International Municipal Lawyers Association
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WHAT IS HAPPENING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT? WHAT CAN YOU DO TO FIX IT?

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Los Angeles, CA

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THE MOST HATED COP IN HISTORY?




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FAIRFAX DISTRICT
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abc7.com 3:28 75°


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REGENCY
EMERGENCY 911
POLICE


AIR7HD
AKING NEWS
OTHER DAY OF PROTESTS
FAX DISTRICT
#abc7eyewitness
4:39


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BREAKING NEWS









Seattle protesters file lawsuit over pricey protective gear

A lawsuit brought by Seattle protesters – who claim having to buy expensive anti-police protective gear deprives them of their First Amendment rights – is “out of bounds,” criminal defense attorney Brian Claypool said Friday.

The lawsuit, filed in a federal court in Seattle on Monday by five protesters, states that poorer demonstrators lose out on their right to protest because gas masks, boots, gloves, helmets and other gear to protect themselves from responding police is prohibitively expensive.

Detroit police chief dismisses judge's ruling on tactics for protests: 'Nothing has changed'

BY MORGAN GSTALTER - 09/05/20 09:26 AM EDT

U.S. District Judge Laurie Michelson issued a temporary restraining order on Friday barring Detroit police from employing certain tactics, The Detroit News reported.

The ruling from Michelson, an Obama appointee, puts a 14-day moratorium on police using striking weapons like batons and shields, rubber bullets or chemical agents like tear gas and pepper spray on any individual peacefully engaging in protest or demonstrations who does not pose a physical threat to the safety of the public or police.

Detroit's police chief dismissed a judge's ruling banning the department from using several tactics and equipment on "peaceful protesters" for two weeks, saying essentially "nothing has changed."

The order also temporarily prohibits police from arresting any demonstrators en masse without probable cause or tightening zip ties or handcuff restraints to the point where it could result in injury.

The ruling also states that police cannot place anyone in a chokehold or ram protesters with a vehicle.

Craig said his officers haven't used chokeholds and asked why many of the tactics were prohibited in the order "since they're already banned in Detroit, except in life-or-death situations."

The chief said officers are still able to arrest protesters who don’t comply with orders to disperse when they're blocking intersections and the judge's order also doesn’t prohibit use of force against those resisting arrest.

A Deep Dive into the LAPD's Use of Force Statistics

Gina Ferazzi/Los Angeles Times via Getty Images



LOS ANGELES SUSPECT VIOLENT CRIME BY REPORTED RACE

Black suspects accounted for 13,485 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 44 percent of the 30,975 total violent crime suspects in 2019. Hispanic suspects accounted for the second highest group with 12,110 suspects, or 39 percent, of the total. Whites had the third highest count with 2,324 suspects, or eight percent, of the total. Unknown ethnic classification accounted for 2,323 suspects, or seven percent, of the total. Other ethnic classifications (includes Asian/Pacific Islander) accounted for 753 suspects, or two percent, of the total.

	Blk	Hisp	Wht	Other	Unk
Population	9%	49%	28%	14%	N/A
Violent Crime	44%	39%	8%	2%	7%
Homicide	34%	34%	6%	1%	26%
Rape	32%	38%	15%	7%	7%
Robbery	52%	35%	5%	2%	6%
Agg Assault	36%	44%	9%	3%	8%

USE OF FORCE

IN PERSPECTIVE

It is important to note that a vast majority of police interactions with the public do not result in a use of force. In 2019, the Department had 1,692,351 documented public contacts. During those contacts, 712,759 individuals were stopped during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops), 82,288 arrests were effected, and 2,187 use of force incidents occurred (26 of which were OIS incidents).



1,692,351 Total documented public contacts.



712,759 Total observation-related field detentions occurred in 42% of the total public contacts.



82,288 Arrests occurred in 5% of the total public contacts.



2,373 Uses of Force occurred in 0.14% of the total public contacts.



