OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 4

February 5, 2020

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS ON

February 4, 2020

SUBJECT: POLICY ON THE USE OF FORCE – REVISED

PURPOSE: On August 19, 2019, Assembly Bill 392 was signed into law by California Governor, Gavin Newsom. It is now found in California Penal Code Section 835(a). This new law redefines the circumstances under which a homicide by a peace officer is deemed justifiable. This Order revises Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force in order to conform to this new law.

PROCEDURE:

I. PREAMBLE TO USE OF FORCE. The use of force by members of law enforcement is a matter of critical concern both to the public and the law enforcement community. It is recognized that some individuals will not comply with the law or submit to control unless compelled to do so by the use of force; therefore, law enforcement officers are sometimes called upon to use force in the performance of their duties. It is also recognized that members of law enforcement derive their authority from the public and therefore must be ever mindful that they are not only the guardians but also the servants of the public.

The Department's guiding principle when using force shall be reverence for human life. Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance, communication, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation, whenever it is safe, feasible, and reasonable to do so. As stated below, when warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties. Officers may use deadly force only when they reasonably believe, based on the totality of circumstances, that such force is necessary in defense of human life. Officers who use unreasonable force degrade the confidence of the community we serve, expose fellow officers to physical hazards, violate the law and rights of individuals upon whom unreasonable force or unnecessary deadly force is used, and subject the Department and themselves to potential civil and criminal liability. Conversely, officers who fail to use force when warranted may endanger themselves, the community and fellow officers.

II. POLICY.

Use of De-Escalation Techniques. It is the policy of this Department that, whenever practicable, officers shall use techniques and tools consistent with Department de-escalation training to reduce the intensity of any encounter with a suspect and enable an officer to have additional options to mitigate the need to use a higher level of force while maintaining control of the situation.

Use of Force – *Non-Deadly*. It is the policy of this Department that personnel may use only that force which is "objectively reasonable" to:

- Defend themselves;
- Defend others;
- Effect an arrest or detention;
- · Prevent escape; or,
- Overcome resistance.

Factors Used To Determine Objective Reasonableness. The Department examines reasonableness using *Graham v. Connor* and the articulated facts from the perspective of a Los Angeles Police Officer with similar training and experience, in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances.

In determining the appropriate level of force, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of facts and circumstances of each particular case. Those factors may include, but are not limited to:

- The feasibility of using de-escalation tactics;
- The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
- The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
- Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to officers or a danger to the community;
- The potential for injury to citizens, officers or subjects;
- The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
- The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time):
- The amount of time and any changing circumstances during which the officer had to determine the type and amount of force that appeared to be reasonable;
- The availability of other resources;
- The training and experience of the officer;
- The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
- Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of officers versus subjects; and,
- The environmental factors and/or other exigent circumstances.

Use of Force – Deadly. It is the policy of this Department that officers shall use deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:

- To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person; or
- To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will

cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible.

Note: Because the application of deadly force is limited to the above scenarios, an officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.

The Department's Evaluation of Deadly Force. The Department will analyze an officer's use of deadly force by evaluating the totality of the circumstances of each case consistent with the California Penal Code Section 835(a), as well as the factors articulated in Graham v. Connor.

Warning Shots. It is the policy of this Department that warning shots shall only be used in exceptional circumstances where it might reasonably be expected to avoid the need to use deadly force. Generally, warning shots shall be directed in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury to innocent persons, ricochet dangers and property damage.

Shooting At or From Moving Vehicles. It is the policy of this Department that firearms shall not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force by means other than the vehicle. The moving vehicle itself shall not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies an officer's use of deadly force. An officer threatened by an oncoming vehicle shall move out of its path instead of discharging a firearm at it or any of its occupants. Firearms shall not be discharged from a moving vehicle, except in exigent circumstances and consistent with this policy in regard to the use of Deadly Force.

Note: It is understood that the policy in regard to discharging a firearm at or from a moving vehicle may not cover every situation that may arise. In all situations, Department members are expected to act with intelligence and exercise sound judgment, attending to the spirit of this policy. Any deviations from the provisions of this policy shall be examined rigorously on a case by case basis. The involved officer must be able to articulate clearly the reasons for the use of deadly force. Factors that may be considered include whether the officer's life or the lives of others were in immediate peril and there was no reasonable or apparent means of escape.

