



# GENERAL ORDER

DURHAM POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DURHAM, NC

NUMBER:

**4008 R-21**

## USE OF FORCE

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## INTRODUCTION

Officers of the Durham Police Department (DPD) shall use only the force reasonably necessary to achieve a lawful objective and are prohibited from using excessive force. When an officer uses physical force, a lethal or less-than-lethal weapon, or any force that results in injury, the details surrounding the use shall be reported by the officer(s) involved. The information contained herein is not "all-inclusive" and is intended to be used as a reference to complement state or department-mandated use of force training.

## DEFINITIONS

*Active Non-Compliance:* describes subject behavior characterized by willful disobedience to verbal directions and the presence of physical efforts to prevent control by a police officer.

*Aggravated Assaultive Non-Compliance:* describes subject behavior characterized by the use of a weapon and/or physical efforts to strike, physically control, or disrupt the balance and control efforts of a police officer in a manner that is likely to cause incapacitation, unconsciousness, and/or death.

*Assaultive Non-Compliance:* describes subject behavior characterized by physical efforts to strike, physically control, or disrupt the balance and control efforts of a police officer.

*Compliance:* describes subject behavior characterized by obedience to verbal direction and an absence of physical efforts to prevent control by a police officer.

*Deadly force:* the force that under the circumstance of its use is reasonably likely to cause death or serious bodily injury.

*De-escalation:* The application of verbal and non-verbal techniques or strategies to reduce the intensity of an interaction(s) and potential for physical altercation.

*Injury:* damage to a person's body, usually accompanied by pain, produced by physical collision or movement and/or cardio-pulmonary damage related to physical exertion associated with physically resisting control. This includes minor injuries such as scrapes, abrasions, and bruises. A subject's description of pain or discomfort alone

is not considered an injury, but a subject's complaint of an injury such as a sprain or tear is considered an injury even when there are no visible signs.

*Passive Non-Compliance*: describes subject behavior characterized by willful disobedience of verbal directions accompanied by an absence of physical efforts to prevent control by a police officer.

*Physical force*: any actions or tactics used on a non-compliant, resistive, or assaultive subject, including, but not limited to, joint manipulation, pressure points, takedowns, strikes, less-than-lethal weapons, and lethal weapons, including but not limited to the use of a firearm. Verbal communication, pursuit, control holds without torque or pain, and basic handcuffing techniques shall not constitute the use of physical force for the purposes of this policy.

*Reasonable Belief*: a belief based on fair and sensible perceptions of facts and circumstances, which accounts for the totality of conditions present at the time that the perception was formed.

*Serious Bodily Injury*: an injury which results in a permanent or protracted condition that causes significant physical pain, significant permanent disfigurement, coma, permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ or member, and/or prolonged hospitalization.

*Show of force*: the act of an officer intentionally pointing their firearm or TASER energy weapon at a person in the performance of their duties.

## USE OF FORCE GUIDELINES

Officers of the department must use force in accordance with relevant case law, [N.C.G.S. § 15A-401](#), and this general order. When an officer develops a reasonable belief that it is necessary to use force to achieve a lawful police purpose, they must use objectively reasonable force given the totality of the circumstances at the time. The standard of objective reasonableness is judged from the perspective of a reasonably well-trained police officer on the scene at the time of the incident. The amount and degree of force which may be employed in attaining the purpose will be determined by the totality of the circumstances including, but not limited to:

- The nature of the offense;
- The behavior of the subject against whom force is to be used;
- Actions by third parties who may be present;
- Physical conditions; and
- The feasibility or availability of alternative actions.

Officers are justified in using force upon another person when, and to the extent, the officer reasonably believes is necessary:

- To effect the detention of a person who they have reasonable suspicion to believe is about to commit, is committing, or has committed a criminal offense;
- To prevent the escape from custody or to effect an arrest of a person who they reasonably believe has committed a criminal offense unless they know that the arrest is unauthorized; or
- To defend themselves or a third person from what they reasonably believe to be the use or imminent use of physical force.

