

A photograph of Baltimore Police cars parked in front of a building. The cars are dark blue with yellow and white stripes. The text "USE OF FORCE REVIEW & DISCUSSION POLICY 1115" is overlaid in the center. The background shows a building with a sign that says "POLICE POLICE" and "GARAGE 11 FERT".

USE OF FORCE REVIEW & DISCUSSION POLICY 1115

*BPD 2021
TRAINING*

Today's Schedule

Groups will rotate through these lessons (1 hour each)

0700-0900 Use of Force
Policy Review

1100-1200 Lunch

1400-1500 1st Amendment
Policy Review

0900-1100 & 1200-1400

Baton Refresher

Handcuffing Refresher

TI Simulator

Redman Scenario

THIS MORNING'S OBJECTIVES



Students will articulate the Department's core Use of Force policy

Students will explain when force is necessary, reasonable, and proportional

Students will identify and explain the Use of Force levels

Students will identify and explain the appropriate strategies for subduing actively resistant subjects with alternatives to head strikes, neck holds and chokeholds

Students will articulate Duty to Intervene and De-Escalation

DEFINING THE FORCE STANDARD

1

NECESSARY

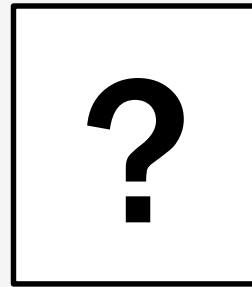
Force is necessary only when no reasonably effective alternative exists. When necessary, members shall use force in a manner that avoids unnecessary injury or risk of injury to themselves and the public.



2

REASONABLE

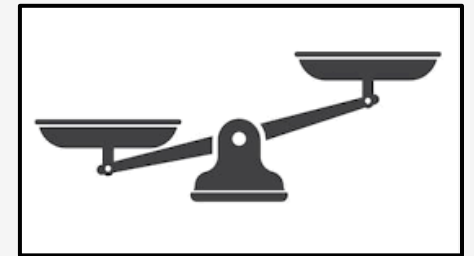
Members use reasonable force when they use no more force than required to perform a lawful purpose.



3

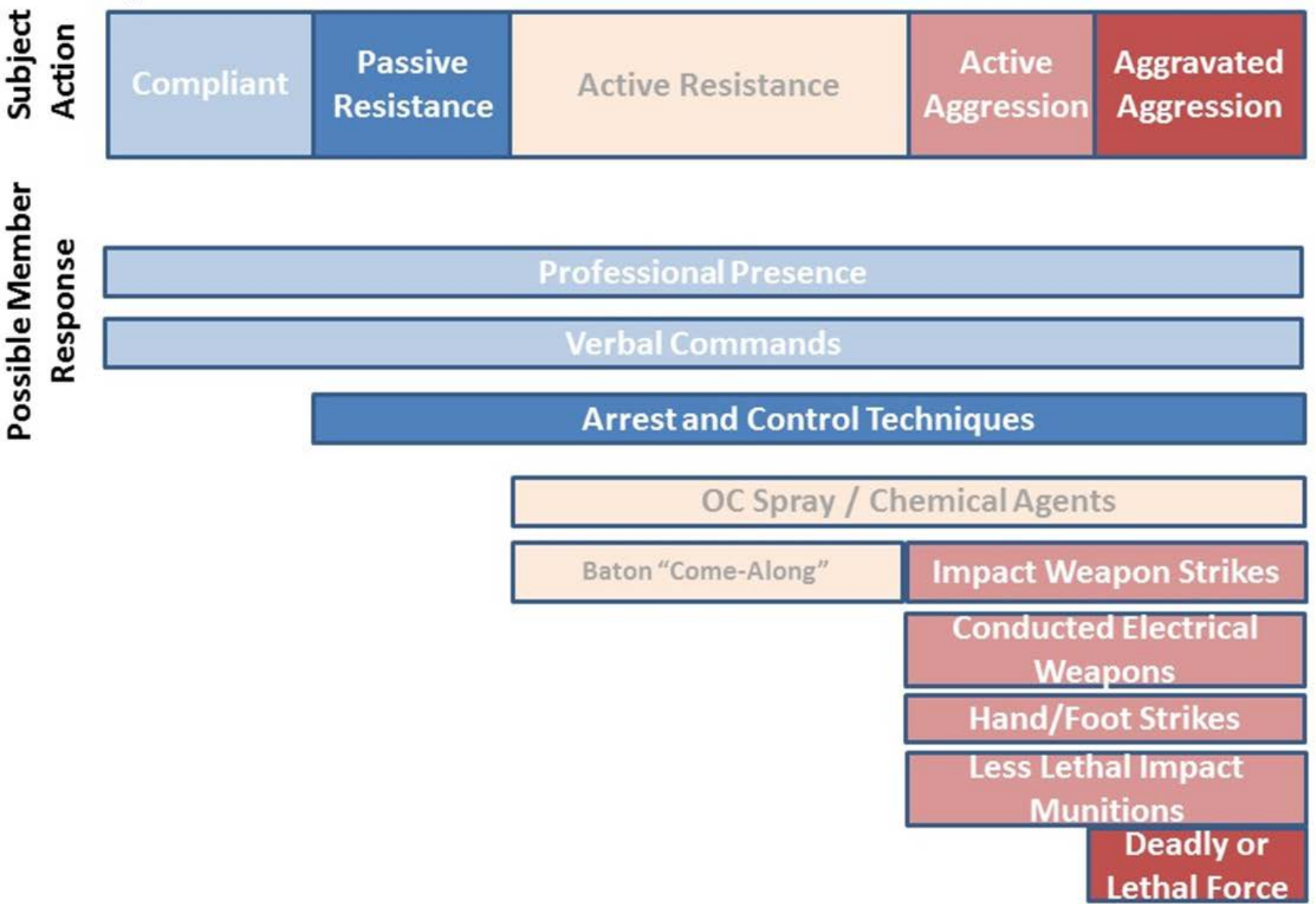
PROPORTIONAL

Proportionality measures whether the force used by the member is rationally related to the level of resistance or aggression confronting the member.



