as required by statute, M.C.L. § 15.235(2); MCL 15.240(2), and by failing to follow their duty to timely disclose **all** records within plaintiff's request, particularly when defendants do not allege that they were specifically exempt under the act. MCL 15.233(1)." See *Thomas v City of New Baltimore*, 254 Mich App 196, 202-203 (2002).

Fire Hydrant Repairs/Restoration

44. Defendant City of Detroit violated the FOIA by failing to respond to Plaintiff's request for records showing "how many fire hydrants have been repaired/restored from Jan. 1, 2014 to date" by asserting an exemption or certifying that the records did not exist.

45. Defendant's response acknowledged that the DFD was the "primary user" of the fire hydrants and that it sent numerous "Daily Defective Hydrant Reports to the DWSD to initiate repairs:

Therefore, to the extent the DFD has any record responsive to your request, they have the 'DFD Daily Defective Hydrant Report.' These reports are not centrally stored in an electronic format and based on the number of sample reports provided to the Law Department for review, we estimate that the DFD has hundreds, if not thousand plus pages of these reports for Calendar Year 2014.

Please note that, based on information provided by DFD personnel, although the DFD is the primary user and the DFD does inspect for serviceability, it is the DWSD that maintains and make repairs to the fire hydrants.

46. Defendant's response noted that the DWSD was responsible for "maintaining and repairing" the hydrants, but did not address whether the Detroit Fire Department received service updates in response to its reports of defective hydrants or whether it confirmed the repairs in any other manner.

47. Defendant's violation of the FOIA is not excused to the extent it asserts it was the wrong public body to grant plaintiff's request and that plaintiff should have addressed its request to the DWSD. *Detroit Free Press, Inc. v City of Southfield*, 269 Mich App 275, 288-289 (2005) (absent evidence that city "lacked the ability to produce the records," defendant remained liable for FOIA violation, despite its expressed preference that FOIA request be directed to another public body).

Complaints about Broken, Out of Service and Malfunctioning Hydrants

48. Defendant City of Detroit violated the FOIA by improperly denying in part Plaintiff's request for records of all complaints or other reports of broken or out of service hydrants " , pursuant to MCL 15.243(1)(u) and (y)" and based on a claim that such disclosure would assist an arsonist to plan and to start a mass fire in those specific area." (Appendix D).

49. The basic [FOIA] policy of "full agency disclosure unless information is exempted under clearly delineated statutory language," [*Dep't of Air Force v Rose*, 425 US 352, 360-361, 96 S Ct 1592, 48 L Ed 2d 11 (1976)],[21] indeed focuses on the citizens' right to be informed about "what their government is up to." Official information that sheds light on an agency's performance of its statutory duties falls squarely within that statutory purpose. *Manger v Dep't of State Police*, 460 Mich 134, 145-146 (1999).

50. MCL 15.243(1)(u) establishes an exemption for confidential “security measures” that relate to “the ongoing security of the public body” that does not clearly apply to reports of broken hydrants that are generally visibly identifiable:

(u) Records of a public body's security measures, including security plans, security codes and combinations, passwords, passes, keys, and security procedures, to the extent that the records relate to the ongoing security of the public body.

51. MCL 15.243(1)(y) provides for an exemption on security or domestic preparedness plans that “impair a public body's ability to protect the security or safety of persons or property or unless the public interest in disclosure outweighs the public interest in nondisclosure in the particular instance” that does not clearly apply to reports of broken hydrants that are from months to more than a year earlier.

(y) Records or information of measures designed to protect the security or safety of persons or property, whether public or private, including, but not limited to, building, public works, and public water supply designs to the extent that those designs relate to the ongoing security measures of a public body, capabilities and plans for responding to a violation of the Michigan anti-terrorism act, chapter LXXXIII-A of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.543a to 750.543z, emergency response plans, risk planning documents, threat assessments, and domestic preparedness strategies, unless disclosure would not impair a public body's ability to protect the security or safety of persons or property or unless the public interest in disclosure outweighs the public interest in nondisclosure in the particular instance.

52. Construing the claimed exemptions, MCL 15.243(1)(u) and (y), narrowly, Defendant City of Detroit has completely failed to meet the burden of proof in asserting the exemptions. “The court may not make conclusory or generic determinations regarding claimed exemptions, but must specifically find that particular parts of the information are exempt for particular reasons.” *Post-Newsweek Stations v Detroit*, 179 Mich App 331, 335; *The Evening News Ass'n v City of Troy*, 417 Mich 481 at 486, 492.

53. As in *Bitterman v Village of Oakley*, ____ Mich App ____; 2015 WL 278680

(No. 320984. Jan. 22, 2015), a FOIA request seeking information about the operation of the police or fire department serves “a core FOIA purpose by facilitating the public’s access to information regarding the affairs of its local government.” Quoting *Rataj*, 306 Mich App 735 at 751 (“[W]e cannot hold our [police] officials accountable if we do not have the information upon which to evaluate their actions.”).

54. In evaluating whether the requested records would shed light on the governmental agency’s conduct or further the core purposes of the FOIA, “It is significant that these issues have been discussed in the mainstream media and on the internet for over a year.” *Bitterman v Village of Oakley*, supra. (Appendix A).

55. Even if it is determined that some portion of the requested records should not be disclosed based on the claimed exemptions, the FOIA still requires the trial court to redact the exempt material and disclose the other material within the records. *Bukowski v City of Detroit*, 478 Mich 268, 275 (2007).

56. In light of the purpose of the FOIA, “to encourage voluntary compliance with requests under the FOIA and to encourage plaintiffs who are unable to afford the expense of litigation to nonetheless obtain judicial review of alleged wrongful denials of their requests,” a plaintiff “prevails” in the action so as to be entitled to a mandatory award of costs and fees where he or she is forced into litigation and is successful with respect to the central issue that the requested materials were subject to disclosure under the FOIA-- even if the documents are provided, or shown not to exist, after the filing of the circuit court suit. See *Hartzell v Mayville Community School Dist*, 183 Mich App 782, 788-789 (1990) (the nonexistence of a record is not a defense to the failure to respond to a request for a document with the information that it does not

exist). See also *Amberg v City of Dearborn*, 497 Mich 28, 34, fn 4 (2014) (plaintiff was prevailing party in FOIA suit despite “intervening release of public records”).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE Plaintiff requests that this Court enter judgment in his favor and issue the following relief:

A. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that Defendant’s failure to disclose records requested by Plaintiff is unlawful under the FOIA.

B. Plaintiff seeks an order requiring Defendant to make all the requested records available to him.

C. Plaintiff seeks an award of attorneys’ fees, costs, and disbursements pursuant to MCL 15.240(10)(6).

D. Plaintiff seeks an award of punitive damages pursuant to MCL 15.240(10)(7).

E. Plaintiff seeks such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Ralph C. Simpson

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Attorney for Plaintiff

DATED: April 17, 2015

APPENDIX A

MOTOR CITY MUCKRAKER

Independent news dedicated to improving life in Detroit

First week of February: Fires kill 2 brothers, burn 26 houses; rigs malfunction

February 9, 2015

In the first week of February, fires claimed the lives of two brothers, injured at least three others and damaged or destroyed 26 houses and two commercial buildings.

During that time, five fire rigs malfunctioned on the way to fires or at the scene, and at least two fire hydrants were broken, causing more extensive damage.

And that was a slow week.

During the first seven days of February, there were 28 structure fires, compared to 63 during the first week of January. Traditionally, February is the slowest month for fires in Detroit.

Although the numbers weren't as high, likely because of heavy snow, the fires were destructive.



Two brothers died after firefighters removed them from the second floor of this house at 8221 Lyford.

A 12-year-old boy, Quartez Burrell, and his 17-year-old brother, Cortez Burrell, were killed after their parents couldn't reach them on the burning second floor. Firefighters rescued the brothers from the home. Quartez died soon after, and his brother died Monday morning. They were seriously burned and overcome with smoke inhalation.

Firefighters saved the life of a squatter on Feb. 2 after finding him unconscious and not breathing in a boarded-up house at 18805 Dean. They performed CPR, and the badly burned man was breathing by the time the ambulance arrived.

Of the 28 fires, 16 were suspicious.

This is part of our yearlong examination of the beleaguered fire department, which is alarmingly understaffed and sending an increasing number of malfunctioning rigs to fires. The blazes are burning out neighborhoods and chasing away residents.

We are documenting every fire this year, collecting information on each blaze and taking photos of the damage. There were more than 3,000 fires each of the past two years. All of the photos are being uploaded to Motor City Mapping, a nonprofit effort to collect current data and pictures of every parcel in Detroit, using a unique technology created by Loveland Technologies.

Here is a list of all structure fires that caused damage in February. This doesn't include small electrical fires or kitchen fires. The information comes from dispatch reports, run sheets and interviews.

Please consider a donation to help us sustain and improve this project.

Time: 11:17 p.m.

Address: 16906 Woodbine

Building type: House

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: Small fire handled by the first arriving engine and ladder truck.

Companies: E54, L26

2/2/15

Time: 12:13 a.m.

Address: 10083 Aurora, 48204

Building type: House

Preliminary cause: Unknown

Details: Fire in a two-story house.

Companies: L17, E40, S4, C2, E42

Companies clear scene: 2:19 a.m.

Time: 12:43 a.m.

Address: 15355 Steel

Building type: House

Occupancy:

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: Engulfed when firefighters arrived. Extra engine called. Firefighters took defensive posture, letting the house burn while protecting the nearby properties. It took L27 17 minutes to arrive. E59 couldn't dump its monitor because it wasn't working. The house collapsed. Power lines were toppled.

Companies clear scene: 3:10 a.m.

Companies: C4, S1, E30, L27, E53, E59

Time: 2:33 a.m.

Address: 16611 Meyers

Building type: Commercial

Occupancy:

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: Chief 4 was finishing a nearby fire when he was called to this – a fire in a commercial building. The first engine to arrive took 13+ minutes because of the long distance and heavy snow.

L18 arrived 19 minutes after being called. By then, the squad warned that the fire was spreading to a second building. The building collapsed.

Companies: E44, E54, S5, L18, C4, E39

Fire out: 5:18 a.m.

Time: 2:58 a.m.

Address: 15252 Gratiot

Building type: Commercial

Occupancy:

Preliminary cause: Unknown

Details: Two extra companies called for help. The building collapsed.

Companies: C9, E50, E60, S6, L23, E46, E41

Time: 8:25 a.m.

Address: 9223 Winthrop

Building type: House

Occupancy:

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: E55 sent alone to investigate a possible rekindle. The house was severely damaged in a fire in mid-January. After spotting a fire, the engine requested a box alarm. By the time the extra companies arrived, they needed extra manpower.

Companies: E55, L27, C2, E53, S1, E42

Companies clear scene: 9:37 p.m.

Time: 10:20 a.m.

Address: 20080 Southfield Rd.

Building type: House

Occupancy: Vacant

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: Originally reported as a vacant house, the home was occupied, and everyone was safely out when firefighters arrived. Search of house completed at 10:44 a.m.

Companies: E53, E59, C4, S5, L26



Firefighters rescued a man from this boarded-up house at 18805 Dean.

Time: 12:55 p.m.

Address: 18805 Dean, 48234

Building type: House

Occupancy: Occupied

Preliminary cause: Unknown

Details: House was engulfed when firefighters arrived. EMS was requested for a possible occupied house at 12:57 p.m. Firefighters rescued one victim at 1:06 p.m. "Get a blanket on this guy, some kind of protection from the snow," the chief said while waiting for EMS. At 1:09 p.m., an arson investigator was en route, which is routine for fatal fires. Dispatch gave a 10-minute ETA for an ambulance at 1:10 p.m. The fire was out at 1:12 p.m. "Can you have them step it up," the chief asked of EMS. "We have CPR in progress." At 1:17 p.m., the chief alerted dispatch that the victim had a pulse. EMS (Superior) arrived at 1:18 p.m. and transported the victim at 1:22 p.m. The house had an illegal electrical hookup.

Companies: E44, E56, L18, S3, C8, HM1

Fire out: 2:17 p.m.

Time: 1:17 p.m.

Address: 11075 Worden, 48224

Building type: House

Occupancy: Occupied

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: At 1:24 p.m., the first firefighters arrived and called for EMS because the house was occupied. An extra fire engine was sent for help. Search of house completed at 1:33 p.m.

Companies: E46, S7, E50, L23, C9, E60

Fire out: 2:13 p.m.

2/3/14

Time: 2:30 a.m.

Address: 6161 Crane

Building type: House

Occupancy: Occupied

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: All the occupants were safely out of the house.

Companies: C9, L23, E41, E46, S3

Fire out: 3:28 a.m.

Companies clear scene:

Duration:

Time: 6:56 a.m.

Address: 15377 Robson

Building type: House

Occupancy: Occupied

Preliminary cause: Intentional

Details: EMS requested for possible people in the house. All civilians were out when firefighters

arrived.

Companies: C4, E30, E53, L26, S5

Time: 4:35 p.m.

Address: 18065 Ohio

Building type: House

Occupancy: Occupied

Preliminary cause: Unknown

Details: Started as a still alarm, with E30 going alone. The lone occupant was out safely. The chief reported that the fire was under control at 4:52. Complete search

Companies: E30, E40, S5, L17, C4

Companies clear scene: 5:55 p.m.

2/4/15

Time: 9:42 a.m.

Address: 7819 Minock

Building type: House

Occupancy: Occupied

Preliminary cause: Combustible too close

Details: One civilian injured

Companies: C2, E53, E57, L27, S1

Fire out:

Companies clear scene:

Duration:

Time: 4:17 p.m.

Address:

Building type: 200 E. Greendale

Occupancy:

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: Firefighters performed an interior attack on fire in the attic and first floor. Basement was flooded, so firefighters couldn't check there for victims.

Companies: E56, C8, S5, L18, E44

Fire out: 4:42 p.m.

Companies clear scene: 5:26 p.m.

Time: 4:32 p.m.

Address: 6368 Walden, 48213

Building type: House

Occupancy:

Preliminary cause: Short circuit

Details: A resident came into Engine 34's quarters to say there was a house fire. Firefighters confirmed the fire and called for ladder truck for help.

Companies: L22, E34

Companies clear scene: 4:55 p.m.

2/5/15

Time: 2:25 a.m.

Address: 14855 Holmur

Building type: House

Occupancy: Vacant

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: E40 arrived at 2:28 a.m. and reported the house was engulfed. S5 requested an additional fire engine for help. Fire under control at 3:04 p.m.

Companies: S5, E30, L17, C8, E40, E42

Fire out: 3:37 a.m.

Time: 3:58 a.m.

Address: 8063 Greenlawn

Building type: House

Occupancy: Occupied

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: A ladder truck and fire engine were called to check on a fire. When the engine arrived, firefighters found a house fire. C2 arrived about 15 minutes after being called.

Companies: E55, E34, S4, L22, C2

Time: 4:03 a.m.

Address: 19818 Cooley

Building type: 1-story house

Occupancy:

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: The first arriving engine found a large fire inside a one-story house. EMS and an extra company were requested. Chief 4 requested police at 4:18 a.m. after the homeowner said there were shots fired just prior to the fire. Police arrived 7 minutes later, which is fast for the overburdened police department.

Companies: C4, L26, S1, E59, E54, E57



An arsonist set this new house ablaze at 4748 Maryland.

Time: 3:06 p.m.

Address: 4748 Maryland

Building type: House

Occupancy: Occupied

Preliminary cause:

Details: Firefighters requested EMS at 3:13 p.m. for injured civilian. A fire started in the garage and spread to the house. EMS arrived at 3:21 p.m. – an 8-minute response.

Companies: L31, C6, S6, E58, E52, E41

Fire out: 3:36 p.m.

Time: 9:32 p.m.

Address: 18481 Sussex

Building type: House

Occupancy: Vacant

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: When firefighters first arrived, they could smell smoke in the area. S1 found the house fire about 45 seconds later. At 9:40, firefighters said the house appeared to be vacant. Extra manpower was sent at 9:40 p.m. The chief said the fire, which was confined largely to the basement, was under control at 9:55 p.m. E53's lines froze.

Companies: C4, L26, E53, S1, E59, E30.

Companies clear scene: 10:12 p.m.

2/6/14

Time: 4:35 a.m.

