**Background**

Max Weber, a prominent political scientist, says that for a state (government) to have legitimacy, it must have a “monopoly on the use of force.” Traditionally interpreted as an argument for eliminating private armies (such as those organized by nobles in a feudal society), it also means that police forces needed to be employed and organized by the state. As societies develop, leaders (kings, mayors, elected officials, etc.) created laws to organize society and to govern inter-personal relations. To enforce these laws, law enforcement officers were created to enforce these laws, and often, the will of the leaders (beyond the strict letter of the law). As society grew more complex, specialized law enforcement agencies were created to focus on specific issues, such as local police, park police/rangers, the FBI, and many more.

There are several theories and roles for the police. Some see the role of the police as to deter crime, aka scare folks from committing crime enough to prevent it in the first place. Others see the role of the police as investigating and solving crime after it has happened, focused on bringing “justice” to correct wrongs. Both models have the police serving retributive role. Other models of law enforcement suggest that the police are a response force for societal problems, which, while including responding to crime, also includes an array of other social issues.

In many societies, law enforcement has a long history of unequal application of the law. Law enforcement often became an arm to enforce the existing social norms and hierarchies in society. Throughout the history of the United States, this has manifested in different ways. Early on, law enforcement was used to protect tax collection and maintain slavery. As new immigrant groups arrived in the United States, unequal laws and extensive use of law enforcement was used to oppress these groups and to maintain the economic and social dominance of the existing elites.

Law enforcement was also used to maintain racial hierarchies through Jim Crow laws and other discriminatory policies. Historian and attorney Michelle Alexander tracks the history of law enforcement as a tool to maintain racial hierarchies in her recent book, The New Jim Crow, documenting how law enforcement has evolved in a series of oppressive systems from slavery to Jim Crow, and most recently, the “War on Drugs” and the current system of mass incarceration which locks up a disproportionate number of black and brown citizens.

Law enforcement has restrictions on their “use of force,” or when they can use physically engage a suspect, handcuff them, or use their baton or firearm against them. These rules are designed to protect citizens from the police. Statistics tell us that the police routinely ignore these rules when engaging with minority populations and exaggerate or fabricate the justifications for the “use of force” in many instances.

Most visibly, this has manifested with the shooting of unarmed black men and boys by the police. Names like George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Tamir Rice, Eric Garner, Rodney King, and many more are well known by most Americans these days, but the history of police brutality goes back generations. Now, modern technology has caught many of these tragedies on camera, and the media is much more willing to cover these injustices.

**Strategy**

The affirmative team will argue that the police use excessive force against black and brown citizens in a racist manner, and that race-based violence is bad. The affirmative has lots of evidence and data to support these claims, and the negative won’t win arguments (and morally shouldn’t make arguments) saying that racism is good.

Therefore, the focus of both teams should be on the solvency, or how the affirmative team plans to fix the problem. The affirmative team presents several different steps we should take to reform the police:

* Implement body worn cameras for officers that are on at all times
* Retrain officers on the “use of force” and to better understand their implicit biases
* Mandate that officers identify themselves (name, agency, badge number) so they can be held accountable

There is research for and against the effectiveness of each of these solutions, and each direct action brings with it some negative consequences as well. Thus, even if the affirmative is right that police brutality is bad, that doesn’t mean that their plan to fix it is necessarily worth voting for.

**Key Terms:**

**Law enforcement:** An umbrella term that refers to government employees designated to deter, rehabilitate, and/or punish people who violate the rules of society. The term encompasses police, courts, the corrections system, and a myriad of other federal and state agencies that enforce laws in specialized spaces.

**Police Brutality:** The use of excessive and/or unnecessary force or violence by law enforcement when interacting with civilians or suspects. Also applied to abuse from corrections officers (prison guards) in penal facilities (prisons and jails).

**Use of Force:** The amount of effort (and the permissiveness of different techniques and tools (verbal commands, physical contact, tasers, firearms, etc.)) required by police to compel compliance from an unwilling subject (such as someone resisting arrest).

**Body Worn Camera:** Commonly referred to as BWCs, or just body cameras, these are wearable audio + video devices that record events that law enforcement officers are involved in. They are designed to provide an impartial record of what happened in an incident, instead of relying on eye-witness accounts.

**Privacy:** the state or condition of being free from observation or from being disturbed by other people, especially the government and law enforcement.

**De-escalation training:** Verbal techniques that are non-physical, skills that are used to prevent a potentially dangerous situation from escalating into a physical confrontation or injury.

**Implicit bias training:** Unconscious or implicit biases are learned stereotypes that are automatic, unintentional, and deeply ingrained that influence behavior. Training is designed to help folks identify and reduce the impact these biases have on behavior.

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# Sample 1AC

**George Floyd. Breonna Taylor. Tamir Rice. The names go on, and the statistics are appalling about police violence**

**Ray, Brookings Institution, 2020**

Rashawn, Rubenstein Fellow, May 30th, Bad Apples come from rotten trees in policing. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2020/05/30/bad-apples-come-from-rotten-trees-in-policing/?utm_campaign=Brookings%20Brief&utm_medium=email&utm_content=88812211&utm_source=hs_email>

**Black people are 3.5 times more likely than white people to be killed by** [**police**](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4824696/) **when they are not attacking or have a weapon: George Floyd. Black teenagers are 21 times more likely than White teenagers to be killed by police: Tamir Rice and Antwon Rose.** **A Black person is killed every 40 hours by police: Jonathan Ferrell and Koryn Gaines.** **One in every 1,000 Black people are killed by police: Breonna Taylor.** And, as sobering as these statistics are, they are improvements to the [past](http://harvardpublichealthreview.org/190/). **These statistics are the reason why** from Minneapolis to Los Angeles **people are protesting,** marching, and rioting. We must wonder if we would even know about George Floyd, [Ahmaud Arbery](https://theconversation.com/the-killing-of-ahmaud-arbery-highlights-the-danger-of-jogging-while-black-138085), or Christian Cooper without phone videos. These incidents should make us all wonder how many more like them there are that did not get the opportunity to become martyred hashtags. Most Black people will tell you there are many more unnamed martyrs than named ones. In the words of Will Smith: “Racism is not getting worse. It is getting filmed.” As I turn 40, I had the realization that I have been stopped by police more times than my age. I have been stopped while driving cars, sitting in parked cars, riding on buses and trains, walking, running, studying, eating, and clubbing. I have been cussed out, thrown up against concrete walls, and arrested by police. I have a PhD, am a professor at a major university, and do not have a criminal record. I also have several members of my family who are retired or former police and military. My great uncle, Walter J. Gooch, was the first Black chief of police in my hometown of Murfreesboro, TN. My grandfather, Clarence Williams, served in two wars, receiving a Purple Heart and Bronze Star. I should not even have to say these things because they do not seem to matter much. As the father of two Black boys, I worry about the moment they will go from cute to criminal in the eyes and minds of so many people; how **people will dehumanize** their minds, **weaponize their Blackness, and criminalize their bodies;** how **no credential,** no degree, **no** level of income or **wealth, no smile,** no level of professionalism or grace **can protect** my babies **from the gaze and guise of police violence and white supremacist stereotypes: Christian Cooper and Omar Jimenez.**

**Police Brutality is a serious problem in the United States, disproportionately impacting African Americans due to anti-black racism and an aggressive culture in police departments.**

**Moore, University of Texas Austin, No Date**

Leonard, Professor, Britannica.com, Police Brutality in the United States, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Police-Brutality-in-the-United-States-2064580>

**Police Brutality** in the United States, **the unwarranted or excessive and often illegal use of force against civilians by U.S. police officers. Forms of police brutality have ranged from** [assault and battery](https://www.britannica.com/topic/assault-and-battery) (e.g., **beatings) to** [**mayhem**](https://www.britannica.com/topic/mayhem)**,** [**torture**](https://www.britannica.com/topic/torture)**, and** [**murder**](https://www.britannica.com/topic/murder-crime)**.** **Some broader definitions of police brutality also** [**encompass**](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/encompass) **harassment (including false arrest), intimidation, and verbal abuse,** among other forms of mistreatment. Americans of all races, [ethnicities](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ethnicities), ages, classes, and genders have been subjected to police brutality. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, for example, poor and working-class whites expressed frustration over discriminatory policing in northern cities. At about the same time, Jewish and other immigrants from southern and eastern Europe also complained of police brutality against their [communities](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/communities). In the 1920s many urban police departments, especially in large cities such as New York and Chicago, used extralegal tactics against members of Italian-immigrant communities in efforts to crack down on [organized crime](https://www.britannica.com/topic/organized-crime). In 1943 officers of the Los Angeles Police Department were [complicit](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/complicit) in attacks on Mexican Americans by U.S. servicemen during the so-called [Zoot Suit Riots](https://www.britannica.com/event/Zoot-Suit-Riots), reflecting the department’s history of hostility toward Hispanics (Latinos). Regular harassment of [homosexuals](https://www.britannica.com/topic/homosexuality) and [transgender](https://www.britannica.com/topic/transgender) persons by police in [New York City](https://www.britannica.com/place/New-York-City) culminated in 1969 in the [Stonewall riots](https://www.britannica.com/event/Stonewall-riots), which were triggered by a police raid on a gay bar; the protests marked the beginning of a new era of militancy in the international [gay rights movement](https://www.britannica.com/topic/gay-rights-movement). And in the aftermath of the 2001 [September 11 attacks](https://www.britannica.com/event/September-11-attacks), Muslim Americans began to voice complaints about police brutality, including harassment and racial profiling. Many local law-enforcement agencies launched covert operations of questionable legality designed to surveil and infiltrate mosques and other Muslim American organizations in an effort to uncover presumed terrorists, a practice that went unchecked for at least a decade. **Notwithstanding the variety among groups that have been subjected to police brutality in the United States, the great majority of victims have been** [**African American**](https://www.britannica.com/topic/African-American)**. In the estimation of most experts, a key factor explaining the predominance of African Americans among victims of police brutality is antiblack** [**racism**](https://www.britannica.com/topic/racism) **among members of mostly white police departments.** **Similar** [**prejudices**](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/prejudices) **are thought to have played a role in police brutality committed against other historically oppressed or** [**marginalized**](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/marginalized) **groups.** Whereas racism is thought to be a major cause of police brutality directed at African Americans and other ethnic groups, it is far from the only one. **Other factors concern the unique institutional** [**culture**](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/culture) **of urban police departments, which stresses** group solidarity, loyalty, and **a “show of force” approach to any perceived challenge to an officer’s authority. For rookie officers, acceptance, success, and promotion within the department depend upon adopting the attitudes, values, and practices of the group, which historically have been infused with antiblack racism.** Because African Americans have been the primary—though certainly not the only—target of police brutality in the United States, the remainder of this article will deal mainly with their experiences, both historically and in the present day.

**And beyond the high-profile murders, police engage in pervasive harassment of communities of color**

**Taylor, Princeton University, 2019**

Keeanga-Yamahtta, Professor, Jacobin Magazine, Five Years Later, Do Black Lives Matter? <https://jacobinmag.com/2019/09/black-lives-matter-laquan-mcdonald-mike-brown-eric-garner>
**In the five years since Mike Brown Jr was murdered and the streets of Ferguson, Missouri erupted, police across the United States have killed more than four thousand people,** a quarter of them African American. Five years later, do Black Lives Matter? Confronted by an array of internal and external obstacles, “the movement” has stalled even as a white supremacist rules from the White House. **Mike Brown’s murder and the uprising it inspired cracked open a period of organizing and protest that boldly aimed to end the reign of police terror in black poor and working-class communities around the country. For those who think that kind of language is hyperbole, consider the conclusions reached by a 2016 Chicago police commission** convened by former mayor Rahm Emanuel after the vicious murder of Black teenager Laquan McDonald by Chicago police officer Jason Van Dyke: [That outrage](https://chicagopatf.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/PATF_Final_Report_4_13_16-1.pdf) [about **the killing of Laquan McDonald] exposed deep and longstanding fault lines between black and Latino communities on the one hand and the police on the other arising from police shootings** to be sure, **but also about daily, pervasive transgressions that prevent people of all ages, races, ethnicities and gender** across Chicago **from having basic freedom of movement in their own neighborhoods.** Stopped without justification, verbally and physically abused, and in some instances arrested, and then detained without counsel . . . ***CPD’s own data gives validity to the widely held belief the police have no regard for the sanctity of life when it comes to people of color.***

**And these shootings adversely affect mental health for affected communities**

**Khan, Reporter, Los Angeles Times, 2019**

Amina, August 16th, “Getting Killed by the police is a leading cause of death for young black men in America,” <https://www.latimes.com/science/story/2019-08-15/police-shootings-are-a-leading-cause-of-death-for-black-men>

Scientists, meanwhile, are increasingly studying police violence as a public health problem whose long-term harms radiate far beyond the original victim. **“It can have these toxic effects on communities, in terms of both their physical and mental health,”** Edwards said. **A study published** in the Lancet **last year found that police killings of unarmed black men were associated with an** [**increase in mental health problems**](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736%2818%2931130-9/fulltext) **such as depression and emotional issues for black people living in the state where the killing took place. And living in a state of constant fear can lead to chronic stress,** Edwards said. He referred to “the talk,” a conversation that many African American parents have with their children — especially boys — about how to interact with police to avoid being harmed. “They know that young black men are singled out as being inherently suspect,” he said.

