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**Des Moines Police Policy Aligns With
 CAMPAIGN Zero Recommendations**

The Des Moines Police Department has reviewed the Campaign Zero Police Use of Force Policy Analysis, and believe our agency is in compliance with the 8 outlined policies (#8cantwait). The Des Moines Police Department is a state accredited agency, which holds us to a higher standard, while keeping us accountable. The purpose of law enforcement accreditation is to increase professionalism in law enforcement agencies by providing a review process to be certified as operating under industry best practices and standards. The Des Moines Police Department utilizes the Lexipol Policy Manual, which provides constitutionally sound policies to thousands of law enforcement agencies across the nation based on the latest statutory and case law and progressive best practices.

Below we have cited the 8 policy recommendations and how they are integrated into our policy manual. As with all policies, we make continual updates based on federal law, state law and best practices.

● Yes ● No

Use of Force Policy	1 Requires De-Escalation	2 Has Use of Force Continuum	3 Bans Chokeholds and Strangleholds	4 Requires Warning Before Shooting	5 Restricts Shooting at Moving Vehicles	6 Requires Exhaust All Other Means Before Shooting	7 Duty to Intervene	8 Requires Comprehensive Reporting
Des Moines Police	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

1. Require officers to de-escalate situations, when possible, before using force.

The use of de-escalation techniques is embedded throughout the entire Des Moines Police Department Police Manual, and is consistent with agency on-going training. Policy 304, specifies de-escalation as part of the agencies training. It is further identified in policy 408 Emergent Detentions, regarding an officer responding to or handling a call involving a suspected or actual mentally disabled individual, with consideration of “conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques for potentially dangerous situations involving mentally disabled persons.” This specific policy further identifies officers should use appropriate language, alternatives to deadly force and the use of community resources to protect public safety. The agency has a designated training sergeant, who is tasked with ensuring training consistency with Policy 209, Training. It is the responsibility of the Administrative Services/Training Sergeant to maintain, review, and update the training plan on an annual basis, which further receives a command level review.

The plan will ensure, at minimum, the following:

- a. All sworn members will successfully complete an annual in-service training program of no less than 24 hours that includes the training required by the CJTC (WAC 139-05-300).
 1. Successful completion of the CJTC's two-hour annual online crisis intervention course shall be included in the 24 hours (RCW 43.101.427).
- b. All officers must complete a minimum of 40 hours of continuing de-escalation and mental health training every three years as provided in WAC 139-11-020 and WAC 139-11-060.
 1. This training may substitute the annual 24 hours in-service requirement under WAC 139-05-300 in the year the officer completes the 40-hour violence de-escalation training.
- c. All sworn members will successfully complete an annual in-service training program on the department use of force and deadly force policies.
- d. All sworn members will successfully complete in-service training on less-than-lethal weapons every two years.
- e. Full-time supervisors or managers will receive appropriate training and certification required by CJTC.
- f. All sworn members will successfully complete the National Incident Management System (NIMS) introductory training course.
- g. Members who will serve as school resource officers will receive training for school resource officers (RCW 28A.320.124).
- h. Any request for exemption, waiver, extension, or variance from any requirement of CJTC training must be made under WAC 139-03-030 and corresponding information be made available to the public in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy (WAC 139-11-030).

2. Use a Force Continuum or Matrix that define/limit the types of force and/or weapons that can be used to respond to specific types of resistance.

The Des Moines Police Department advocates a force continuum or matrix in our training program. Our policy further details the objective reasonableness standard as its premise, reflecting case law, state and federal law.

Policy 300, Use of Force, details guidelines on the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial and reasonable manner.

Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

The "reasonableness" of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably

appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving.

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter, officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons or methods provided by the Department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

3. Ban chokeholds and strangleholds (including carotid restraints) to situations where deadly force is authorized or prohibiting them altogether.

Policy 300, Use of Force, Section 300.3.4, Carotid Control Holds, states, Officers are prohibited from utilizing the vascular restraint hold, choke hold, and/or neck hold.

4. Require officers to give a verbal warning, when possible, before using deadly force.

The Des Moines Police Department Policy 300.4, Deadly Force Applications, details a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

5. Prohibit officers from shooting at people in moving vehicles unless the person poses a deadly threat by means other than the vehicle (for example, shooting at people from the vehicle).

Des Moines Police Department Policy 300.4.1, Shooting at or From Moving Vehicles, states, Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective. Officers should move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others. Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

6. Require officers to exhaust all other reasonable alternatives before resorting to using deadly force.

Des Moines Police Department Policy 300, Use of Force states:

Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

The "reasonableness" of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving.

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While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

7. Require officers to intervene to stop another officer from using excessive force.

Des Moines Police Policy 300.2.1, Duty to Intercede, directly addresses this policy recommendation. Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. An officer who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law should promptly report these observations to a supervisor.

8. Require comprehensive reporting that includes both uses of force and threats of force (for example, reporting instances where an officer threatens a civilian with a firearm).

Comprehensive reporting is addressed in Policy 300.5 Reporting the Use 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. To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis and related purposes, the Department may require the completion of additional report forms, to include a Use of Force Report, as specified in department policy, procedure or law.