



# TIVERTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

## GENERAL ORDERS

<b>Subject:</b> Responding to Persons Experiencing a Mental Health Crisis		<b>General Order Number:</b> 630.10
<b>Section:</b> 600- Community Relations and Services		<b>Subsection:</b> 30- Special Populations
<b>Amends/Supersedes:</b> 10-3, 300.40 (01/05/2015), 630.10 (06/15/2020)		
<b>Effective Date:</b> 01/05/2015	<b>Revised Date:</b> 01/15/2024	<b>Review Date:</b> As Needed
<b>Per Order Of:</b> Patrick W. Jones, Chief of Police		
<b>RIPAC:</b> 7.8		
<b>Distribution:</b> All Department Members		

NOTE: This written directive is for the internal governance of the Tiverton Police Department, and is not intended and should not be interpreted to establish a higher standard of care in any civil or criminal action than would otherwise be applicable under existing law.

### I. PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this policy to provide guidance to law enforcement officers when responding to or encountering persons experiencing a mental health crisis. For the purposes of this document, the term person in crisis (PIC) will be used.

### II. POLICY

Responding to situations involving individuals reasonably believed to be PIC necessitates an officer to make difficult judgments about the mental state and intent of the individual and necessitates the use of special skills, techniques, and abilities to effectively and appropriately resolve the situation, while minimizing violence. The goal is to de-escalate the situation safely for all individuals involved when reasonable and consistent with established safety priorities. Applicable Rhode Island law shall guide the detention of PIC.

It is the policy of this agency that officers be provided with training to determine whether a person's behavior is indicative of a mental health crisis and with guidance, techniques, response options, and resources so that the situation may be resolved in as constructive, safe, and humane a manner as possible.

### III. DEFINITIONS

**Mental Health Crisis:** An event or experience in which an individual's normal coping mechanisms are overwhelmed, causing them to have an extreme emotional, physical, mental, and/or behavioral response. Symptoms may include emotional reactions such as fear, anger, or excessive giddiness; psychological impairments such as inability to focus, confusion, or nightmares, and potentially even psychosis; physical reactions like vomiting/stomach issues, headaches, dizziness, excessive tiredness, or insomnia; and/or

behavioral reactions including the trigger of a “freeze, fight, or flight” response. Any individual can experience a crisis reaction regardless of previous history of mental illness.

**Mental Illness:** An impairment of an individual’s normal cognitive, emotional, or behavioral functioning, caused by physiological or psychosocial factors. A person may be affected by mental illness if they display an inability to think rationally (e.g., delusions or hallucinations); exercise adequate control over behavior or impulses (e.g., aggressive, suicidal, homicidal, sexual); and/or take reasonable care of their welfare with regard to basic provisions for clothing, food, shelter, or safety.

#### **IV. PROCEDURES**

##### **A. Recognizing Atypical Behavior**

Only a trained mental health professional can diagnose mental illness, and even they may sometimes find it difficult to make a diagnosis. Officers are not expected to diagnose mental or emotional conditions, but rather to recognize behaviors that are potentially indicative of PIC, with special emphasis on those that suggest potential violence and/or danger. The following are generalized signs and symptoms of behavior that may suggest an individual is experiencing a mental health crisis, but each should be evaluated within the context of the entire situation. However, officers should not rule out other potential causes, such as effects of alcohol or psychoactive drugs, temporary emotional disturbances that are situational, or medical conditions.