**Police Brutality is rooted in racism, we need to change the law to protect black citizens
Blain, University of Pittsburgh, 2020**

Keisha, Professor, May 30th, Washington Post, Violence in Minneapolis is rooted in the history of racist policing in America, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/2020/05/30/violence-minneapolis-is-rooted-history-racist-policing-america/>

By the 1980s and ’90s, it was evident that King’s dream of a nation without police violence and brutality would not become a reality. From the high-profile police cases in New York City — including Michael Stewart (1983), Eleanor Bumpurs (1984), Michael Griffith (1986), Edmund Perry (1985), Yvonne Smallwood (1987), Abner Louima (1997) and Amadou Diallo (1999) — to the violent police beating of Rodney King in Los Angeles in 1991, **the roots of American policing are tied to structural racism. Black people are far more likely to be arrested and fatally shot by police than their white counterparts — and police officers are rarely charged with killing unarmed black people.** These realities indicate that despite the political gains of the civil rights movement, black people are still treated as second-class citizens in the United States. **Black Americans today die at the hands of police at a rate that is almost equivalent to the number of documented lynchings a century ago. As a 2019 report revealed, police violence is now**[**one of the leading causes of death for black men in the United States**](https://www.latimes.com/science/story/2019-08-15/police-shootings-are-a-leading-cause-of-death-for-black-men)**. And as the “**[**Say Her Name” report**](https://aapf.org/)**of the African American Political Forum makes clear, black women and girls are also vulnerable to police violence and brutality**. **The recent uprisings in Minneapolis have brought to the surface the persistence of police violence in black communities — and the urgent need for state and federal policies that would protect black citizens and ensure that police officers are criminally prosecuted and punished**. As Wells-Barnett [advised in 1909](https://books.google.com/books?id=N1V9gtei9zkC&pg=PA195&lpg=PA195&dq=Let+us+undertake+the+work+of+making+the+%E2%80%98law+of+the+land%E2%80%99+effective+and+supreme+upon+every+foot+of+American+soil%E2%80%94a+shield+to+the+innocent;+and+to+the+guilty,+punishment+swift+and+sure&source=bl&ots=4AHDYl3HY8&sig=ACfU3U0cgIuCcIH8VMxN5pH_QpzboVc6oA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiuuLHv5NnpAhXVhHIEHdv4BM0Q6AEwAnoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Let%20us%20undertake%20the%20work%20of%20making%20the%20%E2%80%98law%20of%20the%20land%E2%80%99%20effective%20and%20supreme%20upon%20every%20foot%20of%20American%20soil%E2%80%94a%20shield%20to%20the%20innocent%3B%20and%20to%20the%20guilty%2C%20punishment%20swift%20and%20sure&f=false), **“Let us undertake the work of making the ‘law of the land’ effective and supreme upon every foot of American soil — a shield to the innocent; and to the guilty, punishment swift and sure.”** Those words still ring true today.

**Framing: Rejecting Racism Must Come First**

**Memmi, University of Paris, 2000**

Albert, Professor, RACISM translated by Steve Martinot, pp.163-165

The struggle against racism will be long, difficult, without intermission, without remission, probably never achieved, yet for this very reason, it is a struggle to be undertaken without surcease and without concessions. **One cannot be indulgent toward racism.** One cannot even let the monster in the house, especially not in a mask. **To give it merely a foothold means** to augment the bestial part in us and in other people which is **to diminish what is human.** **To accept the racist universe to the slightest degree is to endorse fear, injustice, and violence.** It is to accept the persistence of the dark history in which we still largely live. It is to agree that the outsider will always be a possible victim (and which [person] man is not [themself] himself an outsider relative to someone else?).  -- Racism cannot be successfully challenged through piecemeal reform, because racism is a by product of obstructed morality and will not concede until the entire government and social structure of America is addressed--    Racism illustrates in sum, the inevitable negativity of the condition of the dominated; that is it illuminates in a certain sense the entire human condition. The anti-racist struggle, difficult though it is, and always in question, is nevertheless one of the prologues to the ultimate passage from animality to humanity. In that sense, **we cannot fail to rise to the racist challenge.** However, it remains true that one’s moral conduct only emerges from a choice: one has to want it. It is a choice among other choices, and always debatable in its foundations and its consequences. Let us say, broadly speaking, that the choice to conduct oneself morally is the condition for the establishment of a human order for which racism is the very negation. This is almost a redundancy. **One cannot found a moral order, let alone a legislative order, on racism because racism signifies the exclusion of the other** and his or her subjection to violence and domination. From an ethical point of view, if one can deploy a little religious language, racism is “the truly capital sin.”fn22 It is not an accident that almost all of humanity’s spiritual traditions counsel respect for the weak, for orphans, widows, or strangers. It is not just a question of theoretical counsel respect for the weak, for orphans, widows or strangers. It is not just a question of theoretical morality and disinterested commandments. Such unanimity in the safeguarding of the other suggests the real utility of such sentiments. All things considered, we have an interest in banishing injustice, because injustice engenders violence and death. Of course, this is debatable. There are those who think that if one is strong enough, the assault on and oppression of others is permissible. But no one is ever sure of remaining the strongest. One day, perhaps, the roles will be reversed. All unjust society contains within itself the seeds of its own death. It is probably smarter to treat others with respect so that they treat you with respect. “Recall,” says the bible, “that you were once a stranger in Egypt,” which means both that you ought to respect the stranger because you were a stranger yourself and that you risk becoming once again someday. It is an ethical and a practical appeal – indeed, it is a contract, however implicit it might be. In short, **The refusal of racism is the condition for all theoretical and practical morality.** Because, in the end, **the ethical choice commands the political choice.** A just society must be a society accepted by all. If this contractual principle is not accepted, then only conflict, violence, and destruction will be our lot. If it is accepted, we can hope someday to live in peace. True, it is a wager, but the stakes are irresistible.

**Thus the Plan: The United States Federal Government should:**

1. **Require all law enforcement officers to wear body cameras while on duty**
2. **Require all law enforcement officers to undergo de-escalation and implicit bias training within the next two years**
3. **Ban the purchase of military equipment through the 1033 program by state and local law enforcement agencies.**

**First, Body Cameras reduce use of force by police officers**

**White, Booz Allen Hamilton, 2014**

Michael, PHD, Prison Policy, Police Officer Body Worn Cameras, Assessing the evidence

<https://www.prisonpolicy.org/scans/Police_Officer_Body-Worn_Cameras.pdf>

Advocates of body-worn cameras have argued **the technology will change police officer behavior during encounters with citizens.** In the NYPD ruling, the judge noted: **If**, in fact, **the police** do, on occasion, use offensive language—including racial slurs—or **act with more force than necessary, the use of body-worn cameras will inevitably reduce such behavior**. (Floyd v. City of New York 2013, 26–27) Harris (2010) suggests the technology could increase officer compliance with the Fourth Amendment provisions governing search and seizure.9 Several of the empirical evaluations sought to test the potential for improving police officer behavior. The Rialto evaluation reported that, **following implementation of the body-worn camera program, citizen complaints against police declined by 88 percent**—from 24 in 2011, a year before the study, to just three complaints during the camera project study period (Farrar 2013). Moreover, **use of force by police officers dropped by 60 percent,** from 61 to 25 instances, following the start of the bodyworn camera study (ibid.). Farrar (2013) reported two findings that seek to tie the use of force reduction to the body-worn cameras: 1. First, **“shifts without cameras experienced twice as many incidents of use of force as shifts with cameras”** (8). 2. Second, a qualitative review of all use of force incidents determined that officers without cameras were more likely to use force without having been physically threatened. This occurred in five of the 17 use of force incidents involving officers without cameras.

**And we need to re-train the police to reduce bias and discourage the use of force**

**Cheney-Rice, Reporter, 2015**

Zak, Mic, July 1st, 15 things your city can do right now to end police brutality, <https://www.mic.com/articles/121572/15-things-your-city-can-do-right-now-to-end-police-brutality>

**This standard needs to be better defined and enforced.** The report says that all departments should issue a statement affirming that their **officers should use minimum force to subdue people.** They should develop clear and transparent standards for reporting, investigating and disciplining officer who do not comply. They should develop policies that let other officers intervene when fellow officers are using excessive force. And **their training should be adjusted to emphasize de-escalation.** 15. Train the police to be members of the community, not just armed patrolmen. **Police are trained to handle some rough situations: people with guns, people with knives, car chases, foot pursuits.** The Washington Post [writes](http://www.washingtonpost.com/sf/investigative/2015/06/30/distraught-people-deadly-results/) that **new recruits usually spend about 60 hours learning how to handle a gun. It's all very tactical. But guess how much time they spend learning how to de-escalate tense situations, or properly handle the mentally ill?** [**Eight hours apiece,**](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/28/us/long-taught-to-use-force-police-warily-learn-to-de-escalate.html?_r=0) according to the Police Executive Research Forum. **This is a problem. Police should be trained on how to develop better relationships with their communities. This training should incorporate culture, diversity, mental illness training, youth development, bias and racism.** The report [recommends](http://www.justiceinpolicing.com/policy-reforms/improving-police-department-practices/policy-15-improved-training/) that **recruits should be thoroughly and professionally trained on procedural bias and fairness, implicit bias, institutional bias,** relationship-based and community interaction, crisis intervention, mediation, conflict resolution, appropriate engagement with youth based on science of adolescent brain development, **de-escalation and minimizing use of force,** coping with mental ill individuals, increasing language proficiency **and cultural competency,** appropriate engagement with LGBTQ, trans and gender-nonconforming people and documenting, preventing and addressing sexual harassment, abuse and assault.

**Lastly, we should stop giving the police military weapons. It makes them more violent**

**Delehanty et. Al 2017**

Casey, Jack Mewhirter, Ryan Welch, Jason Wilks, April, Research and Politics, Militarization and Police Violence, The Case of the 1033 Program, <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317581659_Militarization_and_police_violence_The_case_of_the_1033_program>

Does **increased militarization of law enforcement agencies** (LEAs) **lead to an increase in violent behavior** among officers? We theorize that **the receipt of military equipment increases** multiple dimensions of **LEA militarization (material, cultural, organizational, and operational) and that such increases lead to more violent behavior. The US Department of Defense 1033 program makes excess military equipment, including weapons and vehicles, available to local LEAs.** The variation in the amount of transferred equipment allows us to probe the relationship between military transfers and police violence. We estimate a series of regressions that test the effect of 1033 transfers on three dependent variables meant to capture police violence: the number of civilian casualties; the change in the number of civilian casualties; and the number of dogs killed by police. **We find a positive and statistically significant relationship between 1033 transfers and fatalities from officer-involved shootings across all models.**

**The 1033 Program decreases public safety and increases crime by reducing trust between communities and law enforcement**

**Franklin, Executive Director, Law Enforcement Action Partnership 2017**

Neill, 9-1-17, ACLU, “Retired Police Major: Police Militarization Endangers Public Safety,” <https://www.aclu.org/blog/criminal-law-reform/reforming-police-practices/retired-police-major-police-militarization>

Scenes from Ferguson, Missouri, helped create better awareness of the 1033 Program throughout the country. The public demanded to know why police who were sent to keep the peace during a protest were indistinguishable from soldiers at war. This is not the peace officer I was trained to be when I joined the force.

**Beyond causing terror in individuals and families whose homes are raided with police armed with military weapons, the use of such equipment for regular police work damages police-community relations. Militarization has eroded public trust in police, the effectiveness of law enforcement overall, and ultimately, public safety. Officers need to engage in crime prevention and crime fighting activities that work. They do not need to participate in programs that waste resources and create dangerous situations for both law enforcement and the public.** In the SWAT raids studied by the ACLU for its 2013 report, War Comes Home, 79 percent of SWAT deployments were issued to execute search warrants, mostly for drugs. Somewhere between 36 and 65 percent of those drug searches resulted in no discovery of illegal contraband. Even if everything goes smoothly and nobody gets injured or killed during a raid, it’s still an enormous waste of time and extremely dangerous for both officers and civilians. An all-too-common SWAT scenario is one where SWAT’s involvement escalates a nonviolent situation into a deadly one. Imagine that you are awoken at dawn by the sound of men shouting and battering down your door. You can’t hear what the voices are saying, but you realize your home is being invaded. Your instinct tells you to grab your lawfully owned gun and face the intruders. You race downstairs and make it to the front door only to find the intruders are police – and they think you have drugs. The police are scared of an armed man running toward them, and you’re barely awake. You’re confused. And then shots are fired. Nobody remembers who pull ed the trigger first. With each of these incidents, public trust in the police erodes. **Research shows people who don’t trust police are less likely to report a crime, and I can tell you from experience it makes them much less likely to cooperate in investigations. Without the community to help us, police work — the hard work of solving rapes and homicides and kidnappings — becomes nearly impossible. This means our “crime reduction” strategy** of deploying SWAT teams **is paradoxically creating an environment in which it’s harder for police to solve crimes and protect people.**

# Affirmative Extensions

2AC Inherency:

Police Brutality Increasing

**The War On Drugs has morphed into a war on the poor and black and brown bodies.
Trine, Human Rights Defense Center, 2018**

Bill, April, The Genesis of Increasing Police Brutality, <https://www.humanrightsdefensecenter.org/media/medialibrary/2018/04/Trine_-_The_Genesis_of_Increasing_Police_Brutality.pdf>

What is the cause of the spiraling increase in police assaults on people whom they should help to protect --- not brutalize or kill? In just the month of March, 2015, American police killed 111 people -- more people than the police in the United Kingdom have killed since the year 1900.1 This article will present the view that the war on drugs has created the new Jim Crow, filling our prisons with black citizens2 ; and the view that **the federal government,** aided by the United States Supreme Court, **has transformed the police of this nation into a military force, financed and trained to use excessive force** against anyone suspected of using drugs. **Abusive conduct by police has spread like a plague since initiation of the War on Drugs, resulting in an “us versus them” police culture in which certain citizen groups and communities are targeted as the enemy.** These groups have developed a justifiable distrust and total lack of respect for what they have come to see as authoritarian tormentors. **The suspected** users of drugs, real or imagined, **are too often innocent victims of law enforcement personnel who violate the constitutional rights of suspects, without fear of reprisal or punishment.**3 The United States Supreme Court has essentially created a “drug exception” to the Bill of Rights by eviscerating Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable searches and seizures by the police where narcotics are involved. In short, the Supreme Court has seized every opportunity to facilitate the drug war, and “has made the roundup of millions of Americans for nonviolent drug offenses relatively easy.”4 And who are the Americans’ being rounded up and how are they being treated? Since 1982, **the war on drugs has become a more generalized war against citizens who are poor, black or brown. As a result, these citizens are too often the innocent victims of unrestrained police brutality**

2AC Inherency: Police Brutality: Statistics

**Police Brutality is statistically increasing, urged on by President Trump**

**King, Activist, 2018**

Shaun, April 17th, The Appeal, Data Shows Police Brutality in America is Getting Worse, 2018 could be the most deadly in years. <https://theappeal.org/data-shows-police-brutality-in-america-is-getting-worse-2018-could-be-the-most-deadly-in-years-90c9fa503580/>

