

CITY OF SEATTLE
ORDINANCE 127182
COUNCIL BILL 120916

AN ORDINANCE relating to the Seattle Police Department; mandating that the Police Department adopt and maintain crowd management policies that prohibit the use of less lethal tools in crowd management settings unless specific facts and circumstances are occurring or about to occur that create an imminent risk of physical injury to any person or significant property damage; and repealing Section 3.28.146 of the Seattle Municipal Code and Ordinance 126422.

WHEREAS, the City Charter was enacted to enhance “the health, safety, environment, and general welfare of the people,” and under the Charter the “Chief of Police shall maintain the peace and quiet of the City”; and

WHEREAS, The City of Seattle (“City”) has a strong interest in encouraging and supporting civic celebrations, festivals, sporting events, and other gatherings that foster a vibrant and engaged community; and

WHEREAS, the City has a long tradition of encouraging expression, supporting free speech, and facilitating the right of assembly through public demonstrations, and recognizes rights of residents and the exercise of these rights; and

WHEREAS, the City Charter authorizes the Chief of Police to prescribe rules and regulations, consistent with law, for the governance and control of the Police Department; and

WHEREAS, on May 18, 2021, Governor Inslee signed ESHB 1054, codified in relevant part at RCW 10.116.030, establishing requirements for tactics and equipment used by peace officers, which include 1) restricting law enforcement agencies from using tear gas unless necessary to alleviate a present risk of serious harm posed by a riot, barricaded subject, or hostage situation; 2) requiring that, before using tear gas the law enforcement officer or employee must exhaust alternatives to the use of tear gas, obtain authorization to use tear

1 gas from a supervising officer, announce to the subject or subjects the intent to use tear
2 gas, and allow sufficient time and space for compliance with the officer's or employee's
3 directives; and 3) directing that, in the case of a riot outside of a correctional, jail, or
4 detention facility, the law enforcement officer or employee may use tear gas only after
5 receiving authorization from the highest elected official of the jurisdiction in which the
6 tear gas is to be used; and

7 WHEREAS, the public demonstrations, protests, and the police response in the summer of 2020,
8 as well as the use of less lethal weapons in crowd management contexts in the previous
9 decade, as recognized in the Consent Decree process, demonstrated a need for changes in
10 the tactics, philosophy, and approach by the Police Department to crowd management;
11 and

12 WHEREAS, the Police Department made critical updates to its crowd management policy,
13 which were approved in 2021 by the Honorable Judge James R. Robart of the Western
14 District of Washington, as part of iterative policy revisions under the 2012 Settlement
15 Agreement with the Department of Justice, and with passage of this ordinance the City
16 Council requests that the City Attorney submit the Police Department's updated policies
17 to the Court-appointed Monitor, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Court for review
18 and approval; and

19 WHEREAS, the 2021 policy changes made by the Police Department incorporated
20 recommendations from the department's internal review process, the Office of Inspector
21 General for Public Safety, and the Office of Police Accountability and are consistent with
22 the terms of a federal court injunction issued in *Black Lives Matter-King County, et al. v.*

1 *City of Seattle*, No. 2:20-civ-00887-RAJ (W.D. Wa.), by the Honorable Judge Richard A.
2 Jones; and

3 WHEREAS, less lethal tools, such as OC (pepper spray), pepper ball launchers, blast balls, CS
4 (tear gas), 40mm launchers, and batons, are use of force substances/devices designed and
5 intended to apply force not intended nor likely to cause the death of the subject or great
6 bodily harm; and

7 WHEREAS, the Community Police Commission indicated in a January 8, 2025 letter to the
8 Mayor and City Council that: “when other law enforcement agencies assist the Police
9 Department in responding to major events or disruptions, their actions have the potential
10 to impact the rights and wellbeing of Seattle residents and to affect public confidence in
11 policing to the same extent as actions of Police Department officers, and members of the
12 public should be able to expect their rights to be observed by any law enforcement officer
13 deployed in The City of Seattle by agreement and request of The City of Seattle”; and

14 WHEREAS, the Community Police Commission indicated in a January 8, 2025 letter to the City
15 Council that “blast balls, as used in Seattle over the last decade, have a demonstrated
16 track record when used according to past policy of inflicting injury, including serious
17 injury, to individuals including bystanders, journalists, lawful demonstrators and in at
18 least one instance, a police officer, when past policy intended to reduce the risk of such
19 injury but was unable to achieve that outcome;” NOW, THEREFORE,

20 **BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:**

21 Section 1. Section 3.28.146 of the Seattle Municipal Code, enacted by Ordinance 126102
22 and attached to this ordinance as Attachment A, and Ordinance 126422, attached to this
23 ordinance as Attachment B, are repealed.