26 OISs occurred in 0.001% of the total public contacts.

DE-ESCALATION
Strategies & Techniques
FOR CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT



THE DEFINITION TO MEMORIZE

"De-escalation is the process of using strategies and techniques intended to decrease the intensity of the situation"

21st Century Policing: The 6 Pillars

Pillar One: Building Trust & Legitimacy

Pillar Two: Policy & Oversight

Pillar Three: Technology & Social Media

Pillar Four: Community Policing & Crime Reduction

Pillar Five: Officer Training & Education

Pillar Six: Officer Wellness & Safety

One area in particular that has evolved and has the potential to pose a serious threat to law enforcement is Police Legitimacy or more accurately described; a lack thereof. This concept, left unaddressed, could have dire and long-lasting repercussions. When society begins to believe that the police no longer are legitimate, then the police are viewed to no longer have lawful authority.

This scenario creates the potential for confusion, division, distrust, and the societal subversion of public safety in the best-case scenario and civil unrest, violence, and anarchy in the worst.

What this publication is...

Increase officer and public safety by reducing the use of force

– Establish and re-establish positive public perception and police legitimacy

– Mitigate liability, complaints, and the disconnection and misperceptions between the police and the community through improved communication

Law enforcement's use of force is a way to bring control to a problem that is out of control.

Law enforcement's use of de-escalation is a way to bring control to a problem before it requires force.

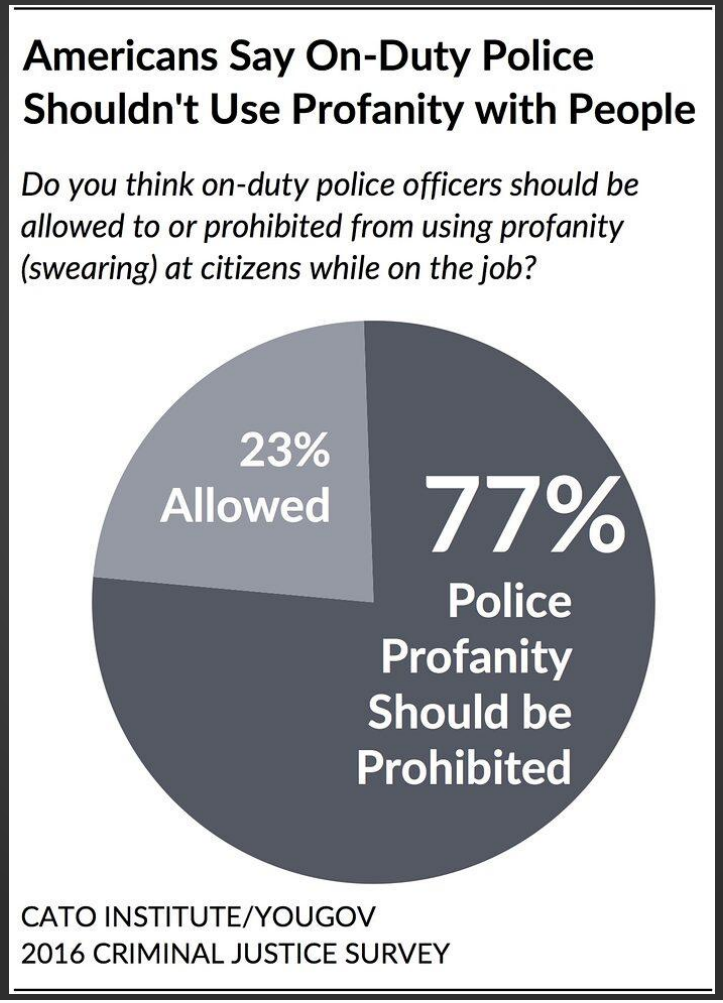
What this publication is not...

This publication is not the definitive “how-to” manual or official mandate that dictates how law enforcement agencies shall draft their policies or construct their training.

This publication does not suggest that de-escalation is a panacea that wholly replaces an officer’s

necessity to use objectively reasonable, justifiable, and lawful force to defend themselves or those they serve.

DE-ESCALATION DOES NOT INCLUDE PROFAINITY



WHY NOT CURSE?