## USE OF FORCE OPTIONS

The force options available to officers are listed below. The list begins with the force options that are least likely to cause injury to officers and subjects. Each subsequent option has an increased likelihood to cause injury to officers and subjects:

- Officer presence
- Verbal direction
- Soft empty hand techniques
- Aerosol weapons/chemical munitions
- Leverage weapons
- Stunning and distraction strikes
- TASER energy weapons
- Hard empty hand strikes
- Police canine bite
- Impact weapons/munitions
- Deadly force/firearms

### Officer Presence

Officer presence refers to the effect the mere presence and appearance of a police officer has on a subject. It is recognized that the presence of more than one officer at an incident has a substantial effect on reducing the likelihood that subjects will be non-compliant.

### Verbal De-Escalation and Direction

Verbal direction refers to any verbal attempt to gain compliance on the part of a police officer, including direct commands, and attempts to verbally de-escalate a situation. Verbal direction is typically used to facilitate control of compliant subjects and in conjunction with other levels of force to facilitate control of non-compliant subjects. Officers shall attempt to gain compliance through verbal direction when feasible but are expressly permitted to use physical force when they reasonably believe it to be necessary and objectively reasonable.

### Soft Empty Hands

Soft empty hands refer to physical contact that does not involve a dynamic impact to include grabbing, holding, joint manipulations, pressure point techniques, takedowns, and balance disruptions. These techniques are typically used to maintain control of compliant subjects or facilitate control of non-compliant subjects.

Joint manipulations include the bent wrist and the straight arm-bar techniques, which can cause pain and enable the officer to gain physical control over a subject's movements.

Pressure points include the mandibular angle, the hypoglossal, and the jugular notch. These techniques are intended to cause the subject pain and should be accompanied by verbal directions.

Takedowns include the arm-bar takedown technique, which is intended to force a subject from a standing or seated position into a prone position on the ground. This technique is designed to enable an officer to gain physical control over a non-compliant subject.

Absent any specific training, officers are permitted to reasonably grab, push, trip, and hold a subject in order to gain or maintain control.

### Aerosol Weapons/Chemical Munitions

Aerosol weapons refer to the use of a pressurized irritant such as CN, CS and/or OC that has the effect of pain and inflammation of the mucous membranes of a subject to include spraying a subject with what is commonly referred to as "pepper spray." Aerosol weapons are typically used to facilitate control of a subject that is actively non-compliant or to prevent or stop assaultive non-compliant behavior by a subject. The officer must be confronted with more than passive resistance.

Aerosol weapons primarily cause physiological effects, including a burning sensation, inflammation of the mucous membranes, and involuntary closing of the eyes. The effects of aerosol weapons are usually temporary and will typically disappear within 45 minutes.

If a subject has been controlled through the use of an aerosol weapon, officers shall monitor the subject's breathing and consciousness, unless a law enforcement emergency prevents it. As soon as reasonable under the circumstances, officers shall decontaminate the affected prisoner by flushing the affected area with fresh water then exposing the area to fresh air. Beyond decontamination and the general guidelines for injuries, there is no special medical attention required for a prisoner exposed to an aerosol weapon.

Chemical munitions refer to the use of specialty, hand-delivered munitions or projectiles that contain a chemical agent, typically used during a police response to civil unrest. For specific information about chemical munitions, refer to the Selective Enforcement Team standard operating procedures manual.

### Leverage Weapons

Leverage weapons refer to the use of weapons, not involving dynamic impact, with slow pressure to include pressing baton against a motor nerve area and/or using a baton to facilitate control of a subject's arm. Leverage weapons are typically used to facilitate control of a subject that is actively non-compliant.

The department-issued expandable baton may be used as a leverage weapon or as an impact weapon.

