



# CHANDLER POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDERS

*Serving with Courage, Pride, and Dedication*

Order

## E-01 USE OF FORCE

Subject

**100 Overview**

Effective

**04/24/15**

Low Frequency/High Severity

Rev

### A. DEFINITIONS

[1.3.2] [1.3.6]

Figure 1: Use of Force Definitions

Term	Definition
<b>1. Approved Weapons</b>	Weapons meeting department specifications for which officers receive proficiency and safety training. Prior to the use of any approved weapon option, the officer, when practical, will communicate to other officers and the subject that the use of the option is imminent, and clearly and audibly announce the same to all personnel in the immediate area unless it compromises officer safety.
<b>2. Carotid Restraint Control Hold</b>	Bilateral vascular restraint where pressure is applied to the sides of the neck, resulting in diminished oxygenated blood flow to the brain without compressing or restricting the airway
<b>3. Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW)</b>	A neuro-muscular incapacitation device that, through the delivery of an electrical current, stimulates the motor neurons to contract disrupting communication from the brain to the muscles thereby causing temporary motor skill dysfunction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Spark Test – A non-contact demonstration of the CEW's ability to discharge electricity</li><li>b. Touch Stun – A secondary function of the CEW intended to administer localized pain to a subject by making direct contact with the body without firing the probes</li><li>c. Probe Mode – The primary function of the CEW is intended to temporarily incapacitate a subject by firing the CEW and deploying the probes</li></ul>
<b>4. Cuffing Under Power</b>	A tactic where an officer handcuffs a subject while the conducted electrical weapon (CEW) is cycling and the subject is in neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI)
<b>5. Deadly Force</b>	The level of force used to stop a threat that, in the manner of its use or intended use, is capable of creating a substantial risk of causing death or serious physical injury
<b>6. Deadly Weapon</b>	Anything designed for lethal use including a firearm. Deadly weapon includes, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. A firearm loaded with lethal ammunition (ammunition by design and application intended to cause serious bodily injury or death)</li><li>b. Impact weapon when used for intentional strike to the head</li><li>c. Bladed weapons</li></ul>
<b>7. Force Transitions</b>	The objectively reasonable escalation/de-escalation, of the application of one force type to another based on the standard set in <i>Graham v Connor</i> , 490 U.S. 386 (1989)
<b>8. Graham Test</b>	The type and amount of force used must be justified based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) the severity of the crime involved, (2) whether the suspect posed an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others (most important factor), (3) whether the suspect was actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight, and 4) the totality of all other relevant circumstances</li></ul>

Term	Definition
<b>9. Imminent Threat</b>	An impending violent act or resistance that an officer reasonably believes will occur based on the totality of the circumstances
<b>10. Intermediate Force</b>	The level of force necessary to compel compliance by a subject displaying active aggression, which is neither likely nor intended to cause death
<b>11. Levels of Force</b>	Broad categories of influence and/or force in identifiable, escalating stages of intensity. They are identified as low level force, intermediate force, and lethal force.
<b>12. Low Level Force</b>	The level of force necessary to interact with a subject who is compliant or displaying passive or active defensive resistance
<b>13. Officer</b>	For the purposes of use of force policies, references to officer refer to both sworn police officer and detention officer, unless otherwise noted
<b>14. Reasonable Belief</b>	The facts or circumstances one knows, or should know, are such as to cause the ordinary and prudent officer to act or think in a similar way under similar circumstances
<b>15. Reasonable Force</b>	Force which is justified using an objective standard based on the totality of the circumstances presented at the time of the incident, and is viewed from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene rather than using 20/20 hindsight. See <i>General Order E-01.200 "Determining Objectively Reasonable Force"</i> .
<b>16. Serious Physical Injury</b>	Physical impairment which creates a reasonable risk of death, or which causes serious and permanent disfigurement, or serious impairment of health, or loss or protracted impairment of the function of any bodily organ or limb

## B. POLICY

[1.3.1] [1.3.2]

**DO NOT USE MORE FORCE THAN IS REASONABLY NECESSARY** to accomplish your lawful purpose. In any analysis of a use of force incident, consideration must be made for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second judgments in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.

1. **USE OF ANY FORCE IS USUALLY REACTIONARY** (in response to a subject's actions). Progression normally proceeds from verbal persuasion through to the use of lethal force. However, officers may immediately use any authorized option if reasonable.
2. **WHEN FEASIBLE, PRECEDE ANY USE OF DEADLY FORCE BY A VERBAL WARNING** that force will be used if the suspect will not comply. The warning is unnecessary if it will endanger an officer or take away a tactical advantage. The officer employing force need not be the officer giving the warning.
3. **USE DEADLY FORCE ONLY WHEN:**
  - a. You reasonably believe it is necessary to defend yourself or another person from what you reasonably believe to be the use of, or imminent use of, deadly physical force
  - b. To effect the arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person who you reasonably believe has committed, attempted to commit, is

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committing or is attempting to commit a felony involving the use or threatened use of deadly force, and if the person is likely to endanger human life or inflict serious bodily injury to another unless apprehended without delay

### C. ISSUING ORDERS

[1.3.12]

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**ALL EMPLOYEES AUTHORIZED TO USE FORCE** will be issued copies of these orders and all other policies applicable to the weapon or technique and provided training in the use of force prior to being authorized to carry a firearm or use other methods of force

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### D. AUTHORIZED TECHNIQUES OR WEAPONS

[1.3.9]