III. DEFINITIONS

Deadly Force. Deadly Force is defined as *that* force *which* creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.

Feasible. Feasible means reasonably capable of being done or carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk to the officer or another person.

Imminent. Pursuant to California Penal Code Section 835a(e)(2), "[A] threat of death or serious bodily injury is "imminent" when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed."

Objectively Reasonable. The legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a use of force is based on the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. See Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). Graham states, in part, "The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments – in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving – about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation. The test of reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application."

The force must be reasonable under the circumstances known to or reasonably believed by the officer at the time the force was used. Therefore, the Department examines all uses of force from an objective standard, rather than a subjective standard.

Serious Bodily Injury. Pursuant to California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), serious bodily injury includes but is not limited to:

- Loss of consciousness;
- Concussion;
- Bone fracture;
- Protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ;
- A wound requiring extensive suturing; and,
- · Serious disfigurement.

Totality of the Circumstances. All facts known to or reasonably perceived by the officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of force.

Warning Shots. The intentional discharge of a firearm off target not intended to hit a person, to warn others that deadly force is imminent.

AMENDMENT: This Order amends section 1/556.10 of the Department Manual.

AUDIT RESPONSIBILITY: The Commanding Officer, Audit Division, shall review this directive and determine whether an audit or inspection shall be conducted in accordance with Department Manual Section 0/080.30.

MICHEL R MOORE Chief of Police

DISTRIBUTION "D"

DEPARTMENT MANUAL VOLUME IV Revised by Special Order No. 11, 2018

202.02 AUTOMATED FIELD DATA REPORTS/COMPLETION AND TRACKING.

Officer's Responsibilities. Sworn personnel assigned to any field, specialized, or investigative assignment (e.g., patrol, task force, detective, and plain clothes assignments) shall complete an Automated Field Data Report (AFDR) for every person detained or searched regardless of the initial reason for the encounter (e.g., traffic stop, radio call, observation, task force). All AFDR reports shall be completed by end of watch or, if exigent circumstances exist, as soon as practicable.

Overtime and Off-Duty Assignments. The same AFDR completion requirements also apply to officers working any:

- Overtime assignment to include but not limited to Cash Overtime Allotment for Scheduling and Timekeeping (COAST), Metropolitan Transit Authority, or Bureau/Area/division overtime details; and,
- Off-duty uniformed assignment that is pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding or other contractual relationship with the Department. These off-duty uniformed assignments include, but are not limited to, Dodger games, Staples Center events, and the USC or NFL football game details.

Exceptions to Completion Requirements. Officers are not required to complete an AFDR in the following circumstances:

- Detentions that occur during public safety mass evacuations, including bomb threats, gas leaks, flooding, earthquakes, and other similar critical incidents;
- Detentions that occur during an active shooter incident, such as when an individual is
 actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area;
- Detentions or searches that occur during or as a result of routine security screenings required of all persons to enter a building, school or special event, including metal detector screenings and any secondary searches that result from that screening;
- Detentions that occur during a crowd control situation in which pedestrians are directed to remain at a location or routed to a different location for public safety purposes;
- Interactions during which persons are detained at a residence only, so that officers may check for proof of age for purposes of investigating underage drinking;
- Checkpoints or roadblocks in which an officer detains a person as the result of a blanket regulatory activity that is not based on an individualized suspicion or personal characteristic:
- Passenger(s) of traffic stops who are not the subject of an investigation or enforcement action (e.g., any person(s) being asked to exit the vehicle simply because it is being impounded);
- The targeted subject(s) of a warrant, search condition, home detention, or house arrest while in their residence; or,
- Consensual encounters that do not result in a search.

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Perception. As set forth below, officers must report their perceptions of specified characteristics regarding the person stopped, detained, or searched. Perception is considered to be the process through which an officer recognizes and interprets sensory information to draw a conclusion about the person being detained or searched. An officer's perception shall be based on personal observations only; he or she shall not ask another person for input or refer to an identification document or other written form to verify information about an individual. Perception can be decided prior to, during or after the detention.