### Stunning and Distraction Strikes

Stunning and distraction strikes refer to the use of physical contact involving dynamic impact to specific areas of the body that are not likely to result in serious injury but are likely to result in a temporary disruption in focus, attention, and/or physical function on the part of a subject. Stunning and distraction strikes are typically used to facilitate control of an actively non-compliant subject when soft empty hands techniques alone are ineffective.

Stunning and distraction strikes include strikes with hands, elbows, knees, or feet to muscle groups and nerve points such as the brachial plexus origin, the suprascapular, and the common peroneal motor nerve points.

### TASER Energy Weapons

TASER energy weapons refers to the use of a weapon capable of delivering energy to the subject by propelling two probes attached to the unit into the subject. TASER energy weapons are typically used to prevent or stop assaultive non-compliant behavior by a subject or a subject who poses an imminent threat of physical injury to the officer or a third party or to prevent or stop the imminent self-infliction of serious physical injury or death, if not immediately apprehended. TASER energy weapons should not be used to merely prevent the escape of a non-assaultive suspect who poses no such risk.

When used in probe mode, the TASER energy weapon is capable of causing neuromuscular incapacitation (NMI). The resulting loss of muscle control is temporary and will subside immediately upon completion of the discharge. Drive stun mode is a pain compliance technique only and does not cause NMI unless performed in conjunction with the probe mode.

Removal of probes in non-sensitive areas may be done by officers according to probe-removal training guidelines. Officers, or other trained personnel, will provide first aid following removal of the probes as needed. Medical personnel (such as EMS) shall remove probes located in sensitive areas. In the event that a probe barb has broken off and is still embedded in a subject's skin, the subject shall be provided medical attention to facilitate the removal of the object. Beyond probe removal and the general guidelines for injuries, there is no special medical attention required for a subject controlled by a TASER energy weapon.

Due to the increased risk of unintentional injury, the use of a TASER energy weapon should be avoided on the following groups of people unless exigent circumstances exist:

- Elderly persons who are reasonably believed to be 65 years or older;
- Women who are reasonably believed to be pregnant;
- Visibly frail persons;
- On any person who has been handcuffed, hobbled, or otherwise physically bound;
- On any person who is in control of a vehicle that is in gear or in motion;
- On any person who is actively running or operating a wheeled conveyance;
- On any person's head, neck, or genitalia;
- On any person who is in a position or location, which creates the likelihood for additional injury other than those created by the effects of the TASER energy weapon.

The TASER energy weapon will NOT be used under the following circumstances:

- On a person who is being actively sprayed with any aerosol weapons.
- In the proximity of known flammable liquids, gases, or any other highly combustible materials that may be ignited by the device, including any individual that may have been exposed to highly combustible materials and/or liquids such as gasoline.
- On a passively resisting individual who does not pose an imminent threat to the officer or a third party.

### Hard Empty Hands

Hard empty hands refer to the use of physical contact involving dynamic impact to include punches, kicks, elbow strikes, and head butts. These techniques should be used against the part of the subject's body that is most accessible, and that is likely to be most effective. Hard empty hand techniques are typically used to stop assaultive non-compliant behavior by a subject.

### Police Canine Bite

Police canine bite refers to the use of physical contact involving a police canine to include a bite and hold by the canine at the direction of a canine handler. A police canine bite is typically used to facilitate control of an actively non-compliant subject that poses a threat to others.

For specific information about the use of police canines, refer to General Order (G.O.) [4026 Canine Operations](#).

## Impact Weapons/Munitions

Impact weapons refer to the use of weapons involving dynamic impact such as striking a subject with a baton. Impact weapons are typically used to prevent or stop assaultive non-compliant behavior by a subject.

When used as an impact weapon, the baton is capable of delivering powerful blows to stun and/or temporarily disable an assaultive non-compliant subject. Officers should strike the part of the subject's body that is being used to assault the officer or a third party. In the case of a subject attempting to punch an officer, the appropriate target would be the subject's arms. In addition to the department-issued expandable baton, other items at hand may be employed as an impact weapon, such as the department issued flashlight. Officers using other objects as impact weapons must be prepared to substantiate their decisions.

