

A. PURPOSE. To direct and control the use of compliance control devices and intermediate weapons by employees of the Grand Rapids Police Department

1. Specialty munitions are additional tactical tools that are generally utilized in dynamic situations that are rapidly evolving. The decision to implement these control methods must be based on the totality of the circumstances in compliance with the Use of Force procedure.

B. DEFINITIONS

1. For this procedure, specialty munitions will include:
 - a. Less-lethal ammunition
 - b. CEWs
 - c. “Flash noise” diversionary devices
 - d. Tactical chemical agents
 - e. Pepperball launcher
 - f. 40mm launcher

C. GENERAL PROCEDURE

1. The only compliance control devices and intermediate weapons that shall be possessed by employees of this Department are those authorized and issued by the department.
2. Police officers are authorized to use Department-approved subject control techniques and issued equipment for resolution of incidents to:
 - a. Protect themselves or another from physical harm.
 - b. Restrain or subdue a resistant individual.
 - c. Bring an unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.
3. Employees shall only deploy the above weapons or tactics after satisfactorily completing training about their use and related procedures. Employees who do not attain a minimum level of proficiency for a specialty munition will be required to attend and successfully complete supplemental training. Failure to achieve accepted levels of performance

after supplemental training shall subject employees to disciplinary action.

4. Circumstances that may justify the use of specialty munitions are:
 - a. Barricaded subject and/or hostage situations
 - b. High-risk warrant services
 - c. Apprehension of violent, mentally ill persons
 - d. Apprehension of subjects under the influence of alcohol or drugs and displaying potential or actual violent conduct
 - e. Civil disorder
 - f. Empty hand control has failed, or the officer reasonably believes that empty hand control will be insufficient to establish controls, and the use of deadly force is not justified.
5. The incident commander will be responsible for deployment approval if time, resources, and circumstances (i.e., critical incident) of the tactical mission dictate a planned deployment of specialty munitions.

D. PROCEDURES FOR IMPACT WEAPON USE. The purpose of the impact weapon is to provide officers with an effective control option when confronted by potentially violent subjects. Impact weapons provide for the control of subjects by creating temporary motor dysfunction of the impacted muscle group.

1. The impact weapon will be carried by all trained, uniformed officers in the approved belt carrier.
2. Impact weapons may be employed by trained personnel when:
 - a. A subject demonstrates active aggression such as physical actions/assaults against officers or citizens with less than deadly force (i.e., advancing, challenging, punching, kicking, grabbing, wrestling, etc.)
 - b. An officer reasonably believes that empty-hand controls will be insufficient to control the subject's actions based upon the totality of circumstances.

3. The intentional striking of the head, neck, or spine are potentially deadly force techniques.
4. In situations where the use of an impact weapon is justified, an officer may use a flashlight or other improvised device as an impact weapon when:
 - a. The issued/authorized impact weapon is not available for use or quickly accessible, and
 - b. The flashlight or other improvised device is utilized in a manner that is consistent with the techniques as instructed in the Department-approved impact weapons training program, and
 - c. The flashlight or other improvised device is used in strict compliance with all applicable sections of this procedure and the Department's Use of Force policy found elsewhere in this manual.

E. **HANDCUFFS AND RESTRAINTS.** The purpose of handcuffs, flex cuffs, or transport handcuffs is to restrain the movements of a subject in a manner that provides a safe means of transportation for officers and others. Restraints also control further physical resistance from a subject. Only the Department issued/authorized restraint devices and carriers may be used.

1. Handcuffs shall be carried by all trained, on-duty, sworn personnel.
2. Handcuffs shall be carried in an issued carrier or approved manner.
3. Subjects taken into custody shall be handcuffed behind their backs. This is to assure the safety of the officer and other citizens. The exceptions to this rule are:
 - a. When the subject has an injury that does not permit his/her arms to move behind the back.
 - b. When, at the officer's discretion, the subject's age, physical condition, or physical limitations indicate an appropriate change in this procedure.
 - c. The subject is a juvenile status offender and is compliant with the officer's directions.
4. When one of the conditions listed above exists, the subject should be handcuffed in front with transport handcuffs, if possible.

5. Handcuffs shall be checked for tightness and double locked when practically possible.
 6. To assure proper safety for officers, all arrested subjects will be handcuffed before being searched, provided an exception to the handcuffing requirement does not exist.
 7. Officers shall secure all separable possessions of the arrested subject prior to placing them in the patrol cruiser. This includes cell phones, other electronic devices, and any potentially dangerous objects.
 8. Except under exceptional circumstances, officers should not handcuff a subject to fixed objects such as posts, vehicles, buildings, etc.
 9. If an officer encounters resistance after applying handcuffs, the officer should utilize reasonable control techniques to prevent injuries to the officers or injuries to the subject.
 10. Use of alternative restraint devices, such as flexcuffs, leg ties, or hobbles, should be limited to situations in which standard departmental restraint devices are unavailable or insufficient to safely secure suspects.
 11. “Hog-tying” and other types of restraints that involve bending a person to connect his or her hands and feet are prohibited.
 12. When a handcuffed subject is in a face-down, prone position, officers shall attempt to position the subject on their side when practical.
 13. Handcuffed subjects transported to the jail shall remain handcuffed (unless one of the previously mentioned exceptions apply) until the subject has been searched by Kent County Deputies. Handcuffs may be removed in the booking area to facilitate the logging of personal property, such as jewelry and shoelaces, if the officer feels the subject is cooperative and not a threat to police personnel or other arrestees. The handcuffs shall be reapplied prior to walking the subject into the search vestibule.
- F. AEROSOL SUBJECT RESTRAINTS (ASR). The purpose of the ASR is to provide members with a safe and effective control option. ASRs provide temporary control of subjects while providing a degree of safety for both the officer and the subject.

