

EXHIBIT 27



LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF FORCE-TACTICS DIRECTIVE

Directive No. 11

June 2011

CROWD MANAGEMENT, INTERVENTION, AND CONTROL

PURPOSE

In a society where free speech and assembly is guaranteed by the Federal and State Constitutions, it is the mission of police officers to protect the constitutional rights of all members of the public. These constitutional rights apply to individuals participating in lawful activities such as public speeches, marches, demonstrations, picketing, rallies and celebratory events.

This Directive was developed to provide guidelines to assist officers and supervisors in identifying lawful versus unlawful assemblies. Additionally, it will provide insight into how the response and actions of law enforcement may affect the demeanor and response of a crowd. The thoughtful application of crowd management and intervention strategies will generally assist in efforts to facilitate legal First Amendment activity while at the same time removing those individuals whose illegal behavior jeopardize the purpose and safety of protected activity. The Department's Use of Force Policy relating to crowd control techniques is also reviewed in this Directive.

PROTOCOL

In determining whether First Amendment activities are lawful, police officers must not consider their personal views of either the political affiliation or the message of those persons exercising their right to assemble and engage in expressive activities. The responsibility of police officers is to objectively determine at what juncture a demonstration or assembly leaves the realm of legal protest and becomes an abridgement of the rights of others.

It is important for supervisors and officers to understand the definition of an unlawful assembly to determine the appropriate police response. Penal Code Section 407 defines an unlawful assembly as: "Whenever two or more persons assemble together to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous or tumultuous manner, such assembly is an unlawful assembly." "*Boisterous or tumultuous manner*" has been interpreted by the courts to mean conduct which *poses a clear and present danger of imminent violence*.

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Penal Code Section 407 identifies two different circumstances when an assembly may be declared unlawful:

The first circumstance is when people assemble to participate in an unlawful act. The unlawful act must be an act made criminal by law, or by the commission of an overt act that leads to a violation of the law. In the absence of any unlawful conduct, an assembly may be declared unlawful only if there is reasonable cause to believe, based on articulable facts, that the assembly's purpose is unlawful. If people are assembled to commit an unlawful act, then they are an unlawful assembly (e.g. unlawfully blocking entrances to public buildings, highways, sidewalks or schools, or engaging in other unlawful or riotous activity).

The second circumstance is when people assemble to do a lawful act in a "violent, boisterous or tumultuous manner." In order to be considered violent, boisterous or tumultuous, the manner in which the people are acting must be violent, or pose a clear and present danger of imminent violence. For example, a demonstration that disturbs the peaceful enjoyment of property through noisy singing and chanting is not an unlawful assembly unless it also poses a clear and present danger of imminent violence. It is important to note that one must differentiate between First Amendment activity and other activity. A loud party would not have to be violent, boisterous or tumultuous to be considered unlawful.

PROCEDURES

Any public assembly of individuals or groups, lawful or unlawful, may require support and/or intervention by law enforcement. Depending upon the situation, the response of law enforcement can range from observation and crowd management strategies, to crowd intervention and control strategies. The police response to each assembly or protest is different and will require law enforcement's flexibility, creativity, discipline and patience.

Crowd Management

First Amendment activity such as a march, demonstration, protest, rally or celebratory event is most often successfully facilitated by initially using the least amount of visible law enforcement presence necessary. An ongoing assessment of crowd behavior is critical in order for supervisors and officers to

Crowd Management Primary Objectives

- Establish contact with crowd
- Obtain voluntary compliance
- Minimize enforcement action

appropriately respond to the actions of a crowd or protest group. Experience has shown that the appearance of an organized, disciplined contingent of police officers will often cause a disorderly group to abandon their disruptive activities. However, if used inappropriately, the mere presence of officers and/or horses in riot gear may be perceived as aggressive and is sufficient to change the behavior of the crowd. This can cause the focus of the protest to shift from the group's original cause to the presence

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and actions of officers. Therefore, supervisors should consider this potential impact on crowd behavior and be thoughtful about the strategic deployment of police officers and horses in riot gear.

Instead of thinking about the best form of police action to control the crowd, it is important for supervisors to focus on how to act in order to encourage the crowd to manage itself. One way of achieving this is to place a major emphasis on urging crowd members to express their views in a lawful manner, even under conditions where one is aware of the presence of small isolated groups with illegal goals and even at points where these small isolated groups start to act in illegal and violent ways.

Intervention

Police officers and supervisors must understand the importance of differentiating between violent members of the crowd and peaceful protestors. When possible, officers should interact with crowd members in an effort to communicate law enforcement support of lawful First Amendment activity and rights of free speech and expression.