Impact munitions refer to the use of specialty impact munitions such as the Defense Technologies 40mm Exact Impact Munition. These impact munitions are designed to deliver blows that will stun and/or temporarily disable a subject. Impact munitions are designed to be used against a subject that is assaultive and non-compliant. For specific information about impact munitions, refer to the Selective Enforcement Team standard operating procedures manual.

Beyond the general guidelines for injuries, there is no special medical attention required for the use of an impact weapon.

**\*\* NOTE:** Intentionally striking another person on the head, genitals, solar plexus, kidneys, or the spinal column when utilizing an impact weapon constitutes use of deadly force and must be justified as such.

## Deadly Force

Prior to utilizing deadly force, officers shall provide a warning if reasonably feasible. Deadly force shall only be used when less-than lethal options are no longer a reasonable alternative. Officers are justified in using deadly physical force upon another person only when it is or appears to be reasonably necessary:

- To defend themselves or a third person from what the officer reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force;
- To effect an arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of a person whom the officer reasonably believes is attempting to escape by means of a deadly weapon, or by their conduct or any other means indicates that they present an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury to others unless apprehended without delay.

Deadly force may be applied:

- Through the use of empty hand techniques such as intentionally striking a subject's eyes or throat;
- Through the use of an impact weapon when an officer intentionally strikes a subject on the head or neck;
- Through the use of a firearm;
- Through the use of a motor vehicle to engage in a legal intervention to stop a vehicle in accordance with G.O. [4019 – Vehicle Pursuits](#).

Officers will not use the following tactics unless deadly force is reasonably necessary:

- Any hold, with or without a device, that restricts a person's airway including, but not limited to, "chokeholds";
- Any hold, with or without a device, that restricts blood flow to a person's brain;
- Any strike with an impact weapon or object to a person's head or neck; or

- Any other tactic that is reasonably likely to result in death or serious injury unless deadly force was reasonably necessary.

## **LETHAL AND LESS-THAN-LETHAL WEAPONS**

The application of force includes a wide range of alternatives, some requiring the use of either lethal or less-than-lethal weapons. To this end, the department issues weapons and ammunition, which may be used by the officer to protect themselves or others or to gain control of non-compliant or assaultive individuals in arrest or other enforcement situations.

Only those weapons and/or ammunition issued by the department or approved for use by the Chief of Police, either lethal or less-than-lethal, shall be authorized for use by officers of this department. Any deviation from this policy will cause the initiation of disciplinary procedures against those officer(s) involved.

No weapon shall be issued for field use until the officer has been issued a copy of all DPD use of force policies, received use of force training, and demonstrated an acceptable level of proficiency in its use. The issuance of policies will be documented in PowerDMS. Delivery of instruction will be documented by the training Division. The desired level of proficiency shall be in accordance with standards established by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission and the DPD Training Division. An appropriately certified weapons instructor or armorer will inspect all weapons prior to issuing them and monitor proficiency on each lethal and less-than-lethal weapon.

## **RENDERING APPROPRIATE MEDICAL AID TO THE INJURED**

In conjunction with their Basic Law Enforcement Training, DPD officers receive first responder training. As such, they are provided with the basic knowledge and skills to recognize medical emergencies and sustain life, reduce suffering, and prevent further serious complications by the use of prompt, effective measures until professional medical care is available.

When an officer inflicts injury upon another person that appears to result in a life-threatening emergency, obvious severe injuries have occurred, medical distress is apparent, or the individual has lost consciousness, they shall request emergency medical assistance as soon as reasonably possible. While waiting for the emergency medical assistance to arrive, officers on the scene, assuming they have not incapacitated themselves, will provide whatever medical aid they can commensurate with their training.

When an officer inflicts injury upon another person that does not appear to result in a life-threatening emergency, based on their first responder training, they shall make an immediate assessment of the injuries involved. Officers may then use their discretion in determining:

- If any medical attention is required at all. If there exists any doubt in an officer's mind or if the person requests medical treatment and/or is complaining of pain, etc., medical attention will be provided;
- If EMS should respond to the scene to evaluate the injury.