Now, we have to remember, those may just be numbers for us, but many of us celebrated when we saw that drop because those are 51 lives — 51 mothers and fathers, sons and daughters, who are still alive. By April 15 of 2017, **the first year of the Trump administration, with 346 people killed by police, it looked like the numbers were going to stay steady. But by the end of the year,** [with 1,194 people killed](http://www.killedbypolice.net/kbp2017), **there was an increase of 23 people over 2016. And this year is worse.** [We’re up to 378 people killed by April 15](http://killedbypolice.net/), the highest yet. If this trend continues, this could be the first year tracked by the site where we have 1,300 people killed by police in the United States. **It was my long-held belief that police brutality would increase under the Trump administration. While nearly all policing decisions are made at the state or county level, Trump has already signaled to police that he is in their corner and has made remarks suggesting that he didn’t**[**really mind a little police brutality here and there**](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-nation/wp/2017/07/29/u-s-police-chiefs-blast-trump-for-endorsing-police-brutality/?utm_term=.9ef1916fa774)**.** The Department of Justice meanwhile made clear last year that it wouldn’t be spending its resources to hold corrupt police departments accountable when it [ended a DOJ program that scrutinized them](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/justice-department-ends-program-scrutinizing-local-police-forces/2017/09/15/ee88d02e-9a3d-11e7-82e4-f1076f6d6152_story.html?utm_term=.7889c2493391). Now a recent decision from the conservative-majority Supreme Court [has doubled down on protections for police](https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/02/us/politics/supreme-court-rules-for-police-officer-in-excessive-force-case.html) who use force even in situations where it was not called for. These actions each have a trickle-down effect and it appears we are now living in that effect. **In spite of previous police rhetoric**[**claiming they no longer felt comfortable using force**](https://nypost.com/2017/01/11/survey-shows-ferguson-effect-is-having-a-real-impact-on-policing/)**, they clearly do. The “Ferguson effect” was a lie. Police are using lethal force even more than in 2014. It hasn’t slowed down — it has sped up**

2AC Inherency: COVID

**Re-opening after COVID will empower even more harassment of black and brown people**

**Mystal, Reporter 2020**

Elie, May 5th, The Nation, COVID is about to become the newest excuse for police brutality, <https://www.thenation.com/article/society/coronavirus-police-brutality/>

**Eventually, the country will force all of us to “reopen” and, as it does, police will be more empowered than ever to stop and brutalize black and brown people. That’s because the cops will use—are already using—“social distancing enforcement” as an excuse for more racially biased harassment.** Reopening will force African Americans back into the crosshairs of two predators. On the one side, Covid-19 will be waiting to kill us in even greater disproportion to white folks than it is now. On the other? Our alpha predator, the American police officer. Just this past weekend, as spring finally hit the East Coast, **New York City was not** [**a tale of two cities**](https://twitter.com/rafaelshimunov/status/1257073219544256519?s=20) **so much as a tale of two races.** **In the West Village, predominately white crowds gathered in blatant violation of social distancing rules. Friendly neighborhood police officers could be** [**spotted handing out masks**](https://twitter.com/rafaelshimunov/status/1257199051180773379?s=20)**. Meanwhile, in the East Village, a black man was** [**brutally beaten and arrested**](https://gothamist.com/news/video-nypd-officer-beating-social-distancing-enforcement) **for allegedly not keeping social distance** from a woman companion as they left a deli. After the beating, one of the plainclothes officers was photographed [casually sitting on the man’s head](https://gothamist.com/news/nypd-officer-seen-beating-man-social-distancing-arrest-has-history-alleged-brutality) as he lay prone on the pavement. **This is the kind of unequal and brutal treatment African Americans can expect from police as we’re all forced to resume normal routines.** “Normal” for black people is being in potentially mortal danger every time we are within six feet of a police officer, whether or not the cop has Covid-19.

**Police Brutality: Shooting of innocent black men**

**Black men like Oscar Grant are shot by the police for no reason. This needs to stop**

**Amnesty International 2009**

January, No Author, Another Year, Another Unarmed Black Man Killed By Police, <https://www.amnestyusa.org/another-year-another-unarmed-black-man-killed-by-police/>

Today is [Oscar Grant’s](https://www.cnn.com/2009/CRIME/01/06/BART.shooting/?iref=mpstoryview%20?) funeral.  He **is the latest in a long string of unarmed black men to be killed by police.**  The night he died, Oscar, 22, was out celebrating New Year’s Eve. **At around 2 a.m., he and friends were pulled off of the Bay Area Rapid Transit** (BART) train- Northern California’s subway system- by police officers.  **He was unarmed and cooperative,** even telling friends to calmly oblige the police.  **That did nothing to save Oscar Grant.  Within minutes, without cause, a police officer would shoot him** in the back, execution-style. Watch the video yourself.  You’ll see Oscar sitting up against a wall with several other young men, cooperating with police instruction.  Eyewitnesses report that “the cops were hitting, yelling and cussing at the guys”, while dozens of people called out about the mistreatment.  Oscar put his palms up, a clear indication of compliance.  Then officers dragged him from the wall and pushed him onto his stomach, his face pressed to the floor. Oscar feared for his life.  Witnesses describe Oscar pleading for police not to taser him, begging, “Please, please, don’t tase me.”  Instead, one police officer pressed his knee onto the back of Oscar’s neck.  A second officer, Johannes Mehserle, leaned over him, reached for his gun, pointed it within about a foot of Oscar’s body and shot him in the back.  The officers look at each other as Oscar writhes in pain and turns to look at the man who killed him.  On video, you can see Oscar speaking to the officer.  Witnesses tell us that he cried, “You shot me!  I got a four-year-old daughter!”  The video doesn’t show the officers immediately administering first aid to the man they shot.  Instead, it appears to show police handcuffing Oscar, who wouldn’t live to see the sun rise on a new year. I **take the killing of Oscar Grant personally.**  Not because it happened in the area of my birthplace.  Not because I’m a person of color who, like many people of color in the country, has experienced police abuse of power, first-hand.  Not because I grew up in fear of the police after my father, the safest driver I know, was told by a police officer on a bogus stop, that the cop was considering shooting my dad.  Not because of the fact, that despite the shield of my lawyer’s license, my heart still pounds at the sight of a police badge. Oscar’s killing is personal because **his death offends the fundamental principles of justice, every notion of dignity and the idea that through those threads, all of our lives are connected.  As human beings, we are responsible for each other.  His death means that we must work for his justice.**

## 2AC Harms:

Police Brutality Racist

**Police brutality is built on racism, and will continue until we take action**

**Gross, ERASE Racism, 2020**

Elaine, Civil Rights Organization, The Hill, 6/4/2020, Underlying America’s unrest is structural racism, <https://thehill.com/opinion/civil-rights/500869-underlying-americas-unrest-is-structural-racism>

**It is structural racism that has marginalized communities of color and their residents to this day. Structural racism has repeatedly allowed police officers to kill unarmed black men and women for no apparent reason other than that they were black — and typically permitted the officers to suffer no consequences. It is structural racism that is at the center of all these unfathomable deaths.** The anger and despair across America were triggered by the tragic, senseless killing of George Floyd. But the unrest is a response to more than that. It is **a response to even more than the litany of outrageous deaths of black people at the hands of police officers. For many Americans there is finally a realization that unaddressed structural racism will guarantee that this same scenario of events will be ongoing, playing out at various times in various places.   Our nation must come together in a deliberate, concerted effort to eliminate structural racism** in America. Only by turning on its head the norm that black lives don’t matter will we see reduced desperation and reduced violence.

**And young men of color are particularly at risk.**

**Khan, Reporter, Los Angeles Times, 2019**

Amina, August 16th, “Getting Killed by the police is a leading cause of death for young black men in America,” <https://www.latimes.com/science/story/2019-08-15/police-shootings-are-a-leading-cause-of-death-for-black-men>

**About 1 in 1,000 black men and boys in America can expect to die at the hands of police, according to a new analysis** of deaths involving law enforcement officers. **That makes them 2.5 times more likely than white men and boys to die during an encounter with cops.**

The analysis also showed that **Latino men and boys, black women and girls and Native American men, women and children are also killed by police at higher rates than their white peers.** But the vulnerability of black males was particularly striking. “That 1-in-1,000 number struck us as quite high,” said study leader [Frank Edwards](https://rscj.newark.rutgers.edu/people/faculty/dr-frank-edwards/), a sociologist at Rutgers University. **“That’s better odds of being killed by police than you have of winning a lot of scratch-off lottery games.”** The number-crunching by Edwards and his coauthors also revealed that **for all young men, police violence was one of the leading causes of death in the years 2013 to 2018.** The deadly toll of police violence A new study finds that about 1 in 1,000 black men and boys can expect to die as a result of police violence over the course of their lives – a risk that's about 2.5 times higher than their white peers. The annual risk rises and falls with age, and is highest for young men. Here’s how it compares to other leading causes of death for black men in their mid-to-late 20s. **The** [**findings**](https://www.pnas.org/content/early/2019/07/30/1821204116), published this month in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, **add hard numbers to a pattern personified by victims like** [**Eric Garner**](https://www.latimes.com/nation/chi-chokehold-march-eric-garner-20140823-story.html)**,** [**Tamir Rice**](https://www.latimes.com/nation/ct-tamir-rice-20150613-story.html) **and** [**Freddie Gray**](https://www.latimes.com/nation/bal-freddie-gray-package-htmlstory.html)**.** Five years after police in the St. Louis suburb of Ferguson, Mo., fatally shot [Michael Brown](https://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-back-story-ferguson-shooting-story.html), protesters and activist groups have focused public attention on the disproportionate use of force against African Americans and other people of color.

2AC Extension: Mental Health

**Police killings of black Americans hurts the mental health of everyone in that state**

**Eligon, New York Times, 2018**

John, June 21st, Police Killings have harmed mental health in black communities, study finds, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/21/us/police-shootings-black-mental-health.html>

Activists for racial justice have long expressed concern that the rash of headline-grabbing **police killings of black Americans was**[**damaging the mental well-being**](https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/26/us/they-push-they-protest-and-many-activists-privately-suffer-as-a-result.html)**of African-American communities. A report published in** [The Lancet](https://www.thelancet.com/), **a leading British medical journal,** on Thursday **appears to give credence to those concerns.** Using mental health survey data and a database of [police](https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/26/us/george-floyd-minneapolis-police.html) shootings, a team of health researchers concluded that **when police officers in the United States kill unarmed black people, it damages the mental health of black Americans living in those states.** The mental health of white Americans was not similarly affected, the researchers found. Nor were negative health effects associated with[police killings](https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/26/us/george-floyd-minneapolis-police.html) of unarmed white Americans or armed black Americans. While these findings might seem unsurprising, particularly to African-Americans, the researchers contended that their study was a significant attempt to assess the measurable, if indirect, harms that police violence has inflicted on the broader psychological and emotional well-being of African-Americans. **‘Having seen something so horrific and traumatic that happened to someone else, I’m reminded in a very painful and salient way that the deck might be stacked against me,’**” [Atheendar S. Venkataramani](https://www.med.upenn.edu/apps/faculty/index.php/g275/p9022471%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank), one of the study’s authors, said of how black people might perceive police killings. **“It’s really about all the kinds of insidious ways that structural racism can make people sick.”** Dr. Venkataramani, an assistant professor of medical ethics and health policy at the University of Pennsylvania, conducted the study along with [Jacob Bor](https://profiles.bu.edu/Jacob.Bor) of Boston University, [David R. Williams](https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/david-williams/) of Harvard and [Alexander C. Tsai](https://www.massgeneral.org/doctors/doctor.aspx?id=19501) of Massachusetts General Hospital. The researchers analyzed responses from 2013 to 2016 to the [Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/about/index.htm), a national survey that interviews more than 400,000 adults, selected at random each year, about their health. They juxtaposed responses to questions regarding mental health with data from [Mapping Police Violence](https://mappingpoliceviolence.org/), a database of police killings around the country.

The annual health survey is done by telephone on a rolling basis throughout the year, and the researchers analyzed responses given by residents in states where a police killing had occurred in the three months before they were interviewed. They found that black Americans reported more “not good” mental health days in the period after a police killing of an unarmed black person, and that the killings accounted for up to 1.7 additional days of poor mental health a year.

The study’s authors could not say definitively that the respondents to the health survey knew about the police killings that had happened in their states, or describe how, precisely, the news about the killings might have harmed their mental health.

## 2AC Solvency:

**Body Cameras**

**Empirical research out of New Jersey shows that body cameras reduce police brutality, don’t increase crime or officer injury, and improve public trust**

**Kim, University of Chicago, 2019**

Taeho, October 23rd, Professor, The Impact of Body Worn Cameras on Police Use of Force and Productivity, Evidence from New Jersey, <https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3474634>

Recent high-profile and controversial police use of force incidents have spurred protests across the nation, which called for reduction in excessive use of force and greater accountability. **Body worn cameras (BWCs) have received extensive attention as a potential solution.** **Using the staggered adoption of BWCs by New Jersey police departments** in the 2010s, this paper examines the effects of introducing BWCs on police use of force and performance. Previous studies on BWCs in single-agency settings have been hampered by empirical challenges of spillover effects and common agency-wide effects, which likely explain why some studies found null effects. **As the first cross-agency study on BWCs, this paper is able to overcome these empirical challenges.** I find that **BWCs are associated with a drop of 43% in use of force, a reduction of 81% in subject injury, yet not with officer injury, or other productivity measures such as crime and clearance rates.** These findings imply that **BWCs can be a powerful tool in the recent efforts to reduce use of force and improve public trust in police.**

**Body cameras can reduce police abuse**

**Cheney-Rice, Reporter, 2015**

Zak, Mic, July 1st, 15 things your city can do right now to end police brutality, <https://www.mic.com/articles/121572/15-things-your-city-can-do-right-now-to-end-police-brutality>

**Body cameras have made their name as an almost knee-jerk reaction to every instance of police abuse over the past year.** "Body cameras!" politicians [demand](http://www.nbcnews.com/politics/first-read/obama-requests-263-million-police-body-cameras-training-n259161), as though advocating for them suggested any kind of long term commitment to fighting misconduct. **Body cameras** are far from the solution. But they **can be** [**important and helpful**](http://www.justiceinpolicing.com/policy-reforms/community-control/policy-10-body-cameras/)**, especially when** the local community supports their use, **guided by clear regulations.** **There should be clear rules for when these cameras must be activated, the report says. If there's a case where they should have been used but have not been, there should be a presumption of police misconduct.** Body cameras should be earmarked by states or localities, not as part of local police budgets. **Clear measures should be established to allow citizens to access this footage, in addition to protecting and validating their own right to film police.**

**Body Cameras improve behavior and makes training more effective**

**Regoli Attorney, 2019**

Natalie, Oct 16th, Connect Us, 18 Major Pros and Cons of Police Body Cameras, <https://connectusfund.org/18-major-pros-and-cons-of-police-body-cameras>

2. **This technology can improve how officers behave. The average person will behave better if they know that there is some level of accountability for their actions.** When there is **a noticeable camera present on the uniform of a police officer, then the interactions between the public and law enforcement officials typically become more civilized.** Because the footage can also be useful as evidence if a case goes to trial, many suspects calm down from an initially aggressive response because there is an increased risk of more charges based on the direct record of their activities. 3. **It provides law enforcement agencies with a new training tool. Police officers need time to train and improve just like any other person. Athletes often watch video of themselves in specific situations so that they can understand their decision-making process at that time. By reviewing the process of events that occurred, there are more learning opportunities that can help someone make a better decision in the future.** This tool works the same way for police officers. Departments have the capability of using specific footage examples as a training tool for recruits. It is an advantage that can lead to higher levels of professional conduct up and down the chain-of-command so that there is more trust in the community. 4. The presence of police body cameras reduces community complaint numbers. The use of body cameras by police officers in some communities has dropped the number of public complaints by up to 90%. There are also up to 60% fewer use-of-force issues that occur over a 12-month period when this technology accompanies law enforcement officials while they are working. With fewer issues to investigate, there is less money spent on fighting civil actions or intern concerns, which means there is more cash available to funnel into the work of serving and protecting people. 5. **It creates useful evidence that is suitable for prosecution.** **The video footage that becomes available from police body cameras is useful evidence in many legal proceedings.** It is an option that can lead to a reduction of court costs because the evidence from this technology is quite convincing. There are even times when this content can provide corroborating material that backs up witness statements or written reports about an incident that occurs. Not only does this advantage create the opportunity to reduce the levels of paperwork that people face while doing their job, but it could even improve the rate of convictions and increase the number of successful plea-bargaining efforts that local prosecutors might attempt.