BPD Members may use force that is reasonable, necessary, and proportional

BPD Members must continually evaluate situation and attempt to de-escalate



USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM

Assessment of Situation

Environment

Number of suspects

Perceived suspect abilities

Potential attack signs

Knowledge of suspect

Tactical considerations

De-Escalation Review



TIME

- When safe and the situation allows, use time to our advantage
- Is there an underlying reason to rush

DISTANCE

- Use distance to our advantage. More distance allows more time and better decision making

COVER/CONCEALMENT

- This affords us safety and increases time to observe and assess.

Case Study #1 - Tamir Rice

Consider how lack of TIME and DISTANCE impacted the outcome of this event.



- A Chokehold or Neck hold is any hold or contact with the neck that may inhibit breathing by compression of the airway in the neck, may inhibit blood flow by compression of the blood vessels in the neck, or that applies pressure to the front, side, or back of the neck.
- Chokeholds/Neck Holds are prohibited unless the use of **Deadly Force/Lethal Force** is justified.



Chokeholds and Neck Holds



Case Study #2

1. Is this Choke Hold within BPD Policy?

2. Based on what you observed, what is the suspect's resistance level?

3. What level reportable use of force is this incident?

4. What are some alternatives to a choke hold?

5. How does this affect public perception?

**CASE STUDY LINK**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A8YYoCt4XD>

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Duty to Intervene

- Members shall intervene to prevent the abusive conduct or the use of excessive force by another member



If we cannot police ourselves, how can the public expect us to police for them?

What if an officer ends up in a Choke?



Readjust	Readjust immediately during the UOF
Notify	Notify Supervisor
Detail in	Detail in the UOF report how it happened unintentionally
Request	Request medical aid for the suspect

Handcuffing

What are the three different handcuffing techniques?



Standing – Low Risk

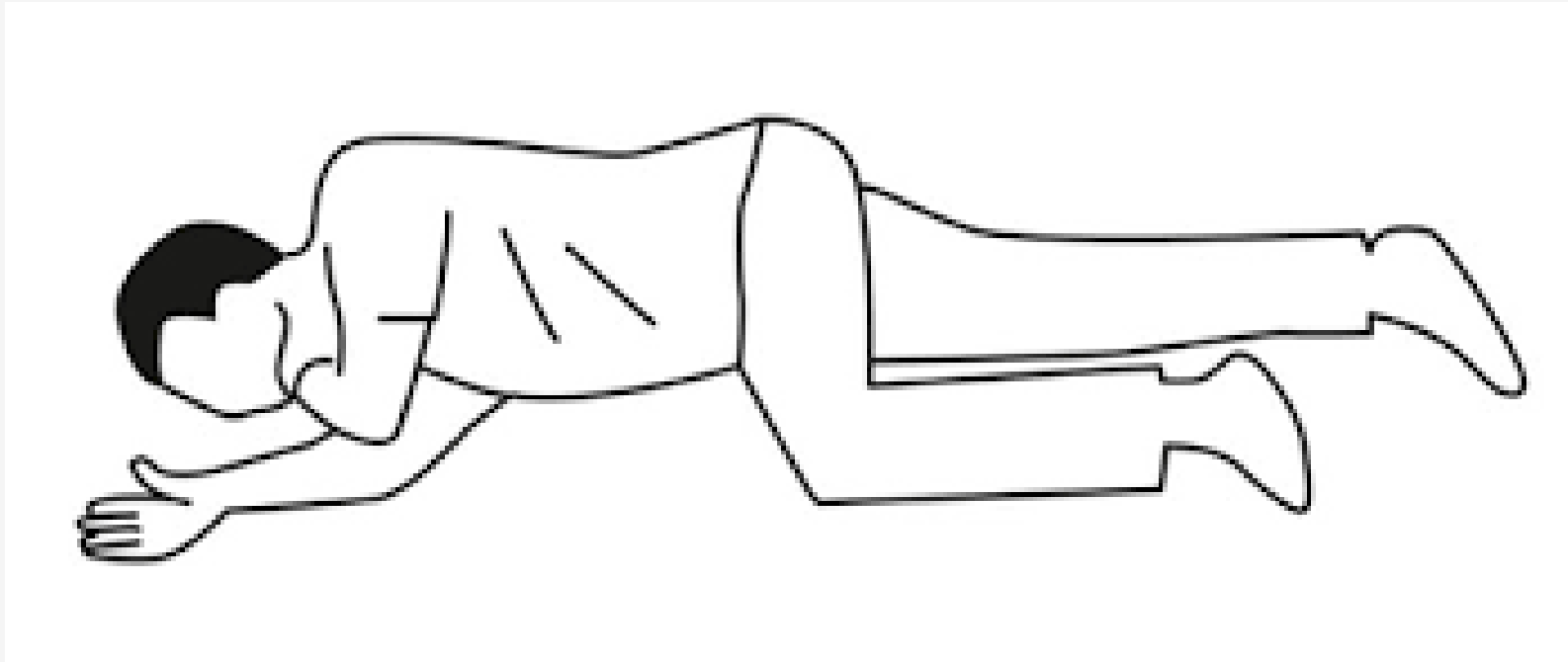


Kneeling – Medium Risk



Prone – High Risk

Post Arrest Expectations



When safe, a suspect in custody should be placed on their side or sitting up after being taken into custody.

Render medical attention as soon as safe, if necessary.

QUESTIONS?