Opposition to police profanity reaches rare bi-partisan consensus—77% of Democrats and 75% of Republicans agree that police shouldn't swear at people. Americans of virtually every demographic group identified strongly oppose allowing police use such language, including 77% of whites, 82% of blacks, and 72% of Latinos.

Why might police profanity matter? First, police image matters, and profanity could make police appear unprofessional, undisciplined, or “lacking self-control” as one research subject put it. Research experiments have shown that police using profanity are perceived as less fair and impartial.

Further, police using profanity at the same time as using physical force with a person may cause people to view the force as excessive. Given that personal encounters with police may be the strongest driver of attitudes toward law enforcement, one bad experience with police profanity may significantly harm a person's willingness to trust and cooperate with police.

Second, some have argued that officers using profanity can “set someone off” and unnecessarily escalate confrontations with people leading to more force being used than was otherwise needed. Third, some contend police using such language can harm officers during court proceedings by appearing less sympathetic in front of the judge and jury.

IS PROFANITY EVER APPROPRIATE?

To get a distracted or uncooperative subject's immediate attention in exigent circumstances.

– To gain compliance or control where softer language would otherwise be ineffective.

– To better communicate with, influence, or control particular subjects who may only respond to or comply with such assertive language.

If an officer chooses to use profanity, it should be used tactically, sparingly, within department protocols, if any, and responsibly to achieve a specific desired result.

Can you trust the police to tell the truth? Reliability under scrutiny as cases tossed

By ALENE TCHEKMEDYIAN STAFF WRITER
AUG. 31, 2020

A Gallup poll after Floyd's May 25 death found that confidence in police was at a record low, falling to less than half the U.S. population, 48%, for the first time in 27 years. Experts say it appears people are more likely now to question what's in police reports.

Lex Steppling, director of campaigns and policy at Dignity and Power Now, an organization that fights for the rights of incarcerated people and their families, says law enforcement accounts are being challenged more often now that cameras are ubiquitous.

"Over and over again they say, 'He was reaching for a gun.' 'He had a gun.' 'A gun was later recovered at the scene.' 'He reached for the officer's gun,'" Steppling said. "These are things that they say that are not true."

News Alert
Aug. 30, 2020

Police PR under scrutiny for inaccurate reporting and what critics say is pro-cop bias

Police agencies are spending big on public relations units. But these units are under growing scrutiny after instances of inaccurate or incomplete reporting in controversial use-of-force incidents, as well as messaging that critics say protects the image of officers while tainting people targeted by police. In the wake of protests over the killing of George Floyd, some question whether there is a better way to serve the public.

Inaccurate police accounts are sometimes due to the information fog of a fast-moving event. But critics say police press operations nearly always put forth a story line that makes officers' actions appear justified. And when police spokespeople publicize the prior criminal history of people killed by law enforcement or call them "gang members," it amounts to an insidious form of police abuse, they say.

- Recent polling shows there is growing support for more extensive, independent oversight of police behavior. Some say this should extend to police press shops, which should focus less on advancing a narrative and more on relaying facts without spin. That includes the timely release of footage from body cameras, details about officers who discharge their weapons and other information requested by community members — even if it doesn't necessarily make the department look good.

Public information officers have taken on an expanded role within police departments in recent years, with the ability to publish news on their own platforms, including social media, instead of relying on traditional media.

Many members of the information teams wear the same uniforms as their fellow officers, having moved from street policing to desk work, sometimes as a way to get promoted or paid more. Others are civilians, including former journalists.

Their proponents believe robust public affairs operations are needed to build ties with the community. In an era when cellphone videos can instantly spark a whirlwind of attention, and sometimes misinformation, departments feel they must act quickly to provide answers and educate the public about why officers do what they do. Without these units, some argue, departments wouldn't have dedicated staff to answer questions, and reporters could face even more barriers in trying to get information.



LAW ENFORCEMENT NEEDS TO NOT ONLY WIN IN A COURT OF LAW, BUT MORE IMPORTANTLY, IT NEEDS TO WIN IN THE COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION.