Crowd Intervention Primary Objectives

- Isolate unlawful behavior
- Arrest law violators
- Protect First Amendment activity
- Facilitate lawful protests

Unlawful behavior by individuals, or unlawful conduct observed in an isolated incident, should not automatically form the basis for declaring an otherwise lawful assembly to be unlawful. When it appears practical, officers should attempt to give warning to the leaders or spokesperson of the activity, the other participants, and/or the individuals about any

observed unlawful or potentially unlawful conduct. When appropriate, officers should instruct them on what they must do to comply with the laws, so as to allow an opportunity to correct the conduct in question. Every effort should be made to protect and facilitate the actions of lawful demonstrators while using intervention strategies to stop illegal activity and remove law violators. However, when group behavior appears to be unlawful, aggressive, or otherwise uncontrollable, it is reasonable for the assembly to be declared unlawful.

Crowd Control and Dispersal

In the event a group or portion of a group becomes involved in violent or riotous behavior, the mission of the Department is to protect lives and property, and restore conditions to normal as rapidly and efficiently as possible. The rapid deployment of forces to contain and arrest those responsible for violent, riotous, or unlawful behavior and the dispersal of unlawful groups will help accomplish the Department's crowd control primary objectives.

Crowd Control Primary Objectives

- Protect life
- Restore and maintain order
- Arrest violators
- Protect vital facilities
- Protect property

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When circumstances require crowd dispersal, the dispersal should generally not occur until control forces are in place to assist in managing the dispersed crowd, as unlawful conduct is extremely dynamic and mobile. Crowd dispersal strategies should only be used when immediate action is necessary to stop violence and/or property damage and/or sufficient resources are not present to ensure public safety.

Dispersal Orders

Methods to Deliver and Document Dispersal Orders

- Amplified sound
- Multiple languages when appropriate
- Confirm audibility from various locations
- Display signage indicating unlawful assembly and dispersal when possible
- Document with video/audio recording

The intent of a dispersal order is to permanently disperse a crowd, not to merely relocate the problem to another location. Supervisors should make a reasonable assessment to determine if the members of a crowd are attempting to comply with the dispersal order, or relocate the unlawful behavior. It should be made clear that the crowd is expected to immediately leave the area, and include a warning that force

may be used which could result in serious injury. The dispersal order must be given in a manner reasonably believed to be heard and understood by the intended audience. Based upon the circumstances, multiple announcements from various locations may be required. Dispersal orders should be delivered in English and in other languages that are appropriate for the audience. Regardless of the delivery method, the name of the individual giving the dispersal order and the date and time each order was given should be documented. Dispersal orders should not be given until control forces are in position to support crowd movement.

THE MEDIA

It is the Department's goal to provide the media as much access as legitimately possible to assist them in their duties. However, when an event is declared unlawful, all persons present, including members of the media, may be ordered to disperse. With the exception of spontaneously occurring events, whenever the Department develops an Incident Action Plan for an event that involves a public assembly, the Department will, when practicable, designate an area outside of the anticipated impacted area, but within viewing distance and audible range of the event, for members of the media to assemble.

USE OF FORCE

During crowd control situations, police officers may be required to physically engage individuals who exhibit conduct ranging from uncooperative to violent behavior. In these situations, officers may have to utilize force to move crowd members who do not respond to verbal directions, control violent individuals, or to effect an arrest. When the

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use of force is appropriate in a crowd control situation, only that force reasonable to make an arrest or disperse a crowd should be used.

There are no exceptions to the Department's Use of Force Policy for crowd control situations. Officers may use only that force which is objectively reasonable. Verbalization should be used throughout the operation in an attempt to gain compliance. In determining the appropriate amount of force, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the facts and circumstances of each particular case, including, but not limited to the seriousness of the crime(s), the level of threat or resistance presented by the individual(s) and the danger to the community.

Baton

The baton may be used to push individuals who do not respond to verbal commands and encroach upon officers on a skirmish line or who intentionally delay departure while officers attempt to disperse the crowd, whether or not a lawful dispersal order has been issued. When an individual's behavior is threatening or violent in nature, the baton can be used as an impact device.

Chemical Agents

The use of any Department approved chemical agent during a crowd control incident requires the approval of a commander or above. Chemical agents include CS gas, CN gas, OC, and all tear gas canisters. Before using any chemical agent, tactical consideration should be given to wind direction, safety equipment for officers, and the potential non-effectiveness of the chemical agent.

Additionally, OC chemical agent may be used to control an uncooperative suspect in an isolated incident when the officer reasonably believes and can articulate that the use of OC was reasonable. This would require a Use of Force Report.

Less-Lethal Munitions

Less-lethal munitions may be deployed as either target specific or non-target specific (dispersal) munitions. Less-lethal munitions can be deployed by Metropolitan Division or specially trained personnel. Both groups may deploy 37mm non-target specific dispersal rounds and the Super-Sock round form a beanbag shotgun as a target specific munitions. Only Metropolitan Division personnel may deploy the 40mm sponge round, and may do so only as target specific munitions.

