

**East Lansing Police Department
Policy & Procedure**

Subject: Response to Resistance	ELPD Policy #: 3 0 0 - 1 1
Effective Date: 7 - 7 - 2 0 2 2 Revised Date: 9-8-2023	Distribution: Sworn Personnel
MACP Accreditation Standard: Use of Force (Chapter 3.3)	MACP Standard: 3.3.1 – 3.3.6

I. PURPOSE

This procedure's purpose is to guide the personnel of the East Lansing Police Department (ELPD) in the use of reasonable force when encountering resistance (non-deadly and deadly) during lawful arrests, when performing lawful duties while protecting the public, to provide for a high degree of officer safety, and to treat any injury or complaint of injury arising from the Response to Resistance (RTR).

II. POLICY [3.3.1a]

The Department recognizes and respects the sanctity of each human life and prioritizes preserving human life and safety for all. In vesting officers with the lawful authority to use force to protect the public welfare, it is the policy of the Department that officers shall only use an objectively reasonable amount of force to effectively bring an incident under control while protecting the lives of Department personnel and others. This Policy will often use the word “officer” as common terminology. However, this Policy applies to all Department personnel, where applicable, based on their job duties.

The standards that the courts will use to examine whether the use of force is constitutional were outlined in *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989) and expanded by subsequent court cases. The justification for using force must satisfy the standards set by the U.S. Constitution in the Fourth, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments, as interpreted by the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court and lower federal courts.

In support of this policy, the Department provides various training and techniques. It intends to de-escalate the intensity and duration of physical confrontations for its officers and citizens.

Except as defined within this policy, officers shall not use force that would needlessly expose bystanders, other officers, or hostages to death or injury. An officer's decision to use force must be limited to those situations where a "reasonable officer on the scene" would conclude that the force is necessary during tense, uncertain, rapidly evolving, and dynamic situations rather than a 20/20

vision of hindsight.

This directive applies whenever an officer performs their duty as a police officer, regardless of whether the officer is on or off duty. East Lansing Police officers assigned to duty with special cooperative units or other law enforcement agencies are also governed by this directive.

This Policy represents administrative guidelines for an officer's decision-making process and not as a civil or criminal litigation standard. It should not be construed as creating a higher legal standard of safety or care in an evidentiary sense to civil suits or administrative claims. Violations of this Policy may form the basis for Departmental administrative sanctions.

III. PROCEDURE

A. Definitions [3.3.1b]

1. **RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE (RTR) or USE OF FORCE (U/F):** The amount of effort required by police to compel compliance by an unwilling subject.
2. **SANCTITY OF HUMAN LIFE:** The concept of the sanctity of human life is the belief that all human beings are to be perceived and treated as persons of inherent worth and dignity, regardless of race, color, sex, gender identity, age, religion, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, military status, immigration status, housing status, source of income, credit history, criminal record, criminal history, or incarceration status. Department members will act with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all people involved.
3. **FORCE.** The attempt to establish control through physical means in the presence of resistance.
4. **DEADLY FORCE:** Any use of force or RTR that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury to another.
5. **DUTY WEAPON DISPLAY:** A duty weapon display is considered a use of force when a duty weapon is pointed at or in the direction of an individual. This would include all weapon systems including taser, less lethal, or OC spray.
6. **CRITICAL INCIDENT:** Any use of force or RTR that results in a critical incident involving death, serious injury, or a discharge of a firearm.

7. **NON-DEADLY FORCE:** Any use of force or RTR other than that which is considered deadly force, that involves the physical effort to control, restrain, or overcome the resistance of another. This type of force is also known as less-lethal force.
8. **OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE:** The determination that the necessity for using force and the level of force used is based upon the officer's evaluation of the situation, considering the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time the force is used and upon what a reasonably prudent officer would use under the same or similar circumstances.
9. **SERIOUS BODILY INJURY:** Injury that involves substantial risk of death, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or prolonged loss or impairment of bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.
10. **LIFE-THREATENING FELONIES:** The East Lansing Police Department defines life-threatening felonies to include but may not be limited to Murder (including lesser offenses), Kidnapping, Armed Robbery, Felonious Assault, and Criminal Sexual Assault (e.g. penetration).
11. **DE-ESCALATION:** Communicating and/or taking action during an encounter in an attempt to stabilize the situation and/or reduce the immediacy of the threat. This may include techniques such as command presence, advisements, warnings, verbal persuasion, or tactical repositioning and deployment.
12. **EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES:** Those circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe that a particular action is necessary to prevent or avoid physical harm to an individual, the destruction of evidence, the escape of a suspect, or some other consequence prohibiting law enforcement efforts.
13. **CHOKE HOLD:** A neck restraint or any hold applied to or around the neck to restrict the flow of blood to the brain or the flow of air through the windpipe.
14. **WARNING SHOT:** Discharge of a firearm for compelling compliance from an individual, but not intended to cause injury.
15. **MEANINGFUL REVIEW:** A documented review of an incident or occurrence, regardless of the outcome, prepared by the Chief of Police or their designee. The review should indicate whether

