



Lansing Police Department Manual

600.07 — RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE

Operational Procedure
Effective Date: 10/2024
Rescinds: 10/2023

PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to provide Lansing Police Department (“Department”) Officers with guidelines, expectations, and education related to responding to resistance and using force in a professional, impartial, and Constitutional manner. It is important to understand that the proper and lawful use of force is essential for ensuring impartial policing and for building trust and legitimacy within the community.

POLICY

The Lansing Police Department recognizes and respects the sanctity of human life and the rights of citizens to be free from unreasonable searches and seizure. As such, it is the policy of this department to engage in constitutional policing where officers are authorized to use only that force which is objectively reasonable, based on the totality of the circumstances, and otherwise consistent with the Michigan and United States Constitution, and current law. It is understood that an officer’s response to resistance may include split second judgments and decisions based on circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving, regarding the amount of force necessary in a particular situation. *Graham v Connor* 490 U.S. 386 (1989).

Force will be applied in a professional, impartial, and Constitutional manner, and de-escalation techniques should be utilized prior to the application of force when feasible (also see Operational Procedure 600.69 *De-Escalation*). Officers have a duty to intervene when they observe the use of excessive force and report any excessive force to their supervisor.

DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

This procedure is for Department use only and represents an administrative and educational guide for officers’ decision-making processes and is not a standard for civil or criminal litigation. It should not be construed as a creation of a higher legal standard of safety or care in an evidentiary sense with respect to civil suits or administrative claims. Violations of this procedure may form the basis for Departmental administrative sanctions.

DEFINITIONS

- **Boxing-In:** A tactic designed to prevent a stopped suspect vehicle by surrounding it with law enforcement vehicles in a controlled manner. The goal of this tactic is to prevent a vehicular pursuit.
- **Chokehold/Stranglehold:** A neck restraint or any hold applied to or around the neck with the intent to restrict the flow of blood to the brain or the flow of air through the windpipe (trachea). The use of a chokehold is a use of deadly force per *King v United States*, 917 F.3d 409 (6th Cir. 2019), a progeny case of *Graham v Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). Chokeholds are prohibited unless faced with a deadly force encounter.
- **Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW):** Less-lethal force alternative that generates electricity in a

small, handheld battery-operated unit about the size of a handgun. When properly used, the CEW generates an electrical current that dominates the existing neuromuscular and sensory nervous system. See Axon.com regarding the Taser CEW.

- **Deadly Force:** Any use of force where the natural, probable, and foreseeable consequence creates a substantial risk of causing imminent death or imminent great bodily harm to an individual. See [MCL 780.972\(1\)](#) and *People v Pace*, 102 Mich. App. 522 (1980). This term is interchangeable with the term lethal force.
- **Dynamic Alternative:** Objectively reasonable decisions and actions used to defend the officer or another in situations where immediate action must be taken. These may include utilization of techniques and objects not covered in training.
- **Felony Stop:** An investigation of a felony offense where an officer is justified in pointing a firearm directly at a subject(s) during the course of an investigation or traffic stop.
- **Firearm:** A police deadly force service weapon such as a pistol, shotgun, or rifle, as defined under [MCL 750.222](#), or any other applicable law, to be used in accordance with this policy and *Operational Procedure 600.06 Firearms*.
- **Force:** Physical and communicative control tactics and weapons an officer uses to influence the actions of a subject or to protect the subject from injuring themselves or others. Force includes, but is not limited to, the use of:
 - Chemical Agents, Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW), Hard Empty Hand Controls, Physical Strikes, Impact Weapons, Less Lethal Weapons, Police K-9 Utilization, Deadly Force, Specialty Munitions, Motor Vehicles as Force, Improvised Devices, etc.
- **Intentional Collisions:** The deliberate act of contacting a suspect's vehicle with another law enforcement vehicle to functionally damage or otherwise force the suspect's vehicle to stop, this will be considered a use of force under this procedure. The Precision Immobilization Technique (PIT) is considered separate from an intentional collision for the purposes of this procedure.
- **Less Lethal Weapons:** Authorized weapons that when employed are less likely to cause serious or fatal injury. Less lethal weapons are addressed in *Operational Procedure 600.60 Use of Less Lethal Weapons*.
- **Lethal Force:** Is synonymous with the term "deadly force" as used in authorizing statutes and the terms are interchangeable. Tactics and/or techniques are such that the natural, probable, and foreseeable consequence of the tactic and/or techniques is death. *People v Pace* 102, Mich App. 522 (1980). The use of a firearm is deadly force and deadly force is that force that could result in the loss of human life. See *Michigan AG Opinion 09/03/1976*. This includes any action (tactic/technique) that creates a substantial likelihood of causing death or serious bodily injury.
- **Meaningful Review:** A documented review of an incident or occurrence, regardless of the outcome. The review should indicate whether policy, training, equipment, or disciplinary issues should be addressed. Synonymous terms include administrative review, command review, critical review, etc.
- **Non-Deadly Force:** Any use of force other than that which is considered deadly force. This includes any physical effort used to control, restrain, or overcome the resistance of another. See [MCL 780.972\(2\)](#). This term is interchangeable with the term less lethal force.
- **Objectively Reasonable Force:** The reasonableness of a particular use of force is based on the totality of circumstances known by the Officer at the time of the use of force and weighs the actions of the Officer against the rights of the subject, in light of the totality of the circumstances surrounding the event. It must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable Officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. This is the standard created by the United States Supreme Court. See *Graham v Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989).
- **Precision Immobilization Technique (PIT):** A specifically applied technique that utilizes a law enforcement vehicle to engage in controlled contact to force a rotational stop of a fleeing suspect vehicle that is in motion.
- **Resistance:** A subject's failure to comply with an officer's attempt to establish control.
- **Roadblock:** A tactic designed to stop a suspect's moving vehicle by intentionally placing a stationary law enforcement vehicle or other immovable object in the path of the suspect's vehicle.
- **Rolling Roadblock:** A coordinated maneuver where two or more pursuing vehicles