1 Section 2. The Seattle Police Department shall adopt and maintain a crowd management
2 policy that is consistent with the following City values and expectations:

3 A. The people of Seattle have the right to assemble to celebrate, engage, worship, watch
4 sporting events, exchange ideas, protest, or simply gather. The rights to free speech and
5 peaceable assembly are guaranteed by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Article
6 I, sections 4 and 5 of the Washington State Constitution. These rights are essential to democracy
7 and will be protected in Seattle.

8 B. The Police Department has a role in facilitating safe gatherings, and in recognizing the
9 right of speech and assembly when those are threatened by the actions of other members of the
10 public.

11 C. Police Department collaboration with event sponsors or organizers shall facilitate and
12 advance Seattle's public safety interests and help maintain the peace and safety of the City, and
13 support the exercise of free speech and assembly. De-escalation, engagement, and dialogue to
14 resolve conflicts shall be prioritized when safe and feasible.

15 D. Any police use of force for crowd control shall be objectively reasonable, necessary,
16 and proportional to the threat presented, and directed in such a manner as to minimize harm to
17 members of the public that are engaged in peaceful speech and assembly.

18 E. Police Department crowd management and use of force policies shall prohibit the use
19 of less lethal tools on a person or persons for crowd control purposes unless specific facts and
20 circumstances are occurring or about to occur that create an imminent risk of physical injury to
21 any person or significant property damage. Police Department policy shall continue to require
22 approval by an Incident Commander or supervisor before less lethal tools may be used for
23 general crowd dispersal.

1 F. A police officer may only use less lethal tools expressly authorized by Police
2 Department policy and for which that officer has been trained.

3 G. Police Department policy on the use of tear gas shall be consistent with RCW
4 10.116.030, which states that a “law enforcement agency may not use or authorize its peace
5 officers or other employees to use tear gas unless necessary to alleviate a present risk of serious
6 harm posed by a: (a) riot; (b) barricaded subject; or (c) hostage situation.” It also requires that
7 before using tear gas, the following conditions must be met:

8 “(a) Exhaust alternatives to the use of tear gas that are available and appropriate
9 under the circumstances;

10 “(b) Obtain authorization to use tear gas from a supervising officer, who must
11 determine whether the present circumstances warrant the use of tear gas and whether available
12 and appropriate alternatives have been exhausted as provided under this section;

13 “(c) Announce to the subject or subjects the intent to use tear gas; and

14 “(d) Allow sufficient time and space for the subject or subjects to comply with the
15 officer’s or employee’s directives.”

16 RCW 10.116.030 further mandates that, “In the case of a riot outside of a correctional,
17 jail, or detention facility, the officer or employee may use tear gas only after ... [r]eceiving
18 authorization from the highest elected official of the jurisdiction in which the tear gas is to be
19 used...”.

20 In addition to the requirements of RCW 10.116.030, Police Department policy shall
21 prohibit the use of tear gas in crowd management unless 1) all other reasonable force options
22 have been exhausted or are not feasible, 2) specific facts and circumstances establish that the risk

1 to life is imminent, and 3) the Mayor has issued a proclamation order of civil emergency
2 pursuant to Seattle Municipal Code Chapter 10.02.

3 H. Police Department (SPD) policy shall prohibit the use of blast balls to move or
4 disperse a crowd unless the Mayor has issued a proclamation of civil emergency pursuant to
5 Seattle Municipal Code Chapter 10.02. Additionally, Police Department policy shall prohibit the
6 use of blast balls to move or disperse a crowd unless: 1) specific facts and circumstances
7 establish an imminent threat of violence against persons or significant property damage, and 2)
8 use of blast balls is authorized by the Chief of Police.

9 Police Department officers should be trained to understand that a blast ball's two-stage
10 combustion may create some degree of inaccuracy during deployment, potentially disrupting the
11 blast ball's trajectory from the intended destination.

12 When used for crowd movement or dispersal purposes, Police Department policy shall
13 reflect that blast balls shall not be deployed directly into a crowd. Blast balls shall only be
14 deployed underhand using a bowling motion, in an open space away from people. In cases of
15 individual interdiction, when reasonable, necessary, and proportional to address immediate
16 threats to life safety, officers may deploy blast balls overhand and near a person.