policy, training, equipment, or disciplinary issues should be addressed.

B. Use of Force – General

1. Officers shall assess each incident to determine the appropriate response or control level.

The use of Critical Decision-Making Model should be utilized before the use of force is applied when applicable.

a. Collect Information

1. What do I know about the subject, victim, and location?
2. What further information do I need to know?
3. What does my training and experience tell me about this incident?

b. Assess the situation, Threats, and Risks

1. Do I need to take immediate action?
2. Do I need additional police resources?
3. What is the threat/risk, if any?

c. Consider Police Powers and Agency Policy

1. What legal powers do I have?
2. What agency policies control my response?
3. Are there any jurisdiction or mutual aid considerations?

d. Identify Options and determine the course of action.

1. What options do I have?
2. What contingencies must I consider?
3. Is there a compelling reason to act now?
4. Do I have the information and resources to act now?

e. Act, review, Re-asses

1. Did I achieve the desired outcome?
2. Is there anything more I need to consider?
3. What lessons did I learn?

2. Whenever reasonably possible, officers shall identify themselves and try to de-escalate the situation prior to force being used.
3. Officers shall communicate verbal directions or commands prior to utilizing force and shall use any available resources to communicate with others not like themselves. Understanding this

may not be feasible given the situation's circumstances, the officer may apply control methods that involve using physical force up to and including the use of deadly force based upon the situation at hand. Officers shall use an objectively reasonable amount of force necessary to gain control of the situation.

4. Officers are authorized to use Department approved control techniques and/or authorized equipment (including restraints) for resolution of incidents, as follows: [3.3.1f, 3.3.1g, 3.3.1h]
 - a. In self-defense or defense of another person
 - b. To protect subjects from harming themselves
 - c. In the process of effecting a lawful arrest when the arrested subject(s) offers resistance.
 - d. To stop potentially dangerous and unlawful behavior.
 - e. To control, move, direct or arrest persons creating a public disturbance; to maintain public order; or rescue persons who are in danger.
 - f. To prevent escape from custody or recapture of a person who has been arrested, or when another person attempts to prevent the arrest of an arrested subject.
 - g. To control an arrested person who is either passively, defensively, or actively refusing or resisting to comply with arrest, search, booking, custody, or other lawful directives of an officer.
 - h. To take a person into protective custody for a mental detainer, a court order, for incapacitation due to the consumption of drugs or alcohol, a suicide attempt, or for other types of emergency medical assistance.
 - i. Where a situation does not fit within the *Graham v. Connor* test because the person in question has not committed a crime, is not resisting arrest, and is not directly threatening the Officer, consistent with *Estate of Corey Hill v. Miracle* 853 F.3d 306, (2016).

- C. Criteria/Restrictions on Use of Deadly Force. Police officers are authorized to use deadly force only under the following circumstances [3.3.1e]:

1. An honest and reasonable belief 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.
2. An honest and reasonable belief that the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent the imminent sexual assault of himself or herself or another individual (e.g. Criminal Sexual Conduct with penetration).
3. Deadly force may be discharged to affect an arrest when an officer has probable cause to believe that a person has committed a life-threatening felony, and that person poses a significant danger to the community if escape should occur.
 - a. An officer shall not use deadly force upon a person who is fleeing on suspicion alone that the person may have committed a life-threatening felony, or solely because a person fails to stop upon command.
4. Before using any force, police officers should attempt to identify themselves, and “if feasible,” state their intent to use force or shoot, unless this increases the risk of harm; **“STOP POLICE”** would suffice.
5. Identify and detect the target location in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of lethal and non-lethal means without harming innocent people.