Officers will not use force for the purpose of assisting medical personnel in administering nonconsensual medical treatment unless the subject is under arrest or otherwise in the custody of law enforcement by way of an order of the court.

## **PUBLIC SAFETY ISSUES & SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **Foot Pursuits**

A subject attempting to flee from an officer represents active non-compliance. Any injury that a subject may cause to themselves while fleeing, absent any physical contact or intervention from the officer, does not represent a use of force and should be documented as an injury to citizen (e.g., the subject runs into a clothesline, trips and falls down a hill, or is struck by a vehicle). Any injury that a subject incurs due to physical contact from an officer represents an injury as a result of a use of force (e.g., such as being pushed and falling down and receiving scrapes and abrasions) and must be documented as a use of force.

### **Destruction of Evidence**

A subject attempting to destroy evidence by swallowing it represents non-compliance and may constitute an additional violation of the law. It is the policy of the DPD not to use physical force to prevent this act from occurring. Officers are prohibited from using pain compliance, strikes, aerosol weapons/munitions, TASER energy weapons or other physical force to prevent the destruction of evidence, such as swallowing/attempting to swallow drugs unless there is a reasonable belief that the destruction of evidence would pose a threat of serious bodily injury or death to the individual. The officer should treat the situation as a medical issue, and either request EMS respond to the scene or transport the subject to the hospital for evaluation. Should the officer decide to pursue seizure of the evidence, they should apply for a search warrant and transport the subject to a medical facility, keeping in mind that there is no requirement that any medical professional must assist with seizing the evidence. Refer to G.O. [4068 – Strip & Body Cavity Searches](#).

### **Positional Asphyxia**

At no time should an individual be left on their stomach or hog-tied, as this can lead to positional asphyxia. Officers will transport individuals in an upright position with the seat belt buckled, whenever reasonably possible.

### **Warning Shots**

Warning shots pose an unreasonable danger to officers and citizens alike; therefore, warning shots are strictly forbidden.

### **Firing at Moving Vehicles**

Firing at moving vehicles is prohibited unless the immediate probability of serious injury or death exists for the officer(s) and/or an innocent third party. An officer may only discharge his or her firearm at or from a moving vehicle, if the officer reasonably believes that no other option is reasonably available and:

- Deadly force is being used against the officer or another person by an occupant of the vehicle by use of a weapon other than the vehicle itself; or
- The vehicle is being used as a weapon against the officer or another person or group, such as in an act of terrorism.

Officers will not intentionally place themselves in the path of a moving vehicle in order to justify the use of deadly force.

### **Drawing and/or Pointing a Firearm**

Drawing and/or pointing a firearm is strictly forbidden except when required in the performance of an officer's official duties. The act of drawing and/or pointing a firearm when required in the performance of an officer's official duties does not constitute a use of force by this policy. Officers should only draw and/or point their firearm



when the use of deadly force is reasonably justified, or they have a reasonable articulable belief that they may encounter a potentially deadly threat so that drawing/pointing the firearm may reduce their reaction time and to enable them to make more effective and accurate judgments about the use of deadly force.

#### Drawing/Pointing/Discharging and/or Activating Aerosol Weapon or TASER Energy Weapon

Drawing, pointing, discharging, and/or activating any aerosol weapon or TASER energy weapon is strictly forbidden except when required in the performance of an officer's official duties. The act of drawing and/or pointing an aerosol weapon or TASER energy weapon when required in the performance of an officer's official duties does not constitute a use of force by this policy. When officers perceive a potential threat, they may draw their aerosol weapon or TASER energy weapon in order to reduce their reaction time and enable them to make more effective and accurate judgments about the use of force.