17 The Police Department's Mutual Aid policy (currently SPD 16.240) shall require the
18 Seattle Police Operations Center to coordinate mutual aid requests such that any request for
19 mutual aid for crowd management purposes must include appropriate planning documents such
20 as an Incident Action Plan or Briefing Sheet.

21 Mutual Aid officers responding to the city at the request of SPD for crowd management
22 purposes must agree to follow the command and control of the on-scene SPD Incident
23 Commander. Mutual Aid officers may not deploy any less lethal weapons in a crowd

1 management setting contrary to the on-scene Incident Commander's direction and any applicable
2 state laws or standards established by the Washington State Criminal Justice Training
3 Commission. The Police Department shall provide to its mutual aid partners copies of curricula
4 that are used to train Police Department officers to deploy blast balls, and shall offer the
5 opportunity to meet with mutual aid partners to discuss best practices in the use of physical force
6 in crowd management settings.

7 To the extent possible and when appropriate, the Police Department should seek to
8 include as a component of interjurisdictional disaster planning or other law enforcement trainings
9 discussions that address the Police Department's crowd management policies and tactics, the
10 Washington State Attorney General's Office best practices, and recommendations from the
11 Office of Inspector General for Public Safety's Sentinel Event Review.

12 Section 3. To the extent collective bargaining is required with regard to implementation
13 of this ordinance or the Police Department's associated revisions to its crowd management
14 policy, the City will comply with its legal obligations.

15 Section 4. The Police Department shall publish its crowd management policy and any
16 future revisions on its website, which shall be available to the public.

17 Section 5. The Seattle Police Department shall report to the Office of Inspector General
18 for Public Safety (OIG) and Community Police Commission any deployment of less lethal
19 weapons in a crowd management setting as soon as feasible, and shall obtain, when appropriate,
20 public input, independently of, or from the CPC, on the impact, intended and unintended, of the
21 deployment, and incorporate feedback received in reports, including those required by this
22 section.

1 As soon as feasible, the OIG shall evaluate the deployment promptly for compliance with
2 the goals of this ordinance and values established herein. The Community Police Commission
3 shall meet with community members to collect experiential feedback and provide feedback to the
4 Police Department for deployments to be consistent with community values and expectations.
5 When appropriate, the Office of Inspector General for Public Safety shall work with Police
6 Department leadership to ensure that crowd communication and de-escalation tactics are
7 consistent with the Police Department's training and policies. OIG may initiate a sentinel event
8 review for any situations that create significant community concern.

9 The Police Department, in collaboration with the OIG, and after consulting with the
10 Community Police Commission, shall create an annual report on the use of force in crowd
11 management situations, including details of the use of less lethal tools, to be filed with the City
12 Clerk by the end of the first quarter of the following year. This report shall include information
13 on the Police Department's training on the use of blast balls and whether the training is
14 consistent with Section 2 of this ordinance.

15 Section 6. Before authorizing any new policy in the Policy Manual, the Police
16 Department shall ensure that it complies with the provisions of subsection 3.29.410.C of
17 Ordinance 125315, known as the Accountability Ordinance.

18 Section 7. Prior to authorizing the use of any less lethal weapon type for crowd
19 management purposes that is not currently authorized in SPD policy as of the effective date of
20 this ordinance, the Police Department shall notify the Council Public Safety Committee, or its
21 successor Committee, and report on: (1) the potential impacts and uses that could harm
22 individuals within or outside of a crowd; (2) the specific policies and training curriculum that

will mitigate potential harms; and (3) whether use of the less lethal weapon is consistent with emerging practices.

Section 8. This ordinance shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Sections 1.04.020 and 1.04.070.

Passed by the City Council the 11th day of February, 2025,
and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this 11th day of
February, 2025.



President _____ of the City Council

☒ Approved / ☐ returned unsigned / ☐ vetoed this 14th day of February, 2025.



Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this 14th day of February, 2025.



Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

- 1 Attachments:
- 2 Attachment A – Seattle Municipal Code Section 3.28.146
- 3 Attachment B – Ordinance 126422

3.28.146 Prohibition of the use of crowd control weapons

A. Unless exempted or excepted, no City department shall own, purchase, rent, store or use crowd control weapons.

B. Law enforcement agencies operating under mutual aid agreements are prohibited from using crowd control weapons while rendering aid to the Seattle Police Department. Seattle Police Department mutual aid agreements for crowd control must prohibit other law enforcement agencies from using crowd control weapons for the purpose of crowd dispersal.