D. Restrictions on the use of force: [3.3.1e]

1. Warning shots are prohibited.
2. Under no circumstances can the discharge of a firearm be justified to affect a misdemeanor arrest or to apprehend a person fleeing from such a charge.
3. The refusal of a driver to stop a vehicle, chasing a stolen vehicle, and a police pursuit for a non-life-threatening felony, is not considered justification for discharging a firearm.
4. The use of a firearm to prevent an individual from harming themselves or threatening to only harm themselves, IE; suicide attempts, is strictly prohibited unless there is a risk of serious bodily injury or death to other individual(s).

5. The use of a firearm solely to protect property.
6. The use of a Chokehold (any physical maneuver that restricts a subject's ability to breathe for the purpose of incapacitation) is considered deadly force. These maneuvers [including vascular neck restraints] are explicitly prohibited in all cases other than a deadly force circumstance and as a last resort where the use of deadly force would be acceptable. [3.3.1d,i]
7. Shooting at or from a Moving Vehicle
 - a. Discharging a firearm at a moving vehicle or from a moving vehicle is prohibited unless it meets the following criteria:
 - b. Self-Defense or Defense of Another
 - i. An officer may discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or from a moving vehicle, in self-defense or in defense of another when there are no other reasonable means to protect the officer or another person from the immediate threat of death or serious physical injury. There must be a specific direct action on the part of the suspect which would establish the intent to kill or severely injure the officer or another person, as opposed to the suspect attempting to escape.
 - c. Life-Threatening Felony
 - i. An officer may discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or from a moving vehicle when an officer has probable cause to believe that a person has committed a life-threatening felony and that person poses a significant danger to the community if escape should occur.
 - ii. The refusal of a driver to stop a vehicle, chase a stolen vehicle, a police pursuit for a non-life-threatening felony, or run a roadblock, is not considered justification for discharging a firearm.
 - iii. Before using a firearm, police officers should attempt to identify themselves and state their intent to shoot unless this increases the risk of harm or would otherwise not be feasible. "STOP POLICE" would be sufficient.

8. Motor Vehicle Force

Officers must be aware and acknowledge that in many instances the motor vehicle can be viewed as an instrument of force. Intentional collisions, partial or complete roadblocks, or other similar methods, techniques, or actions have been ruled to be a use of force.

- a. "Boxing in" maneuvers and so-called "rolling roadblocks" create a high probability of contact between the officer's and subject's vehicle. As a result, these techniques are considered a use of force.
- b. The use of any such methods, techniques, or actions must be justifiable and in accordance with departmental guidelines.
- c. The use of any such methods, techniques, or actions has a high probability of causing death or serious physical injury. The use of any such methods, techniques, or actions is therefore classified, in most situations, as the use of deadly force.

E. Head Stabilization

1. Head Stabilization will only be used in the appropriate application.

F. High-Risk Stops

A police officer is authorized to place their firearm/weapon in the ready or shooting position when stopping a person or vehicle that the officer believes to have been involved in a felony, carrying a weapon, or poses a significant threat and danger to officers or a significant threat and danger to the community.

It is considered a use of force if a weapon is pointed at or in the person's direction and should be reported to the Duty Supervisor. An un-holstered handgun or a slung long-gun used to search an area where no persons were encountered is not a *use of force* for reporting purposes.

G. De-Escalation of Force [3.3.1c]

1. The response to resistance shall be appropriate to a level that is reasonable and necessary to control the situation, based upon the level of force or resistance being encountered. When the level of subject resistance is lessened the officer shall de-escalate

similarly to a level of force that is reasonable and necessary to allow the officer to maintain control of the subject.

Examples of de-escalation practices include:

- a. Command Presence
 - b. Advisements
 - c. Warnings
 - d. Verbal Persuasion
 - e. Tactical Repositioning or Deployment
2. Officers shall consider the following variables when deciding to escalate or de-escalate the level of control:
- a. The type of crime committed / nature of the contact.
 - b. Officer/subject relative size and physical abilities.
 - c. Environmental conditions such as being in a close confined area.
 - d. *Time, distance, and cover. Slow down if reasonable.*
 - e. Subject's response to the officer's directions or actions.
 - f. If the subject is known to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
 - g. Does the officer have prior knowledge of the subject - any special skills (i.e. martial arts) or have an assaultive history.
 - h. Exigent conditions such as the number of officers and/or subjects involved and the availability of backup officers.
 - i. The amount of reaction time required to defend against or react to the subject's actions.
 - j. Subject's access to weapons.
 - k. Officer exhaustion due to prolonged foot pursuit or physical encounter.

- I. Probability of the officer safely overcoming the resistance encountered.

H. Duty to Intervene [3.3.6]

1. Any ELPD employee is required to intervene and notify supervisory authority if they observe an agency employee, another agency employee or public safety associate engage in any unreasonable use of force, any violation of agency written directive, or any violation of local ordinance, state or federal law. An officer who observes another law enforcement officer's use of force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law shall promptly report these observations to a supervisor. Failure to do so will result in discipline. [3.3.6]
2. If an officer observes behavior that does not reach the threshold of unreasonable use of force ABLE training can be used to help defuse the situation.
 - Officers receive training in ABLE which teaches them to intervene when another officer is getting upset and the behavior has not yet escalated to an unreasonable use of force.

I. Medical Considerations [3.3.1J]

Officers have an affirmative duty to care for persons in their custody. Officers and supervisors are responsible for providing and obtaining appropriate medical attention to any person in their custody who is injured or complains of injury. This pertains to whether injuries preceded custody, occurred during apprehension, or were sustained during custody. Additionally, officers have an affirmative duty to provide or obtain medical attention for members of the public who are injured because of police-involved actions.

1. Upon securing a resistive or combative subject, officers shall make medical treatment available to that subject when:
 - a. The subject requests medical treatment
 - b. The subject complains of injury or continued pain
 - c. Any officer observes or suspects injury to the subject

- d. The subject experiences symptoms not normally associated with the use of the aerosol defense spray, or aggravated symptoms persist beyond 30 minutes
 - e. Directed by a supervisor.
- 2. An officer who observes or suspects injury to a subject, after any degree of police applied force was used on the subject:
 - a. Shall promptly provide the appropriate first aid to the individual.
 - b. Shall continuously monitor the subject.
 - c. Shall not leave a person in custody on the ground in a prone position while handcuffed. They should be rolled off their chest or placed upright if practicable.
 - d. Should arrange transport to a medical facility for treatment if necessary.
- 3. If an individual displays or complains of a severe reaction to an aerosol defense spray or displays other serious symptoms resulting from the officer's applied force, the officer shall immediately seek medical attention for the subject.
- 4. In all cases, persons struck with a Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW) discharge or a launchable less-lethal projectile (e.g. 40-mm), medical assistance shall be provided, and the East Lansing Fire Department or another authorized ambulance service shall transport the subject.
- 5. Officers that provide medical treatment to a subject shall document the nature of injury along with the type of treatment in the RTR Incident Report.
- 6. Medical treatment shall be provided at an approved medical facility.
- 7. Before leaving the medical facility, the officer shall obtain written release from the attending physician to transport the subject from the medical facility and lodge the subject at the jail facility.
- 8. Officers providing medical assistance to a subject as the result of officer applied force shall immediately notify the on-duty supervisor of the incident and any obvious injury or any complaint of injury by the subject.

9. Transporting individuals in a prone position is prohibited. The subject shall be transported in a seated position using the appropriate restraints and, if necessary, a second officer seated next to the combative subject.
10. Any subject who requests medical treatment, while in police custody, shall be afforded the opportunity for medical treatment or examination as is reasonable to the claimed medical condition. When the need for medical treatment is uncertain, the officer will provide the opportunity for medical examination.

J. Documenting the Use of Force [3.3.2]

1. A detailed Department SRMS RTR report shall be initiated whenever any use of force is used that rises above the level of cooperative handcuffing (e.g. non-compliant subject). Officers using the following types of force, while on duty or performing tasks related to their official duties, shall immediately report the use of force to their supervisor as soon as practicable.
 - a. Any use of physical force resulting in injury or claimed injury to an individual.
 - b. Any application or use of deadly force against an individual [3.3.2 b]
 - c. Any use of impact force against an individual; [3.3.2 c]
 - d. Any use or discharge of a firearm except during training, sanctioned competition, or recreational activity; [3.3.2 a]
 - e. Any unintentional use or discharge of a firearm and/or CEW on duty or off duty; [3.3.2 e]
 - f. Any time a firearm or less lethal weapon is displayed at them or in their general direction to control their movement.
 - i. This does not include a slung rifle or slung less-lethal weapon not displayed to control a subject(s) movement.
 - g. Any intentional or unintentional use or display of Department-issued aerosol defense spray, chemical spray, or riot control agent. [3.3.2.c]

- h. Any intentional or unintentional use or display of a department issued CEW [3.3.2 c, 3.3.2 e]
 - i. Any intentional or unintentional use or display of less-lethal impact weapons such as a 40 mm exact impact munition to control subjects. [3.3.2.c]
 - j. Any force used above cooperative handcuffing requires an RTR Report, including the use or application of an implement, tool, weapon, or technique (PPCT, etc.), including handcuffs or similar department-issued restraint devices, to control resistive behavior. [3.3.2c, 3.3.2d]
 - k. Any force to counter an aggressive animal in defense of self, another, or a department canine.
2. Documentation in the officers' daily shall be completed when handcuffing a compliant individual who is not under arrest. This documentation will include:
- a. Gender
 - b. Race
 - c. Age
 - d. Residency
 - e. Narrative- Reason for the handcuffing. i.e., Call for service, description, other factors, etc.
3. Response to Resistance reports (original or supplemental) must be completed by each sworn officer who used force, as denoted in Section J-1 of this directive.
- a. The report should be detailed and list the factors that led to the use of force, observations, commands given, suspect responses, type of resistance encountered, de-escalation techniques, and the type of force used to overcome the resistance. In addition, the original reporting officer shall document the officers present at the scene. Officers involved in the documentation of the incident should provide detailed information that adds to the totality of the circumstances.
 - b. Officers must dock and properly categorize their Axon video files before going off-duty.
 - c. Euthanizing an injured animal with a firearm requires writing a *General Non-criminal report, file class 9909* to aid in tracking firearm discharges by on-duty sworn officers. This

type of report does not need the Use of Force tab to be completed or an entry in the Guardian Tracking system because it is not a *defensive use of force against a person or animal*. Supervisory approval is required prior to using a firearm to dispose of the animal.

3. Response to Resistance reports shall be forwarded to the duty supervisor before going off-duty except when the sworn officer is incapacitated or when in limited situations, given permission to complete it within 24-48 hrs. of going off duty. When the sworn officer is unable to complete the RTR Report, the duty supervisor may be expected to complete and submit the report based on what is known. [3.3.1k] [3.3.3]
4. The RTR Report shall also be filed in the Guardian Tracking System (GT) and shall be kept separate from the State Records Management System (SRMS).
5. The Duty Supervisor shall ensure the following: [3.3.1k] [3.3.3]
 - a. Review documentation and videos related to the RTR, if available as soon as possible.
 - b. Determine if the degree of the RTR complies with policy and training in accordance with the laws of the United States of America, State of Michigan, terms of this directive, Department Training Standards, or other rules and regulations of the ELPD.
 - c. Assure proper documentation and videos are properly completed/categorized before personnel involved go off-duty.
 - d. Email the Police Administration or their designee the report number, a synopsis of the situation, if videos exist, and address any concerns such as policy violation(s).
 - e. If it appears Excessive Force or a policy violation may have occurred, refer to Section K(5).
 - f. The Police Administration will do a meaningful review (see definitions for what a meaningful review encompasses) of the incident. If there are any concerns the Chief of Police will decide what course of action should follow.
6. The duty supervisor has the limited discretion to allow sworn personnel to complete the SRMS RTR incident report the following

day when it was not feasible to complete it during shifts of significant activity.

7. The SRMS RTR report may be delayed upon approval of the Chief of Police or his/her designee if the force used occurred during an officer involved shooting or when the individual sustains a serious bodily injury. This usually happens at the request of the Michigan State Police (MSP) or another investigating agency if they are called in to investigate the RTR incident. The SRMS RTR report may be completed when the requested investigators advise and ask that they may be completed.
8. The Chief of Police or his/her designee may also consult with the East Lansing City Attorney during the decision-making process involving RTR reporting requirements during officer involved shootings or when an individual sustains a serious bodily injury.
9. Use of Force reports shall be held on file for five (5) years.

K. Investigating Response to Resistance Incidents

1. The on-duty supervisor(s) shall promptly investigate the circumstances attending to the RTR when injuries occur. The duty supervisor shall ensure that proper medical treatment is provided to all injured subjects and/or officers, including subjects complaining of injury. [3.3.1k]
2. The officers shall promptly complete a written incident report in the SRMS (Except for incidents of officer-involved shootings or officer incapacitation all reports must be completed and submitted before the conclusion of the officer's tour of duty.) This does not apply to Officer Involved Shootings or incidents where the use of force is being investigated by an agency outside of ELPD.
3. The duty supervisor shall ensure that all appropriate reports, videos, and notifications regarding the RTR incident are completed. The duty supervisor shall ensure RTR Reports are ready for review by the designated police administrator(s) before going off duty.
4. If the weapon is a CEW, the officer shall submit the discharged air cartridge, photographs of the impact or injury sites, A.F.I.D. tags, and probes to evidence.
5. If it appears that excessive force may have been used, the reviewing supervisor shall document the incident in a written memorandum to the Chief of Police and/or their designee. Upon

review of the Chief of Police, he/she shall determine if the incident should be further investigated.

6. The officer(s) involved in a critical incident shall turn over any weapon to the first available supervisor, if requested, for a) inspection and recording, and b) submission to evidence. A replacement weapon should be provided to the officer(s) once approved by the Chief or his/her designee.
7. Where the RTR results in a critical incident involving death, serious injury, or a discharge of a firearm, Chief of Police or their designee, shall temporarily suspend the officer from active duty with pay, or reassign the officer to another non-active duty assignment pending a Critical Incident Investigation and meaningful review of the event. [3.3.3, 3.3.4]
8. A report documenting and summarizing all uses of force throughout the year along with a written analysis of all use of force incidents in the aggregate shall be prepared on an annual basis by the Operations Commander and/or their designee and forwarded to the Chief of Police. [3.3.1]

L. Debriefings

1. A psychological debriefing will be provided to any officer who has used force, resulting in serious injury or death, at the request of the officer.
2. The Chief of Police may direct any officer involved in the Use of Force incident to attend an approved psychological debriefing.

M. Administrative Review of Response to Resistance Incidents [3.3.3]

1. The Chief of Police or his/her designee shall conduct a meaningful review (as defined in this written directive) of any RTR to ensure proper policy and procedures were followed.
2. After reviewing the RTR report, body-worn camera, and any documentation added to the SRMS report, the Chief of Police or their designee shall document the meaningful review of the RTR in Guardian Tracking.
3. If an injury occurs to the suspect or to officers involved at the Chief of Police's (or their designee) discretion an RTR incident can be reviewed by an outside agency use of force instructor or expert.

The outside agency utilized should be within the greater Lansing capital area. The outside agency use of force expert or instructor should be provided with the SRMS report, BWC/Fleet video footage, and any other supporting documentation to complete a thorough review of the RTR incident.

- a. The outside agency expert/instructor will be asked to look at the incident under the same parameters of a meaningful review as defined by this written directive.

N. Critical Incident Review [3.3.3]

1. A fact-finding review following a critical incident shall be conducted as soon as is reasonably possible after its occurrence.
2. The review will focus upon the circumstances surrounding the incident for:
 - a. Compliance with applicable law(s) and Department policy and procedures relative to the situations encountered by officers during the lawful performance of their duties.
 - b. Appropriateness of Department training in preparing officers for similar incidents.
3. The incident review may involve the designated police administrator, Officer's Division Commander, Detective Bureau Supervisor, and the RTR Team Supervisor. The reviewing officials shall be at least one rank above the sworn officer using force.
4. The designated incident review committee will review all RTR reports and video. The reports will be analyzed to determine whether policy, training, equipment, or disciplinary issues need to be addressed. A written report will be submitted to the Chief of Police after each review session.
5. All RTR's are to be reported by the Chief or their designee, to the DOJ/FBI National Use-of-Force Data Collection program, by the criteria set forth by the FBI, as soon as possible following the use of force event. [3.3.5]

O. Training

1. All sworn staff shall attend Response to Resistance Training on their scheduled assigned day. Exceptions can be made if the employee is sick, on medical leave, subpoenaed to court, or for staffing purposes.

2. Response to Resistance Training will consist of, but not limited to, firearms and Pressure Point Control Tactics, Gracie Subject Control Applications, scenario, De-escalation training, ABLE training, policy and procedure training, case law, etc.
3. During the training, the Response to Resistance staff shall review the Four (4) Cardinal Rules of Firearms Safety.
 - a. All guns are always loaded.
 - b. Point the gun in a safe direction.
 - c. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are on target and ready to shoot.
 - d. Be aware of your backstop.
4. Response to Resistance staff shall provide a training agenda to the Police Administration prior to the scheduled training.
5. Response to Resistance staff shall provide a training summary to the Police Administration after the scheduled training has been completed.

IV. CANCELLATIONS

None

Authorized By:

CP #144

Chad Pride, Interim Chief of Police

5/30/2024

Date