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enactment of Ordinance 126102, expressing concern that "by removing all forms of less lethal crowd control weapons from virtually all police encounters, the Directive and the CCW Ordinance will not increase public safety," and asked the Office of Police Accountability, the Community Police Commission, and the Office of the Inspector General to review its possible impact on court-mandated police reforms; and WHEREAS, on August 10, 2021, the Honorable Judge Richard Jones of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington issued a preliminary injunction extending a ban on SPD's use of less lethal chemical and projectile weapons against peaceful protesters; and WHEREAS, on September 11, 2020, as requested in Ordinance 126102 and consistent with the advisory roles established in the Accountability Ordinance (Ordinance 125315), subsection 3.29.030.B, the Office of Police Accountability, the Community Police Commission, and the Office of the Inspector General reported their findings with respect to the impact of banning less lethal weapons to the Council's Public Safety and Human Services Committee. The findings showed consensus among the three reports to allow specific non-crowd control uses of pepper spray, 40-millimeter launchers and noise flash diversionary devices, and to ban patrol officers' use of tear gas; and WHEREAS, on October 1, 2020, the Honorable Judge James L. Robart converted the Court's temporary restraining order regarding Ordinance 126102 into a preliminary injunction in order to facilitate review under the process set forth in paragraphs 177 to 181 of the Consent Decree ("Policy Review Process"); and

WHEREAS, on December 7, 2020, the Honorable Judge Richard Jones found the Seattle Police

Department in contempt of court for the indiscriminate use of blast balls and noted that

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1	"Of the less lethal weapons, the Court is most concerned about SPD's use of blast balls"			
2	and;			
3	WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes the role of the Chief of Police to prescribe rules and			
4	regulations for the government and control of the police department; and			
5	WHEREAS, at the time of passing this ordinance, pursuant to a federal consent decree, the			
6	United States Department of Justice, the Honorable James L. Robart of the U.S. District			
7	Court for the Western District of Washington, and the court-appointed Seattle Police			
8	Monitor exercise oversight of SPD's policies related to the use of force;			
9	NOW, THEREFORE,			
10	BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:			
11	Section 1. Section 3.28.146 of the Seattle Municipal Code, enacted by Ordinance 126102,			
12	is amended as follows:			
13	3.28.146 Prohibition of the use of ((crowd control)) less lethal weapons			
14	A. Unless exempted or excepted, no City department shall own, purchase, rent, store or			
15	use ((erowd control)) less lethal weapons.			
16	B. Law enforcement agencies operating under mutual aid agreements are prohibited from			
17	using ((erowd control)) less lethal weapons while rendering aid to the Seattle Police Department.			
18	Seattle Police Department mutual aid agreements for crowd control must prohibit other law			
19	enforcement agencies from using ((erowd control)) less lethal weapons for the purpose of crowd			
20	dispersal.			
21	C. As used in this Section 3.28.146, "((erowd control)) less lethal weapons" means			
22	kinetic impact ((projectiles)) launchers used to deploy chemical irritants, chemical irritants,			
23	including but not limited to pepper spray and tear gas, acoustic weapons, directed energy			
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1	weapons, water cannons, disorientation devices, including but not limited to blast balls and noise			
2	flash diversionary devices, ultrasonic cannons, or any other device that is primarily designed to			
3	be used on multiple individuals for crowd control and is designed to cause pain or discomfort.			
4	D. ((Oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray is not a crowd control weapon for purposes of			
5	owning, purchasing, renting, or storing under subsection 3.28.146.A. Use of OC spray is			
6	prohibited under subsection 3.28.146.A if			
7	1. It is used in a demonstration, rally, or other First Amendment-protected event;			
8	<del>Of</del>			
9	2. When used to subdue an individual in the process of committing a criminal act			
10	or presenting an imminent danger to others, it lands on anyone other than that individual.))			
11	Neither 40-millimeter launchers to deploy chemical irritants nor noise flash diversionary devices			
12	are banned as less lethal weapons for purposes of subsection 3.28.146.A, with the exception that			
13	they may not be used for crowd control in a demonstration or rally. Only Special Weapons and			
14	Tactics (SWAT) officers may deploy such 40-millimeter launchers to deploy chemical irritants			
15	and noise flash diversionary devices and only for purposes other than crowd control in a			
16	demonstration or rally.			
17	E. Oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray is not banned as a less lethal weapon for purposes of			
18	subsection 3.28.146.A, with the exceptions that a) it may not be used for crowd control in a non-			
19	violent demonstration or rally and b) it may be used only in circumstances in which the risk of			
20	serious injury from violent actions outweighs the risk of harm to bystanders.			
21	$((E))\underline{F}$ . A person shall have a right of action against the City for physical or emotional			
22	injuries proximately caused by the use of ((erowd control)) less lethal weapons ((for crowd			
23	dispersal)) that occur in a non-violent demonstration or rally after this ordinance takes effect. A			
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1	person who, in the judgment of a reasonable person, commits a criminal offense at or
2	immediately prior to the use of less lethal force may not recover under this Section 3.28.146.
3	((F)) <u>G</u> . Absent evidence establishing a greater amount of damages, the damages payable
4	to an individual for injuries proximately caused in violation of this Section 3.28.146 shall be
5	\$10,000, added to attorney fees and court fees. This does not preclude any other legal recovery
6	or process available to a person under federal and state law.
7	Section 2. In accordance with United States of America v. City of Seattle, 12 Civ. 1282
8	(JLR), during the pendency of the consent decree Council requests that notice of this action be
9	submitted by the City Attorney to the Department of Justice and the Monitor.
10	Section 3. Council will engage with the Labor Relations Director and staff as they work
11	with the City's labor partners in the implementation of this ordinance.

	Lise Kaye LEG Less Lethal Weapons Reauthorization ORD D3g					
1	Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on the later of: 30 days after it					
2	has been reviewed and approved by the Court; or 30 days after it has been approved by the					
3	Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall					
4	take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.					
5	Passed by the City Council the	day of	, 20	021,		
6	and signed by me in open session in authenti	ication of its passage this	day of			
7	, 2021.					
8						
9		President of	the City Council			
10	Approved / returned unsigned / vetoe	ed this day of		2021.		
11						
12		Jenny A. Durkan, Mayor				
13	Filed by me this day of		, 2021.			
13	rifed by life tills day of		, 2021.			
14						
15		Monica Martinez Simmons,	City Clerk			
		,	J			
16	(Seal)					
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