Reporting a Non-Categorical Use of Force in Crowd Control Situations

In a crowd control situation, a Use of Force Report is not required when officer(s) become involved in an incident where force is used to push, move, or strike individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior and who do not respond to verbal directions by the police. This applies only to officers working in organized squad and platoon sized units directly involved in a crowd control mission. Additionally, should force be utilized

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under these circumstances, officers shall notify their immediate supervisor of the use of force once the tactical situation has been resolved. The supervisor shall report the actions on Incident Command System (ICS) Form 214, or as directed by the incident commander.

A Use of Force Report is required when an officer(s) becomes involved in an isolated incident with an individual during a crowd control situation, which goes beyond the mission of the skirmish line.

Note: When a suspect has been taken into custody, the booking number or OR number of the related report shall be cross-referenced on ICS Form 214.

Medical Treatment

Any suspect taken into custody that has been injured shall receive medical treatment in accordance with established procedures.

CONCLUSION

The police response to each assembly or protest is different and will require flexibility, creativity, discipline and patience. A non-violent, "sit-down" demonstration requires a much different police response than a violent group who has become destructive. The tactics used to manage or control a crowd should make every attempt to facilitate and protect First Amendment activity while isolating and arresting those engaged in unlawful behavior.

Points to Remember

- First Amendment Rights vs unlawful behavior
- Keep the peace
- Protect property and vital facilities
- Maintain appropriate awareness
- Escalation of force
- Stop unlawful behavior
- Obtain necessary permission
- Control matter



CHARLIE BECK
Chief of Police

DISTRIBUTION "A"

Attachments: Dispersal Order, Concepts and Strategies, Terms and Definitions

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Example Dispersal Orders

DISPERSAL ORDER

"I am (rank and officer's name), a police officer for the City of Los Angeles. I hereby declare this to be an unlawful assembly and, in the name of the people of the State of California, command all those assembled at (give specific location for example, the area bounded by Main Street on the east, Spring Street on the west, City Hall steps on the north, and the south sidewalk of 1st Street on the south) to immediately disperse, which means to break up this assembly. If you do not do so, you may be arrested or subject to other police action. Other police action may include the use of less lethal munitions, which could cause significant risk of serious injury to those who remain. Section 409 of the Penal Code prohibits remaining present at an unlawful assembly. If you remain in the area which was just described, regardless of your purpose in remaining, you will be in violation of Section 409. The following routes of dispersal are available (give the most convenient route(s) of dispersal). You have ____ minutes (give a reasonable amount of time— take into consideration the number of participants, location of the event, and number of exit routes) to disperse."

DISPERSAL ORDER
(Spanish)

"Soy (officer's name and rank) oficial de policía de la Ciudad de Los Angeles. Por la presente declaro que esta reunión es ilegal y en nombre del pueblo del Estado de California ordeno que todas las personas reunidas en (give specific location, for example, the area bounded by Main Street on the east, Spring Street on the west, City Hall steps on the north, and the south sidewalk of 1st Street on the south) se dispersen inmediatamente. De lo contrario serán arrestadas o estarán sujetos a otras acciones policíacas. Otras acciones policíacas pueden incluir el uso de municiones de menos lethal, el cual puede causar riesgo significacion de heridas serias a los que permanecen. La Sección 409 del Código Penal prohíbe permanecer en una reunión ilegal. Si usted/ustedes permanecen en las áreas mencionadas, sin importar el propósito de su permanencia, usted/ustedes estarán violando la sección 409 del Codigo Penal de California. Las rutas que se pueden usar para disperarse son las siguientes: (give the most convenient route(s) of dispersal). Uds tienen ____ minutos (give a reasonable amount of time— take into consideration the number or participants, location of the event and number of exit routes) para dispersarse."