simultaneously intercept and block the movement of a suspect vehicle while it is in motion. The goal of this tactic is containment of the suspect vehicle.

- **TASER®:** A less lethal Conducted Energy Weapon, approved by the Department that transmits electrical pulses designed to cause neuromuscular incapacitation.
- **Tire Deflation Device:** A device designed to puncture the tires of a suspect vehicle in an effort to bring the vehicle to a halt.

AUTHORIZATION FOR THE RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE

- Officers are authorized to use objectively reasonable force, when encountering resistance, through Department approved control techniques and equipment for resolution of incidents as follows:
 - To stop potentially dangerous or unlawful behavior;
 - To protect the officer or another from injury or death;
 - To prevent subjects from injuring themselves (*Corey Hill v Miracle*, 853 F.3d 306 [6th Cir. 2017]);
 - The person was experiencing a medical or mental emergency that rendered them incapable of making a rational decision under circumstances that posed an immediate threat of serious harm to themselves or others.
 - Some degree of force was reasonably necessary to ameliorate (lessen) the threat.
 - The use of force used was not more than reasonably necessary under the circumstances.
 - In the process of affecting a lawful arrest when a subject offers resistance;
 - To control an arrested person who is refusing to comply with arrest, search, booking, custody, or lawful directives of the officer;
 - To prevent escape from custody.

RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Officers may gain control by means of verbal directives or commands. When these actions are not effective, or it is apparent directives or commands would be ineffective, officers may escalate force in an objectively reasonable manner based on the totality of the circumstances.
- Officers will assess the incident to determine a reasonable response for the encountered resistance in light of the totality of the circumstances. Factors to consider include but are not limited to:
 - Severity of the crime;
 - Whether the subject is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade by flight;
 - Whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others;
 - Knowledge of officer presence;
 - Relative size and strength;
 - Multiple subjects/officers;
 - The subject's access or perceived access to weapons;
 - Subject under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
 - Exceptional abilities and skills (e.g., martial arts, stance);
 - Injury to, or exhaustion of the officer;
 - Proximity and reaction time;
 - Special knowledge about the subject;
 - Ground position or
 - Officer's training and experience

“DUTY TO INTERVENE”

- Actions taken in response to resistance will not be punitive or retaliatory.

- Any LPD employee that observes an unreasonable response to resistance by another LPD employee and/or public safety associate, will intervene in a reasonable manner and attempt to de-escalate the amount of force used; every LPD employee has a “duty to intervene” regardless of rank or position within the Department.
- Public safety associates include non-LPD employees such as task force members, volunteers, or those from support organizations that work in partnership with the Department.
- It is the responsibility of every LPD employee that observes an unreasonable response to resistance to report the incident to a supervisor as soon as possible.
- The “duty to intervene” and supervisor notification also applies in situations where the response to resistance violates LPD procedure, local ordinance, or State and Federal law.

