

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- The use of deadly force by police officers is a matter of statewide concern.
- The most effective responses will grow from a partnership between the state and local communities.
- Events involving the use of deadly force are part of a continuous cycle involving the community and peace officers.

### **Key Recommendations For Legislation**

- A “Planning Authority” in each county co-chaired by the District Attorney and Sheriff will have responsibility for drafting five plans: (1) Education, community outreach and training; (2) Support for officers, their families, and the families of those who may have been killed by an officer; (3) Investigation; (4) Resolution by the District Attorney of the potential criminal liability of the officer; and (5) Data collection and debriefing.
- If each plan is approved by city councils and county governments, and if the Attorney General determines that each plan satisfies specified statutory standards, state general funds will be made available on a matching-grant basis to political subdivisions and law enforcement agencies to facilitate the planning process and to help implement the plans.
- Require every law enforcement agency to adopt a policy describing the circumstances under which peace officers employed by that agency may use deadly force.
- Forbid any agency from taking sole responsibility for investigating one of its own officers who killed an individual.
- Permit District Attorneys to submit to a grand jury evidence about any use of deadly force by a peace officer.

- Require grand jury testimony to be transcribed verbatim, and released to the public under most circumstances, whenever the District Attorney decides to submit to the grand jury the facts about a death resulting from an officer's use of deadly force.
- Forbid law enforcement agencies from returning involved officers to active duty any sooner than 72 hours after the incident occurs.
- Require law enforcement employers to provide at least two mental health counseling sessions for involved officers and require the officer to attend at least one of the sessions.
- Prohibit an inquest jury from convening before the District Attorney has resolved the officer's potential criminal culpability.
- Exclude from evidence in civil cases the conclusions and recommendations of after-action or other debriefing process specified in the local plan.
- Require law enforcement agencies to collect, and the state to compile, data about incidents in which the use of deadly force causes death or injury requiring hospitalization.
- Appropriate sufficient resources to state agencies to support successful implementation of the state-local partnership, including additional training resources for the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training and for the Oregon Department of Justice.
- Make most new elements of law, including the first issuance of grants, effective July 1, 2006.