REUTERS INVESTIGATES: SHIELDED WRONG PLACE, WRONG TIME

By ANDREW CHUNG, LAWRENCE HURLEY, ANDREA JANUTA, JACKIE BOTTS and JAIMI DOWDELL Filed Aug. 25, 2020

Shot by cops, thwarted by judges and geography

U.S. courts show wide regional disparities in granting qualified immunity, the controversial legal doctrine now under fire for protecting officers accused of excessive force.

In a review of 529 cases since 2005, Reuters found significant differences in how the federal appeals courts treat qualified immunity.

Plaintiffs fared worst in the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, where judges habitually follow precedents that favor police.

The court granted 64% of police requests for immunity in excessive force cases.

By contrast, the 9th Circuit has set a higher bar for police. The appellate judges there granted immunity in just 42% of police requests for immunity in excessive force cases.

The regional disparities are also evident in federal district courts, where excessive force lawsuits are actually heard and which must follow precedents set by their respective appellate courts.

In an analysis of 435 federal district court rulings in excessive force cases from 2014 to 2018 in California and Texas, the two most populous states, judges in Texas granted immunity to police at nearly twice the rate of California judges — 59% of cases, compared to 34%.

HOW IS LAW ENFORCEMENT DOING IN FEDERAL COURT ?

- The numbers are a 67% success rate for Plaintiffs (18 out of 27 Plaintiff verdicts) in calendar year 2017, and a 33% success rate for Defendants.
- The percentage of Plaintiff's verdicts from August 1, 2014 (the time of the Ferguson, Mo., Ezell Ford, Eric Garner, Tamir Rice, etc. incidents) to December 31, 2016 was 30%.
- Prior to August 1, 2014 (beginning with cases filed 1/1/11), a large sample size revealed a Plaintiff's success rate of 17%.

FEDERAL COURT UPDATE 2018-2019

Major cases being those involving death or severe bodily injury, and non-major cases being non-major injuries or brief detentions/incarcerations:

2018 Major cases—11 trials-4 Plaintiff's verdicts (36%)

2019 Major cases-8 trials-3 Plaintiff's verdicts (37.5%)

[During 2018/19, of the 7 Plaintiff's verdicts, Galipo has 3, Dunn has 1, Dan Stormer has 2]

2018 Non-major cases-11 trials-0 Plaintiff's Verdicts (0%)

2019 Non-major cases-9 trials-3 Plaintiff's verdicts (33.3%)

SURVIVAL TIPS

1. WHAT DOES THE 4TH AMENDMENT SAY?
2. WHAT ARE THE 3 TYPES OF CITIZEN ENCOUNTERS?
3. WHAT IS REASONABLE SUSPICION vs PROBABLE CAUSE?
4. WHAT IS YOUR DEPT'S UoF POLICY?
5. WHAT IS YOUR DEPT'S DEADLY FORCE POLICY?
6. WHEN CAN YOU USE FORCE?

SURVIVAL TIPS

7. WHEN CAN YOU USE DEADLY FORCE?
8. WHAT DOES THE LAW SAY WHEN YOU CAN USE FORCE?
9. WHAT DOES THE LAW SAY ABOUT YOU USING DEADLY FORCE?
10. WHAT TRAINING HAVE YOU RECEIVED ON USE OF FORCE?
11. WHAT TRAINING HAVE YOU RECEIVED ON USE OF DEADLY FORCE?

SURVIVAL TIPS

12. HOW DO YOU DETERMINE IF FORCE IS OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE?
13. WHAT IS OBJECTIVE REASONABLENESS?
14. WHAT ARE THE TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES YOU CONSIDER?
15. CAN YOU EXPLAIN HOW FORCE HAS TO BE REASONABLY NECESSARY?
16. HOW DO STAY UP TO DATE ON CHANGES TO THE LAW?

SURVIVAL TIPS

17. WHEN CAN YOU USE DEADLY FORCE TO STOP SOMEONE FROM GETTING AWAY?

18. DOES YOUR POLICY BREAK DOWN FORCE INTO LEVELS OR A CONTINUUM OF SOME SORT?

IF YES, WHAT FORCE OPTIONS DO YOU HAVE AVAILABLE?