#### Use of Weapons to Kill Animals

The killing of an animal is justified if one of the following situations exists:

- Need for self-defense.
- To prevent substantial harm to another person.
- When the animal is so badly injured, that compassion requires its relief from further suffering.
- When a police canine handler determines that the animal poses a threat of death or serious physical injury to the handler's canine.

## USE AND SHOW OF FORCE REPORTING

#### When a Use of Force Report is NOT Required

Although the circumstances will be documented in the Incident Report (IR), a separate Use of Force Report is not required in the following circumstances:

- Use of non-physical force and no injury to citizen;
- Use of soft empty hand techniques or leverage weapon techniques with no apparent injury to the citizen, unless the citizen claims injury;
- When an individual is injured due to his/her own actions absent any physical contact or intervention from an officer; however, officers must notify their supervisor of the injury and the circumstances in an incident report. Supervisors will complete an Injury to Citizens Report utilizing the Blue Team software and submit the same to the Professional Standards Division (PSD) for review.

As soon as reasonably possible, but within twenty-four (24) hours of the initiating incident, the supervisor will generate the Injury to Citizen Report in Blue Team and at a minimum include the following known information:

- Incident details (include the date, time, location and IR#)
- Brief summary (not the full investigation, just a brief overview)
- Individuals involved (both officers and citizens)

Supervisors will have 14 calendar days to prepare and submit the final Injury to Citizen Report to their chain of command. Requests for additional time must be approved by the PSD Commander or designee prior to the 14<sup>th</sup> day. Failure to initiate or complete an Injury to Citizen Report in accordance with the above time frames may constitute a violation of G.O. [4028 – Report Writing](#).

## When a Use of Force Report IS Required

Unless otherwise specified by department policy, officers will immediately notify the district or duty supervisor and a Use of Force Report will be submitted whenever an officer:

- Uses any force that results in an injury;
- Uses physical force (other than soft empty hand techniques or leverage weapon techniques), a lethal or less-than-lethal weapon;
- Has an assigned police canine bite an individual; or
- Intentionally discharges a firearm on-or off-duty, regardless of whether it results in injury, and for reasons other than training, approved departmental programs or circumstances covered in G.O. [4009 – Firearms & Taser Energy Weapons Discharge Reports](#).
- Utilizes deadly force through the use of a motor vehicle to engage in a legal intervention to stop a vehicle in accordance with G.O. [4019 – Vehicle Pursuits](#).

## When a Show of Force IS Required

Unless otherwise specified by department policy, officers will immediately notify the district or duty supervisor and a Show of Force Report will be submitted whenever an officer points their firearm or TASER energy weapon at an individual in the performance of their duties.

All officers involved are required to document use of force in the narrative of their incident report/supplemental report. In the case of officer-involved shootings, in-custody death investigations, or other investigations whereby an outside agency (e.g., State Bureau of Investigation) has been requested to conduct the criminal investigation or the officer(s) actions, the involved officer(s) must document and submit a supplemental narrative as soon as reasonably possible. For a Show of Force report, an incident report is not required for an incident merely involving the show of force if an incident report would not be required for the original or underlying purpose for officer response.

The Use of Force/Show of Force report and investigation shall be completed by the supervisor of the involved officer(s). For officers working in a Secondary Employment capacity, an on-duty supervisor in the district where the incident occurs shall complete the Use of Force/Show of Force report and investigation, as applicable. For example, if a District 1 officer is working in an off-duty capacity at a restaurant in District 2 and has to pepper spray a violator, then Car 200 shall complete the use of force/show of force investigation and report. If Car 200 is not available, then the watch commander shall complete the use of force/show of force investigation and report.