With respect to the person being detained or searched, the officer shall report his or her own perception regarding the following:

- Perceived race or ethnicity of the person detained;
- · Perceived age of the person detained;
- · Perceived gender of the person detained;
- · Whether the person detained is perceived to be lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender;
- · Whether the person detained is perceived to have limited or no English fluency; and,
- · Whether the person detained is perceived or known to have a disability.

Multiple Officers. When there are multiple officers at the scene and interacting with the detained or searched person(s):

- Only one officer shall submit the AFDR;
- The officer with the highest level of engagement (contact or interaction) is responsible for completing the AFDR; and,
- All actions taken by each officer in the detention or search shall be included in the AFDR.

Multiple Agencies. If more than one agency is involved in the detention or search, the primary agency shall complete all of the AFDRs. If a non-reporting agency, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation or Los Angeles County Probation Department, is the primary agency involved, a reporting agency, such as the Los Angeles Police Department or Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, is responsible for completing the AFDR(s).

Completion Requirements. Officers shall complete an AFDR electronically on the Department's Local Area Network (LAN), mobile phone application or Mobile Digital Computer (MDC). Current electronic versions of the Officer AFDR Completion Guide and the Supervisor AFDR Completion Guide are available to provide guidance in completing the AFDR. In addition, officers shall provide a Department business card to each person who meets the above criteria as outlined within the Officer's Responsibilities heading and in accordance with Department Manual Section 4/296,01. The business card shall include the date and time of the stop, detention, or search and the last four digits of the related incident number.

Note: If it is determined that an AFDR requires removal from the system, after the AFDR has been uploaded into the server, an Intradepartmental Correspondence, Form 15.02.00, shall be sent to the Commanding Officer, Application Development and Support Division.

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If the AFDR system is inoperable or the officer is unable to access the AFDR system, the officer shall complete the California Department of Justice (Cal DOJ) Stop Data Collection Form. The purpose of this form is to document the AFDR detention or search data, so that the officer can accurately input this information into the AFDR System at a later time when access is gained, or at the officer's next regularly scheduled start of watch. Officers shall retain the hard copy Cal DOJ Stop Data Collection Form until the data is entered into the AFDR System. Once the data is entered into the AFDR System, the hard copy Cal DOJ Stop Data Collection Form shall be disposed of in a Department shredder.

Note: The AFDR Completion Guides and the Cal DOJ Stop Data Collection Form are accessible in the AFDR/Incident Tracking System link within the Applications setting on the Department's LAN or within the AFDR folder in the LAPD Applications Launcher (LAN or MDC).

Recording AFDR Information on Various Activity Reports and Logs.

Officers completing an Electronic Daily Field Activities Report (EDFAR) shall document the number of AFDRs (if any are required to be completed) for each incident.

Officers completing a Daily Field Activities Report (DFAR), Form 15.52.00, or Traffic Daily Field Activities Report (TDFAR), Form 15.52.01, or appropriate log used by specialized divisions to record field activities shall record:

- The number of persons contacted during the stop. For example, the C# field on the DFAR/TDFAR shall indicate the number "1" if a single person is contacted:
- The number of AFDRs completed during the activity/incident. For example, the F# field on the DFAR/TDFAR shall indicate the number "1" if one AFDR is completed; and,
- The AFDR number generated by the system. For example, the Disposition field on the DFAR/TDFAR shall indicate "AFDR #12345678."

Supervisor's Responsibilities. Supervisors shall be responsible for:

- Reviewing AFDRs in a timely manner to ensure that officers are properly completing the AFDR in accordance with the Officer AFDR Completion Guide and Supervisor AFDR Completion Guide; and,
- Editing or directing the completing officer to revise the narrative portions of the AFDR, when appropriate.

The new AFDR system will include data fields that require Department personnel to complete a narrative as it relates to the reason for the stop and basis for the search. The supervisor shall ensure that a legal basis for the detention and search (if applicable) is adequately articulated. In addition, the supervisor shall protect the anonymity of all parties involved by:

 Ensuring there are no identifying characteristics listed of the person(s) or suspect(s) being stopped (e.g., name of individual, license plate number, date of birth, booking number); and,

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 Ensuring there are no identifying characteristics listed of the officer(s) involved (e.g., name, serial number, badge number).

Watch Commander's Responsibilities. Watch commanders shall be responsible for ensuring that supervisors review AFDRs for completeness and accuracy in a timely manner.

Commanding Officer's Responsibilities. Commanding officers shall be responsible for ensuring that:

- All employees in their command adhere to established guidelines for the completion of the AFDRs; and,
- · All AFDRs are reviewed by a supervisor in a timely manner.

Application Development and Support Division's Responsibilities. Application Development and Support Division shall:

- Process and maintain the AFDR data in an electronic database; and,
- Maintain and update the Officer AFDR Completion Guide and Supervisor AFDR Completion Guide, as necessary.



STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM

Racial & Identity Profiling Act - Penal Code Sections 13012 and 13519, and Gov. Code 12525.5

PLEASE NOTE:

- The data collected on this form must be electronically submitted to the California Department of Justice (DOJ), Stop Data Collection System by entry into the Web Application or submission by Web Services or Secure File Transfer.
- Please contact your agency's local administrator for instructions on processing this record for submission to the DOJ. If needed, the DOJ can be reached at (916) 210-3305 or StopDataSupport@doj.ca.gov.
- · If multiple persons are related to one stop, complete a separate form (sections III-IX) for each person and report as one incident.
- If the stop involves a student at a K-12 public school, then some fields may have additional options available for reporting. These items are noted with an exterisk (*), and shown in red italics.

	AGENCY ORI:	OFFICER I	D:	OFFICER'S YEARS OF EXPERIENCE:			
I, REPORTING OFFICER	OFFICER'S TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT: (Select one) Patrol, traffic enforcement, field operations Gang enforcement Narcotics/Vice Task Force Special Events K-12 Public school			oint Investigative/detective Other If other, specify:			
II. SETTING	DATE: (MM/DD/YYYY) TIME: (HH:MM use 2	4 hr clock) DURATION OF STOP: (minutes)		utes) RESPONSE TO CALL FOR SERVICE?			
	LOCATION: (Report as: Block number and street name; or closest intersection; or highway and closest highway exit. If none of these are applicable, please report a road marker, landmark, or other description. Do not provide the exact address of a residence)						
	CITY: (If City is not applicable because stop occurred in	COUNTY: (Only required when City is not applicable)					
	IF STOP OCCURRED AT A K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL,	REPORT S	CHOOL NAME:	IS PERSON STOPPED A STUDENT? * (Only complete if stop is at a K-12 public school) Yes No			
III. OPPICER PERCEPTION OF	PERCEIVED RACE OR ETHNICITY: (Select all that a	☐ Middle	e Eastern or South Asian e American	☐ Pacific Islander ☐ White			
	PERCEIVED GENDER: (When applicable, you may select "Gender nonconforming" as the only value or in addition to one of the other values) Male Female Transgender man/boy Transgender woman/girl Gender nonconforming						
	PERCEIVED TO BE LGBT? PERCEIVED AGE:	(approxima	te age; report as a whole numb	LIMITED OR NO ENGLISH FLUENCY?			
	PERCEIVED OR KNOWN DISABILITY: (Select all the Deafness or difficulty hearing Speech impairment or limited use of language Blind or limited vision	Mental Intelled	health condition ctual or developmental disabili ing dementia disability	None Disability related to hyperactivity or impulsive behavior			



STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM

Racial & Identity Profiling Act - Penal Code Sections 13012 and 13519, and Gov. Code 12525.5

	Traffic Violation:	(Specify type of traffic violation	n) Moving	☐ Equipment	☐ Non-moving	
	Code section related to violation:					
	Reasonable suspicion that the person was engaged in criminal activity					
	Sel	ect all that apply to describe the be	sis of suspicion:			
		Officer witnessed commission	of a crime			
	Matched suspect description					
2		☐ Witness or victim identification	of suspect at the s	cene		
		Carrying suspicious object				
		Actions indicative of casing a	victim or location			
		Suspected of acting as a look	out			
		Actions indicative of a drug tre				
		Actions indicative of engaging				
		Other reasonable suspicion o	a crime			
	if known, Code for suspected violation:					
	☐ Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory aupervision					
	☐ Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person					
	☐ Investigation to determine whether the person is truent					
	Consensual encounter resulting in a search					
	* Possible conduct	warranting discipline under Edu	cation Code (EC)	48900, et al		
	Code Section:	☐ 48900 ☐ 48900.2 [48900.3	48900.4 🔲 489	000.7	
	When EC 48900	is selected, specify the subdivision	r	1000000		
	* Determine whether	er the student violeted school p	licy			
the ger	ON FOR STOP – BR neral data values sele ficer in this description	cted above. Do not include any pe	af axplanation, 250 irsonally identifying	character maximum. Information of the pe	This explanation should include detail bey rson stopped or unique identifying informat	



