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I'll start by noting that the Community Response Team has compiled a great deal of information on options - policing alternatives - that might be of interest to you. And we'd be happy to share such information upon request.

At the CCOC meeting at which this committee was set up, I provided a number of examples of beneficial changes to policy, procedure, and training that could be implemented in the near-term, while waiting for the results of the review.

Here I'll address a slightly different point. One objective of this committee is to "Explore models and options from other communities related to policing and other police policies". I'll mention some models and options that might be worth exploring.

First I'll note that there's enormous variation across cities in the U.S. in the rate of police use of deadly force. It has no correlation with levels of violent crime across cities. Many people are surprised to learn that. The enormous variation across cities is clearly driven by policy and training. We have a compilation of pertinent policy differences for use of deadly force across many U.S. cities. For example, the Seattle Police Department and the Denver Sheriff Department have detailed de-escalation policies that could serve as models [also, see new draft Cleveland policy here]. That's just one example.

Another point of interest is policing of people with mental health issues. One option, that appears to successfully reduce use of force, is the Edmonton mental health awareness model for training of officers [more details in links here]. I've been advocating this training pretty widely and that may be bearing fruit - today I found out that MPD is beginning to look into it. Another model of interest, especially for handling of resistant people in crisis, is that of NYPD. NYPD policy and training on this, including the procedures used by the NYPD Emergency Services Unit, greatly reduce the risk of use of deadly force for resistant people with mental health issues [a bit of additional relevant info here and here]. NYPD does have some major problems, but in this particular regard, it has better outcomes than MPD. The Eugene CAHOOTS program, which provides non-policing-based mobile crisis intervention, is another model of possible interest.

A few other models of potential interest in other areas include:

The Seattle LEAD pre-arrest diversion program that refers low-level offenders to case managers before any arrest is made. It's heavily used for drug offenses.

The Richmond [Office of Neighborhood Safety](#), a violence intervention program that's an offshoot of the [Cure Violence](#) approach.

The [Los Angeles Community Safety Partnership](#) - a [relationship-based community policing model](#) that's been successful in reducing both rates of arrest and levels of violent crime. Deliberately curtailing arrests for low level offenses appeared to be part of the key to creating some trust.

The [Newark Civilian Review Board](#), is another model worth exploring, related to oversight. One of its unique features is that the large majority its members are representatives chosen by civil rights and other community groups, especially groups representing communities most impacted. It's a partial move in the direction of community control.

I would be remiss if I didn't mention that it's also worth looking at models internationally. The recent Police Executive Research Forum [recommendations](#) for reducing use of deadly force in part grew out of examination of policies, procedures, and training in [Scotland](#).

Finally, on a slightly separate note, I would like to add that the Community Response Team supports calls for Community Control of the Police.

Thank you for your time.
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