USE OF LETHAL/DEADLY FORCE – Authorization

- Officers are authorized to use deadly force consistent with both Michigan and Federal Law. [MCL 780.972](#).
- Use of deadly force is authorized when the officer honestly and reasonably believes that the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent the imminent death of or imminent great bodily harm to himself or herself or to another individual. See [MCL 780.972](#); and/or
- To prevent the escape of a subject who is fleeing from an inherently violent felony crime, and the officer has probable cause to believe that the subject poses an immediate threat of death or serious physical injury to others or the officer. *Tennessee v Garner* 471 U.S. 1 (1985).
 - Chokeholds/Strangleholds are prohibited unless deadly force is justified as defined above and the officer honestly and reasonably believes that the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent the imminent death of, or imminent great bodily harm, to himself or herself or to another individual.
- Warning shots are prohibited because of lack of shot location identification, unintended contact, and potential injury or loss of life.

USE OF LETHAL/DEADLY FORCE – Additional Considerations

- The totality of the circumstances must be taken into consideration by the officer before using lethal force. For example, where the suspect poses no immediate threat to the officer and no threat to others, the harm resulting from failing to apprehend the subject does not justify the use of deadly force. *Tennessee v Garner*, 471 U.S. 1 (1985). Officers are authorized to use lethal force consistent with the prevention of imminent death or great bodily harm standard as found in [MCL 780.972](#).
- The use of lethal force is reviewed using the objective reasonableness standard.
- Situations may occur in which certain immediate and drastic measures must be taken by an officer in order to protect human life. Force used in these situations may involve the use of techniques or weapons not covered in this policy and will be judged using the objective reasonableness standard to assure compliance with the applicable law and this procedure.
- Where reasonably possible, officers will identify themselves and provide a verbal warning before lethal force is applied.
- Firearms may be drawn or displayed when, based on the totality of the circumstances, an officer feels his or her safety is in peril and such danger could be construed as life threatening; or when the person to be apprehended has committed, or there is probable cause to believe the person to be apprehended has committed, a violent felony offense and/or the possibility of confrontation with deadly force exists.
- Officers will make attempts to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle to avoid a lethal force encounter and officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle (example; tires, engine, etc.) in an attempt to disable the vehicle. Shooting at a moving vehicle with occupants should only be considered as a last resort to protect the officer, occupants, or bystanders during a deadly

force encounter.

- Firearms discharged at a moving vehicle is authorized only when done in an objectively reasonable manner and as a last resort.
 - The officer must honestly and reasonably believe the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent the imminent death of, or imminent great bodily harm to, himself or herself or to another individual because an occupant is using a deadly force weapon from that vehicle, or the moving vehicle is being used as a means to cause immediate injury or death to the officer or another person.

MOTOR VEHICLES AS FORCE, ROADBLOCKS, AND FORCIBLE STOPPING

- Intentional collisions, partial or complete roadblocks, boxing-in, rolling roadblocks, Precision Immobilization Technique (PIT), or the utilization and deployment of Tire Deflation Devices (TDD) constitute the use of force; and, depending on the circumstances, may constitute the use of deadly force *People v Blacksmith*, 66 Mich. App. 216 (1975).
 - The use of any such methods, techniques, or actions must be objectively reasonable based on the totality of the circumstances.
 - The use of any such methods requires the same written documentation of force reporting and command meaningful review as defined in this procedure for other response to resistance incidents.
 - Officers will be properly trained in the use of any tactics and/or devices required to perform these methods prior to utilization, outside of Dynamic Alternative, Deadly Force situations, and/or when authorized by a supervisor.
 - Unless exigent circumstances exist where the risk of death and/or serious injury to the general public, officers, or the suspect requires immediate action, any intentional collisions, partial or complete roadblocks, boxing-in, rolling roadblocks, or the PIT, require the prior approval of an on-duty supervisor whenever practicable.
- Motor Vehicle Tactics:
 - Intentional collisions:
 - Are not authorized to be conducted by LPD personnel outside of Deadly Force or Dynamic Alternative situations and/or when authorized by a supervisor.
 - In the event an intentional collision is to be utilized, it should be undertaken at a location that minimizes the risk to bystanders and other motorists.
 - Roadblocks:
 - Because roadblocks involve a potential for serious injury or death to occupant(s) of the pursued vehicle if the suspect does not stop, the intentional placement of roadblocks in the direct path of a pursued vehicle is generally discouraged and should not be deployed without prior approval of a supervisor outside of Deadly Force and/or Dynamic Alternative situations.
 - If roadblocks are deployed it should only be done under extraordinary conditions when all other reasonable intervention tactics have failed, or are reasonably believed to be ineffective, and the need to immediately stop the pursued vehicle substantially outweighs the risks of injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle, officers, or the public.
 - Only law enforcement vehicles equipped with emergency lights may be used if a vehicle is utilized for this tactic.
 - The law enforcement vehicle's overhead emergency lights shall be activated, and the vehicle(s) used shall be unoccupied, when deploying this tactic.