19. WHAT TRAINING DO YOU RECEIVE ON YOUR FORCE OPTIONS?

20. DOES YOUR POLICY REQUIRE WARNINGS?

WHEN?

THE HOT ISSUES

- FACEBOOK
- CELL PHONE PICTURES/VIDEOS
- GOING VIRAL WITH THE EVIDENCE
- BLOGGING/TWEETING
- TATTOOS
- **OH YEAH, LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES TOO**

NEWS

Man sues officer for posting knife wound photo on Facebook



By Kevin Morris on March 05, 2013
more articles | email

Follow @kmmokai 641 followers



The Things Tht Happens On The Island Smhh



Everything Out Of The Ordinary I see <3

33 minutes ago via BlackBerry ·

10

FACEBOOK — A random act of violence left 20-year-old New Yorker Chad Seegars with a vicious gash running across his right cheek. But the trauma was only amplified after the attack, when a corrections officer uploaded a photo of the wound to Facebook for hundreds of strangers to gawk at, according to a lawsuit filed Monday.

Seegars was in the jail's visitor's center on Feb. 10, 2012, when he was grabbed from behind and slashed. The cut left a gaping, eight-inch gash running from his lower right jaw past his eye and required 90 stitches to be closed up--but not before an unnamed corrections officer snapped a photograph.

Deputies Allegedly Shared Photos of Kobe Bryant's Crash, Victims' Remains

- Reports that deputies from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department shared graphic images of victims' remains and the scene of a helicopter crash that killed Kobe Bryant and eight others were being investigated, according to the department.

Boys With Tattoos



After decades of problems, new allegations surface of a secret clique within L.A. County Sheriff's Department

BY MAYA LAU, JOEL RUBIN, LOS ANGELESTIMES, JULY 10, 2018



Cop group with matching skull tattoos costs taxpayers $7 million in fatal shooting

By MAYA LAUSTAFF WRITER , LOS ANGELES TIMES
JUNE 18, 201

Secret societies of Los Angeles County sheriff's deputies with matching skeleton tattoos have long been a liability in cases in which inked deputies are accused of excessive force and harassment.

Now, county taxpayers will pay $7 million to settle a lawsuit brought by the family of a 31-year-old man who was shot and killed when deputies opened fire on him during a foot chase in 2016.

Gangs of sheriff's deputies cost L.A. County $55 million

by City News Service • August 6, 2020

Los Angeles County has paid out roughly $55 million in settlements in cases in which sheriff's deputies were alleged to belong to a secret society, records obtained by the Los Angeles Times show, illuminating the entrenched nature of a subculture that has plagued the Sheriff's Department for years.

FBI investigating tattooed deputy gangs in Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

BY MAYA LAU AND JOEL RUBIN, LOS ANGELES TIMES, JULY 11, 2019

The FBI is investigating a secret society of tattooed deputies in East Los Angeles as well as similar gang-like groups elsewhere within the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, multiple people familiar with the inquiry said.

ARE YOU SETTING YOURSELF UP FOR FAILURE?