1. The approved ASR shall be carried by all trained on-duty uniformed sworn personnel (including plainclothes officers during tactical responses) except when:
 - a. Authorized by a supervisor for special undercover assignment.
 - b. Authorized for training purposes.
2. The approved ASR shall be carried in the issued carrier or approved manner. The ASR must be carried in a manner that provides for the adequate security and retention of the ASR when not in use.
3. The ASR may be employed by trained personnel to:
 - a. Effect control during a lawful arrest of a subject(s) who physically resists or threatens to physically resist or who does not comply with verbal requests.
 - b. Bring unlawful situations safely and effectively under control.
4. In the event an officer is personally threatened with an ASR, the officer may use a reasonable amount of force to defend against the assault, based upon the totality of the circumstances.

F. CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPONS (CEWs). The purpose of the CEW is to provide members with a safe and effective control option. CEWs provide temporary control of subjects while providing a degree of safety for both the officer and the subject.

1. The approved CEW shall only be carried by trained on-duty sworn personnel. They are responsible for maintaining the device's operational readiness.
2. The CEW shall be carried in the issued holster on the support side in the approved manner, fully armed with the safety on.
3. Based on the totality of the facts and circumstances, the CEW may be employed in an objectively reasonable manner by trained personnel to effect control during a lawful arrest of a subject(s) who physically resists or threatens to physically resist an officer.
4. The subject should be secured as soon as practical while disabled by CEW power to minimize the number of deployment cycles. i.e., "controlling under power."

5. Any use or attempted use of a CEW against a subject shall be immediately reported to a supervisor. After use, ensure the suspect's injuries, if any, are appropriately treated.
6. CEW probes will be removed at the earliest opportunity by trained personnel or medical personnel. Medical personnel at the Kent County Correctional Facility may not remove CEW probes per their protocol. Probes that have struck the face, neck, groin, or female breasts, shall only be removed by medical personnel. Personnel shall inspect the probes after removal to ensure that the entire probe barb has been removed.
7. Officers shall collect and handle probes as bio-hazardous "sharps." Officers shall take photos of the probes before disposing of them into a biohazard container.
8. Officers shall document each actual deployment or attempted deployment on a use of force report and shall include the CEW serial number.
9. Unintentional CEW discharges shall be documented in an incident report titled "Unintentional discharge of CEW" and include the CEW serial number.
10. The CEW shall not be used in a punitive or coercive manner, nor shall it be used to dislodge, retrieve, or prevent the ingestion of contraband.

G. PEPPERBALL LAUNCHER

1. The Pepperball Launcher may be utilized as an Impact Weapon (Direct Impact of projectile) or Area Denial (non-Direct Impact of projectile).
2. Supervisory Approval, absent exigent circumstances, must be obtained to utilize the Pepperball Launcher as an Impact Weapon.
3. When utilizing the Pepperball Launcher for area denial, proper post deployment considerations must be taken, including potential first aid, decontamination, and/or reasonable notifications of potential exposure.
4. Area denial for use in crowd control/dispersal shall only be done with supervisory approval, absent exigent circumstances. Warning announcements, allowing a reasonable amount of time for dispersal, shall be made to the crowd prior to deployment.

5. Refresher training shall be completed once a year to maintain authorization to deploy the Pepperball Launcher.
6. A Use of Force report shall be written after any discharge of a projectile towards an individual or crowd, regardless if the projectile makes contact with the individual or crowd.

H. 40MM LAUNCHER

1. Absent exigent circumstances, the 40mm Launcher shall be utilized only with Supervisory Approval.
2. Refresher training shall be completed once a year to maintain authorization to deploy the 40mm Launcher.
3. Proper post-deployment considerations shall be made, including any first aid and/or medical treatment.
4. Officers shall transport an individual to a hospital for treatment/evaluation when the individual is struck with a projectile in the groin, above the waist, or with signs of visible injury. This shall be done in addition to any medical aid/treatment that is given to an individual on the scene.
5. A Use of Force report shall be written after any discharge of a projectile towards an individual or crowd, regardless if the projectile makes contact with the individual or crowd.

I. MEDICAL ATTENTION

1. Subjects having contact with ASRs or Pepperball shall be encouraged to receive fresh air after their conduct is controlled, i.e., standing in the open air, windows open in the police vehicle, rapid opening and closing of eyes, verbal reassurance, etc. If an officer observes pronounced breathing difficulties or the loss of consciousness, the subject shall be immediately transported to a hospital emergency room, or an emergency medical team should be summoned to the scene for treatment of the subject.
2. When less lethal munitions and/or CEWs have been utilized, the subject may be transported to KCCF. Officers should follow Kent County Correctional Facility Pre-Booking Medical Protocols. However, certain

medical conditions may require an officer to transport the subject to an advanced medical care facility.

3. If requested, medical attention shall be provided.