2AC Solvency: Training

**Cops aren’t trained sufficiently on inter-personal interaction, race, and the use of force, but training works**

**Lopez, VOX 2020**

German, June 1st, 2020, How to reform American Police, according to the experts, <https://www.vox.com/2020/6/1/21277013/police-reform-policies-systemic-racism-george-floyd>

“The issue of police bias starts with the thing law enforcement is hiring, which is that they hire humans,” Goff said. “They end up being at least as biased as the rest of the population. And in some instances, I suspect, it may be even slightly more in terms of racial bias.” **For police, the bias can be particularly bad: They are constantly put in situations where they have to think quickly. And that makes it much more likely that their biases will take over.** As Goff told me, “If I could put you in the right situation, I could get that particular association to lend itself to certain kinds of behaviors.” **Officers can be trained to help combat their biases. Lorie Fridell, a University of South Florida criminologist who works with police to help them resist their biases,** [**previously explained**](http://www.vox.com/2014/8/28/6051971/police-implicit-bias-michael-brown-ferguson-missouri) that **they can be taught to force themselves to focus on factors that aren’t skin color — such as body language and what a person is holding.** Still, other experts pointed out that the research on the effects of racial bias training is lacking.

**To the extent it might help, such training is rarely emphasized by police departments.** A 2006 [**report**](http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/slleta06.pdf) from **the Justice Department found that police officers typically receive about 111 hours on firearms skill and self-defense — but just 11 on cultural diversity and human relations,** eight on community policing strategies, and eight on mediation and conflict management. **This doesn’t speak just to how little police are trained to handle racial biases, but also all sorts of other situations they take part in** — mental health crises, interactions with the LGBTQ community, and domestic and sexual abuse cases, as a few examples. **Police just aren’t well-trained to handle a wide variety of sensitive, difficult areas. If police want to renew community trust, this needs to change. It likely wouldn’t solve all problems — racial bias, for one, is likely to be present to some degree no matter how well cops are trained. But it might help.**

**Racial Bias makes more cops shoot black suspects. We need to train them differently**

**Lopez, VOX, 2018**

German, There are huge racial disparities in how US police use force, <https://www.vox.com/identities/2016/8/13/17938186/police-shootings-killings-racism-racial-disparities>

[Another study](http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0141854), from 2015, by researcher Cody Ross found, “There is no relationship between county-level racial bias in police shootings and crime rates (even race-specific crime rates), meaning that **the racial bias observed in police shootings in this data set is not explainable as a response to local-level crime rates.”** That suggests that, again, other factors are involved in the disparities seen for these shootings. **One of those potential factors: individual cops’** [**racial bias**](https://www.vox.com/identities/2017/3/7/14637626/implicit-association-test-racism)**.** [**Studies**](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/spc3.12099/abstract) **show, for example, that officers are quicker to shoot black suspects in** [**video game simulations**](http://www.csun.edu/~dma/FPST/consent.html)**.** Josh Correll, a University of Colorado Boulder psychology professor who conducted the research, said it’s possible **the bias could lead to more skewed outcomes in the field. “In the very situation in which [officers] most need their training,” he said, “we have some reason to believe that their training will be most likely to fail them.”**

**De-Escalation training works to reduce abuses and aren’t implemented in 34 states.**

**Gilbert, Reporter, 2017**

Curtis, May 5th, Not Trained to Not Kill, <https://www.apmreports.org/story/2017/05/05/police-de-escalation-training>

**It's called "de-escalation" training, and it teaches officers to slow down, create space, and use communication techniques to defuse potentially dangerous situations. It gives officers strategies to more calmly deal with people who are experiencing mental and emotional crises.** There are **34 states that do not require de-escalation training** for all officers, according to an analysis by APM Reports, and only eight have done so since Brown was killed three years ago. As of February, Georgia requires one hour per year of de-escalation training. Though most states have boards that license peace officers and oversee state training requirements — boards with the power to require the training — the vast majority have failed to mandate it. **That has left the decision of whether to train up to local chiefs and sheriffs. And many haven't done it,** citing, among other reasons, cost, lack of staff, and a belief that the training is unnecessary or constitutes a rebuke of traditional policing. **Without** statewide **mandates, officer training in de-escalation varies widely** from one police jurisdiction to the next, even within one metropolitan area. The inconsistency creates the troubling reality that a mentally-ill person like Touchtone — suddenly vulnerable and in a dangerous situation — could be at a higher risk of being killed by police simply by traveling between cities. There are no unassailable, scientific studies showing that de-escalation training leads to fewer police shootings. But anecdotal evidence abounds. Many larger departments have implemented the training, such as those in New York, Chicago, Dallas, Las Vegas, and Minneapolis. The department in Ferguson, Mo., made changes due to a consent decree with the U.S. Department of Justice. So far, some of the departments have reported reductions in use-of-force incidents. The Dallas Police Department, for example, saw an 18 percent drop in use of force the year after it instituted de-escalation training. In addition, since 2010, excessive force complaints there have dropped by 83 percent. Las Vegas, also, has reported a reduction in use of force and officer-involved shootings, which fell by more than half between 2012 and 2016, to just 10. Those who haven't implemented the training are sending a message that curbing use of force isn't a high priority, said Frank Zimring, a law professor at University of California-Berkeley who studies police shootings. "De-escalation is going to work only when saving civilian lives becomes an important objective of police administration and training," he said. Versions of de-escalation training have been around for decades, but it entered the spotlight in 2015, when President Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing released its [final report](https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/taskforce/taskforce_finalreport.pdf). The report **prioritized de-escalation training for all police departments and emphasized the need for officers to establish a "guardian" mindset rather than a "warrior" way of thinking.** It followed a spate of police shootings, many graphically playing out on cell phone video as the public watched and demanded to know whether the deaths could have been avoided. But an APM Reports examination of training records from hundreds of police departments — focused on the states with no de-escalation training requirement — reveals that most conduct no, or very little, de-escalation training. **A deeper look into the records of 34 officers who shot unarmed people in 2015 and 2016 shows that more than half had obtained two or fewer hours of de-escalation training since at least 2012.** Only one officer had received 40 hours, which is considered optimal.

**Officer training works, reduces racism, and saves lives.**

**Stoughton, University of South Carolina, 2014**

Seth, Former Police Officer, Professor of Law, The Atlantic, December 12th, 2014, How Police Training Contributes to Avoidable Deaths, <https://www.theatlantic.com/national/archive/2014/12/police-gun-shooting-training-ferguson/383681/>

**Police training needs to go beyond emphasizing the severity of the risks that officers face** by taking into account the likelihood of those risks materializing. Policing has risks—serious ones—that we cannot casually dismiss. Over the last ten years, an annual average of 51 officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty [according to data collected by the FBI](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2013/officers-feloniously-killed/felonious_topic_page_-2013). [In the same time period](http://www.timesherald.com/general-news/20141125/new-fbi-data-shows-rate-of-assaults-on-us-police-officers-dropped-in-2013), an average of 57,000 officers were assaulted every year (though only about 25 percent of those assaults result in any physical injuries). But for all of its risks, policing is safer now than it has ever been. Violent attacks on officers, particularly those that involve a serious physical threat, are few and far between when you take into account the fact that police officers interact with civilians [about 63 million times every year](http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/pbtss11.pdf). In percentage terms, **officers** were assaulted in about 0.09 percent of all interactions, **were injured in some way in 0.02 percent of interactions,** and were feloniously killed in 0.00008 percent of interactions. Adapting officer training to these statistics doesn’t minimize the very real risks that officers face, but it does help put those risks in perspective. Officers should be trained to keep that perspective in mind as they go about their jobs. **Training also needs to compensate for the unconscious racial biases that lead officers to perceive a greater threat from black men than from others. Officers are not unique in that regard; implicit racial animus is depressingly common in society.** But it is of special concern in the context of policing. **Because officers use more force when they perceive a greater threat, unconscious bias can lead officers to react more aggressively when confronting black men than they would when confronting others in otherwise identical situations.** As we’ve seen too many times, **the results are beyond tragic. Although it may be impossible to completely eliminate every aspect of unconscious bias, research strongly suggests that**[**more sophisticated training could lead to more accurate threat identifications**](https://www.blinn.edu/brazos/socialscience/Psyc/Correll%20et%20al.pdf)**, correcting for racial bias that officers may not even be aware of. Use-of-force training should also emphasize de-escalation and flexible tactics in a way that minimizes the need to rely on force, particularly lethal force. Police agencies that have emphasized de-escalation over assertive policing,** [such as Richmond, California](http://www.contracostatimes.com/news/ci_26482775/use-deadly-force-by-police-disappears-richmond-streets), **have seen a substantial decrease in officer uses of force, including lethal force,** without seeing an increase in officer fatalities (there is no data on assaults). It is no surprise that the federal Department of Justice reviews de-escalation training (or the lack thereof) when it investigates police agencies for civil rights violations.

2AC Solvency: Militarization

**Research shows that police officers with military weapons will use violence more quickly**

**Barrett, Wired, 2020**

Brian, 6/2/2020, Wired Magazine, The Pentagon’s Hand Me Downs Helped Militarize the Police, Here’s how. <https://www.wired.com/story/pentagon-hand-me-downs-militarize-police-1033-program/>

Other **research into 1033 program,** though, **paints an alarming picture about its effect on police activity. "Our research suggests that officers with military hardware and mindsets will resort to violence more quickly and often,”** says Ryan Welch, a political scientist at the University of Tampa who coauthored a [2017 study](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2053168017712885) on the effects of the 1033 program on police violence. While it “Other research shows that when governmental responses are violent, dissidents and protestors are more likely to act violently at the site and in the future. Of course, that leads to more violence from the government **creating a spiral that is hard to escape.”** Welch's study relied on the muddy data that researchers have decried, but he says the results have been replicated using more recent, granular numbers. In 2018, Princeton’s Mummolo published [research](https://www.pnas.org/content/115/37/9181) showing **not only that special weapons and tactics teams are deployed more often in communities of color, but that they on average “provide no detectable benefits in terms of officer safety or violent crime reduction.”** Which is a point that often gets lost:

**1033 Program militarizes the police and destroys community trust**
Golan-Vilella, Friends Committee on National Legislation No Date

Marina, “1033 Program & Police Militarization”, FCNL, <https://www.fcnl.org/documents/566>

**The 1033 program enables the Department of Defense to transfer surplus military equipment to federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement**—even school systems or homeless assistance providers. **Militarization has permeated our society**. The Pentagon has transferred $6 billion in equipment since the program’s creation in 1991, when transfers were originally designated for counter-drug activities and the vast majority went to border states. The 1997 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) created the 1033 program as we know it today. A reported 79,288 assault rifles, 205 grenade launchers, and 11,959 bayonets transferred through the 1033 program between 2006 and 2014. The 1033 program is one piece of a larger trend towards militarized policing in the United States. The Department of Homeland Security gave over $34 billion in grants to police forces since September 11th, 2001. Police can use these funds to purchase drones and Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected vehicles (MRAPs). **Police tactics have also trended towards militarism along with the equipment and spending. For example, SWAT teams were originally developed for emergency responses but have increasingly become a tool for home searches for drugs.** Today 89% of police departments have a SWAT team, a huge increase since the 1960s. Breaking Communities **Militarized policing particularly affects black and immigrant communities**. In a 2011 and 2012 analysis of SWAT deployments to execute search warrants, 54% of people impacted were black or Latino. This analysis was aptly titled “War Comes Home.” The police response to nonviolent protests in **Ferguson,** Missouri after Officer George Wilson killed Michael Brown **was just one snapshot of the military appearance and caliber of weaponry that further alienates communities of color, instead of providing safety**. Images from the unrest might lead one to think it was a warzone not a suburb.

**2AC: Racism Inevitable**

**Racism is inevitable: Laws can protect people despite racism**

**Cheney-Rice, Reporter, 2015**

Zak, Mic, July 1st, 15 things your city can do right now to end police brutality, <https://www.mic.com/articles/121572/15-things-your-city-can-do-right-now-to-end-police-brutality>

**Martin Luther King Jr.** [**said**](http://www.smu.edu/News/2014/mlk-at-smu-transcript-17march1966) it best in 1966: **"[The] law cannot make a man love me, but it can restrain him from lynching me, and I think that's pretty important also."** Two years later, he was shot and killed in Memphis. But **his dream that the United States legal system might eventually overcome its racial biases and serve its non-white citizens equally lives on.** For months now, politicians have [invoked](http://www.mediaite.com/tv/madison-da-pleads-for-non-violence-after-announcing-no-charges-in-robinson-death/) King's legacy to implore black citizens to stay peaceful in the face of routine violence. The irony of this plea seems lost on its askers, but it does fall in line with a question that's haunted Black Lives Matter protesters for the past 10 months, namely, "[What's going to happen next?](https://mic.com/articles/107382/black-lives-matter-must-move-beyond-protests-or-risk-losing-the-fight-for-racial-justice)" In other words: **How,** besides protesting, **can we actually make sure no more black people are killed, beaten or tortured by the police? And how can we promote justice and equity in law enforcement more generally?**

**This is a systemic issue, not individual errors**

**Powell, Haas Institute, 2020**

John, Professor, UC Berkeley, Director, Eric Garner, Police Brutality, and the movement to end marginalization, <https://belonging.berkeley.edu/eric-garner-police-brutality-and-movement-end-marginalization>

**Brown and Garner are but two names in a long list of black men and women who have perished at the hands of police brutality, a list that includes Trayvon Martin, Oscar Grant, Sean Bell, Renisha McBride, Victor Stine, and too many others. These are not personal issues or isolated incidents: they are tragic reflections of a deeply broken system.** But, [as some have suggested](http://theconcourse.deadspin.com/the-american-justice-system-is-not-broken-1666445407), is the system actually broken? Or is it working just as it is designed? Whether it’s intentional or not, it is plausible to assert that as currently structured, our systems are dehumanizing and containing the racial “Other.” **Michael Brown and Eric Garner were not just failed by individual police officers, their deaths were** emblematic, [as I wrote last week](http://diversity.berkeley.edu/response-ferguson-systemic-problems-require-systemic-solutions), of **a systemic failure at all levels,** one that we can witness wherever we are willing to look.

## 2AC Privacy Disadvantage

**Privacy is an illusion, our online habits have destroyed any semblance of privacy we had**

**Kerry, The Brookings Institution 2018**

Cameron, July 12th, Why protecting privacy is a losing game today, and how to change the game, <https://www.brookings.edu/research/why-protecting-privacy-is-a-losing-game-today-and-how-to-change-the-game/>

This is where we are with data privacy in America today. **More and more data about each of us is being generated faster and faster from more and more devices, and we can’t keep up. It’s a losing game both for individuals and for our legal system.** If we don’t change the rules of the game soon, it will turn into a losing game for our economy and society. **The Cambridge Analytica drama has been the latest in a series of eruptions that have caught peoples’ attention in ways that a steady stream of data breaches and misuses of data have not. The first of these shocks was the Snowden revelations in 2013.** These made for long-running and headline-grabbing stories **that shined light on the amount of information about us that can end up in unexpected places.** The disclosures also raised awareness of how much can be learned from such data (“we kill people based on metadata,” former NSA and CIA Director Michael Hayden [said](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UdQiz0Vavmc)).

**Privacy needs to be surrendered for security**

**Berry, The Perspective, 2020**

Adam, Does National Security outweigh the right to privacy, <https://www.theperspective.com/debates/living/national-security-outweigh-right-privacy/>

Digital **surveillance is especially relevant today, when governments of many nations are putting their concern for privacy controls aside and, instead, turning toward**[**mobile apps**](https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-52135916)**to**[**trace the contacts**](https://www.vox.com/recode/2020/4/16/21221458/apple-google-contact-tracing-app-coronavirus-covid-privacy)**of those infected with Covid-19.** It’s the government’s job to secure its citizens’ general welfare The words, [“the general welfare”](https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/1063438.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A94a889bbc554c7e317df1ac12aa8fde7) appear twice in the U.S. Constitution. As “securing general welfare” is actually written in the Constitution, whereas “privacy” is only defended in amendments, national security should be prioritized over any concerns for personal privacy. Namely, the [common good](http://debatewise.org/debates/3040-privacy-vs-security/) outweigh personal preferences. In the case of protecting against terrorism, the common good does [include surveillance](https://www.theodysseyonline.com/security-is-more-important-than-privacy) to prevent attacks against Americans or on American soil from being carried out. **Better intelligence and security measures will help**[**prevent the loss of life**](https://www.cepol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/26-reinhard-kreissl.pdf)**. In the case of containing a global health pandemic, the common good may include mobile**[**contact-tracing apps**](https://www.cnbc.com/2020/04/15/apple-google-coronavirus-tracing-plan-what-it-needs-to-work.html)**, which can help people know if they’ve come into contact with infected people. Such apps may also help**[**lift nationwide shutdowns**](https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20200415-covid-19-could-bluetooth-contact-tracing-end-lockdown-early)**, saving economies. Are all of these not worthwhile reasons to allow for reduced privacy?** National security enables a pluralist, inclusive society Generally speaking, **the wider net of national security measures**[**can identify xenophobes**](https://www.huffingtonpost.com/ruth-starkman/is-national-security-more_b_8566994.html)**and racially or religiously motivated criminals and act against them before harm is caused to others.** For members of [minority groups](https://books.google.co.il/books?id=_hsoBgAAQBAJ&pg=PA57&lpg=PA57&dq=US+national+security+and+protecting+minorities&source=bl&ots=aY7QT2c-0-&sig=PMgbs3Vg4zzOLEJN9MvaWmag-NM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiSuJC8xuDWAhVE7hoKHT4nBSsQ6AEIRjAE#v=onepage&q=US%20national%20security%20and%20protecting%20minorities&f=false) or the [LGBT community](http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2016/06/15/orlando-terror-attack-national-security-is-lgbt-issue.html), **a loss of privacy can mean a better quality of life, as those who seek to ostracize and harm them are apprehended before they can do physical damage – and the hateful teachings they spread can be removed from social media platforms and websites.**

## 2AC 1033 Trade-Off Disadvantage

#### **No Link – equipment transferred through the 1033 program is all from existing defense stocks – not sales surplus**

Else, Congressional Research Service National Defense Specialist, 2014

Daniel H. 8-28-14, Congressional Research Service, “The “1033 Program,” Department of Defense Support to Law Enforcement”, <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/R43701.pdf>

The following year, in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991, **Congress created a pathway for DOD to directly transfer to federal and state agencies equipment** (so-called “personal property”) **that was excess to the needs of the department and suitable for use in counter-drug activities.**8 Under Section 1208, **the Secretary of Defense could transfer defense equipment, including small arms and ammunition, from existing defense stocks without cost to the receiving agency.** In transferring such property, the Secretary of Defense was required to consult with the Attorney General and the Director of National Drug Control Policy (the federal government’s so-called “drug czar”).9 The act included a sunset provision that would have terminated this authority on September 30, 1992. This termination date was extended to September 30, 1997 by the enactment of Section 1044 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993.10

**More than 50 countries export weapons, the impact to the disadvantage is inevitable**

**Boutwell and Klare, Arms Control Association 1998**

Jeffrey, Director of International Security, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Michael, Arms Control Association, Spring,<https://www.armscontrol.org/act/1998_08-09/mkas98>

**The global spread of small arms** and light weapons **has been facilitated by the emergence in many states,** including a dozen or more developing countries, **of a domestic capacity for the manufacture of such weapons.** Whereas the fabrication of major weapons systems is highly concentrated, with only a dozen or so states capable of producing modern tanks, planes and warships, some **50 nations now manufacture light weapons** and/or ammunition of various types. The production of modern assault rifles, for example, occurs in many of the industrialized nations as well as in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Mexico, North Korea, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan and Turkey. **Many of these countries produce arms for export** as well as domestic use, **greatly adding to the number of sources from which a potential belligerent can obtain weapons of war. The large number of production sites contributes not only to the expansion of national arsenals, but to the spread of arms within societies via theft, bribery and corruption.** The multiplicity of trade channels leads to the diffusion of light weapons within societies—extending not only to governments and state-owned entities but also to private armies and militias, insurgent groups, criminal organizations and other non-state actors.

## 2AC Answers to Crime Disadvantage

**Turn: Body Cameras increase police legitimacy in communities of color**

**White, Booz Allen Hamilton, 2014**

Michael, PHD, Prison Policy, Police Officer Body Worn Cameras, Assessing the evidence

<https://www.prisonpolicy.org/scans/Police_Officer_Body-Worn_Cameras.pdf>

**Transparency, or willingness by a police department to open itself up to outside scrutiny, is an important perceived benefit of officer body-worn cameras. Transparency can demonstrate to the community that officers aim to act in a fair and just manner** (e.g., procedural justice) when interacting with citizens, **which can increase perceptions of police legitimacy** (Tyler 1990). A recent article in Police Magazine stated that **“officer-worn cameras represent the pinnacle of transparency in law enforcement,”** and according to the American Civil Liberties Union, **“transparency leads to public trust and trust benefits the community”** (Clark 2013). In her recent ruling against the NYPD’s stop, question, and frisk program, Judge Scheindlin wrote that cameras will provide a contemporaneous, objective record of stop-and--frisks allowing for the review of officer conduct [that] may either confirm or refute the belief of some minorities that they have been stopped simply as a result of their race…. Thus, **the recordings should also alleviate some of the mistrust that has developed between the police and the black and Hispanic communities,** based on the belief that stops and frisks are overwhelmingly and unjustifiably directed at members of these communities. (Floyd v. City of New York 2013, 26–27)

**Turn:**

**Militarized policing reduces trust between communities and the police**

McElrath and Turberville, Project on Government Oversight, 2020,

Wayne, Senior Investigator, and Sarah, Director, June 9th, Poisoning our police: How the militarization mindset threatens constitutional rights and public safety, <https://www.pogo.org/analysis/2020/06/poisoning-our-police-how-the-militarization-mindset-threatens-constitutional-rights-and-public-safety/>

During protests, **the police’s role is to protect** peaceful demonstrators. **Instead, we have seen numerous displays of military-style force and equipment** to silence those exercising their First Amendment rights. In the last week, we’ve seen [**video**](https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/protests-police-brutality-video/2020/06/05/a9e66568-a768-11ea-b473-04905b1af82b_story.html) after [**video**](https://news.wbfo.org/post/graphic-video-buffalo-police-officers-suspended-after-violently-shoving-man-ground) of militarized police, often with their faces obscured, beating protestors (**hundreds of videos of police brutality**, in fact, as accounted for on one particularly prolific Twitter account). Pointing weapons at demonstrators’ faces, shooting them with rubber bullets, dousing crowds with pepper spray or tear gas, and using excessive force, all **while clad in military garb, undermines the safety and trust of the people the police are sworn to protect.** The danger of police militarization is not limited to posing threats to demonstrators. **The militarization of day-to-day policing also destabilizes the often precarious relationship between law enforcement and the communities they serve. Communities’ trust in law enforcement is vital for effective crime prevention and resolution.** As a Justice Department task force on policing wrote in 2015, **“Law enforcement cannot build community trust if it is seen as an occupying force coming in from outside to rule and control the community.”**

**Turn: Police brutality decreases 9-11 calls and makes black communities less safe**

**Lantigua-Williams 2016**

Juleyka, Sept. 28th, The Atlantic, Police Brutality Leads to Thousands Fewer Calls to 911,

<https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2016/09/police-violence-lowers-911-calls-in-black-neighborhoods/501908/>

**Black Americans are less likely to dial 911 immediately following, and for more than a year after the highly publicized assault or death of a black person at the hands of police.** That’s the conclusion in “Police Violence and Citizen Crime Reporting in the Black Community,” a [study](http://www.asanet.org/sites/default/files/attach/journals/oct16asrfeature.pdf) to be published in October’s American Sociological Review, the official publication of the American Sociological Association. Three sociologists—Matthew Desmond at Harvard, Andrew Papachristos at Yale, and David Kirk at Oxford—screened and analyzed over 1.1 million 911 calls made to Milwaukee’s emergency dispatch between March 1, 2004 and December 31, 2010. They isolated and further analyzed some 883,000 calls in which a crime was reported within city limits in black, Latino, and white neighborhoods where at least 65 percent of residents fit the race category, per 2000 Census data. They chose those dates in order to study what, if any, impact the brutal beating of Frank Jude by several police officers might have had on residents dialing 911 for help. **The effect they found was significant. “Police misconduct can powerfully suppress one of the most basic forms of civic engagement: calling 911 for matters of personal and public safety,”** the authors wrote in the study. The author’s conclusions may also shed some light on the controversial [“Ferguson effect,”](http://www.npr.org/2016/06/15/482123552/murder-rate-spike-attributed-to-ferguson-effect-doj-study-says) that is, the idea that a rise in crime follows a high-profile incident of police brutality. The study makes for a grim chronicle. On October 23, 2004, Jude and a black male friend arrived at a private party in a white middle-class neighborhood as guests of two white women college students. Shortly after arriving, the four headed to their vehicle, but it was soon surrounded by at least 10 men. The men  accused Jude and his friend of stealing Andrew Spengler’s police badge, and all four were pulled from their truck. Jude’s male friend had “his face slit with a knife” and escaped, according to the authors. Jude suffered blows to his face and torso; his arms were pinned behind his back; he was kicked in the head; an officer stomped on his face “until he heard bones breaking;” he was picked up and kicked in the groin so hard “his feet left the ground;” he had a pen inserted deep into his ear canals; his fingers were “bent back” until “they snapped;” before finally being left naked from the waist down on the sidewalk in a pool of his own blood. Jude’s story would not become public until months later when the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel published a report on the incident on February 6, 2005, and recounted the police cover-up that had followed. Black residents protested almost immediately, demanding action from the district attorney. A month later, nine officers were dismissed. Spengler and two others were tried and acquitted by an all-white jury. Protests ensued again. A federal investigation led to the conviction of seven of the officers involved. “Once the story of Frank Jude’s beating appeared in the press, Milwaukee residents, especially people in black neighborhoods, were less likely to call the police, including to report violent crime,” David Kirk, one of the authors of the report, said in a statement. “This means that publicized cases of police violence can have a communitywide impact on crime reporting that transcends individual encounters.” A total of 22,200 fewer calls were made to 911 during the year following Jude’s beating, according to the researchers, with over half of that loss (56 percent) happening in black neighborhoods. The authors of the study see the significant decline as worrisome given how heavily police work depends on resident-initiated interactions, such as calling the emergency line. **“Police work of every kind relies on citizen participation, especially reports of law breaking … If police misconduct lowers crime reporting throughout black communities, it directly threatens public safety within those communities, many of which already have high levels of crime,”** the authors concluded in the article. To test their theory that police brutality makes black Americans less likely to contact police, the authors also analyzed the impact of other highly publicized incidents of violence against black men by law enforcement, including two that happened outside of Milwaukee. They looked at the killing of Sean Bell in Queens, New York in 2006, the assault of Danyall Simpson in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 2007, and the killing of Oscar Grant in Oakland, California in 2009. Of these three, only the latter did not trigger a drop in calls to 911. The data again led to the conclusion that “other local and national cases of police violence against unarmed black men also had an impact on crime reporting in Milwaukee.” But since suspicion and mistrust of police among black Americans are not new issues,  what do we really learn from the study? A few things. **First, the study established a direct link between police misconduct and the decrease in residents’ participation in ensuring their own safety. “It is one thing to disparage law enforcement in your thoughts and speech after an instance of police violence or corruption makes the news. It is quite another to witness a crime, or even to be victimized, and refuse to report it,”** the authors wrote. “The events of that October morning affected not only Frank Jude and his family but Black Milwaukee as a whole.” The whole-neighborhood effect that led to many people choosing not to call 911 reflects the idea that police lose authority and legitimacy as citizens associate their actions with lawlessness and violence. **Second,** [**MPD**](https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2016/08/why-milwaukee-police-are-on-voluntary-probation/496007/)**’s ability to do their jobs was severely curtailed due to losing over 20,000 emergency calls that could have resulted in the  prevention of serious crimes. “[B]y driving down 911 calls—thwart the suppression of law breaking, obstruct the application of justice, and ultimately make cities as a whole, and the black community in particular, less safe,”** the researchers summarized. In the six months after Jude’s story was published—March through August 2005—87 homicides took place in Milwaukee, adding up to a 32 percent increase in homicides relative to the same six-month period in 2004 and 2006, according to a release from ASA. “In fact, March through August 2005 was the deadliest spring/summer in the seven years that the researchers examined,” the authors said in a statement. Third, although the death of a resident at the hands of police elicited the biggest drops in 911 calls from black neighborhoods, a death was not always necessary to register a significant drop in such calls. Danyall Simpson’s non-fatal assault set off a drop in calls immediately after it was reported in the local media. The study’s authors offered some insights into the significance of this: This indicates that **high-profile cases of excessive police force constitute a severe breach in the social contract that exists between citizens and the criminal justice system. That breach is so sudden and violent when unarmed black men are beaten or killed that virtually no institutional response, from public apologies to sanctioning offending officers, can swiftly repair it.** Fourth, “the Jude effect”—as the authors have labelled the drop in calls to 911 they documented—appears to be most pronounced in black neighborhoods.