SYMBOLISM


BRADLEY COOPER
SIENNA MILLER
AMERICAN SNIPER
THE MOST LETHAL SNIPER IN U.S. HISTORY
DECEMBER

THE PUNISHER



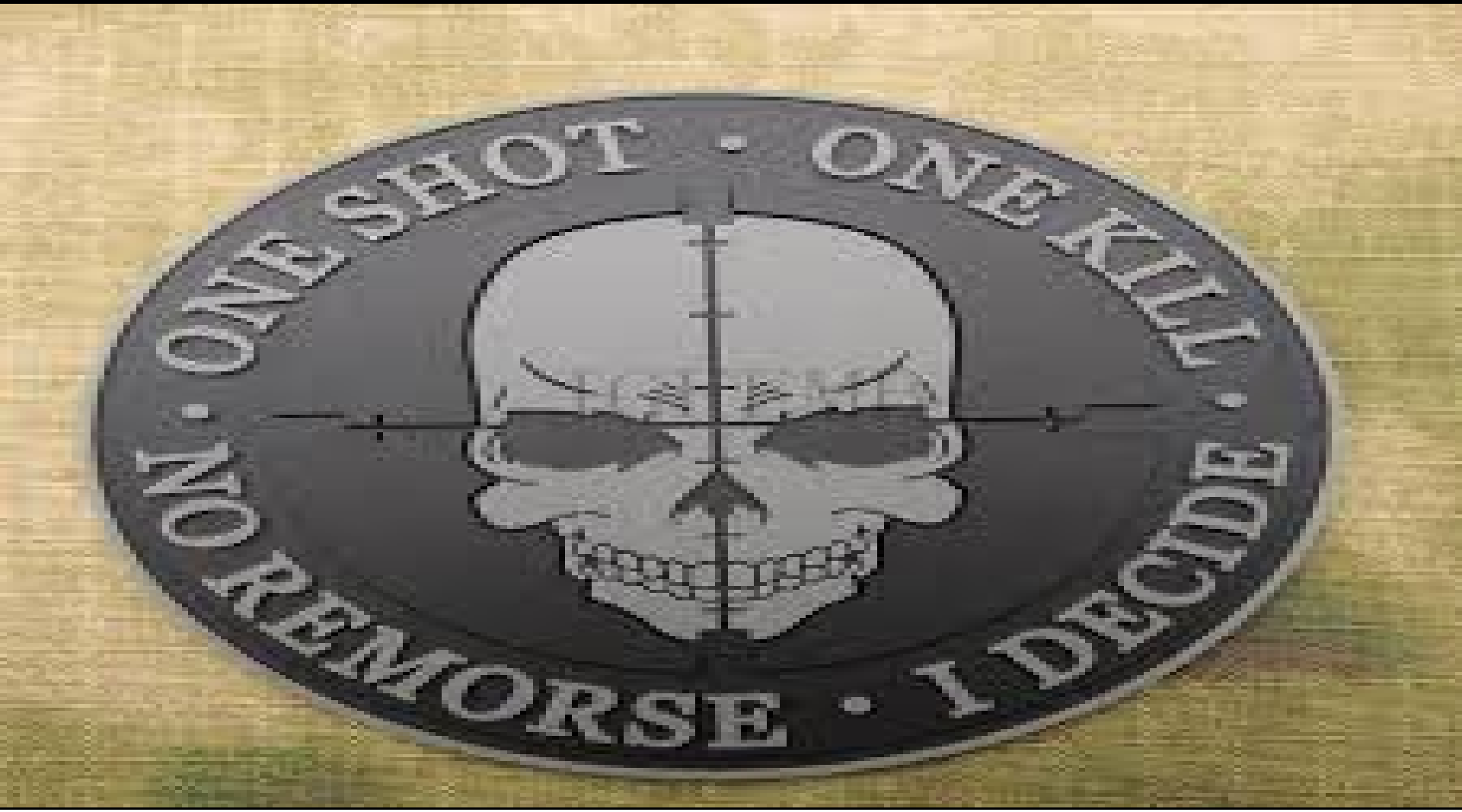
Toronto police officer faces backlash for wearing 'Punisher' patch on uniform

'It is not approved, nor appropriate, for him to be wearing it on his uniform'

By Bradford Betz | Fox News | Sept10, 2020



WHAT'S THE MESSAGE?



OC Sheriff Investigates Deputy Who Wore Militia Symbol At Protest

The deputy was put on leave after wearing a symbol associated with a right-wing militia group at a protest against police violence Monday.



OFFICER'S AR-15 Dust Cover Inscription Used Against Him









- NO WHINING
- PLAY BY THE BIG BOY RULES
- ALWAYS COMPLETE YOUR MISSION, NO MATTER WHAT
- DO THE RIGHT THING, EVEN WHEN IT'S NOT THE POPULAR THING

THE KEY IS SUPERVISION AND TRAINING!





INTEGRITY
IS NEVER
NEGOTIABLE

THANK YOU

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