

JACKSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

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11.1 PURPOSE

- A. The purpose of this policy is to provide Jackson Police Department officers with guidelines for the use of force.

11.2 POLICY

- A. It is the policy of the Jackson Police Department to value and preserve human life.
- B. It is the policy of the Jackson Police Department for police officers to use force when necessary to protect life and property, affect arrests, overcome resistance, prevent escapes, and in defense of their person.
- C. Officers are not required to retreat but neither are they prohibited from doing so. The decision to retreat or delay an arrest until it is safe or tactically sound to act is a discretionary decision based on an individual police officer's training, experience, expertise, and assessment of immediately available information and situational conditions. Likewise, officers are not required to stand their ground and/or advance. The decision to stand one's ground or advance is also based upon the police officer's training, experience, expertise and assessment of the situation given the facts known to the police officer at the time the incident occurred. Whether a police officer retreats, stands his/her ground, or advances, in no situation does the police officer lose the right to defend himself/herself, or others, from potential injury or death from all aggressors.
- D. Officers shall use only the force that is objectively reasonable to effectively bring an incident under control, while protecting the safety of the officer and others.
- E. Officers shall use force only when there is a lawful objective and shall use only the level of force which a reasonably prudent officer would use under the same or similar circumstances. The decision to use force "requires careful attention to the facts and circumstances of each particular case, including the severity of the crime at issue, whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others, and whether he is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight." In addition, "the 'reasonableness' of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight...the question is whether the officers' actions are

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‘objectively reasonable’ in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them.”, at the moment the force was used.

- F. The evaluation of the force will not be based on any sort of Use of Force continuum.
- G. This policy is to be reviewed regularly and any questions or concerns should be addressed to the immediate supervisor for clarification.

11.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. **Active Resistance:** The use of non-assaultive physical measures by an unarmed person, including flight, to resist and or prevent an officer from gaining control.
- B. **Choke Hold:** A physical maneuver that restricts an individual’s ability to breathe or the circulation of blood to the head for the purposes of incapacitation.
- C. **De-escalation:** Taking action or communicating verbally or non-verbally during a potential force encounter in an attempt to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat so that more time, options, and resources can be called upon to resolve the situation without the use of force or with a reduction in the force necessary. De-escalation may include the use of such techniques as command presence, advisements, warnings, verbal persuasion, and tactical repositioning.
- D. **Deadly Force:** Any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury.
- E. **Elevated Risk Population Groups:** Individuals who are potentially at greater risk of injury or death following a use of force, including those who reasonably appear or are known to be elderly, medically infirm, physically disabled, pregnant, users of internal cardiac devices, or who have low body mass, such as small children.
- F. **Exigent Circumstances:** Those circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe that action is necessary to prevent physical harm to an individual, the destruction of relevant evidence, the escape of a suspect, or some other consequence improperly frustrating legitimate law enforcement efforts.
- G. **Excited delirium:** A medical disorder generally characterized by observable behaviors including extreme mental and physiological excitement, intense agitation, hyperthermia (elevated body temperature) often resulting in

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- nudity, hostility, exceptional strength, endurance without apparent fatigue, and unusual calmness after restraint accompanied by a risk of sudden death.
- H. **Less-lethal force:** Any use of force other than that which is considered deadly force that involves physical efforts to control, restrain, or overcome the resistance of another.
 - I. **Passive Resistance:** A refusal by an unarmed person not reasonably perceived to be an immediate threat or flight risk to comply with an officer's verbal commands or physical control techniques that does not involve the use of physical force, control, or resistance of any kind.
 - J. **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 in light of 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 situations.
 - K. **Serious Bodily Injury:** Injury that involves a substantial risk of death, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or extended loss or impairment of the function of a body part or organ.
 - L. **Warning Shot:** Discharge of a firearm for compelling compliance from an individual, but not intended to cause physical injury.

11.4 GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Use of physical force should be re-evaluated when resistance ceases or when the incident is under control.
- B. Physical force shall not be used against individuals in restraints, except as objectively reasonable, based on the totality of the circumstances, to prevent their escape or prevent imminent bodily injury to the individual, the officer, or another person.
- C. Once the scene is safe and as soon as practical, an officer shall provide appropriate medical care consistent with his or her training to any individual who has visible injuries, complains of being injured, or requests medical attention. This may include providing first aid, requesting emergency medical services, and/or arranging for transportation to an emergency medical facility.
 - 1. Officers and supervisors should generally avoid transporting the suspect(s) in police vehicles to the hospital, unless extenuating circumstances warrant otherwise.
- D. Officers shall be aware of the general concerns present in regard to known members of an elevated risk population group as defined. Officers are not

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prohibited from using force on such persons but shall weigh the benefit and the enhanced risks involved.

