CAMPAGN ZERO
EXCUSE ME....
WE NEED ANSWERS FOR
Michael Brown Jr.
How many police shootings a year? No one knows

By Wesley Lowery  September 8, 2014  Follow @WesleyLowery
99% of cases in 2015 have *not* resulted in any officer(s) involved being convicted of a crime.
Black people are 3x more likely to be killed by police.
Black victims are more likely to be unarmed.

- % Black Victims Unarmed: 30%
- % Hispanic Victims Unarmed: 25%
- % White Victims Unarmed: 21%
POLICE VIOLENCE IN AUSTIN

- Austin Police Department
- Irving Police Department
- Dallas Police Department
- Laredo Police Department
- San Antonio Police Department
- Houston Police Department
- Fort Worth Police Department
- Arlington Police Department
- Garland Police Department
- El Paso Police Department
- Corpus Christi Police Department
- Lubbock Police Department
- Plano Police Department

Police Killings Per 1,000,000 Population
## Table 34: Formal Complaint APD Investigative Allegation Decisions By Complainant Race/Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External Formal x Complainant</th>
<th>Caucasian</th>
<th>Black/African American</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Middle Eastern</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APD Decisions</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustained</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inconclusive</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exonerated</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supervisor Referral</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administratively Closed</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unfounded</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>56</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
<td><strong>0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>41</strong></td>
<td><strong>55%</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
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</table>
USING DATA TO DEBUNK FALSE NARRATIVES
Police Violence and Community Violence are Independent Issues

Violent crime levels in U.S. cities did not appear to make it any more or less likely for police to kill people in 2015.

Police killings data from Jan 1 through Dec 15, 2015
There is no excuse for police violence

Buffalo, NY
Population: 258,959
Percent Non-White: 50%
Violent Crime Rate: 12 per 1,000
0 People killed by Buffalo police since 2013

Orlando, FL
Population: 255,483
Percent Non-White: 42%
Violent Crime Rate: 9 per 1,000
15 People killed by Orlando police since 2013
USING DATA TO FIND SOLUTIONS
CAMPAIGN ZERO

1. End Broken Windows Policing
2. Community Oversight
3. Limit Use of Force
4. Independently Investigate & Prosecute
5. Community Representation
6. Body Cams / Film the Police
7. Training
8. End For-Profit Policing
9. Demilitarization
10. Fair Police Union Contracts
COLLECTING POLICY INFORMATION

SAN JOSE POLICE DEPARTMENT:

GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY WHEN FORCE IS USED:
Revised 01-29-10
Each situation is unique. The Department relies on the officer's judgment and discretion to employ an objectively reasonable level of force under each unique circumstance. Each incident in which force is used shall meet the conditions specified in this chapter.

Officers need not retreat or desist in the reasonable use of force. There is no requirement that officers use a lesser intrusive force option before progressing to a more intrusive one, as long as the force option used is objectively reasonable under the circumstances at that time. When confronted by force or resistance, an officer may use an objectively reasonable higher level of force to overcome that resistance.

Officers will notify a supervisor, without unnecessary delay, when reportable force is used. This includes instances where department members take enforcement action while off-duty and a use of force occurs.
COLLECTING POLICY INFORMATION

PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT:

GENERAL PROCEDURES

A. It is important for the first responding officers to use caution, evaluate the situation, attempt to de-escalate the situation through communication, request a CIT trained officer, if not personally trained, wait for a back-up, and await the arrival of a patrol supervisor before taking any action, barring a threat to life.

B. Retreating or re-positioning is not a sign of weakness or cowardice by an officer; it is often a tactically superior police procedure rather than the immediate use of force.

The primary duty of all police officers is to preserve human life. Only the minimal amount of force necessary to protect life or to effect an arrest should be used by an officer. Excessive force and/or gratuitous use of any force will not be tolerated. Officers should exercise all safe and reasonable means of control and containment, using only the amount of force necessary to overcome resistance. The application of

It is the policy of the Philadelphia Police Department, that officers hold the highest regard for the sanctity of human life, dignity, and liberty of all persons. The application of deadly force is a measure to be employed only in the most extreme circumstances and all lesser means of force have failed or could not be reasonably employed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of Force Policy</th>
<th>Requires De-escalation</th>
<th>Has Use of Force Continuum</th>
<th>Bans Chokeholds and Strangleholds</th>
<th>Requires Warning Before Shooting</th>
<th>Restricts Shooting at Moving Vehicles</th>
<th>Requires Exhaust All Other Means Before Shooting</th>
<th>Duty to Intervene</th>
<th>Requires Comprehensive Reporting</th>
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<td>Atlanta</td>
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Restrictive use of force policies are associated with fewer police killings.

