### Managing Demonstrations: New Strategies for Protecting Protesters and the Police

APRIL 15, 2021

#### Key Findings from After-Action Reports

- 1. <u>Civil unrest and violence</u> on this scale were unexpected and often beyond an agency's resources.
- 2. Over the past year it has been challenging for police to always identify and engage with **protest leaders**.
- 3. The violent nature of the protests took a tremendous <u>toll on</u> <u>officers</u>, both physically and emotionally.
- 4. Police did not always provide clear <u>dispersal orders</u> and give demonstrators time to follow them.
- 5. <u>CS gas</u> was sometimes used on non-violent protesters, which escalated tensions.

#### Key Findings from After-Action Reports

- 6. <u>Less-lethal munitions</u> were not always deployed carefully, leading to injuries among some demonstrators.
- 7. <u>Violent individuals often used peaceful demonstrators as cover</u>, leaving police with difficult choices to use gas, less-lethal munitions, go hands-on with batons, or do nothing.
- 8. Individuals <u>engaged in looting and arson</u> (often away from the protest site) taxed the resources of agencies and complicated the overall response.
- 9. <u>Officer training</u> on demonstrations, civil disturbance and mass arrests was not always current.
- **10.** <u>**Mutual aid agreements**</u> did not always establish clear guidelines on use of force and other policies.

# Rethinking How We Manage Demonstrations: 10 Recommendations

- 1. <u>Give the community a significant role in planning and</u> <u>managing major events.</u>
  - a. Involve community members early on allow them to <u>observe training, tabletop exercises and other decision-</u><u>making activities</u>.
  - b. <u>Educate the community</u> about the challenges that officers face and the options they have.
  - c. Allow trusted community members to <u>have a seat in the</u> <u>command center</u> on the day of the event.
  - d. Identify, train and empower community leaders to <u>serve</u> <u>as mediators</u> on the street.
  - e. Create teams of police and community members who work together to defuse incidents that arise.

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- 2. <u>Train officers to de-escalate situations</u> and manage their emotions under stressful circumstances.
- **3.** <u>Train commanders and supervisors</u> to use their authority to defuse critical incidents.
- Update operational plans and mutual aid agreements, to ensure they meet the challenges of today's protest environment.
- 5. <u>Equip officers</u> with the gear they need to operate safely in dynamic and dangerous circumstances.

# Rethinking How We Manage Demonstrations: 10 Recommendations

- When violence occurs, carefully consider options that are proportionate and don't increase the risk of injury to demonstrators or police.
- 7. Provide <u>multiple warnings before deploying gas or munitions</u>, giving people adequate time to disperse.
- 8. Pay close attention to **officer health and wellness**, particularly during events that go on for long periods of time.
- To promote accountability, develop teams of police and community to jointly document and report on actions of both demonstrators and police.
- **10.** "Monday morning quarterback" after a major event, as way to learn from experience and improve performance the next time.