## 2AC Answers to Spending DA

**Link Turn:**
**Training is cheaper than hiring new officers, and is cost effective**

**Cohen, Reporter 1986**

Stephen, South Florida Sun Sentinel, June 1st, Training New Police Officers An Expensive Task, <https://www.sun-sentinel.com/news/fl-xpm-1986-06-01-8602020154-story.html>

**It can cost almost twice their starting salary to train and equip new police officers before sending them out on patrol,** according to a recent Sun-Sentinel survey. "It gets pretty expensive," said Lake Worth City Manager Ken Nipper. **To send a fully equipped and trained officer onto the road, with a car and a two-way radio, can cost almost $35,000** in some departments. The average starting salary for new recruits with no experience varies from $17,808 in the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office to $21,756 in the Boca Raton Police Department.

While many residents don't like to pay more taxes, when it comes to the police department, **most taxpayers are more concerned about safety than taxes,** said Boynton Beach City Manager Peter Cheney. Often they prefer that something other than police or paramedics be cut to avoid raising taxes, he said. Cities and the sheriff's office generally pay the same Social Security, worker's compensation, health and life insurance premiums that they pay for their other employees. Additional costs are equipment, uniforms, weapons, a radio, often a new police car, and the investment of time by experienced officers training new officers on the job, riding with them in patrol cars. New law enforcement officers need **special training in the police academy.** That several-week session **can cost the departments up to about $1,334**, which is what the city of West Palm Beach pays to train each of its officers.

**No Impact: Impacts of poverty are exaggerated**
**Sheffield and Rector, Heritage Foundation, 2011**

Rachel and Robert, Sept. 13th, Understanding Poverty in the United States: Surprising Facts about America’s Poor, <https://www.heritage.org/poverty-and-inequality/report/understanding-poverty-the-united-states-surprising-facts-about>

However, **understanding poverty in America requires looking behind these numbers** at the actual living conditions of the individuals the government deems to be poor. For most Americans, **the word “poverty” suggests near destitution:** an inability to provide nutritious food, clothing, and reasonable shelter for one’s family. **However, only a small number** of the 46 million persons classified as “poor” by the Census Bureau **fit that description.** While real material hardship certainly does occur, it is limited in scope and severity. The following are facts about persons defined as “poor” by the Census Bureau as taken from various government reports: 80 percent of poor households have air conditioning. In 1970, only 36 percent of the entire U.S. population enjoyed air conditioning. 92 percent of poor households have a microwave. Nearly three-fourths have a car or truck, and 31 percent have two or more cars or trucks. Nearly two-thirds have cable or satellite TV. Two-thirds have at least one DVD player, and 70 percent have a VCR. Half have a personal computer, and one in seven have two or more computers. More than half of poor families with children have a video game system, such as an Xbox or PlayStation. 43 percent have Internet access. One-third have a wide-screen plasma or LCD TV. One-fourth have a digital video recorder system, such as a TiVo. **For decades, the living conditions of the poor have steadily improved.**

**Government spending makes poverty worse**
**Sheffield and Rector, Heritage Foundation, 2011**

Rachel and Robert, Sept. 13th, Understanding Poverty in the United States: Surprising Facts about America’s Poor, <https://www.heritage.org/poverty-and-inequality/report/understanding-poverty-the-united-states-surprising-facts-about>

**In 2010, government means-tested assistance averaged nearly $9,000 for each poor and low-income American.** Many “poor” families have higher than expected living standards in part because they receive considerable government aid that is “off the books” for purposes of counting poverty. **Do the higher living standards of the poor mean that the welfare state has been successful?** The answer is: yes and **no.** Not even the government can spend $9,000 per person without having a significant effect on living conditions. But **the original goal of the War on Poverty was not to prop up living standards artificially through an ever-expanding welfare state.** President Lyndon Johnson intended for the War on Poverty to make Americans self-sufficient and prosperous through their own abilities, not through increased reliance on government aid. Ironically, Johnson actually planned to reduce, not increase, welfare dependence. His declared goal for the War on Poverty was “making taxpayers out of taxeaters.”[[57]](https://www.heritage.org/poverty-and-inequality/report/understanding-poverty-the-united-states-surprising-facts-about%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn57) Since the beginning of the War on Poverty, **the U.S. has spent over $17 trillion on anti-poverty programs.** In terms of its original goal of making poor Americans self-sufficient and prosperous through their own abilities, **the War on Poverty has been a colossal failure.** In many low-income communities, the work ethic has eroded and marriage has collapsed. As result, **lower-income groups are less capable of self-sufficient prosperity today than they were when the War on Poverty began.**

## 2AC Topicality Policing

1. **We Meet:** Body Cameras, Training Reform, and Changes to the 1033 program are all reforms that have worked in certain cities and aren’t new.
2. **Counter Interpretation: Reform specifically includes the affirmative**

**Vitale, Brooklyn College, 2020**

Alex, Professor of Sociology, Coordinator of the Policing and Social Justice Project, The Guardian, May 31st The Answer to Police Violence is not “reform,” its defund. Here’s why. <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/may/31/the-answer-to-police-violence-is-not-reform-its-defunding-heres-why>

**Every time** protests erupt after yet **another innocent black person is killed by police, “reform” is**meekly **offered as the solution.** But what if drastically defunding the police – not reform – is the best way to stop unnecessary violence and death committed by law enforcement against communities of color? **Minneapolis,** where George Floyd was killed by a police officer who kneeled on his neck for over eight minutes, has tried reform already. Five years ago, the Minneapolis police department was under intense pressure in the wake of both the national crisis of police killings of unarmed black men and its own local history of unnecessary police violence. In response, the department’s leaders **undertook a series of reforms proposed by the**[**Obama administration’s justice department**](https://www.thenation.com/article/archive/obamas-police-reforms-ignore-most-important-cause-police-misconduct/) and procedural reform advocates in academia. The Minneapolis police implemented **trainings on implicit bias**, mindfulness, **de-escalation, and crisis intervention;** diversified the department’s leadership; **created tighter use-of-force standards; adopted body cameras;** initiated a series of police-community dialogues; and enhanced early-warning systems to identify problem officers.

**Our interpretation is better:**

**Education:** All three proposals from the 1AC are included in the House Democrat’s Justice In Policing Act of 2020. This is the heart of the national conversation by congress, activists, and city councils as some of the main ways to reduce police brutality in the country. Preventing us from engaging with the most common suggested reform ideas prevents us from learning important information and makes us worse citizens.

**Neg Bias:** Also, their interpretation makes the topic bias toward the negative. Status quo police policy isn’t working, but if we aren’t allowed to introduce new ideas, we’re stuck with the problems we see now, which they haven’t answered

**Standards:**

**Clash:** Debating the core ideas of prominent legislation that have been implemented already in some areas produces the best debates. There are lots of articles about popular ideas, and research conducted where these ideas have been implemented, so we know if they work. Focusing on debates with a lot of direct engagement is fairest for both sides and are educational.

**Answer to Limits:** The topic doesn’t become unreasonably large if we talk about the most common police reforms.

**Answer to Ground:** Preventing the affirmative from implementing policies that are part of the national conversation skews the best ground towards the negative team.

# Negative:

Inherency:

**Police Brutality Coverage Up**

**Coverage of police brutality is up, not actual acts of violence**

**McLaughlin, Reporter 2015**

Eliott, April 21st, CNN, We’re not seeing more police shootings, just more news coverage,

<https://www.cnn.com/2015/04/20/us/police-brutality-video-social-media-attitudes/index.html>

**It feels like every week, a name is added to the list:** another man, often black and unarmed, has died at the hands of police. [Michael Brown](http://www.cnn.com/2014/08/10/justice/missouri-police-involved-shooting/index.html), [Eric Garner](http://www.cnn.com/2014/12/04/us/eric-garner-ferguson-body-cameras-debate/index.html), [Tamir Rice](http://www.cnn.com/2015/03/01/us/cleveland-responds-lawsuit-police-shooting-tamir-rice/index.html), [Jason Harrison](http://www.cnn.com/2015/03/18/us/dallas-police-fatal-shooting-mentally-ill-man-video/index.html), [Walter Scott](http://www.cnn.com/2015/04/07/us/south-carolina-officer-charged-murder/index.html), [Eric Harris](http://www.cnn.com/2015/04/13/us/tulsa-police-shooting-eric-harris-deputy-charged/index.html), [Freddie Gray](http://www.cnn.com/2015/04/20/us/baltimore-freddie-gray-death/index.html), to name a few. **The headlines make it feel as if the country is experiencing an unprecedented wave of police violence, but experts say that isn't the case. We're just seeing more mainstream media coverage, and for a variety of reasons.** Let's be clear: That's just each expert's sense of things. **We rely on hunches because real numbers don't exist, likely because no one thought it important to keep a tally until recently.** Chat with a publisher or editor at one of the country's African-American newspapers, and she or he can tell you they've been covering these cases for a long time.

Solvency:

**Plan won’t solve, just scratching the surface**

**Ray, Brookings Institution, 2020**

Rashawn, Rubenstein Fellow, May 30th, Bad Apples come from rotten trees in policing. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2020/05/30/bad-apples-come-from-rotten-trees-in-policing/?utm_campaign=Brookings%20Brief&utm_medium=email&utm_content=88812211&utm_source=hs_email>

**For the past decade, I have worked with dozens of police departments, the Department of Homeland Security, and the U.S. military. I have researched body-worn camera programs and conducted countless implicit bias courses. While these solutions to police brutality matter, they fall short of dealing with the rotten trees because they focus on the bad apples. In order to fundamentally solve police brutality, we have to replant the roots of rotten trees within law enforcement.** To deal with rotten roots, America needs to be honest that law enforcement originated from slave patrols meant to capture my descendants who aimed to flee from enslavement. America has not fully dealt with this. **We also have to deal with the “above the law” mentality of officers, the fact that fear is used as an excuse enact force, and the blue wall of silence that extends from police departments to prosecutor’s offices and courtrooms.**

**Solvency: Body Cameras Fail**

**Recording Police Brutality doesn’t prevent it**

**Powell, Haas Institute, 2020**

John, Professor, UC Berkeley, Director, Eric Garner, Police Brutality, and the movement to end marginalization, <https://belonging.berkeley.edu/eric-garner-police-brutality-and-movement-end-marginalization>

While I am supportive of President Obama’s [plan](http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/crime/issues-over-police-shooting-in-ferguson-lead-push-for-officers-and-body-cameras/2014/12/02/dedcb2d8-7a58-11e4-84d4-7c896b90abdc_story.html) to authorize millions for communities to purchase body cameras for police, it’s important to remember that this is only an intervention. After all, **Eric Garners’ death was videotaped. So was Rodney King’s. The public witness of the execution of black and brown bodies has a long history in this country. Even with proof, too many in our society are hesitant to see blacks, immigrants, and many Others, such as Natives or the disabled, as deserving of full human concern.** And it is not enough to follow the law if the laws do not respect all lives. In fact, laws like Stand Your Ground and stop-and-frisk are deeply problematic.  Although victim-blaming has a storied tradition, parsing apart the differences between the cases of Eric Garner and Michael Brown and trying to determine which victim is more “reflective” or "deserving" of our  collective outcry is a detraction from the real questions we should be asking ourselves.

**Body Cameras don’t change police behavior and skews perceptions of what happens on tape**

**Regoli Attorney, 2019**

Natalie, Oct 16th, Connect Us, 18 Major Pros and Cons of Police Body Cameras, <https://connectusfund.org/18-major-pros-and-cons-of-police-body-cameras>

1. Body cameras do not change how police officers approach their job. **A recent study of over 2,500 police officers who serve in the Metro Department in Washington, D.C. found that the presence of body cameras was statistically insignificant on the impact it played on the decision-making process of an official. The use of force was still present in the same situations even with the device recording everything that happened.** This technology can prevent inappropriate comments or the occasional swearing because it changes the approach of the individual, but the training and natural response that happens in a heated situation force the instincts of a police officer to kick in instead. 2. **This technology does not pick up everything that an officer sees.** A police body camera is only useful when it is pointed in the direction of a suspect or the action they are facing. That means complex situations might not receive clear and convincing video evidence of an outcome, even if there are multiple officers involved. That means the administrative reports that come from each law enforcement division are still one of the primary forms of evidence that are used to create a picture of what happened during a situation. There’s no guarantee that the quality of the video is going to be good enough to pick up a problematic incident either. 3. Some cameras will see concerns that the officer does not see. The primary issue that surrounds the debate about police body cameras is that **the perception of the technology is different than what the human brain processes when it encounters a situation.** Adrenaline causes humans to develop tunnel vision when handling a situation, so something in the background that the camera picks up could be something that the police officer doesn’t register.

**Solvency: Training Fails**

**De-escalation training doesn’t work, very little research supports the program**

**Gilbert, Reporter, 2017**

Curtis, May 5th, Not Trained to Not Kill, <https://www.apmreports.org/story/2017/05/05/police-de-escalation-training>

Clearly, **de-escalation techniques won't prevent every shooting.** Two years ago, **in** the **Minneapolis** suburb of Columbia Heights — **where the police department has done a lot of de-escalation training — a man named Michael Kirvelay showed up at his sister's cleaning business. He didn't seem like himself. He was yelling and holding a BB gun. Officers arrived and their de-escalation training initially appeared to have little impact on their approach.** They screamed at Kirvelay for two minutes, demanding that he drop the gun. "Stop yelling at me!" Kirvelay finally said. At that, the training seemed to kick in. The officers talked more softly and addressed him by name. "What's going on tonight that's got you so worked up?" one of the officers asked. But **Kirvelay grabbed his sister and put the BB gun, which was unloaded, to her neck. Police shot him,** killing him. **The lack of studies presenting a concrete case for de-escalation training is yet another reason for inaction** on the part of police departments and sheriff's offices. Because fatal police shootings are rare — only about one out of every 10,000 arrests turns deadly — **it's hard to measure whether an officer is less likely to shoot someone after the training.**

**Implementing training is burdensome and costly**

**Gilbert, Reporter, 2017**

Curtis, May 5th, Not Trained to Not Kill, <https://www.apmreports.org/story/2017/05/05/police-de-escalation-training>

POST directors repeatedly cited the belief that **it's too burdensome for departments to implement more training. They said it's especially difficult for small, often far-flung departments, to send officers to training centers and cover missed shifts. Small budgets, they said, make the training hard to pay for.**" And so, **if we start to mandate hundreds of different things to the department, then that's going to cost them money,** which would then cost your taxpayers money," said Capt. Mark Bodanza, commander of the New Hampshire Police Academy. "And so **we have to be very careful about saying, 'You will do this,' without supporting it financially." The training can be expensive.** New York City spent $17 million to send 22,000 of its officers through a three-day de-escalation training in 2015, according to a department spokesperson. **The training can be paid for with federal, state or local dollars,** or a combination of all three. And there are a handful of grants for which departments can apply. Because the 21st Century Policing report came out recently, Wray acknowledged that **funding, at least at the federal level, isn't fully in place.** Still, he said, there are creative ways small departments can implement de-escalation training, such as utilizing online lessons for part of it or banding together on a regional basis to pay for in-person training while covering each other's shifts. He said bits of it could even be imparted during daily roll call meetings.

**1033 Program Solvency:**

**Research shows that militarizing the police didn’t have much of an impact**

**Barrett, Wired, 2020**

Brian, 6/2/2020, Wired Magazine, The Pentagon’s Hand Me Downs Helped Militarize the Police, Here’s how. <https://www.wired.com/story/pentagon-hand-me-downs-militarize-police-1033-program/>

**A year after Ferguson, then president Barack Obama signed an**[**executive order**](https://bja.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh186/files/publications/LEEWG_Report_Final.pdf)**that prohibited state and local law enforcement from receiving certain types of property, like grenade launchers** and weaponized aircraft, under the 1033 program, **but these restrictions were short-lived: Trump**[**lifted**](https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-executive-order-restoring-state-tribal-local-law-enforcements-access-life-saving-equipment-resources/)**them in 2017.** Lowande argues the actual impact of that revocation has been negligible. Obama’s original executive order ultimately only applied to around 300 departments, he says, and there’s no sign in recent DLA inventories that previously restricted items have been sent out again. In a working paper currently under review, Lowande finds that **the demilitarization efforts that did take place in those two years showed “no detectable impact on violent crime or officer safety.” “There is no compelling evidence, right now, that arming LEAs with military-grade equipment increases or decreases crime,”** he says.

## Privacy Disadvantage

**Body Cameras violate privacy and make victims re-live traumatic events**

**White, Booz Allen Hamilton, 2014**

Michael, PHD, Prison Policy, Police Officer Body Worn Cameras, Assessing the evidence

<https://www.prisonpolicy.org/scans/Police_Officer_Body-Worn_Cameras.pdf>

**Body-worn cameras create citizen privacy concerns.** Although civil rights advocates have generally supported the use of body-worn cameras by police (Stanley 2013), **the impact of the technology on citizen privacy is not fully understood.** Federal and state laws regarding the expectation of privacy place some restrictions on using audio and video recording. Moreover, **body worn cameras capture in real time the traumatic experiences of citizens who are victims of crime, who are involved in medical emergencies and accidents, and who are being detained or arrested. Recording these events may exacerbate citizens’ trauma.** In their model policy template (see Appendix B), the Body Worn Video Steering Group cautions law enforcement agencies about the collateral intrusion of the technology, **particularly with regard to religious sensitivities, intimate searches, witnesses and confidential informants,** victims, and communications governed by legal privilege. More research is needed.

**Privacy violations must be resisted**

**Petro, Wake Forest University 1974**

Sylvester Spring 1974, Toledo Law Review, p480

However, one may still insist on echoing Ernest Hemingway – “I believe in only one thing: liberty.” And it is always well to bear in mind David Hume’s observation: **“It is seldom that liberty of any kind is lost all at once.”** **Thus, it is unacceptable to say that the invasion of one aspect of freedom is of no import because there have been invasions of so many other aspects. That road leads to chaos**, tyranny, despotism, and the end of all human aspiration. Ask Solzhenstyn, Ask Milovan Djilas. In sum, if one believes in freedom as a supreme value and proper ordering principle for any society aiming to maximize spiritual and material welfare, then

**every invasion of freedom must be emphatically identified and resisted with undying spirit.**

Privacy Disadvantage Extensions:

**Body camera laws are terrible and piecemeal, encouraging the surveillance of citizens**

**Meyer, The Atlantic, 2015**

Robinson, Many Police Departments Have Dismal Body-Camera Laws, Nov 9th, <https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2015/11/many-of-the-nations-largest-police-departments-have-dismal-body-camera-laws/414945/>

But **according to a new report** from an umbrella organization of major national civil-rights groups, the city laws that govern **body cameras**—in other words, the very thing that will determine how body cameras work in the field—**are deeply, sometimes fundamentally, inadequate. Many of the nation’s largest police departments do not address important aspects of body-camera use or have policies directly contrary to those that civil-rights organizations believe to be necessary.** The [policy scorecard](https://www.bwcscorecard.org/) was developed by the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, a policy and lobbying organization for [more than 200 major U.S. rights groups](http://www.civilrights.org/about/the-leadership-conference/coalition_members/), and Upturn, a technology consulting firm that often advises on civil-rights issues. It examined 25 police departments across the country, including the 15 largest city forces that have deployed cameras. **The report is the most comprehensive summary of municipal body-camera laws across the country** to date. **“Body worn cameras** are not operated by concerned citizens and are not directed at officers,” says Wade Henderson, the president and CEO of the Leadership Conference. “They **are recording members of the community.”**  Because they record citizens, not police, many civil-rights leaders believe that laws to govern body-camera use must be especially stringent. **Body cameras could easily turn into another tool of government surveillance,** they say. Despite federal support, **there are few federal laws or guidelines for the use of body cameras. Rules are set piecemeal city-by-city**. There are vast differences between how even the largest departments, like New York and Chicago, handle film from body cameras. “We’re now left with a patchwork of policies that have been developed without community input,” said Sakira Cook, a legal counsel at the Leadership Conference. As such, a coalition of major civil-rights groups released [guidelines for optimal rules in May](https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2015/05/civil-rights-rules-for-body-cameras/393377/). The report released on Monday is the first to survey how many local departments stack up. The results are not good. No city police department was ideal. Two departments stood out in particular as having especially dreadful rules: Atlanta and Ferguson, Missouri. In every category that researchers examined, Atlanta and Ferguson either had a poor policy or failed to specify any policy at all. City departments in Philadelphia, Detroit, San Antonio, and Albuquerque also did not fare well. All four cities have deployed body cameras but have no stated policy regarding their use. Often the most optimal policy is only law in one or two cities. Only police departments in Parker, Colorado, and Washington, D.C., for instance, give people captured by body cameras a specific way to access that footage. (The ACLU recently hailed the small town of Parker as having one of the best body-camera laws in the country; the scorecard agreed.) **Only Baltimore prohibits the use of facial-recognition algorithms and other biometric-identifying software in conjunction with body-camera footage.** Every other police department did not have a specific policy.

**Privacy is key to maintaining democracy**

**Solove, TeachPrivacy 2014**

Daniel, CEO and Founder, Jan 20th, 10 Reasons why privacy matters, <https://teachprivacy.com/10-reasons-privacy-matters/#:~:text=Privacy%20is%20a%20limit%20on,important%20decisions%20in%20our%20lives.&text=And%20in%20the%20wrong%20hands,to%20cause%20us%20great%20harm.>

**Privacy is key to freedom of thought. A watchful eye** over everything we read or watch **can chill us from exploring ideas outside the mainstream. Privacy is also key to protecting speaking unpopular messages. And privacy doesn’t just protect fringe activities. We may want to criticize people we know to others yet not share that criticism with the world. A person might want to explore ideas that their family or friends or colleagues dislike.** 8. Freedom of Social and Political Activities **Privacy helps protect our ability to associate with other people and engage in political activity. A key component of freedom of political association is the ability to do so with privacy if one chooses. We protect privacy at the ballot because of the concern that failing to do so would chill people’s voting their true conscience.** Privacy of the associations and activities that lead up to going to the voting booth matters as well, because this is how we form and discuss our political beliefs. The watchful eye can disrupt and unduly influence these activities.

## Spending Disadvantage

**Increases to the police and prison budget will trade-off with social spending on education and healthcare**

**Adolph, Breunig and Koski, Journal of Public Policy, 2018**Christopher, University of Washington, Christian, University of Konstaz, Chris, Reed College, July 16th, The Political Economy of Budget Trade-offs, <https://faculty.washington.edu/cadolph/articles/PEBT.pdf>

The American states present a near-ideal opportunity to examine trade-offs. Compared to national governments, these **states operate under hard budget constraints, offer straightforward measures of partisanship, and are data rich.** Specifically, we apply our model to annual data from American states over the years 1984 to 2009, parcelling each annual budget into spending on eight categories: Medicaid and welfare, K-12 education, higher education, highways, public health and hospitals, police and prisons, natural resources, and all other spending. **Our results show budget categories Democratic and Republican governments favor with extra spending and which parts of the budget they raid to pay for their policy priorities.** **Democratic priorities include K-12 education and Medicaid and welfare, while Republicans favor** highways, **police and prisons,** and higher education. Additionally, we uncover how different budgetary rules advantage or disadvantage certain spending items, which policy areas suffer hardest during recessions and which are protected, how states reorder their budget priorities as they grow richer, and how the remaining differences in spending priorities vary across regions of the country once our political and economic variables are taken into account. These findings suggest that **trade-offs are an inherent feature of politics that is not exclusive to budgeting in the American states.**

**Government spending on social services can and does reduce poverty**

**Bruenig, Vox 2015**

Matt, Reporter, Sept. 16th, News Flash: Government spending reduces poverty, <https://www.vox.com/2015/9/16/9341075/poverty-children-elderly-disabled>

In 2014, **14.8 percent of Americans were in poverty.** That’s the headline figure the Census Bureau released today as part of its annual report on income, poverty, and access to health insurance in the US. But it doesn’t tell the whole story. For one thing, the official poverty measure, taken without context, is woefully incomplete. More importantly, the number itself doesn’t tell us much about the nature of poverty in America. To get a full picture, one needs to dive into the [raw microdata](https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/microdata.html)the census released today as well. Unfortunately, at the moment the agency only has data for the official poverty measure, not the superior supplemental measure also released today. Still, **by delving deeper into the numbers, we learn two things: that poverty is overwhelmingly concentrated among children, the elderly, and disabled people; and that government anti-poverty programs do significant amounts to combat it, and could do more if expanded.**

**Poverty reduces education, increases incarceration, and causes long-term health problems.**

**Brown, Center for American Progress, 2011**

Desmond, Half in Ten Campaign, Dec. 6th, 10 Reasons why cutting poverty is good for our nation, <https://www.americanprogressaction.org/issues/poverty/news/2011/12/06/10771/10-reasons-why-cutting-poverty-is-good-for-our-nation/>

#### Rising poverty among children is particularly harmful to society

In 2010 more than one in five children—[22 percent](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032011/pov/new01_100_01.htm)—lived below the official poverty line. **Children who live in families below the poverty line,** even for short periods, **are at greater risk of lower** [cognitive development](http://www.princeton.edu/futureofchildren/publications/journals/article/index.xml?journalid=53&articleid=287&sectionid=1889&submit), **educational attainment**, increased reliance on public benefits, **and increased rates of incarceration.** Consequently, children who grow up in poverty are more likely to have [lower lifetime earnings](http://www.childtrends.org/files/child_trends-2009_04_07_rb_childreninpoverty.pdf) due to the poverty-related risks. This means they are far less likely to grow up to become positive contributors to our economy and our society.