Percent fewer police killings per capita for police departments with each policy implemented:

- Requires Comprehensive Reporting: -25%
- Requires Officer Exhaust All Other Means Before Shooting: -25%
- Bans Chokeholds and Strangleholds: -22%
- Has Use of Force Continuum: -19%
- Requires De-escalation: -15%
- Duty to Intervene: -9%
- Restricts Shooting at Moving Vehicles: -8%
- Requires Warning Before Shooting: -5%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police Union Contracts</th>
<th>Disqualifies Complaints</th>
<th>Restricts / Delays Interrogations</th>
<th>Gives officers unfair access to information</th>
<th>Limits Oversight / Discipline</th>
<th>Requires City Pay for Misconduct</th>
<th>Erases misconduct records</th>
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The statutory time period for the Chief of Police to take disciplinary action against an Officer shall be tolled to the extent of any period in which a court order, injunction, or TRO, obtained by the Officer involved or the ASSOCIATION on behalf of the Officer, halts the Department’s investigative or disciplinary process. In no event will the actual time exceed 180 calendar days. The parties agree that the processes in this AGREEMENT, together with the remedies set forth and the procedural protections and rights extended to Officers in this AGREEMENT are adequate remedies at law for all disputes arising under this Article.
Section 16.1.d

c) Except as otherwise provided by this AGREEMENT, the Chief of Police retains all management rights and authority over the process of administrative investigation of alleged misconduct by APD Officers that could result in disciplinary action.

d) Except as specifically permitted in this Article, the Citizen Oversight process, regardless of its name or structure, shall not be used or permitted to gather evidence, contact or interview witnesses, or otherwise independently investigate a complaint of misconduct by an Officer. There shall be no legal or administrative requirement, including but not limited to subpoena power or an order from the City Manager or the Department, that an Officer appear before or present evidence to any individual, panel, committee, group, or forum of any type involved in

Section 16.1.d
Section 4. Access to Records by Officers

a) Not less than forty eight (48) hours before the Officer who is the subject of an investigation provides a statement to an investigator, the Officer shall be provided a copy of the complaint(s). The Department may omit the name and/or identity of the person making the complaint. In the event that the complaint(s) does not contain all allegations of misconduct under investigation, not less than forty eight (48) hours before the investigator begins the initial oral or written interrogation of the Officer, the investigator must inform the Officer in writing of
The parties agree that temporary suspensions of 1, 2, or 3 days that were imposed on or after March 25, 2001, will be automatically reduced to a written reprimand under the following conditions:

1. Suspensions of 1, 2, or 3 days, which are/were not appealed, shall be reduced to a written reprimand two (2) years after the date the suspension was served on the Officer if:
   i. The Officer does/did not have a sustained complaint for substantially similar conduct within two (2) years from the date the suspension was served on the Officer.

5. Suspensions of 1, 2, or 3 days that are/were reduced to a written reprimand shall not be introduced, cited, or used in any manner in subsequent disciplinary suspensions or appeals as to that Officer, but the original disciplinary decision is not covered by this Section as to contentions of disparate discipline by other Officers.
Section 16.8

a) Information concerning the administrative review of complaints against Officers, including but not limited to Internal Affairs Division files and all contents thereof, are intended solely for the Department’s use pursuant to Section 143.089(g) of the Texas Local Government Code (the 143.089(g) file). All records of the Police Monitor’s Office that relate to individual case investigations and the APD 143.089(g) file, although same are not APD files or records, shall have the same statutory character in the hands of the Police Monitor, and shall not be disclosed by any person, unless otherwise authorized by law or this AGREEMENT. Public access to such information is strictly governed by this AGREEMENT and Texas law. To the extent necessary to perform their duties, individuals involved in the Citizen Oversight process are granted a right of access to the information contained within the 143.089(g) files of Officers to the extent authorized by this AGREEMENT.
104 MILLION AMERICANS SUPPORT THE BLACK LIVES MATTER MOVEMENT

WHAT IF WE ENGAGED THEM ALL IN THE WORK?
RESOURCES

mappingpoliceviolence.org
joincampaignzero.org
useofforceproject.org
checkthepolice.org

SAMUEL SINYANGWE | SAM@THISISTHEMOVEMENT.ORG