C. As used in this Section [3.28.146](#), "crowd control weapons" means kinetic impact projectiles, chemical irritants, acoustic weapons, directed energy weapons, water cannons, disorientation devices, ultrasonic cannons, or any other device that is designed to be used on multiple individuals for crowd control and is designed to cause pain or discomfort.

D. Oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray is not a crowd control weapon for purposes of owning, purchasing, renting, or storing under subsection 3.28.146.A. Use of OC spray is prohibited under subsection 3.28.146.A if:

1. It is used in a demonstration, rally, or other First Amendment-protected event; or
2. When used to subdue an individual in the process of committing a criminal act or presenting an imminent danger to others, it lands on anyone other than that individual.

E. A person shall have a right of action against the City for physical or emotional injuries proximately caused by the use of crowd control weapons for crowd dispersal that occur after this ordinance takes effect.

F. Absent evidence establishing a greater amount of damages, the damages payable to an individual for injuries proximately caused in violation of this Section [3.28.146](#) shall be \$10,000, added to attorney fees and court fees. This does not preclude any other legal recovery or process available to a person under federal and state law.

CITY OF SEATTLE
ORDINANCE 126422
COUNCIL BILL 120105

AN ORDINANCE relating to the Seattle Police Department; banning the ownership, purchase, rent, storage, or use of less lethal weapons; and amending Section 3.28.146 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, in 2020, tens of thousands of community members joined mass demonstrations in Seattle in support of black lives and against police violence; and

WHEREAS, the Seattle Police Department (SPD) responded to these protests against police violence with devices designed to cause severe discomfort and/or pain, including tear gas, pepper spray and explosive devices such as blast balls and stun grenades; and

WHEREAS, Seattle's Office of Professional Accountability reported on June 3, 2020 that it had received 15,000 complaints of police misconduct related to SPD's response to these protests; and

WHEREAS, studies into the impacts of policing at protests have determined that escalating force by police at protests leads to increasing violence; and

WHEREAS, on June 15, 2020, the City Council adopted Ordinance 126102 banning the ownership, purchase, rent, storage, or use of crowd control weapons, defined as kinetic impact projectiles, chemical irritants, acoustic weapons, directed energy weapons, water cannons, disorientation devices, ultrasonic cannons, or any other device that is designed to be used on multiple individuals for crowd control and is designed to cause pain or discomfort; and

WHEREAS, on July 24, 2020, the Honorable Judge James L. Robart of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington imposed a temporary restraining order against

1 enactment of Ordinance 126102, expressing concern that “by removing all forms of less
2 lethal crowd control weapons from virtually all police encounters, the Directive and the
3 CCW Ordinance will not increase public safety,” and asked the Office of Police
4 Accountability, the Community Police Commission, and the Office of the Inspector
5 General to review its possible impact on court-mandated police reforms. Judge Robart
6 also expressed concern in the temporary restraining order that the CCW Ordinance did
7 not “provide time for police training in alternative mechanisms to de-escalate and resolve
8 dangerous situations if the crowd control implements with which the officers have been
9 trained are abruptly removed”; and

10 WHEREAS, on August 10, 2021, the Honorable Judge Richard Jones of the U.S. District Court
11 for the Western District of Washington issued a preliminary injunction extending a ban
12 on SPD’s use of less lethal chemical and projectile weapons against peaceful protesters;
13 and

14 WHEREAS, on September 11, 2020, as requested in Ordinance 126102 and consistent with the
15 advisory roles established in the Accountability Ordinance (Ordinance 125315),
16 subsection 3.29.030.B, the Office of Police Accountability, the Community Police
17 Commission, and the Office of the Inspector General reported their findings with respect
18 to the impact of banning less lethal weapons to the Council’s Public Safety and Human
19 Services Committee. The findings showed consensus among the three reports to allow
20 specific non-crowd control uses of pepper spray, 40-millimeter launchers and noise flash
21 diversionary devices, and to ban patrol officers’ use of tear gas; and

22 WHEREAS, on October 1, 2020, the Honorable Judge James L. Robart converted the Court’s
23 temporary restraining order regarding Ordinance 126102 into a preliminary injunction in