Supervisors are required to document their investigation via the Blue Team software. As soon as reasonably possible, but within twenty-four (24) hours of the initiating incident, the supervisor will generate the Use of Force or Show of Force Report in Blue Team and at a minimum include the following known information:

- Incident details (include the date, time, location, and IR# if applicable);
- Brief summary (not the full investigation, just a brief overview);
- Use of force details section, if applicable as described above;
- Individuals involved (both officers and citizens)

All applicable fields will be completed in the system. If character limitations prevent the supervisor from entering their investigative narrative, the narrative will be completed separately and uploaded into Blue Team by the supervisor. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that the following items, when applicable, are uploaded into Blue Team prior to submitting the report:

- A narrative that includes identification of the involved parties and actions they took regarding the investigation.
- Any supporting documentation such as statements or photographs of officers, subjects, weapons, and/or injuries shall be collected and submitted to Professional Standards as in any other investigation. If the supervisor is able to, those items should be uploaded directly into the system. If the information cannot be uploaded into Blue Team, it will be forwarded to the Professional Standards Division.
- When an officer deploys a TASER energy weapon in the performance of their duties, the officer will, as soon as reasonably possible, dock their TASER energy weapon battery and replace same with another battery. Also, the officer shall contact the Watch Commander to receive a replacement duty magazine for their TASER energy weapon. The investigating supervisor shall obtain the firing log for the incident from Evidence.com. This information shall be uploaded into Blue Team as supporting documentation.
- Supervisors will have 14 calendar days to investigate, prepare, and submit the final Use of Force/Show of Force Report to their Chain of Command. Requests for additional time must be approved by the Professional Standards Commander or designee prior to the 14<sup>th</sup> day. Failure to initiate or complete a Use of Force/Show of Force/Show of Force Report in accordance with the above time frames may constitute a violation of G.O. [4028 – Report Writing](#).

In the event of an officer-involved shooting or in-custody death, officers must refer to G.O. [4067 - Officer-Involved Shootings & In-Custody Deaths](#). If an investigator from Internal Affairs responds to the scene to investigate the use of force incident, the IA investigator will be responsible for completing the Use of Force Report in accordance with the requirements stated herein.

In instances where the officer's department-issued handgun is needed for evidentiary purposes, and the officer is not placed on administrative leave and/or duty, the Professional Standards Division will coordinate with the Training Division to ensure the officer is supplied with a replacement weapon.

**\*\*NOTE:** No copies (paper/electronic) or printouts are to be made of the Use of Force/Show of Force Report except as deemed necessary by members of the Professional Standards Division.

Reporting and Documentation of Accidental Discharge of a Firearm or TASER Energy Weapon without Causing Injury to Others:

Officers involved in an accidental discharge of a firearm or TASER energy weapon will comply with G.O. [4009 - Firearms & TASER Energy Weapons Discharge Reports](#).

Documentation of Animals and the Discharge of a Firearm or TASER Energy Weapon:

Officers involved in a firearm or TASER energy weapon discharge against an animal will comply with G.O. [4009 - Firearms & TASER Energy Weapons Discharge Reports](#).

## **REVIEW OF REPORTS**

Use of Force/Show of Force Reports are reviewed as indicated in G.O. [1014 - Internal Affairs](#).

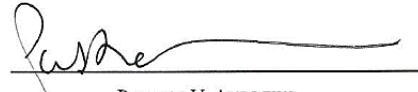
In addition, the Professional Standards Division will conduct an annual analysis of the use of force cases in an attempt to identify trends or patterns that may indicate training needs and/or policy adjustments. The analysis will be forwarded to the Chief of Police.

## TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The DPD Training Division will conduct documented mandatory training for all officers on use of force issues as follows:

- Training on DPD's use of force policy, including all definitions relevant to the use of deadly force, will occur annually;
- Training on DPD's officer involved shootings and in-custody deaths policy will occur annually;
- Training and/or qualification on lethal weapons and TASER energy weapons will occur annually;
- Refresher training for all other less-than-lethal weapons and weaponless control techniques will occur biennially.

All recertification sessions will be facilitated by certified instructors and will include a lecture and a written and/or practical examination. In addition to the above mandatory training, the Training Division will also coordinate remedial training for the use of force as needed. Officers who intend to carry the TASER energy weapon will be required to submit to the effects of the weapon during training.

  
PATRICE V. ANDREWS  
CHIEF OF POLICE