#### Poverty increases health risks Poor children are much more likely to have [lower birth weight](http://www.childtrends.org/files/child_trends-2009_04_07_rb_childreninpoverty.pdf), and infants living in poor households face higher rates of food insecurity, which impairs healthy development. As adults, [**lower-income individuals experience higher rates of illness**](http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07344.pdf)**, disease, and disabilities than those who have higher incomes.** They have higher rates of chronic disease such as hypertension, high blood pressure, and elevated cholesterol. These conditions are exacerbated by the frequent lack of health insurance and access to medical care among lower-income individuals. Consequently, the life expectancies for poor individuals are much lower than those with high incomes. [**One estimate**](http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/21/2/13.full.pdf)**showed that individuals with low incomes had life expectancies 25 percent lower than those with higher incomes.**

**2NC Extensions:**

**Budget cuts are inevitable because of COVID—its either the police or social services**

**Adolph, Breunig and Koski, Journal of Public Policy, 2018**Christopher, University of Washington, Christian, University of Konstaz, Chris, Reed College, July 16th, The Political Economy of Budget Trade-offs, <https://faculty.washington.edu/cadolph/articles/PEBT.pdf>

**Economic downturns always hurt state and local government budgets.** But **the widespread business closures of this spring were a particularly intense and devastating form of downturn.** And certain forms of activity that tend to be particularly highly taxed — in particular, drinking in bars, staying in hotels, and renting cars — is likely to stay depressed for a long time even under very optimistic pandemic scenarios. **The result is that politicians are now facing tough budgetary trade-offs. The decision** that mayors in even liberal cities like Los Angeles and New York were making as of early May **was to propose**[**deep cuts in essentially every major category**](https://theintercept.com/2020/05/22/la-budget-nyc-police/)**except the police.** But it’s not as though huge cuts in youth services, housing, public health, or education are popular, either. Even in a world where broad ideological hostility to spending money on police departments is relatively rare, a situation in which **cutting police spending is the only way to save funding for other agencies naturally creates a broader coalition for spending less on the cops.**

**And political partisanship ensures that politicians usually take money away from their political opponents’ priorities**

**Adolph, Breunig and Koski, Journal of Public Policy, 2018**Christopher, University of Washington, Christian, University of Konstaz, Chris, Reed College, July 16th, The Political Economy of Budget Trade-offs, <https://faculty.washington.edu/cadolph/articles/PEBT.pdf>

Abstract. **Because the American states operate under balanced budget requirements, increases in spending in one area typically entail equal and opposite budget cuts in other programs.** The **literature analyzing** the correlates of **government spending by policy area has mostly ignored these tradeoffs inherent to policy-making,** failing to address one of the most politically interesting and important dimensions of fiscal policy. Borrowing from the statistical literature on compositional data, we present more appropriate and efficient methods that explicitly incorporate the budget constraint into models of spending by budget category. We apply these methods to eight categories of spending from the American states over the years 1984–2009 to reveal winners and losers in the scramble for government spending. Our findings show that **partisan governments finance their distinct priorities by raiding spending items that the opposition prefers,** while different political institutions, economic conditions, and state demographics impose different tradeoffs across the budget.

**And Police investment takes away resources from social services which helps prevent crime**

**Levin, Reporter, 2020**

Sam, 6/6/20, The Guardian US, What does 'defund the police' mean? The rallying cry sweeping the US – explained, <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2020/jun/05/defunding-the-police-us-what-does-it-mean>)/DD

**Activists who have long fought to cut law enforcement budgets say they are seeing an unprecedented wave of support for their ideas, with some elected officials for the first time proposing budget reductions and divestments from police**. Here’s what we know about the movement, and how cities and states are responding. What does it mean to ‘defund the police’? US police have a history of violence against black people. Will it ever stop? Read more For years, community groups have advocated for defunding law enforcement – taking money away from police and prisons – and reinvesting those funds in services. **The basic principle is that government budgets and “public safety” spending should prioritize housing, employment, community health, education and other vital programs, instead of police officers. Advocates argue that defunding is the best way forward since attempts to reform police practices over the last five years have failed, as evidenced by the brutal killing of George Floyd**. Groups have a range of demands, with some seeking modest reductions and others viewing full defunding as a step toward abolishing contemporary police services. How much does America currently spend on police?  **In the past four decades, the cost of policing in the US has tripled and is now $115bn, according to a recent analysis. That steady increase comes as crime has been consistently declining. In most cities, spending on police is significantly greater than spending on services and other departments ($1.8bn on police in Los Angeles, for example, which is more than half the city’s general fund). The Covid-19 economic crisis has led cities and states to make drastic budget cuts to education, youth programs, arts and culture, parks, libraries, housing services and more. But police budgets have grown or gone largely untouched** – until pressure from protests this week. How are lawmakers addressing the calls to defund? Almost overnight and in direct response to protests, some mayors and other elected leaders have reversed their position on police funding. The mayor of LA said he would look to cut as much as $150m from the police, just two days after he pushed forward a city budget that was increasing it by 7%. **A New York councilman has called for a $1bn divestment from the NYPD. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington DC, San Francisco and other cities, local policymakers have expressed support for some form of defunding or opposing police budget increases.** Most radically, in Minneapolis, council members have discussed potentially disbanding the embattled police department altogether. Colleges, public school systems, museums and other institutions are also divesting from police. A woman holds a placard reading ‘Defund the Police’ during a demonstration in Manhattan over the death of George Floyd. A woman holds a placard reading ‘Defund the Police’ during a demonstration in Manhattan over the death of George Floyd. Photograph: Maria Khrenova/TASS How do proposed cuts align with activists’ demands? T**he change in direction is monumental, but the size of the proposed cuts is not, activists have said. In LA, Black Lives Matter has been pushing for a “people’s budget” that allocates just 5.7% of the general fund to law enforcement, instead of the 51% of the mayor’s plan**. **More broadly, longstanding abolitionist groups, such as Critical Resistance and MPD 150, argue that the cities should not be looking for minor savings and cuts, but should be fundamentally reducing the scale and size of the police force and dismantle the traditional law enforcement system.**

**Body Camera implementation is very expensive**

**White, Booz Allen Hamilton, 2014**

Michael, PHD, Prison Policy, Police Officer Body Worn Cameras, Assessing the evidence

<https://www.prisonpolicy.org/scans/Police_Officer_Body-Worn_Cameras.pdf>

**Body-worn cameras require substantial commitment of finances, resources, and logistics.** Available research demonstrates that **the resource and logistical issues surrounding adoption of body-worn cameras are considerable and,** in many cases, **difficult to anticipate. There are direct costs associated with purchasing the hardware (from $800 to $1,000 per camera) as well as replacement costs** as components break down (MPD 2013). **One of the primary resource issues revolves around data storage and management. Body-worn cameras produce an enormous amount of video data that must be properly and securely stored.** There are also questions about how quickly specific video can be retrieved (White 2013). The major vendors offer cloud-based storage solutions at a cost, or agencies can choose to manage and store the video locally. **Further, when body-worn camera video footage is used in court, there are potential expenses associated with reviewing and redacting footage. The more frequently that body-worn camera footage is introduced in court, the greater these expenses will be.** The evaluations in Mesa and Phoenix clearly indicate that **adopting body-worn camera technology has a substantial impact,** both positive and negative, on the agency that far exceeds the effect on officers who wear the technology. Adopting the technology requires creating an agency-wide process to manage the program that includes nearly every unit, from line supervisors and patrol officers to detectives, technology and data analysts, legal staff, internal affairs, and agency leaders. The technology also impacts other stakeholders outside the law enforcement agency, including the prosecutor’s office, defense attorneys, and the courts.

**Storing data for body cameras is extremely expensive**

**Associated Press 2015**

Feb 6th, Los Angeles Daily News, Police body cameras are cheap compared to cost of storing all that video, <https://www.dailynews.com/2015/02/06/police-body-cameras-are-cheap-compared-to-cost-of-storing-all-that-video/>

**The rush to outfit police officers with body cameras** after last summer’s unrest in Ferguson, Missouri, **threatens to saddle local governments with steep costs for managing the volumes of footage they must keep for months or even years,** according to contracts, invoices and company data reviewed by The Associated Press. **The storage expenses — running into the millions of dollars** in some cities — **often go overlooked in the debates over using cameras as a way to hold officers accountable and to improve community relations.** Yet **those costs can have a significant effect on city and county budgets, and in some cases may force police chiefs to choose between paying officers on the street or paying yearly video storage fees.** In December, she vetoed a proposal that would have required officers to wear cameras because she didn’t believe the costs and other details were adequately considered. City officials estimated costs up to $2.6 million a year for storage and the extra staff needed to manage the video data. “Knowing how we didn’t have a lot of wiggle room with the budget constraints we face, we couldn’t afford to get it wrong,” said Rawlings-Blake, who intends to present another plan this spring. “Any time you do something on this scale, if you don’t take the time up front, you are setting yourself up for failure and disappointment from the community.” In some cities, the AP found that the small cameras worn by beat cops on their uniforms or glasses were obtained at deep discounts when departments inked data-management deals that are far more lucrative over the long run for device manufacturers. Those plans run between $20 and $100 per officer per month, depending on the volume generated. Demand for the devices is booming after the controversy in Ferguson and would accelerate further if Congress adopts President Barack Obama’s request for $75 million to help communities buy 50,000 more body cameras. **Already, cities are wrestling with whether they can afford to equip all their officers and how often the cameras should be turned off to reduce the video recorded. With an average officer uploading several videos per shift, it doesn’t take long for data — and the associated expense\_to add up. “It’s enormous,”** said Police Chief Gordon Ramsay of Duluth, Minnesota, where the city’s 110 officer-worn cameras are generating 8,000 to 10,000 videos per month that are kept for at least 30 days and in many cases longer. **“The more you capture, the more you have to store, which means higher costs.”** Duluth initially received 84 cameras and charging bays for less than $5,000 from camera maker Taser International, but its three-year contract and licensing agreement for data storage cost about $78,000. Other cities are just beginning to struggle with how to pay for body cameras: • In Wichita, Kansas, the police department has proposed selling a helicopter used to search for suspects in order to fund its body-camera program for hundreds of officers. The cost is estimated at $6.4 million over a decade and includes two employees to manage the program. • In Berkeley, California, the city manager warned in a memo in January of likely costs of at least $45,000 a year for storing data from 150 cameras and assigning one or two employees. In addition, officers might spend 30 minutes per shift handling the video — the equivalent annual time of five full-time officers, the memo said. The City Council is scheduled to debate the issue next week. “In our community, that alone would be about $1 million,” City Council member Laurie Capitelli told AP, referring to the officers’ time. “I want to **look at the costs and consider the trade-offs.”**

## Violence/Crime Disadvantage

**Body Cameras are bad—reduce police trust, degrading, potential for abuse**

**White, Booz Allen Hamilton, 2014**

Michael, PHD, Prison Policy, Police Officer Body Worn Cameras, Assessing the evidence

<https://www.prisonpolicy.org/scans/Police_Officer_Body-Worn_Cameras.pdf>

In addition, police scholar Sam Walker noted in a recent interview that **“the camera will capture everything in its view and that will include people who are not suspects** in the stop” (Hinds 2013). Skeptics have also suggested that **citizens, including witnesses and confidential informants, may be less willing to provide information to police, knowing that the encounter is recorded and can be viewed by others later** (Harris 2010). A sergeant with the Albuquerque Police Department observed that “officers a lot of times are seeing people on the worst day of their lives, and we’re capturing that on video that’s now a public record” (Hinds 2013). **Body-worn cameras capture in real time the potentially traumatic experiences of citizens who are victims of a crime, those who are involved in medical emergencies and accidents, or those who are being detained or arrested. As such, citizens’ emotional trauma could be exacerbated** when they realize that the experience has been caught on video. Moreover, **the potential for body-worn cameras to be coupled with other technologies, such as facial recognition software, may present additional concerns for citizen privacy.**

**Loss of trust in law enforcement increases violent crime rate – Chicago proves**

**Crabtree Gallup, 2019**

Steve, Researcher and Pollster, May 30th, Low Trust in Police Complicates Crime Problem in Chicago, <https://news.gallup.com/poll/257798/low-trust-police-complicates-crime-problem-chicago.aspx>

Chicago's fragile community residents want law enforcement to spend more time in their neighborhoods, but **a lack of trust makes it difficult for them to partner with local police in controlling crime.** As a recent investigation of the Chicago Police Department (CPD) by the U.S. Department of Justice concluded, **trust between the CPD and residents of the city's crime-stricken neighborhoods "has been broken by systems that have allowed CPD officers who violate the law to escape accountability. This breach in trust has in turn eroded CPD's ability to effectively prevent crime; in other words, trust and effectiveness in combating violent crime are inextricably intertwined."** These findings highlight the extent to which **Chicago's long-standing violent crime problem may both cause and be perpetuated by low levels of confidence and trust in law enforcement,** especially in predominantly black and Hispanic neighborhoods. But the fact that more than two-thirds of the city's fragile community residents favor a greater police presence also suggests many are eager to move past that mistrust to restore order to their neighborhoods.

## 1033 Trade-Off Disadvantage

**Decreasing demand for military weapons within the United States will cause arms manufacturers to increase their sales of military equipment to other countries**

**Taber, London School of Economics, 2013**

Nicholas, Clocks and Clouds, Vol. 3, No. 1 Commercial Interests, Political Influence, and the Arms Trade, <http://www.inquiriesjournal.com/articles/1605/commercial-interests-political-influence-and-the-arms-trade>

In light of recent events concerning the political discourse surrounding the United States' fiscal policy, this question posed by this paper is of increasing relevance to contemporary policy makers. The current debate surrounding the looming fiscal cliff has resulted in policy makers debating substantial cuts in defense spending. **If Department of Defense procurement levels plummet as a result of cuts in defense spending, the arms industry will clearly suffer greatly as domestic demand for defense goods would decrease accordingly. In order to survive** in this monopsonistic market structure, **defense corporations will likely seek revenue sources beyond the government. The defense industry has few options other than to try to increase foreign arms sales.** Politician's have good reason to promote the health of the arms industry (they wish to be reelected and promote the strength of the domestic economy). In this way, we see how the argument posed by this study can play out in the dynamics within the military-industrial complex and remains relevant to the most recent of events occurring in the ever-changing political sphere.

**U.S. foreign arms sales triggers wars and human rights abuses around the world**

**Thrall 2018 (**Trevor, July 2nd, Cato Institute, Arm Sales: Pouring Gas on the Fires of Conflict [https://www.cato.org/blog/arms-sales-pouring-gas-fires-conflict)](https://www.cato.org/blog/arms-sales-pouring-gas-fires-conflict)

**This new confidence in the arms sales/conflict connection should compel serious revision to American arms sales policies.** Since 2002 the United States has sold over $286 billion dollars of weapons to 167 countries. These **exports have gone to numerous countries where the conditions were or remain ripe for conflict. U.S. arms transfers** to an unstable Iraq preceded the emergence of the Islamic State, but **wound up** [**helping amplify**](https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/isis-weapons-arsenal-included-some-purchased-u-s-government-n829201) **the Islamic State’s military capability** when it took vast quantities of American weapons from defeated Iraqi army units. **U.S. arms sales over the past decade also** [**helped prepare**](https://www.defenseone.com/ideas/2018/03/yemen-shows-why-us-needs-change-its-arms-sales-policy/146845/) **Saudi Arabia to launch its disastrous intervention in Yemen and** [**enabled**](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/checkpoint/wp/2017/04/10/u-s-looks-to-sell-ground-attack-aircraft-to-nigeria-report-says/?utm_term=.bf8427d049b7) **the Nigerian government to unleash more effective violence on its own citizens,** just to list a few examples. Academic research often gets a bad rap in policy making circles. In the case of arms sales and arms transfers, however, the scholarly literature has correctly pointed out the serious risks involved. **If the United States is serious about preventing conflict and managing regional stability in trouble spots around the globe, it would do well to stop pouring gas on the fire.**