- 266 ▪ Officers will remain a safe distance away from any vehicles, and/or other immoveable
267 objects, used as roadblocks to protect themselves in the event of a suspect vehicle
268 collision.
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- 270 ○ Rolling roadblocks:
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- 272 ▪ Are not authorized to be conducted by LPD personnel outside of Deadly Force or Dynamic
273 Alternative situations and/or when authorized by a supervisor.
- 274 ▪ In the event a rolling roadblock is to be utilized, it should be undertaken at a location that
275 minimizes the risk to bystanders and other motorists.
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- 277 ○ Boxing-In:
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- 279 ▪ May be conducted by LPD personnel trained in this tactic to safely apprehend a suspect in
280 a motor vehicle.
- 281 ▪ Officers require articulable facts that utilizing this technique creates a safer situation for the
282 public, officers, vehicle occupant(s), and suspect, and/or will decrease the likelihood of a
283 vehicular pursuit.
- 284 ▪ Boxing-In should not be used on low level traffic stops where the vehicle is being stopped
285 solely for minor violations such as civil infractions or non-violent offenses.
- 286 ▪ This tactic must be carefully coordinated with all involved vehicles, taking into consideration
287 the circumstances and conditions apparent at the time, as well as the potential risk of injury
288 to officers, the public, and occupant(s) of the target vehicle.
- 289 ▪ Officers and supervisors should weigh the potential risks against the need to immediately
290 stop the vehicle.
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- 292 ○ Precision Immobilization Technique (PIT):
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- 294 ▪ Outside of Deadly Force or Dynamic Alternative situations the PIT may only be utilized by
295 trained personnel when all the following conditions exist:
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- 297 ➤ The Officer is PIT trained by a Department approved training course or instructor.
- 298 ➤ The driver is fleeing from a serious felony or crime of violence, or when a police officer
299 reasonably believes a violator poses an **immediate** threat to the safety of the public or
300 other police officers. This is further defined in Operational Procedure *600.30 Motor*
301 *Vehicle Pursuits and Emergency Runs*.
- 302 ➤ No other vehicles, persons, or significant hazards are in the PIT Officer's intended path
303 of the suspect vehicle.
- 304 ➤ Raised roadways (e.g., bridges, overpasses, elevated freeway interchanges) are
305 avoided unless no other reasonable options for terminating the pursuit are available.
- 306 ➤ The risk of harm to Officers, innocent passengers, and/or the public from the fleeing
307 vehicle outweighs the potential risk of implementing the PIT.
- 308 ➤ That the officer performing the PIT reasonably believes contact will not be made with an
309 uninvolved vehicle.
- 310 ➤ Other reasonable means of apprehension were considered and are not practical,
311 available, or were ineffective. These means include but are not limited to tire deflation
312 devices, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), aerial support, etc.
- 313 ➤ The speed of the unit attempting the PIT, as well as the fleeing vehicle, is 40 miles per
314 hour (mph) or less.
- 315 ➤ The vehicle, as manufactured, possess at least 4 wheels and is not an Off-Road
316 Vehicle (i.e. not a motorcycle, moped, ATV, etc.).
- 317 ➤ The vehicle is not placarded for, or otherwise reasonably believed to be, carrying
318 hazardous materials.
- 319 ➤ The vehicle is not a pick-up truck carrying passengers in its bed.
- 320 ➤ The vehicle is equipped with PIT equipment (i.e. push bumper, etc.).
- 321 ➤ The Officer performing a PIT "owe[s] a duty to innocent passengers but owe no duty to

passengers who are themselves wrongdoers whether they help bring about the pursuit or encourage flight *Robinson v City of Detroit* 462 Mich 439 (2000). As a result, Officers shall exercise every reasonable effort to ensure the safety of innocent passengers.