1. **ONLY DEPARTMENT-AUTHORIZED WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION** may be used in law enforcement responsibilities
2. **ONLY EMPLOYEES TRAINED AND CERTIFIED** (where applicable) by a department-approved instructor or course of instruction on specific weapons or weapons systems, including firearms, will carry, deploy, or use those techniques and/or weapons
3. **EMPLOYEES MAY USE ANY REASONABLE METHOD TO OVERCOME AN ACTUAL OR IMMINENT ATTACK** if:
  - They reasonably believe would produce serious physical injury or death to the employee or another person **and**
  - Approved or authorized weapons, tactics, or techniques are not available or practical
4. **ALWAYS FOLLOW YOUR TRAINING** unless the situation presents a valid reason to deviate from that training

New

### E. FORCE TRANSITION

Transition to differing degrees or types of force, including attempts to de-escalate in use of force incidents. Force situations are dynamic and require:

1. **CONTINUALLY ASSESSING** the suspect's actions to ensure a proportionate response
2. **MODIFYING LEVEL OF CONTROL** in relation to the amount and type of resistance or threat by the subject

New

### F. DE-ESCALATION

Policing requires an officer to exercise control of a violent or resisting subject, whether to make an arrest, or to protect the officer, other officers, or members of the community from risk of imminent harm. Not every potential confrontation can be de-escalated. The decisions and tactics used may impact the direction and outcome of many situations.

1. **GOOD COMMUNICATION SKILLS**, patience, and verbal direction resolve many situations. Voice control often indicates emotional control. A slow, soft, and deliberate voice conveys control and may diffuse the hostile, verbally aggressive subject.
2. **IF RESISTANCE CONTINUES** after using proper verbal and non-verbal skills or resistance escalates, be prepared to further escalate the use of force
3. **GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE INCIDENT**, assess the risks, assemble resources, attempt to slow momentum, and communicate and

coordinate a response when reasonable under the totality of circumstances

- a. When practical, use advisements, warnings, verbal persuasion, and other tactics/alternatives to higher levels of force in interactions with subjects
  - b. **EXAMPLE:** Withdraw to a position that is tactically more secure or allows greater distance in order to consider or deploy a greater variety of force options
4. **SUPERVISORS ARE EXPECTED TO RESPOND** to incidents in a timely manner where police use of force is probable
- a. Supervisors involved in the management of an overall response to potential violent encounters by coordinating resources and officers' tactical actions enhance a favorable outcome
  - b. Supervisors should possess a good knowledge of tactics and ensure officers perform to a standard

New

## **G. PHYSICAL RESTRAINT DEVICES**

1. **RESTRAINING SUBJECTS:** Used to prevent a person from:
    - Leaving the scene of a detention or arrest
    - Initiating or escalating violence against the officer, another person and/or themselves
    - Destroying evidence or property
  - a. The fact that a person is physically or mentally impaired does not exempt them from wearing restraining devices when deemed necessary by the transporting officer. The type of device used will depend upon the type and severity of the impairment. Select a device to restrain the prisoner securely without intentionally causing injury.
  - b. Transporting officers - Use discretion determining the type of restraining device to be used. Consider the nature of the offense, the person arrested, level of resistance, and the nature and degree of the impairment or injury involved.
  - c. Escort handcuffed subjects using the approved technique. Refrain from allowing suspects to walk behind without any type of escort hold.
  - d. Place a restrained person in an upright position as soon as practical. The only exception is for transportation by a medical unit.
  - e. Restraint devices: Approved handcuffs, RIPP Restraint™ device, leg chains, and prisoner belly chain
2. **HANDCUFFS** - Issued to officers through the Quartermaster
- a. Only handcuffs authorized by the department and Training Unit may be used to restrain a person
  - b. Restrain a person with their hands behind the back, palms facing out. Check handcuffs for fit and double-locked.
3. **ALTERNATIVE RESTRAINT DEVICE (RIPP RESTRAINT™)** - To prevent injury, the RIPP Restraint™ may be used in conjunction with the handcuffs, to minimize the movements of belligerent or combative prisoners
- a. Used in situations where conventional restraint methods are not suitable

- b. Do not place suspect in a position where the feet are cinched tightly and the restraint is attached to or hooked around the handcuff chain. The reference to “hobble” and “hog-tying” are incorrect terms and should not be utilized to describe the technique.
- c. Use the device in the manner prescribed in training. Only officers who have successfully completed training in their use are authorized to use these devices.
- d. Only devices (RIPP Restraint™) issued by the department shall be used. Alternative restraint devices may be carried in a holder on the duty belt.

4. **LEG CHAINS AND BELLY CHAINS** - Detention Officers will adhere to General Order E-12.100.D (outlines use)

New

## **H. INTERMEDIATE WEAPONS**

**IMPACT WEAPONS** - The Training Unit maintains a list of authorized intermediate weapons. Any modifications to these devices shall be approved by the Training Unit Supervisor prior to use.

1. **Straight Baton** - An impact weapon made of a 20 to 26 inch solid polycarbonate or wood baton that is black or tan in color
2. **Side Handle Baton** - Specialized baton of similar configuration to the Monadnok PR-24 baton and may be individually purchased by the officer. Requires training by the Training Unit prior to deployment.
3. **Expandable Baton** - Baton is capable of being expanded from a more compact, retracted status. Specifications on approved expandable batons models are maintained by the Training Unit.
4. **Flashlight** - Primary use of the flashlight is for illumination purposes. The flashlight may be used as an impact device when the use of a baton is not practical or readily available. Transition to the approved baton when it can be done safely.

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