- E. An officer, regardless of rank, has a duty to intervene to prevent or stop the use of any force being used by another officer that would not be legally permissible to use when it is safe and reasonable to do so.
- F. All uses of force shall be documented and investigated pursuant to this agency's policies.

11.5 DE-ESCALATION

- A. An officer should use de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to higher levels of force consistent with his or her training whenever feasible.
- B. Whenever feasible and when such delay will not compromise the safety of the officer or another and will not result in the destruction of evidence, escape of a suspect, or commission of a crime, an officer shall allow an individual time and opportunity to submit to verbal commands before force is used.

11.6 USE OF LESS LETHAL FORCE

- A. When de-escalation techniques are not effective or feasible, an officer may consider the use of less-lethal force to control a non-compliant or actively resistant individual. An officer is authorized to use agency-approved, less-lethal force techniques and issued equipment:
 - 1. To protect the officer or others from immediate physical harm,
 - 2. To restrain or subdue an individual who is actively resisting or evading arrest, or
 - 3. To bring an unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.

11.7 USE OF DEADLY FORCE

- A. An officer is authorized to use deadly force when it is objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances. Use of deadly force is justified when one or both of the following apply:
 - 1. To protect the officer or others from what is reasonably believed to be an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury.
 - 2. To prevent the escape of a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit a felony involving serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or another if the subject is not immediately apprehended.

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- B. Where feasible, the officer shall identify himself or herself as a law enforcement officer and warn of his or her intent to use deadly force.
- C. Deadly Force Restrictions
 - 1. Deadly force should not be used against persons whose actions pose only a threat to themselves or property.

11.8 TRAINING

- A. All officers shall receive regular training on this agency's use of force policy and related legal updates.
- B. In addition, training shall be provided on a regular basis and designed to:
 - 1. Provide techniques for the use of and reinforce the importance of de-escalation; simulate actual shooting situations and conditions; and enhance officers' discretion and judgment in using less-lethal and deadly force in accordance with this policy.
 - 2. All use-of-force training shall be documented.
- C. No officer shall use any use of force technique or equipment without first receiving the appropriate training.

11.9 DEPARTMENTAL APPROVED FORCE RESPONSES

- A. Handcuffs
- B. Leg restraints
- C. Hobbles
- D. Soft-hand techniques
- E. Hard-hand techniques
- F. Chemical agents
- G. Impact tools
- H. Improvised tools
- I. Less-lethal munitions
- J. Knife
- K. Firearms
- L. Vehicles
- M. Approved vehicular stopping devices; such as Stop Sticks
- N. Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)

11.10 PROCEDURES FOR APPROVED FORCE RESPONSES

- A. **Handcuffs**
 - 1. Only department approved handcuffs will be used.

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2. Handcuffs may be chain and/or hinged, stainless or black in color. Department issued flex-cuffs may also be used when handcuffs are not available or practical.
3. Generally, all persons are to be handcuffed behind their backs and secured in order to prevent escape, prevent injury to the prisoner, public or officer and to prevent damage to police equipment or the destruction of evidence.
 - a. The department recognizes there may be unique circumstances requiring that alternative methods of handcuffing be considered. Sick, injured, previously injured, frail, or disabled arrestees (i.e., those with casts, prosthetic devices, etc.) shall be handcuffed in a manner deemed appropriate by the arresting officer to accommodate the unique circumstance the arrestee may have.
 - b. In these unique circumstances, additional methods of handcuffing may be considered (i.e. handcuffing in the front; no handcuffing of the very elderly if thoroughly searched and appropriate; use of additional pairs of handcuffs to lengthen restraint distances on large framed subjects, second officer observation in cage). Officers are responsible for giving due consideration to the totality of the circumstances when deciding if additional methods of handcuffing are necessary or not in any given situation.
4. Handcuffs shall be double locked and checked for proper tightness as trained at the time they are placed on a subject or as soon thereafter as it can be safely achieved.
5. The use of belly chains and/or ankle irons are permitted for prolonged transports or for court, medical care, in custody interviews, or other unique circumstances as approved by a supervisor.
6. