Eight Can't Wait

- Ban Chokeholds & Strangleholds
- Require De-Escalation
- Require Warning Before Shooting
- Exhaust All Alternatives Before Shooting
- Duty to Intervene When Excessive Force is Being Used
- Ban Shooting at Moving Vehicles
- Require Use of Force Continuum
- Require Comprehensive Reporting



Ban Chokeholds & Strangleholds

- Allowing officers to choke or strangle civilians results in the unnecessary death or serious injury of civilians. Both chokeholds and all other neck restraints must be banned in all cases.
- Presentation on VNR



Require De-Escalation

- Require officers to de-escalate situations, where possible, by communicating with subjects, maintaining distance, and otherwise eliminating the need to use force.
- De-escalation is covered in these sections of our policy and procedures manual.
- Section 207 Training
- Section 304 Taser and Use of Force
- Section 430 Crisis Intervention Incidents
- Section 409 Emergent Detentions
- Section 433 Civil Disputes
- Each year, we conduct four sessions of defensive tactics that all commissioned employees are required to attend. There is an emphasis placed on de-escalation during each session. At the end of the year, we measure the success of this training with mock scenes where officers are required to demonstrate crisis communications and de-escalation.
- In addition to defensive tactics, officers get two hours of crisis intervention training through the state. This training focuses on crisis communications and de-escalation. Additionally, the State of Washington requires that 25% of all patrol officers attend a 40 hour crisis intervention training course. The Auburn Police Department exceeds this standard and requires *every* commissioned officer attend this 40 hour course. Officers also attend bias-based policing training every other year with ethics the year in between. Additionally, all members of the Auburn Police Department will attend a 10 hour course at CJTC related to Implicit Bias. On average, Auburn Police Department employees attend an average of 17,000 hours of training annually.



Require Warning Before Shooting

- Require officers to give a verbal warning in all situations before using deadly force.
- Our department policies are based on a national standard developed through Lexipol. Our policy requires a verbal warning not only before shots are fired but before the use of any force, when feasible.
- When feasible officers also advise of the action that will occur before is used. (Example, stop resisting arrest or you will be tased)



Requires Exhaust All Alternatives Before Shooting

- Require officers to exhaust all other alternatives, including non-force and less lethal force options, prior to resorting to deadly force.
- Officers may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- State Law requires that no other reasonable alternative to the use of deadly force occur at the time deadly force is used.



Duty to Intervene

- Require officers to intervene and stop excessive force used by other officers and report these incidents immediately to a supervisor.
- The Auburn Police Department has had a policy for several years requiring officers to intervene and report any use of force.
- This has occurred, there have been a few incidents that have been reviewed in recent years because officers perceived what might have been inappropriate force.



Ban Shooting at Moving Vehicles

- Ban officers from shooting at moving vehicles in all cases, which is regarded as a particularly dangerous and ineffective tactic. While some departments may restrict shooting at vehicles to particular situations, these loopholes allow for police to continue killing in situations that are all too common. 62 people were killed by police last year in these situations. This must be categorically banned.
- Shots at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective. Officers are advised to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants.



Require Use of Force Continuum

- Establish a Force Continuum that restricts the most severe types of force to the most extreme situations and creates clear policy restrictions on the use of each police weapon and tactic.
- Attached Presentation



Require Comprehensive Reporting

- Require officers to report each time they use force or threaten to use force against civilians. Comprehensive reporting includes requiring officers to report whenever they point a firearm at someone, in addition to all other types of force.
- Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident. The officer should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances.
- Use of force is reviewed by Sergeant, Commander, Assistant Chief, and in some instances the Chief of Police.



Do Officers have In-Car Video or Body Cameras?

- Every Auburn Police Patrol Vehicle has in car video. Officers who don't operate patrol vehicles (traffic, parking enforcement, bicycle officers) are equipped with body cameras.
- Detective and Admin Vehicles do not have video systems.



Force Incidents

Year	Incidents	Arrest	Force Incidents	% of arrest that resulted in force	% of Incidents that resulted in force
2019	86,062	4,606	183	3.9%	0.21%
2018	96,884	5,092	204	4%	0.21%
2017	97,843	5,115	203	3.9%	0.20%
2016	94,348	4,716	217	4.6%	0.22%



Use of Force by Police

Estimated Annual Use of Force by LEOs ('96 to '18)

- <u>Rare in the US</u>: annually over 150 million CFS, Self-Initiated, & Other Police Public Contacts (PPC) [BJS: 11/15/18/20; NENA, 20; Johnson, 16]
- On average, non-deadly force used/threatened in about 1/54 PPC (1.8%)
- Annual average, about 13 mil arrests; UoF in 1:110 criminal arrests
- Annual average, about 1,000 OIS= 0.0003% PPC & 0.009% during arrest
- Annual average, about 1 Subject Prone/100 criminal arrest
- Annual average, about 800 ARD (Non-Firearm); 1:2.6 mil/PPC
- Annual average, about 1:CEW application/3,000 PPC/CFS
- Annual average, about 1:3,000,000 CEW ARDs (Non-Firearm)
- Annual ADP Jail Detainees=712,000; about 130 UoF deaths [0.008% chance]
- LEO force rare and ARD is more rare; Given poor health of arrestee/detainees