Address: 4748 Maryland

Building type:

Occupancy:

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: Dispatch sent an engine and ladder truck to what appeared to be a rekindle. The original fire was the afternoon before. The dispatcher warned at 4:37 p.m.: "There may be someone inside the rekindle." When firefighters arrived, they asked for more help because the house was engulfed. At 4:47 p.m., firefighters took a defensive posture. Chief said, "We have a witness on the scene who saw somebody set the fire and run." Full search was never possible because the house collapsed.

Companies: L31, E52, E58, S6, C6

Time: 4:56 a.m.

Address: 8221 Lyford

Building type: House

Occupancy: Occupied

Preliminary cause: Unknown

Details: Reported as three children trapped inside a burning house. Firefighters removed two victims from the smoke-filled house. The chief requested an extra fire engine at 5:04 a.m. At 5:14 a.m., the chief said all of the victims were out of the house. The chief requested arson at 5:26 a.m.

Companies: E46, E50, L23, S3, E41, C9

Companies clear scene: 5:52 p.m.

Time: 6:37 a.m.

Address: 20009 Strasburg

Building type: House

Occupancy:

Preliminary cause: Suspicious

Details: EMS was requested for standby when firefighters were called. Two additional fire engines were sent. A fire hydrant malfunctioned. An illegal electricity hookup was found.

Companies: S3, C9, L23, E50, E60, E56, E46

Time: 1:52 p.m.

Address: 18717 Robeson

Building type: House

Occupancy: Occupied

Preliminary cause: Unknown

Details:

Companies: C4, L26, E30, S1, E59, E53

Time: 8:41 p.m.

Address: 2233 Elmhurst

Building type: House

Occupancy: Occupied

Preliminary cause: Unknown

Details: Dispatched informed firefighters that EMS was requested at 8:44 p.m. for people possibly inside the house. Firefighters rescued a dog. A third engine was called for help at 8:48 p.m. EMS and E35 arrived at 8:56 p.m. The basement was flooded.

Companies: S5, E39, C8, E44, E35, L17

Fire out: 9:03 p.m.

Companies clear scene: 9:35 p.m.

Time: 11:31 p.m.

Address: 12086 Glenfield

Building type: House

Occupancy: Occupied

Preliminary cause: Short circuit

Details: EMS was requested at the onset for an injured civilian. Extra company requested at 11:37 p.m. All occupants were safely out of the house. Fire was under control at 11:57 p.m. E50 was out of service after the fire with frozen lines.

Companies: E46, E50, L23, C9, S6, E52

Fire out: 12:11 a.m.



Steve Neavling

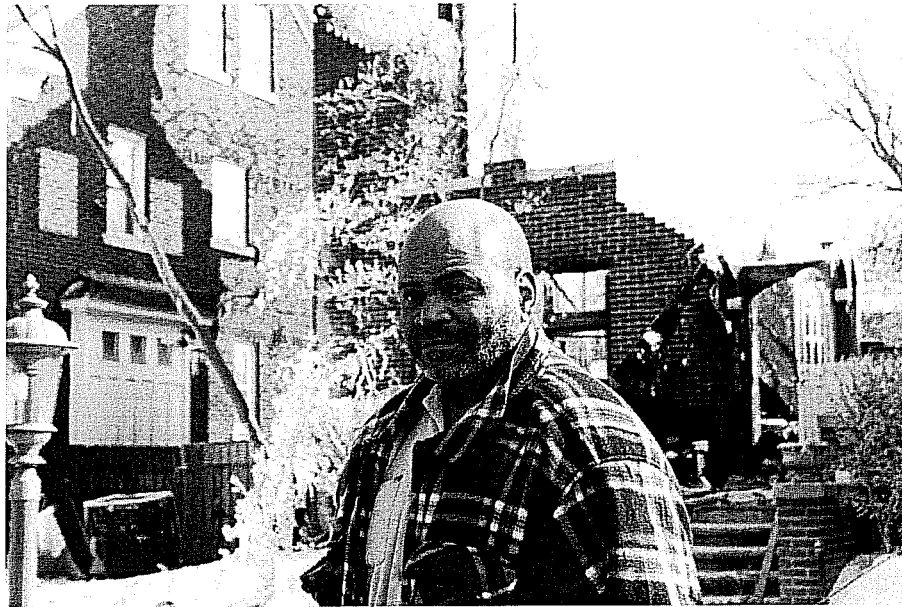
Steve Neavling lives and works in Detroit as an investigative journalist. His stories have uncovered corruption, led to arrests and reforms and prompted FBI investigations.

MOTOR CITY MUCKRAKER

Independent news dedicated to improving life in Detroit

Exclusive: Detroit neglects hundreds of hydrants in downtown and neighborhoods

March 5, 2015



Hayward Graves lost his home on W. Chicago after two fire hydrants failed. Steve Neavling/MCM

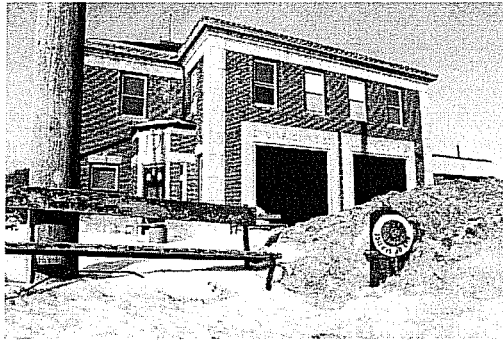
Part one of a series that examines the city's woeful mismanagement of hydrants and the devastating impact on neighborhoods and residents.

Hayward Graves watched in disbelief as flames consumed his three-story home in Detroit's stately Boston-Edison Historic District.

Firefighters had arrived on time to extinguish the basement fire on Feb. 16, but the closest hydrant was out of service. The next hydrant malfunctioned.

"The firefighters did everything they could," Graves said the next day, his 99-year-old colonial destroyed after burning for nearly five hours. "But what can you do without working hydrants?"

The hydrant outside of Graves' house had been out of service for about seven months because city officials failed to take action, despite complaints from neighbors and firefighters.



Broken hydrant outside of the Detroit fire station of Engine 55 and Ladder 22. Steve Neavling/MCM

A two-month *Motor City Muckraker* investigation has found that the city routinely neglects hundreds – if not thousands – of inoperable hydrants, endangering the lives of countless residents by leaving entire blocks of neighborhoods, downtown and Midtown without reasonable access to water. The hydrants, which are the primary weapons against a fire, are out of service in front of occupied houses, apartment high-rises, libraries, senior homes, historic buildings, a hospital, banks, restaurants, factories, religious institutions and even three fire stations.



Out-of-service hydrant in front of the GM Renaissance Center. Steve Neavling/MCM

More than 15 downtown hydrants are broken, including ones that protect the GM Renaissance Center, Ford Field, the stately Old Wayne County Building, the YMCA, Cliff Bell's jazz club, new businesses and one of the city's oldest churches, the Central Methodist Church, which was built in 1866.

In some areas, including Midtown and historic Rosedale Park, two or more consecutive blocks have no functioning hydrants, which is a violation of federal law and an extreme hazard to residents and property. The National Fire Protection Association requires hydrants to be within 500 feet of a house or building so hoses can reach the blaze.

"We don't have enough equipment or manpower, and our hydrants aren't working," Detroit firefighter Michael O'Lear, of Engine 52, told me. "It's very dangerous, and the city needs to do something about it."



Broken hydrant in front of occupied houses at Stahelin and Eaton. Steve Neavling/MCM

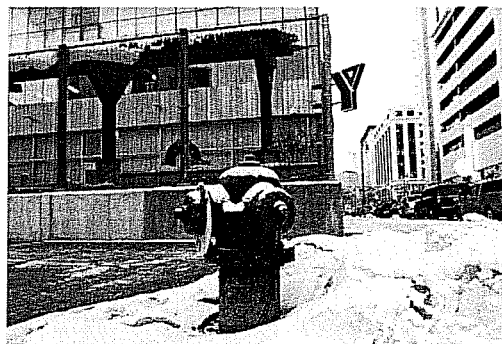
The task of maintaining and repairing the city's 30,000 hydrants belongs to the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD), a branch of Mayor Mike Duggan's administration. Two weeks ago, a DWSD spokesman said the city knew of only 70 broken hydrants, which turns out to be a mere fraction of the real number.

Over the past two months, we surveyed roughly 15% of the city's hydrants and found 279 that were flagged as inoperable by firefighters. Three more were cracked and gushing water.

The hydrants weren't on abandoned blocks; they are in neighborhoods and along major roads. They're outside of businesses, functioning factories and even a DWSD building.

The Duggan administration insisted it had no idea the problem was so widespread and pledged to waste no time correcting it.

"The Mayor has directed DWSD and the Fire Department, along with CIO Beth Niblock, to build a web-based reporting system that will track hydrant inspections, work orders and the status of repairs that can be updated dynamically," mayoral spokesman John Roach told me. "The system will also allow the public to report broken hydrants."



Broken hydrant outside of the downtown YMCA. By Steve Neavling/MCM

What remains unclear is how the administration managed to so poorly mishandle its responsibility over hydrants in a city with the highest arson rate in the nation.

Duggan's administration has barred fire officials from talking to us and even declined our request under the Michigan Freedom of Information Act to produce a list of bad hydrants, claiming the information "would assist an arsonist to plan and to start a mass fire in those specific areas."

The city also failed to produce records of hydrant inspections within the timeframe required by law and is now demanding more than \$1,000 to turn over the records.

"DWSD continues to address hydrants daily," DWSD spokesman Greg Enos said Wednesday after getting permission to issue a statement. "However, due to the largely paper-based system that has been in place for years, it's difficult to get an accurate picture of the overall issue citywide at any given moment, especially since hydrants are constantly being reported and repaired."



Broken hydrant outside of a Detroit fire station for Engine 55 and Ladder 22. Steve Neavling/MCM

Every day, firefighters are tasked with visually inspecting hydrants and reporting the problematic ones to DWSD. Firefighters usually place a yellow disc on the hydrants to indicate they are broken. But most firefighters have run out and are using yellow caution tape.

The real number of broken hydrants may never be known because the city does not inspect a vast majority by turning them on. Firefighters are told to rely on visual inspections, which cannot detect many problems.

So firefighters often don't know a hydrant is broken until they need one for a fire. During a three-day period last month, firefighters came across nine bad hydrants while trying to extinguish six fires. The damage was significant.



Firefighters couldn't control a fire inside Natasha Miller's house because of broken hydrants. Steve Neavling/MCM

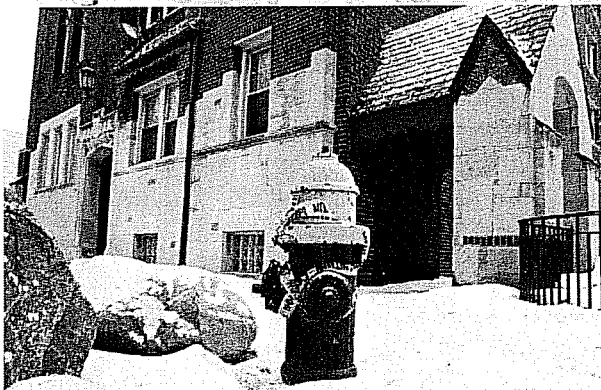
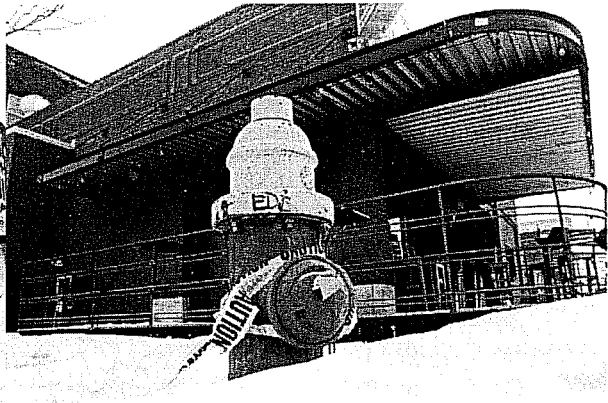
One of the fires started inside the home of Natasha Miller in the early morning hours of Feb. 24. When firefighters tried to hook up the pumper to the nearest hydrant, it was broken. Firefighters dashed to the end of the block at Sorrento and Ellis, but the hydrant was out of service. A half block north, another hydrant was out of service in front of a burned-out house. By the time firefighters found a working hydrant, the fire had consumed Miller's home and spread to her neighbor's house.

The next morning, I found Miller standing outside the charred remains of her house, sobbing while she waited for the Red Cross.

"I don't know what I'm going to do," she said, tears frozen to the side of her cheeks. "I lost everything. It's all gone."

The prospect of a fire has prompted Julie Morris to consider moving back to the suburbs after she started renting an apartment in Midtown, the city's most stable area with first-rate hospitals, museums and two colleges. Her apartment is on a congested, historic stretch of Prentis that has no working hydrants on two consecutive blocks between Cass and Third. One of the bad hydrants is in front of the popular Bronx Bar. The other two are in front of two tall apartments.

All of the hydrants are wrapped in yellow caution tape:



Other areas of Detroit are just as vulnerable, with two or more blocks without a working hydrant, a serious violation of National Fire Protection Association standards.

In historic Rosedale Park, all of the hydrants are broken on a two-block stretch of Glastonbury, an English-themed street with occupied tudor-style homes and colonials.



Seven broken hydrants in a small area east of Chandler Park.

Broken hydrants also riddle a neighborhood east of Chandler Park, where firefighters were thwarted by six broken hydrants on Feb. 22. Three of them are on a two-block stretch of Coplin, where Jordan Davis would be out of luck if a fire broke out.

“I worry about fires all the time,” said Davis, 63, whose block has at least four burned-out houses. “But that’s Detroit. You always gotta be looking out for something.”

Identifying and fixing the bad hydrants won’t be easy. Detroit Chief Operations Officer Gary Brown said the city is “reconciling the lists that DWSD and DFD have of the fire hydrants needing repair to make sure crews are getting to all of them as quickly as possible and that none are overlooked.”

Getting money to fix the hydrants is the next step, and Brown said the funding would come from the Great Lakes Water Authority, a newly formed partnership between Detroit and Oakland, Macomb and Wayne counties. The group is tasked with overseeing operations of the city’s water department.



These Rosedale Park homes have no nearby hydrants that work. By Steve Neavling

“Ultimately, the solution is major capital investment in our water system, which is why it is so important for the Great Lakes Water Authority to get off the ground,” Brown said. “When it does, we will have access the \$50 million a year we can use to rebuild Detroit’s water system and replace more

broken hydrants. We already have DWSD crews assessing all of our underground assets including the hydrants, which will be placed at the top of the list in terms of priority when this funding becomes available.”

Our series on bad hydrants continues tomorrow as we explore the reason the hydrants are breaking. We'll also post a photo of every broken hydrant that we found. The series will continue through next week.

This is part of our yearlong examination of every fire in Detroit. Please consider a contribution so that we can continue to monitor the beleaguered, long-neglected fire department.

NEWS HITS

Friday, March 6, 2015

Detroit has a broken system of fire hydrants – and it's a problem

Posted By Ryan Felton on Fri, Mar 6, 2015 at 5:03 pm



Via Flickr Creative Commons, user Larry Miller

Over at *Motor City Muckraker*, reporter Steve Neavling is chest-deep in his yearlong examination of Detroit's beleaguered fire department. Besides already finding the Detroit Fire Department dramatically **underreported the total number of arsons in the city last year to the FBI**, Neavling published an insightful overview today of something many have likely never considered: Detroit's broken fire hydrants and the problems they've caused.

While city officials said only 70 of Detroit's 30,000 hydrants are broken, Neavling discovered nearly 300 as part of his two-month investigation. The result? Mayor Mike Duggan plans to change things up.

The Duggan administration insisted it had no idea the problem was so widespread and pledged to waste no time correcting it.

"The Mayor has directed DWSD and the Fire Department, along with CIO Beth Niblock, to build a web-based reporting system that will track hydrant inspections, work orders and the status of repairs that can be updated dynamically," mayoral spokesman John Roach told me. "The system will also allow the public to report broken hydrants."

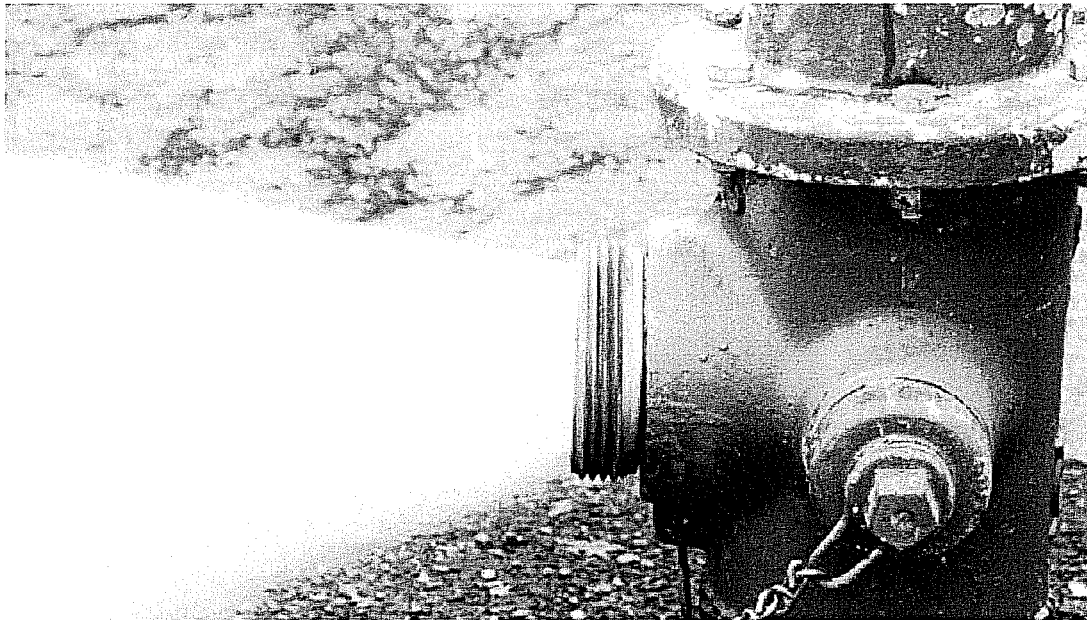
Check out the full report [here](#).



Local

Officials Request Inspections On Detroit's Fire Hydrants

March 16, 2015 10:02 AM



DETROIT (AP) – Detroit officials have ordered inspections on the city's 30,000 fire plugs to identify the hydrants that froze during the winter.

Gary Brown, the city's chief operating officer, says contractors will be hired to help resolve the inoperable fire hydrants when the inspections are complete.

The Detroit Free Press reports firefighters regularly found frozen and broken hydrants while battling blazes last month. City records indicate firefighters filed about 1,000 reports of faulty hydrants from early December through the beginning of this month.

Brown says the manual reporting systems for hydrants is outdated and leads to communication problems between the fire department and water department.

He estimates the total number of hydrants in need of repair is between 400 and 500.

APPENDIX B

2/9/15

Hi Ms. Ha,

This is a request under the Michigan Freedom of Information Act. I request any and all copies of audits, reports or any other examination of the city's fire hydrants from Jan. 1, 2010 to current. This includes all internal and external audits, reports, studies and investigations.

In addition, I request any record that shows the number and locations (if applicable) of firehydrants in Detroit and the number and location of broken hydrants. I also request records that show how many fire hydrants have been repaired/restored from Jan. 1, 2014 to date. I also request records that show how many fire hydrants are out of service and where those are.

In addition, I request all complaints from anyone at the Fire Department regarding broken or malfunctioning hydrants from Jan. 1, 2013 to date. The records include letters to DWSD about the concerns with broken/malfunctioning hydrants.

I request all records in electronic format. If only hard copies are available, my mailing address is 484 Brainard St., Apt, 29, Detroit Mi, 48201.

If anything in this request seems to be laborious, please let me know early on so I can limit my request. I don't always know which records are available.

Best,

Steve Neavling
586-306-5572

APPENDIX C

2/27

Steve,

So sorry, I completely forgot about the DWSD records re: fire hydrants. The Law Department does not handle certain DWSD matters, including FOIAs.

Please contact William Wolfson, General Counsel and Chief Administrative Officer for DWSD at wolfson@dwsd.org.

My apologies again and thanks,

Ellen

>>> Steve Neavling <sneavling@gmail.com> 2/26/2015 9:09 PM >>>

...

APPENDIX D



CITY OF DETROIT
LAW DEPARTMENT

COLEMAN A. YOUNG MUNICIPAL CENTER
2 WOODWARD AVENUE, SUITE 500
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226-3535
PHONE 313•224•4550
FAX 313•224•5505
WWW.DETROITMIGON

March 4, 2015

Steve Neavling
Motor City Muckraker
484 Brainard Street, Apt. 29
Detroit, Michigan 48201

RE: Freedom of Information Act Request No. A15-00735 Concerning Detroit Fire Department Records Pertaining to Fire Hydrants

Dear Mr. Neavling:

This letter serves as the City of Detroit's response to the above-referenced matter. Your request was received at the City of Detroit Law Department, via electronic mail, on February 9, 2015. Thank you for your patience regarding this matter.

Your email requests:

"[1] any record that shows the number and locations (if applicable) of fire hydrants in Detroit and the number and location of broken hydrants. . . .

[2] records that show how many fire hydrants have been repaired/restored from Jan. 1, 2014 to date. . . .

[3] records that show how many fire hydrants are out of service and where those are.

[4] all complaints from anyone at the Fire Department regarding broken or malfunctioning hydrants from Jan. 1, 2013 to date. The records include letters to DWSD about the concerns with broken/malfunctioning hydrants."

Your request is granted in part and denied in part pursuant to MCL 15.243(1)(u) and (y) and to the extent the records that are available to the Detroit Fire Department (DFD). Please note that, based on information provided by DFD personnel, although the DFD is the primary user and the DFD does inspect for serviceability, it is the DWSD that maintains and make repairs to the fire hydrants.

Steve Neavling
March 4, 2015
Page 2

Therefore, to the extent the DFD has any record responsive to your request, they have the "DFD Daily Defective Hydrant Report". These reports are not centrally stored in an electronic format and based on the number of sample reports provided to the Law Department for review, we estimate that the DFD has hundreds, if not thousand plus pages of these reports for Calendar Year 2014.

The reports contain specific location of each non-functioning fire hydrant in the City. However, because such disclosure would assist an arsonist to plan and to start a mass fire in those specific area, such information would be redacted. See, MCL 15.243(1)(u) and (y). For your information, review and consideration, we are enclosing a redacted copy of some of the sample pages we received from the DFD.

In that regard, we estimate that the process of redacting such information would take approximately 25-30 hours. Depending on the exact number of pages received from the DFD, the number of hours may decrease or increase. The hourly rate of the lowest paid Law Department personnel who is capable of performing this task is \$18.89. In the event you wish for the City to proceed with this task, we will commence the process, as long as you agree to pay for the labor costs incurred by the City.

Lastly, please note that these reports only capture the status of the fire hydrant for the date reflected on the report. Therefore, the reports do not necessarily provide an accurate count of non-functioning fire hydrants in the City. Moreover, the reports do not reflect the number of fire hydrants that were repaired by the DWSD.

Therefore, please let us know no later than close of business, March 11, 2014, ~~whether we should proceed.~~ As to the remainder of your request, we defer to the DWSD for its response.

Please note that pursuant to Section 10 of the Freedom of Information Act, MCL 15.240, a person receiving a written denial of a request may do one of the following:

- 1) Submit a written appeal to the head of the public body denying the request. Such appeal, if submitted, should specifically state the word "appeal" and identify the reason or reasons for reversal of the denial. MCL 15.240(1)(a); or

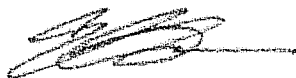
Steve Neavling

March 4, 2015

Page 3

- 2) Commence an action in the circuit court to compel the disclosure of the public records within 180 days after the public body's denial of the request. MCL 15.240(1)(b). If a court finds that the information withheld by a public body is not exempt from disclosure, the requesting party may receive the requested record and, at the discretion of the court, reasonable attorney fees and or costs. MCL 15.240(6) and (7).

Very truly yours,



Ellen Ha
Chief of Staff

EH/

Enclosures

Mark Jackson - Fwd: HYDRANT REPORT ENGINE 60 FEB. 27, 2015

From: John King
 To: Jackson, Mark
 Date: 3/1/2015 7:36 AM
 Subject: Fwd: HYDRANT REPORT ENGINE 60 FEB. 27, 2015

>>> Engine60 Engine60 2/27/2015 10:21 PM >>>

**Detroit Fire
 Department**

**Daily
 Defective
 Hydrant
 Report**

Date February 27,
 2015

To: Chief of Fire
 Department

Company ENGINE 60

Total Hydrants in
 District 41

Hydrant District 10(UNIT
 1)

Less: # of Hydrants
 Checked (41)

The following list of hydrants were inspected and found to be defective.

Total not Checked 0 Explain Below

Total out of Service Hydrants 3

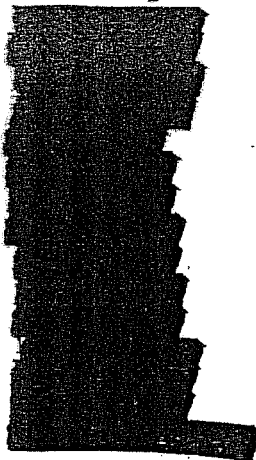
Times Reported	Location	Rounded Off/On Stem	Broken Frost Jacket	No Caps	Defective Threads	Defective Drain Tubes	Leaker	Blocked	Will not Pump Out	Frozen	Flushed	Out of Service
2	[REDACTED]		HIT BY CAR									X
2	[REDACTED]									X		X
2	[REDACTED]									X		X

Mark Jackson - Fwd: Frozen Hydrants (Revised)

From: John King
To: Jackson, Mark
Date: 3/2/2015 6:58 AM
Subject: Fwd: Frozen Hydrants (Revised)

>>> Engine60 Engine60 2/28/2015 11:40 AM >>>
Sir;

The following is a list of frozen hydrants. 23Q/8



Donald H. June, Sgt./E-60
19701 Hoover
Detroit, Mi. 48205
313-283-0993 Station
313-614-0692 Dept. Cell
586-292-1985

DAILY DEFECTIVE HYDRANT REPORT

TO: CHIEF OF FIRE OPERATIONS

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF HYDRANTS
WERE INSPECTED AND FOUND TO BE
DEFECTIVE

DISTRICT # 1
SQUAD CO.#3

DATE 03/01/15

	ADDRESS	STATUS OF HYDRANT	OUT OF SERV.	NO. OF OTHER TIMES REPORTED
1	[REDACTED]	Broken frost jacket/ Hyd hit	x	
2	[REDACTED]	No threads	x	
3	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
4	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
5	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
6	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
7	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
8	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
9	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
10	[REDACTED]	No hubs (threads)	x	
11	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
12	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
13	[REDACTED]	No threads	x	
14	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
15	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
16	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
17	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
18	[REDACTED]	Frozen	x	
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31	SUBMITTED BY:	CAPTAIN STEPHEN LESNIAK		
32				
33				