1 order to facilitate review under the process set forth in paragraphs 177 to 181 of the
2 Consent Decree (“Policy Review Process”); and

3 WHEREAS, on December 7, 2020, the Honorable Judge Richard Jones found the Seattle Police
4 Department in contempt of court for the indiscriminate use of blast balls and noted that
5 “Of the less lethal weapons, the Court is most concerned about SPD’s use of blast balls”;
6 and

7 WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes the role of the Chief of Police to prescribe rules and
8 regulations for the government and control of the police department; and

9 WHEREAS, at the time of passing this ordinance, pursuant to a federal consent decree, the
10 United States Department of Justice, the Honorable James L. Robart of the U.S. District
11 Court for the Western District of Washington, and the court-appointed Seattle Police
12 Monitor exercise oversight of SPD’s policies related to the use of force; and

13 WHEREAS, on February 26, 2021, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of
14 Washington issued an order in United States v. City of Seattle, Civil Case Number 12-
15 1282, approving SPD’s revised use of force and crowd management policies, which
16 included authorization of the deployment of officers trained in the use of use of 40-
17 millimeter launchers in crowd management events, upon approval of the Chief of Police,
18 and authorization of the use of a pepperball launcher “only when such force is objectively
19 reasonable, necessary, and proportional to protect against a specific imminent threat of
20 harm to officers or identifiable others or to respond to specific acts of violence or
21 destruction of property”; and

22 WHEREAS, on May 18, 2021, Governor Inslee signed ESHB 1054, establishing requirements
23 for tactics and equipment used by peace officers, which include 1) restricting law

enforcement agencies from using tear gas unless necessary to alleviate a present risk of serious harm posed by a: (a) riot; (b) barricaded subject; or (c) hostage situation; 2) requiring that, prior to using tear gas the law enforcement officer or employee must exhaust alternatives to the use of tear gas, obtain authorization to use tear gas from a supervising officer, announce to the subject or subjects the intent to use tear gas, and allow sufficient time and space for compliance with the officer's or employee's directives; and 3) directing that, in the case of a riot outside of a correctional, jail, or detention facility, the law enforcement officer or employee may use tear gas only after receiving authorization from the highest elected official of the jurisdiction in which the tear gas is to be used; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 3.28.146 of the Seattle Municipal Code, enacted by Ordinance 126102, is amended as follows:

3.28.146 Prohibition of the use of ~~((crowd control))~~ less lethal weapons

A. Unless exempted or excepted, no City department shall own, purchase, rent, store or use ~~((crowd control))~~ less lethal weapons.

B. Law enforcement agencies operating under mutual aid agreements are prohibited from using ~~((crowd control))~~ less lethal weapons in a manner inconsistent with this Section 3.28.146 while rendering aid to the Seattle Police Department. Seattle Police Department mutual aid agreements for crowd control must prohibit other law enforcement agencies from using ~~((crowd control))~~ less lethal weapons ~~((for the purpose of crowd dispersal))~~ in a manner inconsistent with this Section 3.28.146.

C. As used in this Section 3.28.146((;)) :

1 “For the purpose of crowd control” means with the intent to move or disperse a
2 crowd.

3 ~~“((crowd control))~~ Less lethal weapons” means kinetic impact ~~((projectiles))~~
4 launchers used to deploy chemical irritants; ((;)) chemical irritants, including but not limited to
5 pepper spray and tear gas; ((;)) acoustic weapons((;)) ; directed energy weapons((;)) ; water
6 cannons((;)) ; disorientation devices, including but not limited to blast balls and noise flash
7 diversionary devices; ultrasonic cannons((;)) ; or any other device that is primarily designed to be
8 used on multiple individuals for crowd control and is designed to cause pain or discomfort.

9 “Violent public disturbance” means any gathering where 12 or more persons who
10 are present together use or threaten to use unlawful violence towards another person or group of
11 people and the conduct of them (taken together) is such as would cause a person of reasonable
12 firmness present at the scene to fear for his personal safety.

13 D. ~~((Oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray is not a crowd control weapon for purposes of~~
14 ~~owning, purchasing, renting, or storing under subsection 3.28.146.A. Use of OC spray is~~
15 ~~prohibited under subsection 3.28.146.A if~~

16 ~~1. It is used in a demonstration, rally, or other First Amendment-protected event;~~
17 ~~or~~

18 ~~2. When used to subdue an individual in the process of committing a criminal act or~~
19 ~~presenting an imminent danger to others, it lands on anyone other than that~~
20 ~~individual.))~~

21 Noise flash diversionary devices are not banned as less lethal weapons for purposes of subsection
22 3.28.146.A if used by Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) officers outside the setting of a

demonstration or rally in circumstances in which the risk of serious bodily injury from violent actions outweighs the risk of harm to bystanders.

E. Forty-millimeter launchers used to deploy chemical irritants and launchers used to deploy pepperballs are not banned as less lethal weapons for purposes of subsection 3.28.146.A if:

1. Used by SWAT officers outside the setting of a demonstration or rally in circumstances in which the risk of serious bodily injury from violent actions outweighs the risk of harm to bystanders; or

2. Used by SWAT officers in a demonstration or rally for purposes other than crowd control in circumstances in which the risk of serious bodily injury from violent actions outweighs the risk of harm to bystanders.

F. Oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray is not banned as a less lethal weapon for purposes of subsection 3.28.146.A if:

1. It is being used outside the setting of a demonstration or rally and the risk of serious bodily injury from violent actions outweighs the risk of harm to bystanders; or

2. It is being used at a demonstration or rally, but not for the purpose of crowd control, and the risk of serious bodily injury from violent actions outweighs the risk of harm to bystanders; or

3. It is being used at a demonstration or rally for the purpose of crowd control, during a violent public disturbance, and the risk of serious bodily injury from violent actions outweighs the risk of harm to bystanders.

G. Tear gas is not banned as a less lethal weapon for purposes of subsection 3.28.146.A if:

1 1. It is being used by SWAT officers outside the setting of a demonstration or
2 rally, the use is reasonably necessary to prevent threat of imminent loss of life or serious bodily
3 injury, and the risk of serious bodily injury from violent actions outweighs the risk of harm to
4 bystanders; or

5 2. It is being used in a violent public disturbance, under direction of or by officers
6 who have received training for its use within the previous 12 months, with a detailed tactical plan
7 developed prior to deployment, the use is reasonably necessary to prevent threat of imminent loss
8 of life or serious bodily injury, and the risk of serious bodily injury from violent actions
9 outweighs the risk of harm to bystanders.

10 ~~((F))~~H. A person shall have a right of action against the City for physical or emotional
11 injuries proximately caused by the use of ~~((crowd control))~~ less lethal weapons in violation of
12 this Section 3.28.146~~((for crowd dispersal))~~ after this ordinance takes effect. A person who, in
13 the judgment of a reasonable person, commits a criminal offense at or immediately prior to the
14 use of less lethal force may not recover under this Section 3.28.146.

15 ~~((F))~~I. Absent evidence establishing a greater amount of damages, the damages payable
16 to an individual for injuries proximately caused in violation of this Section 3.28.146 shall be
17 \$10,000, added to attorney fees and court fees. This does not preclude any other legal recovery
18 or process available to a person under federal and state law.

19 Section 2. In accordance with United States of America v. City of Seattle, 12 Civ. 1282
20 (JLR), during the pendency of the consent decree Council requests that notice of this action be
21 submitted by the City Attorney to the Department of Justice and the Monitor.

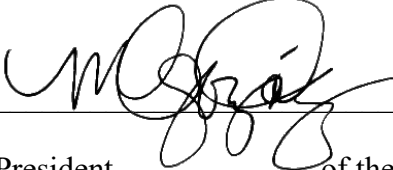
22 Section 3. Council will engage with the Labor Relations Director and staff as they work
23 with the City's labor partners in the implementation of this ordinance.

1 Section 4. Within 60 days after this ordinance takes effect, the Seattle Police Department
2 shall draft revisions to the Seattle Police Manual to bring it into compliance with this ordinance
3 and publish the proposed revisions on its website.

4 Section 5. Section 1 of this ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after the
5 Court in United States v. City of Seattle, Western District of Washington Civil Case Number 12-
6 cv-1282, has approved the revised policies required by Section 4 of this ordinance.

Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the 16th day of August, 2021,
and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this 16th day of
August, 2021.



President _____ of the City Council

☐ Approved ☒ returned unsigned ☐ vetoed this 27th day of August, 2021.

Returned Unsigned by Mayor

Jenny A. Durkan, Mayor

Filed by me this 27th day of August, 2021.



Monica Martinez Simmons, City Clerk

(Seal)