1. Strong and unrelenting fear of persons, places, or things.
2. Extremely inappropriate behavior for a given context.
3. Frustration in new or unforeseen circumstances; inappropriate or aggressive behavior in dealing with the situation.
4. Memory loss related to such common facts as name or home address, although these may be signs of other physical ailments such as injury, dementia, or Alzheimer’s disease.
5. Delusions, defined as the belief in thoughts or ideas that are false, such as delusions of grandeur (“I am Christ”) or paranoid delusions (“Everyone is out to get me”).
6. Hallucinations of any of the five senses (e.g., hearing voices, feeling one’s skin crawl, smelling strange odors, seeing things others cannot see).
7. The belief that one suffers from extraordinary physical ailments that are not possible, such as persons who are convinced that their heart has stopped beating for extended periods of time.
8. Obsession with recurrent and uncontrolled thoughts, ideas, and images.
9. Extreme confusion, fright, paranoia, or depression.
10. Feelings of invincibility.

##### **B. Assessing Risk**

1. Most PIC are not violent and some may present dangerous behavior only under certain circumstances or conditions. Officers may use several indicators to assess whether a PIC represents potential danger to themselves, the officer, or others. These include the following:
  - a. The availability of any weapons.
  - b. Threats of harm to self or others or statements by the person that suggest that they are prepared to commit a violent or dangerous

act. Such comments may range from subtle innuendo to direct threats that, when taken in conjunction with other information, paint a more complete picture of the potential for violence.

- c. A personal history that reflects prior violence under similar or related circumstances. The person's history may already be known to the officer, or family, friends, or neighbors might provide such information.
  - d. The amount of self-control that the person exhibits, particularly the amount of physical control, over emotions such as rage, anger, fright, or agitation. Signs of a lack of self-control include extreme agitation, inability to sit still or communicate effectively, wide eyes, and rambling thoughts and speech. Clutching oneself or other objects to maintain control, begging to be left alone, or offering frantic assurances that one is all right may also suggest that the individual is close to losing control.
  - e. Indications of substance use, as these may alter the individual's self-control and negatively influence an officer's capacity to effectively use de-escalation strategies.
  - f. The volatility of the environment. Agitators that may affect the person or create a particularly combustible environment or incite violence should be taken into account and mitigated. For example, the mere presence of a law enforcement vehicle, an officer in uniform, and/or a weapon may be seen as a threat to a PIC and has the potential to escalate a situation. Standard law enforcement tactics may need to be modified to accommodate the situation when responding to a PIC.
  - g. Aggressive behaviors such as advancing on or toward an officer, refusal to follow directions or commands combined with physical posturing, and verbal or nonverbal threats.
- 2. Failure to exhibit violent or dangerous behavior prior to the arrival of the officer does not guarantee that there is no danger.
  - 3. A PIC may rapidly change their presentation from calm and command-responsive to physically active. This change in behavior may come from an external trigger (such as an officer stating "I have to handcuff you now") or from internal stimuli (delusions or hallucinations). A variation in the person's physical presentation does not necessarily mean they will become violent or threatening, but officers should be prepared at all times for a rapid change in behavior.
  - 4. Context is crucial in the accurate assessment of behavior. Officers should take into account the totality of circumstances requiring their presence and overall need for intervention.

#### C. Response to PIC

If the officer determines that an individual is experiencing a mental health crisis and is a potential threat to themselves, the officer, or others, law enforcement intervention may be required, as prescribed by statute. All necessary measures should be employed to resolve any conflict safely using the appropriate intervention to resolve the issue. The following responses should be considered:

1. Request a backup officer. Always do so in cases where the individual will be taken into custody.
2. Request assistance from individuals with specialized training in dealing with mental illness or crisis situations (e.g., Newport County Mental Health)
3. Contact and exchange information with a treating clinician or mental health resource for assistance.
4. Take steps to calm the situation. Where possible, eliminate emergency lights and sirens, disperse crowds, lower radio volume, and assume a quiet nonthreatening manner when approaching or conversing with the individual. Where violence or destructive acts have not occurred, avoid physical contact, and take time to assess the situation. Officers should operate with the understanding that time is an ally and there is no need to rush or force the situation.
5. Create increased distance, if possible, in order to provide the officer with additional time to assess the need for force options.
6. Utilize environmental controls, such as cover, concealment, and barriers to help manage the volatility of situations.
7. Move slowly and do not excite the individual. Provide reassurance that officers are there to help and that the individual will be provided with appropriate care.
8. Ask the individual's name or by what name they would prefer to be addressed and use that name when talking with the individual.
9. Communicate with the individual in an attempt to determine what is bothering them. If possible, speak slowly and use a low tone of voice. Relate concern for the individual's feelings and allow the individual to express feelings without judgment.
10. Where possible, gather information on the individual from acquaintances or family members and/or request professional assistance, if available and appropriate, to assist in communicating with and calming the individual.
11. Do not threaten the individual with arrest, or make other similar threats or demands, as this may create additional fright, stress, and potential aggression.
12. Avoid topics that may agitate the individual and guide the conversation toward subjects that help bring the situation to a successful conclusion. It is often helpful for officers to apologize for bringing up a subject or topic that triggers the PIC. This apology can often be a bridge to rapport building.
13. Attempt to be truthful with the individual. If the individual becomes aware of a deception, they may withdraw from the contact in distrust and may become hypersensitive or retaliate in anger. In the event an individual is experiencing delusions and/or hallucinations and asks the officer to validate these, statements such as "I am not seeing what you are seeing, but I believe that you are seeing (the hallucination, etc.)" are recommended. Validating and/or participating in the individual's delusion and/or hallucination is not advised.

D. Taking Custody or Making Referrals to Mental Health Professionals

1. Based upon the overall circumstances of the situation, applicable law and statutes, and department policy, an officer may take one of several courses of action when responding to a PIC.
    - a. Offer mental health referral information to the individual and/or family members.
    - b. Assist in accommodating a voluntary admission for the individual.
    - c. Take the individual into custody and provide transportation to a mental health facility for an involuntary psychiatric evaluation.
    - d. Make an arrest.
  3. Officers should be aware that the application or use of restraints may aggravate any aggression being displayed by a PIC.
  4. In all situations involving a PIC, officers should
    - a. Continue to use de-escalation techniques and communication skills to avoid escalating the situation.
    - b. Remove any dangerous weapons from the area.
    - c. Where applicable, ensure that the process for petition for involuntary committal has been initiated by the appropriate personnel.
- E. Rhode Island Mental Health Law (Chapter 40.1-5)
1. § 40.1-5-7.1. Emergency transportation by police.
    - a. *Any police officer may take an individual into protective custody and take or cause such person to be taken to an emergency room of any hospital, by way of emergency vehicle, if the officer has reason to believe that:*
      - (1) *The individual is in need of immediate care and treatment, and is one whose continued unsupervised presence in the community would create an imminent likelihood of serious harm by reason of mental disability if allowed to be at liberty pending examination by a licensed physician; or*
      - (2) *The individual is in need of immediate assistance due to mental disability and requests the assistance.*
    - b. *The officer making the determination to transport will document the reason for the decision in a police report and travel with the individual to the hospital to relay the reason for transport to the attending medical staff.*
  2. § 40.1-5-7. Emergency certification.
    - a. *Custody. Upon the request of an applicant under this section (physician or qualified mental health professional), to be confirmed in writing, it shall be the duty of any peace officer of this state or of any governmental subdivision thereof to whom request has been made, to take into custody and transport the person to the facility designated, the person to be expeditiously presented for admission thereto.*
- F. Documentation  
Officers shall:
1. Document the incident, regardless of whether or not the individual is taken into custody. Where the individual is taken into custody or referred to other agencies, officers should detail the reasons why.

2. Ensure that the report is as specific and explicit as possible concerning the circumstances of the incident and the type of behavior that was observed. Terms such as “out of control” or “mentally disturbed” should be replaced with descriptions of the specific behaviors, statements, and actions exhibited by the person.
- G. Training  
Officers shall:
1. Obtain initial training at the recruit level during their respective RIMPTA class.
  2. Obtain refresher training from the Department at least once every three years.