- A supervisor has given approval unless exigent circumstances exist.

NOTE: Officers shall not PIT when the sole offense is CCW, Felon in Possession (firearm or ammo), or similar criminal offenses where the Victim is Society/Public.

- Tire Deflation Device (TDD):

- Outside of Deadly Force or Dynamic Alternative situations, only employees that have received **practical hands-on training** in the use of TDD are authorized to utilize them in the field.
- LPD will utilize both handheld and remote activated TDDs.
 - Handheld TDD may be stored in all patrol vehicles.
 - Remote TDD may be stored in START and Command vehicles only.
- Officers deploying the handheld TDD will:
 - Only deploy them on vehicles that are stationary and not involved in an active vehicle pursuit.
 - Deploy them in a manner that exposes the officer to as minimal risk to injury as possible.
 - Deploy the handheld TDD consistent with LPD training and manufacturer's recommendations.
 - Collect handheld TDDs when safe and practical to do so.
- Officers deploying the remote TDD will:
 - Attempt to utilize a deployment location that minimizes risk to personal and bystander injury and damage to property.
 - Not go into the roadway.
 - Notify Ingham County Central Dispatch and pursuing units of the location of the deployment.
 - Remotely deploy the TDD from a safe distance and, when feasible, utilize any available terrain that conceals or acts as a protective barrier.
 - Remotely retract the TDD once the suspect vehicle has run over it.
 - Deploy the remote TDD consistent with LPD training and manufacturer's recommendations.
 - Collect the remote TDD when safe and practical to do so.
- If a serious injury or serious property damage occurs because of a TDD deployment, the used TDD will be tagged as evidence by the officer.
 - Handheld TDDs are single use only and must be replaced after each deployment.
 - If a handheld TDD is not needed as evidence, it shall be tagged into PSU to be destroyed.
 - Handheld TDDs shall be tagged in utilizing special TDD provided boxes.
 - Remote TDDs will be removed from service after each use and inspected by the EVO Cadre for battery function and spike replacement.
 - The Dayshift Patrol Lieutenant must be notified via e-mail when any TDD, handheld or remote, is utilized in the field.
 - The employee who utilized the TDD will be responsible for this notification.
 - The Dayshift Patrol Lieutenant will coordinate both handheld TDD replacement, as well as remote TDD inspection by the EVO Cadre so that it can be placed back into service.

- Post-stop Guidelines:
 - Once a suspect is stopped utilizing any of the above tactics the following post-stop actions must be considered.
 - Immediate medical attention to any person(s) injured or experiencing medical distress.
 - Requesting a command officer to the scene if one is not already present.
 - Assessing any damage to vehicles or property and requesting appropriate resources to the scene (i.e. Towing vehicles, Traffic barricades, Department of Public Service personnel, Utility companies, Al, etc.)
 - If the utilization of any of the above tactics results in the death or serious injury of any person(s) other procedures may apply including, but not limited to: *300.11 Administrative Duty or Leave, 300.24 Outside Investigation, 600.28 Crash Investigations, 600.30 Pursuits and Emergency Runs, 600.39 Police Employee Involved Critical Incident.*

FELONY STOPS

- Felony Stops may be conducted when officers can articulate reasonable suspicion that a felony, which poses a threat to the life or safety of themselves or others, is being investigated.
- All felony stops will be conducted in accordance with LPD training standards and tactics and may include, but are not limited to:
 - Broadcasting appropriate officer safety information over the radio.
 - Waiting to engage in a felony stop until in a tactical location and backup officers are present, when feasible.
 - Utilizing tactical illumination of the suspect/vehicle.
 - Using proper contact and cover, to include tactical use of the officer's patrol vehicle.
 - Covering your "area of responsibility".
 - Communicating with assisting officers and the suspect(s) being stopped, generally this means designating a primary officer to handle all commands.
 - Conducting the stop in a methodical manner.
 - Securing suspect(s) one at a time, when feasible, conducting proper and thorough weapon searches, and asking appropriate public safety questions.
 - The use of additional resources such as a K9 when available.

SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FELONY STOPS

- A supervisor will respond to the scene of all felony stops unless extenuating circumstances exist.
- If subjects involved in a felony stop are released because of lack of probable cause to justify an arrest, a supervisor at the scene or an officer involved in the stop will do the following:
 - Explain the reason for the stop;
 - Offer to answer any questions regarding the nature of the stop;
 - Provide their name, badge number, and department telephone number;
 - Generate a report and document the above was accomplished;
 - Ensure the Fleet video and Body Worn Camera (BWC) is preserved.

MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE

- Officers will provide initial on scene medical aide, summon the Lansing Fire Department and/or transport subjects to a medical facility when any of the following occur:
 - The subject appears ill and requires medical treatment;
 - The subject presents complications while under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
 - The subject complains of injury or continued pain;

- A TASER deployment has been used on a subject;
 - Any officer observes or suspects injury to the subject;
 - The subject does not substantially recover from the effects of any application of force consistent with current training;
 - The subject exhibits signs of unusual distress;
 - As directed by a supervisor.
- All medical treatment will be documented, along with the nature of the injury or complaint of injury in the incident report. In addition to the written description, documentation may include photographs, video, or sketch.
 - Officers are required to notify an on-duty supervisor of the incident.

REPORTING

- Sworn and Detention personnel will complete a detailed written report whenever force is used. The two exceptions to the use of force reporting requirement are as follows:
 - When an officer applies handcuffs to a subject that is not resisting (i.e., cooperative handcuffing).
 - When an officer physically moves, controls, directs, or escorts a subject for any lawful purpose and the subject does not exhibit physical resistance.
- The reporting process for force used during a response to resistance involving any specially trained units within the Department, (ex. S.T.A.R.T, K9, Mobile Field Force, etc.) will follow the same method as outlined in this procedure.
- The response to resistance incident report will include sections detailing the following:
 - Complainant, victim, and witness information and statements;
 - Factors used to determine the reasonable suspicion or probable cause that existed;
 - Description of subject action encountered, and techniques/actions officers used to overcome the resistance;
 - Injury to the detainee or officer(s);
 - Medical treatment of detainee or officer(s);
 - Follow-up action taken by officers;
 - Other officers involved;
 - Evidence, including weapons and photographs, Fleet video and BWC video if applicable;
 - When a Less Lethal Weapon has been employed; the officer discharging the device will be responsible for reporting details consistent with current training;
 - Type of restraints utilized;
- Detainee medical treatment will be reported in accordance with Operational Procedure 700.29, *Detainee Medical Evaluation and Treatment*.
- Officers will forward each use of force report to their supervisor for review.
- If a response to resistance involves a death or serious bodily injury, the officer(s) psychological and physiological state(s) of being will be given first priority at all stages of the incident. Reporting in these situations will be handled in accordance with Operational Procedures 300.24, *Outside Agency Investigations* and 600.39, *Police Employee Involved Critical Incident*.

RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE REVIEW PROCESS

- Supervisors will meaningfully review the response to resistance report and any available Fleet video and BWC to determine whether the force used was objectively reasonable based on the totality of the circumstances.
 - Supervisors will ensure the circumstances of the force incident are entered into the current Internal Affairs Record System within five workdays. Supervisors unable to complete within

490 five workdays will report this reason to their supervisor.

- 491 ○ Force reports will be forwarded to each level of the chain of command up to and including the
- 492 Chief of Police/designee.
- 493 ○ The reviewing official should be at least one rank above the officer using force.
- 494 ○ The review process for force used during a response to resistance involving any specially
- 495 trained units within the Department, (ex. S.T.A.R.T, K9, Mobile Field Force, etc.) will follow the
- 496 same method as outlined in this procedure.
- 497 ○ The meaningful review should indicate whether policy, training, equipment, or disciplinary
- 498 issues should be addressed.
- 499
- 500 • The Division Captain, or any department member, may initiate the Complaint/Discipline process
- 501 for any incident believed to be an unreasonable use of force.
- 502 • The Office of Internal Affairs (OIA) shall complete an annual documented summary and analysis
- 503 of all use of force incidents. This report shall be delivered to the Chief of Police and/or their
- 504 designee.
- 505

506 **NATIONAL USE OF FORCE DATA COLLECTION**

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- 508 • The Lansing Police Department participates in the Department of Justice (DOJ) / Federal Bureau
- 509 of Investigation (FBI) National Use of Force Collection program.
- 510 • The reporting of this will be the responsibility of the Data Systems Administrator.
- 511 • Information and resources on the program can be found [here](#).