STATE OF CALIFORNIA CJIS 2000 (Orig. 05/2018)

STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM

Racial & Identity Profiling Act - Penal Code Sections 13012 and 13519, and Gov. Code 12525.5

Field Curl	son removed from vehicle by physical contact id sobriety test conducted			
Curl	id sobriety test conducted	Chamical apray used		
☐ Hen		(e.g., pepper spray, mace, teer gas, or other chemical irritants)		
☐ Patr	☐ Curbside detention	Other physical or vehicle contact		
	ndcuffed or flex cuffed	Person photographed Asked for consent to search person		
☐ Can	rol car detention	Specify if consent was given: Yes No		
	nine removed from vehicle or used to search	Search of person was conducted **Complete BASIS FOR SEARCH		
☐ Fire	earm pointed at person	Asked for consent to search property Specify if consent was given: Yes No		
☐ Fire	sarm discharged or used			
☐ Ele	ctronic control device used	Search of property was conducted ***Complete BASIS FOR SEARCH		
Impact projectile discharged or used (e.g., blunt impact projectile, rubber bullets, or bean bags) Canine bit or held person	eset projectile dischamed or used	Property was selzed **Complete PROPERTY SEIZURE		
	☐ Vehicle Impounded			
	nine bit or held person	Admission or written statement obtained from student None		
Susp	pected weapons			
_	ole contraband r of contraband			
☐ Ode				
Odor	r of contraband			
Odor	r of contraband ine detection			
Odor	r of contraband ine detection ence of crime			
Canl Canl Incid	r of contraband ine detection ience of crime ient to arrest			



STATE OF CALIFORNIA CJIS 2000 (Orig. 05/2018)

STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM

Racial & Identity Profiling Act - Penal Code Sections 13012 and 13519, and Gov. Code 12525.5

	BASIS FOR PROPERTY SEIZURE: (Only applicable when the Actions Taken include "Property was selzed")		TYPE OF PROPERTY SEIZURE: (Only applicable when the Actions Taken include "Property was seized")				
VII. PROPERTY SEIZURE	Select all that apply:		Select all that apply:				
	Safekeeping as allowed by law/statute		☐ Firearm(s)	Drug paraphemalla			
	Contraband		Ammunition	Suspected stolen property			
	Evidence		Weapon(s) other than	Cell phone(s) or electronic			
OPE	☐ Impound of vahicle		☐ Drugs/narcotics	device(s) Vehicle			
PR	Abandoned property		☐ Alcohol	Other contraband or			
2	* Suspected violation of school property		☐ Money	□ evidence			
	CONTRABAND/EVIDENCE DISCOVERED (IF AN	Y): (Include any Item	s discovered in plain view or as the res	suit of a search)			
-	Select all that apply:						
AND	None	☐ Drugs/narcotic	Suspected ato	elen property			
CONTRABA	Firearm(s)	☐ Alcohol	Cell phone(s)	or electronic devices(s)			
NTE	Ammunition	☐ Money	Other contrab	and or evidence			
VIII, CONTRABAND / EVIDENCE	Weapon(s) other than firearm	Drug Parapher	malla				
	RESULT OF STOP:						
	Select all that apply:						
	☐ No sction						
	☐ Warning (verbal or written)						
	Code section(s) related to warning:						
	Citation for Infraction						
	(For local ordinances only)						
	In-field Cite and Release						
STOP	Code section(s) related to cite and release:						
OF S	Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant						
	Custodial arrest without warrant						
IX. RESULT	Code section(s) related to arrest:						
X	Field interview card completed						
	Noncriminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance, or another agency)						
	Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor						
	Psychiatric hold (Welfare & Institutions Code sections 5150 and/or 5585.20)						
	Referred to U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection)						
	Referral to school administrator						
	* Referral to school counselor or other support staff						