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Concepts and Strategies

Lawful Assembly	Isolated Unlawful Behavior	Unlawful Assembly	Riot
<i>Free Speech and assembly are protected First Amendment activity. The following are examples:</i> • Speeches • Marches • Demonstrations • Rallies • Picketing • Public assemblies • Protests • Celebratory events	<i>Isolated unlawful activity by individuals or small groups within a crowd should not automatically form the basis for declaring an assembly unlawful.</i> • Isolated destruction of property • Isolated acts of violence • Isolated rock or bottle throwers • Individual sit down demonstrators	407 PC Two or more persons assemble • To do an unlawful act or • To do a lawful act in a boisterous or tumultuous manner <i>Assemblies may be dispersed when they are: Violent, or pose a clear and present danger of violence, or the group is breaking some other law in the process. If a crime is occurring action may be taken to stop it prior to a Dispersal Order being given.</i> • Civil Disobedience • Sit down demonstration	404 PC Riot, (a) Any use of force or violence, disturbing the public peace, or any threat to use force or violence, if accompanied by immediate power of execution, by two or more persons acting together, and without authority of law, is a riot. • Group violent behavior • Group acts of property damage
Police Action			
Use Crowd Management strategies: • Meet with event organizers and stakeholders • Determine the history and risk of the group • Create a planning team • Check permit limitations • Develop commanders intent • Develop Incident Action Plan and objectives • Identify and assign resources: Video unit, fixed posts, MFF, Bicycle Units, Air Support, TSE, Shadow Teams, Mounted Unit • Monitor and assess crowd behavior • Separate opposing factions • Maintain video log • Provide direction and expectations at roll call • Engender facilitation not confrontation • Ensure the appropriate uniform for the event • Interact with organizers and gain cooperation	Use Crowd Intervention strategies: • Use organizers and monitors to gain voluntary compliance • Isolate, arrest and remove law violators as quickly as possible • Video action of officers and law violators • Use amplified sound (sound trucks or CIUVs) to communicate intent or to gain compliance • Use low profile tactics when possible. Don't become the focus of the demonstration. • Use Passive Arrest Teams, Tangle Teams, Shadow Teams, Cross Bows, Arrest Circles • When it is not possible to make an immediate arrest, identify and track suspects using cameras, observation posts, an air unit or shadow teams • Continue to assess; escalate and deescalate as behavior changes • Don't increase crowd tension or change crowd focus to law enforcement by unnecessary aggressive appearance or behavior	Use Crowd Control strategies: • Obtain voluntary compliance • Video action of officers and law violators • Act quickly • Request resources (MFF) • Put control forces in place • Identify dispersal routes • Put a traffic plan in place • Move media to protected area. Use amplified sound (sound trucks or CIUVs) to communicate intent to declare an unlawful assembly • Disperse unlawful crowd • Track and contain groups involved in illegal behavior using cameras, observation posts, Shadow Teams or Air Unit • Arrest individuals who fail to disperse or who are involved in illegal activity • Use Arrest Links to move arrestees • With appropriate approval, deploy the appropriate less lethal munitions to defend officers or to disperse the crowd • Ensure only reasonable force • Report use of force and munitions • Restore traffic flow	Use Crowd Control strategies: • Video action of officers and law violators • Immediately stop the behavior • Request resources (MFF) • Put control forces in place • Stop the illegal activity • Put a traffic plan in place • Track and contain groups involved in illegal behavior using cameras, observation posts, Shadow Teams or Air Unit. • Arrest law violators • Use Arrest Links to move arrestees • With appropriate approval, deploy the appropriate less lethal munitions to defend officers or to stop violent behavior or property damage • Ensure only reasonable force • Report use of force and munitions • Restore and maintain order • Restore traffic flow • Discourage groups from forming • Protect lives, property, and vital facilities • Establish and patrol divisions • Remain present • Reassess the situation • Return to normalcy • Act quickly

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Active Resistance: To intentionally and unlawfully oppose the lawful order of a peace officer in a physical manner.

Arrest Links: A method of linking multiple arrestees together for control purposes.

Arrest Protocol: The formal process of placing subjects under arrest, taking into custody, and associating the arresting peace officer(s) with the specific individual arrested.

Arrest Teams: Personnel assigned to arrest duties during civil disobedience/civil disorder operations.

Booking Teams: Personnel assigned to custodial and processing duties during civil disobedience/civil disorder operations.

Civil Disobedience: An unlawful event involving a planned or spontaneous demonstration by a group of people.

Civil Disorder: An unlawful event involving significant disruption of the public order.

Collective Behavior: The unlawful behavior of a group of persons involved in situations where normal cultural structure and controls are not observed, such as unruly crowds, civil disobedience, and riots.

Command: The authority a person lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of his/her rank and assignment or position.

Compliance Techniques: Reasonable, lawful use of force methods intended to encourage suspect cooperation.

Control Devices: Devices intended to assist peace officers in gaining control of subjects who refuse to submit to lawful authority (e.g., batons, TASER, restraints, chemical agents, etc.).

Cordoning: Surrounding or enclosing a particular problem area; also referred to as perimeter control.

Critical Facilities: Any location essential to the well-being and safety of the community requiring law enforcement protection during a critical incident.

Crowd: A number of persons collected into a close body.

Crowd Control: Law enforcement response to a pre-planned or spontaneous event, activity or occurrence where there is a potential for unlawful activity or the threat of violence.

Crowd Dynamics: Factors which influence crowd behavior.

Crowd Intervention: Strategies and tactics employed by law enforcement during lawful assemblies to address unlawful activity, civil disorder, and to arrest violators.

Crowd Management: Strategies and tactics employed by law enforcement to manage lawful assemblies in an effort to prevent the escalation of events into an unlawful assembly or riot.

Decontamination: Procedures taken to reduce the effects of any non-lethal chemical agent.

Discipline: Pattern of behavior consistent with demonstrating self-control, teamwork, moderation, and restraint.

Dispersal Order: Lawful orders communicated by law enforcement personnel commanding individuals assembled unlawfully to disperse.

Flashpoint: Specific location(s) which can be anticipated to attract criminal elements and become the origin or focal point of civil disorder.

Force Options: Reasonable force applications utilized by law enforcement to effect arrest, overcome resistance, and prevent escape.

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Formations: Coordinated unit tactics utilized by law enforcement to control crowds, stop unlawful activity, and disperse and/or arrest violators.

Incident Command System (ICS): The statewide model for field level management of emergencies mandated by the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). ICS is specifically designed to allow its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity of demands of single and multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

Less-Lethal Impact Munitions: Projectiles launched or otherwise deployed for purposes of overcoming resistance, preventing escape, effecting arrest, reducing serious injury and are without significant likelihood of causing death.

Management: The process of planning, organizing, coordinating, directing, budgeting, and controlling resources.

Mobile Arrest and Booking Teams: Mobile teams designated to assist field personnel with mass arrest and booking.

Mobile Field Force: An organized, mobile law enforcement tactical force equipped and trained to respond to unusual occurrences. The Mobile Field Force configuration is currently the statewide standard known as "Mutual Aid Response Mobile Field Force."

Mobile Tactics: specialized techniques that give Mobile Field Force (MFF) personnel the ability to respond rapidly and complete high-risk missions beyond the capabilities of other personnel. The vehicles may also be utilized for crowd control and containment.

Mob: A disorderly group of people engaged in unlawful activity.

Mounted Tactics: Tactics while mounted on horses.

Non-Compliant Behavior: Behavior which does not yield to a lawful order.

Non-Lethal Chemical Agents: Devices utilized by law enforcement agencies which may include CS, CN or OC.

Non-Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact Munitions: Less-lethal munitions fired at a crowd for the purpose of crowd control and/or dispersal (37mm, 20F Multiple Foam Rubber Projectiles).

Pain Compliance: The stimulation of nerves or the manipulation of joints to elicit a sense of unease or distress in a subject, causing that subject to comply. Examples include control holds, impact weapons, non-lethal chemical agents, TASER, etc.

Passive Arrest Teams (PAT): Organized teams of peace officers assigned to take "passive arrestees" into custody.

Passive Resistance: A commonly used term referring to non-violent opposition to the lawful directions of law enforcement during arrest situations.

Photographic Teams: Law enforcement photographers assigned to document designated activity involving civil disobedience.

Platoon: A tactical component consisting of two or more supervised squads.

Policy: Statements of principles and values which guide the performance of a specific Department activity. Policy establishes limits of action and reflects a statement of guiding principles that should be followed in order to achieve an agency's objective.

Procedure: A method of performing an operation, or a manner of proceeding on a course of action, within limits of policy.

Public Disruption: The interruption or disturbance of public order.

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Shadow Team: A squad sized plain clothes unit made up of two, five-officer elements, each having a supervisor that is responsible for working within crowds to identify individuals involved in illegal behavior, and when possible monitor their behavior, and/or arrest and remove them from the crowd as quietly as possible.

Uniformed Shadow Support Team: A squad of 10 uniformed officers and two supervisors that are responsible for coordinating with, and supporting Shadow Teams.

Stakeholder: Entities having a legal, professional, economic or community interest/responsibility in the event.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS): A system required by the California Government Code for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels that are activated as necessary: Field Response, Local Government, Operational Area, Region and State.

Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact Munitions: Less-lethal munitions fired at a specific/identifiable target for purpose of selectively and temporarily incapacitating an individual or to cause the individual(s) to stop aggressive/combatative actions: 12-gage Super-Sock Projectiles; 40mm Exact Impact Sponge Munitions (Metro)

- Aggressive/Combative actions: Unlawful behavior (must include actions/movements)
- “Objectively” confrontational
 - Physical attacks on persons/public safety
 - A fighting disposition, i.e., clenched fist; threats of violence coupled with “reasonable” ability to carry out threat
 - Behavior (more than “stoic or uncooperative”)
 - Destruction of property

Unlawful Assembly: Penal Code Section 407 defines an “unlawful assembly” as: “Whenever two or more persons assemble together to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous or tumultuous manner, such assembly is an unlawful assembly.” “Boisterous or tumultuous manner” has been interpreted by the courts to mean conduct which poses a clear and present danger of imminent violence.

EXHIBIT 28

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF FORCE-TACTICS DIRECTIVE

Directive No. 8.2

August 2018

BATON

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Directive is to familiarize officers with the use, nomenclature, and operation procedures of the Baton.



PROTOCOL

Whenever practicable, officers shall exercise de-escalation techniques to resolve potential use of force incidents and seek voluntary compliance from suspects/subjects. The courts have held that Less-Lethal force options are “capable of inflicting significant pain and may cause serious injury.” Therefore, consistent with the Department’s Use of Force Policy, Less-Lethal force options are only permissible when:

An officer reasonably believes that a suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest or poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.

Less-Lethal force options shall not be used for a suspect or subject who is passively resisting or merely failing to comply with commands. Verbal threats of violence or mere non-compliance do not alone justify the use of Less-Lethal force.

An officer may use the Baton as a reasonable force option to control a suspect when **the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others.**

Officers shall also consider:

- The severity of the crime versus the governmental interest in the seizure; and,
- Whether the suspect was actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest.

The following **do not** alone justify the use of the Baton:

- Verbal threats of violence
- Mere non-compliance

PROCEDURES

If verbalization appears to be ineffective and/or an officer has a reasonable belief that the situation may escalate to a physical confrontation, the baton may be drawn as a show of force. Such action may de-escalate the situation.

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However, the mere failure of verbalization to effect control of a suspect does not automatically warrant the use of a baton. As the suspect's actions vary, officers must constantly evaluate the situation and use objectively reasonable force.

If officers encounter a self-mutilating or suicidal individual, the use of the baton may be a reasonable force option (based on the tactical scenario) to stop his or her actions. This will allow the individual to receive the needed emergency medical treatment.

Crowd Control

During crowd control situations, police officers may be required to physically engage individuals who exhibit conduct ranging from uncooperative to violent behavior. In these situations, it may be reasonable for officers to utilize physical force to move crowd members who do not respond to verbal directions, control violent individuals, or effect an arrest.

There are no exceptions to the Department's Use of Force Policy for crowd control situations. Officers may use only that force which is objectively reasonable. Verbalization should be used throughout the operation in an attempt to gain compliance. In determining the appropriate force, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the facts and circumstances of each particular case, including but not limited to the seriousness of the crime(s), the level of threat or resistance presented by the individual(s), and the danger to the community.

The baton may be used as a pushing tool to move individuals who do not respond to verbal commands or encroach upon officers on a skirmish line or who intentionally delay departure while officers attempt to disperse the crowd, whether or not a lawful dispersal order has been issued. When a crowd or an individual's behavior is threatening or violent in nature, the baton can be used as an impact device.

In determining the amount of force which is objectively reasonable, officers should also consider factors known to them that appear to be contributing to the crowd's conduct and actions. For example, if individuals are encroaching on a skirmish line, and officers reasonably believe that such conduct is the result of individuals in the rear of the crowd pushing forward, as opposed to intentional action by the persons at the front of the crowd, officers should factor such belief into their decision regarding the appropriate response and use of force.

Use of Force Warning

An officer shall, when feasible, give a verbal warning prior to using the Baton to control an individual. The warning is not required when an officer is attacked and must respond to the suspect's actions. Additionally, if a tactical plan requires the element of surprise to stabilize the situation, a warning is not required. Examples of this would be a hostage situation or a subject threatening suicide. However, officers are reminded that the surprise/tactical element must still be needed at the actual time the Baton is used.

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The verbal warning should include a command and a warning of potential consequences of the use of force. The command should be similar to “drop the weapon” or “stop what you are doing” followed by a warning similar to “or we may use the Baton, and that may cause you injury.”

The use or non-use of the warning shall be documented. The Non-Categorical Use of Force Report, Form 01.67.05, Use of Force Summary heading shall include:

- The name of the officer giving the warning; and
- An explanation and appropriate justification for not using the warning.

Statements that the “element of surprise was needed” or “for officer safety” reasons will not justify non-use of the warning. The explanation for non-use must:

- Clearly articulate why the element of surprise was needed;
- Explain in detail any officer safety considerations; and,
- List all pertinent reasons that justify why the warning was not provided.

The use of the warning, or the reasons for non-use of the warning will be factors considered in the determination whether the use of force was objectively reasonable.

Reporting the Use of a Baton

The use of a baton is a reportable use of force when the baton strikes the suspect. Supervisors shall photograph all visible and complained of injuries, even when evidence is not present.

In a crowd control situation, a use of force report is not required when officers become involved in an incident where reasonable force is used against individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior and who do not respond to verbal directions by the police. The baton may be used to push individuals who do not respond to verbal commands and encroach upon officers on a skirmish line or who intentionally delay departure while officers attempt to disperse the crowd, whether or not a lawful dispersal order has been issued. When an individual’s behavior is threatening or violent in nature, the baton can be used as an impact device.

This procedure will apply only to officers working in organized squad and platoon sized units directly involved in a crowd control mission. Additionally, should force be utilized under these circumstances, officers shall notify their immediate supervisor of the use of force once the tactical situation has been resolved. The supervisor shall report the actions in a format as directed by the incident commander.

Note: When an officer(s) becomes involved in an isolated incident with an individual during a crowd control situation, which goes beyond the mission of the skirmish line, a use of force report is required.

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Target Areas

When used as an impact device, baton contact should be directed to the areas of the body that will temporarily incapacitate the combatant and avoid contact to the body parts that could be potentially lethal. The primary baton striking or target areas are the bony areas of the body. The secondary striking or target areas are the chest and midsection.

While the fluid nature of a violent confrontation may cause some difficulty with regard to effectively striking the recommended areas, officers should still make an effort to avoid striking the head, neck, throat, spine, kidneys, and groin areas to decrease the likelihood of causing serious injury.

Primary Target Areas

- Arms
- Hands
- Wrists
- Elbows
- Legs
- Knees
- Shins

Medical Treatment

Any suspect struck with a baton during a reportable use of force shall be transported to a Department approved facility for medical treatment prior to booking. If a medical emergency exists, officers shall request a rescue ambulance to respond to the location.

DEFINITIONS

Collapsible Baton: An expandable impact and control device consisting of three sections.

Expandable Side Handle Baton: An expandable impact and control device with a Yawara handle.

Side Handle Baton: An impact and control device with a Yawara handle.

Straight Baton: An impact and control device used by Metropolitan Division in crowd control situations.

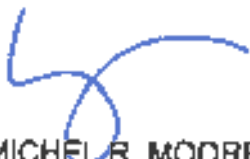
Important Reminder

Deviation from these basic concepts sometimes occurs due to the fluid and rapidly evolving nature of law enforcement encounters and the environment in which they occur. Deviations may range from minor, typically procedural or technical, to substantial deviations from Department tactical training. Any deviations are to be explained by the involved officer(s), and justification for substantial deviation from Department tactical training shall be articulated and must meet the objectively reasonable standard of the Department's Use of Force Policy.

Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 8.2
Baton
Page 5

AMENDMENTS

This version cancels Use of Force-Tactics Directive No.8.1, Baton, September 2013.



MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

DISTRIBUTION "A"

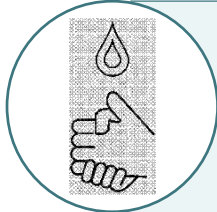
EXHIBIT 29

Keeping the workplace safe

Encourage your employees to...

Print Resources Web Page: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/communication/print-resources.html>

Practice good hygiene



- Stop handshaking – use other noncontact methods of greeting
- Clean hands at the door and schedule regular hand washing reminders by email
- Create habits and reminders to avoid touching their faces and cover coughs and sneezes
- Disinfect surfaces like doorknobs, tables, desks, and handrails regularly
- Increase ventilation by opening windows or adjusting air conditioning

Be careful with meetings and travel



- Use videoconferencing for meetings when possible
- When not possible, hold meetings in open, well-ventilated spaces
- Consider adjusting or postponing large meetings or gatherings
- Assess the risks of business travel

Handle food carefully



- Limit food sharing
- Strengthen health screening for cafeteria staff and their close contacts
- Ensure cafeteria staff and their close contacts practice strict hygiene

Stay home if...



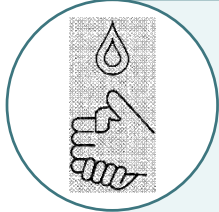
- They are feeling sick
- They have a sick family member in their home

What every American and community can do now to decrease the spread of the coronavirus

Keeping the school safe

Encourage your faculty, staff, and students to...

Practice good hygiene



- Stop handshaking – use other noncontact methods of greeting
- Clean hands at the door and at regular intervals
- Create habits and reminders to avoid touching their faces and cover coughs and sneezes
- Disinfect surfaces like doorknobs, tables, desks, and handrails regularly
- Increase ventilation by opening windows or adjusting air conditioning

Consider rearranging large activities and gatherings



- Consider adjusting or postponing gatherings that mix between classes and grades
- Adjust after-school arrangements to avoid mixing between classes and grades
- When possible, hold classes outdoors or in open, well-ventilated spaces

Handle food carefully



- Limit food sharing
- Strengthen health screening for cafeteria staff and their close contacts
- Ensure cafeteria staff and their close contacts practice strict hygiene

Stay home if...



- They are feeling sick
- They have a sick family member in their home

What every American and community can do now to decrease the spread of the coronavirus

Keeping the home safe

Encourage your family members to...

All households



- Clean hands at the door and at regular intervals
- Create habits and reminders to avoid touching their face and cover coughs and sneezes
- Disinfect surfaces like doorknobs, tables, and handrails regularly
- Increase ventilation by opening windows or adjusting air conditioning

Households with vulnerable seniors or those with significant underlying conditions



Significant underlying conditions include heart, lung, kidney disease; diabetes; and conditions that suppress the immune system

- Have the healthy people in the household conduct themselves as if they were a significant risk to the person with underlying conditions. For example, wash hands frequently before interacting with the person, such as by feeding or caring for the person
- If possible, provide a protected space for vulnerable household members
- Ensure all utensils and surfaces are cleaned regularly

Households with sick family members



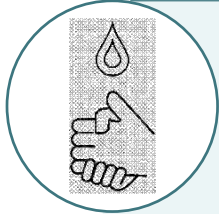
- Give sick members their own room if possible, and keep the door closed
- Have only one family member care for them
- Consider providing additional protections or more intensive care for household members over 65 years old or with underlying conditions

What every American and community can do now to decrease the spread of the coronavirus

Keeping commercial establishments safe

Encourage your employees and customers to...

Practice good hygiene



- Stop handshaking – use other noncontact methods of greeting
- Clean hands at the door, and schedule regular hand washing reminders by email
- Promote tap and pay to limit handling of cash
- Disinfect surfaces like doorknobs, tables, desks, and handrails regularly
- Increase ventilation by opening windows or adjusting air conditioning

Avoid crowding



- Use booking and scheduling to stagger customer flow
- Use online transactions where possible
- Consider limiting attendance at larger gatherings

For transportation businesses, taxis, and ride shares



- Keep windows open when possible
- Increase ventilation
- Regularly disinfect surfaces

EXHIBIT 30

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sonyamehta@siegelyee.com;
emilyrose@siegelyee.com;
chankim@siegelyee.com

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ANTI POLICE-TERROR PROJECT,
COMMUNITY READY CORPS, AKIL
RILEY, IAN McDONNELL, NICO NADA,
AZIZE NGO, and JENNIFER LI, on behalf
of themselves and similarly situated
individuals.

Plaintiffs,

VS.

CITY OF OAKLAND, OPD Police Chief
SUSAN E. MANHEIMER, OPD Sergeant
PATRICK GONZALES, OPD Officer
MAXWELL D'ORSO and OPD Officer
CASEY FOUGHT.

Defendants.

1 This matter came before the Court's on June 18, 2020, at 1 p.m., on Plaintiffs'
2 Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause.

3 Based upon the agreement of the parties and good cause appearing,

4 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pending further hearing and the Court's Order, that
5 defendants City of Oakland, Police Chief Susan Manheimer, et al., and all persons acting on
6 their behalf and under their supervision are forbidden from:

- 7 1. Using tear gas or any other chemical weapons against persons taking part in a
8 protest or demonstration.
- 9 2. Firing rubber bullets or similar projectiles at persons taking part in a protest or
10 demonstration.
- 11 3. Firing flash bang grenades at persons taking part in a protest or demonstration.
- 12 4. The prohibitions of paragraphs 1 and 3 do not apply where, upon the decision of
13 the OPD Operations Commander or Incident Commander, it is determined that
14 the use of tear gas or any other chemical weapon or flash bang grenades is
15 reasonably necessary to protect the lives of people, protect people from serious
16 bodily injury, or to prevent the imminent destruction of property, tear gas or other
17 chemical weapons or flash bang grenades at Oakland City Hall, the OPD
18 Administration Building, or the OPD Eastmont Mall Substation to protect persons
19 or protect that property from destruction. Flash bang grenades may not be fired
20 directly at persons but must be fired only in a safe direction. To the fullest extent
21 possible, such use of tear gas or other chemical weapons and flash bang grenades
22 is allowed only after an audible warning of their use has been issued and after
23 sufficient time to comply has been granted.
- 24 5. In all actions in which the Oakland Police Department calls in police personnel
25 from other jurisdictions under mutual aid agreements, to the fullest extent
26 possible OPD personnel shall endeavor to assume front line positions between
27 mutual aid officers and demonstrators.
- 28

1 This Order shall remain in effect until further Order of the Court. This matter shall be
2 heard by the Court on July 2, 2020, on Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction.

3
4 SO STIPULATED.

5
6 SIEGEL, YEE, BRUNNER & MEHTA
7 WALTER RILEY
8 JAMES DOUGLAS BURCH

9 By: *Dan Siegel* _____
Dan Siegel

10 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

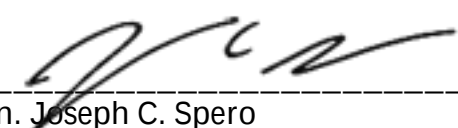
11
12 CITY OF OAKLAND

13 By: *David A. Pereda* _____
14 David A. Pereda

15 Attorneys for Defendants

16
17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18
19 Dated: June 18, 2020



20 Hon. Joseph C. Spero
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE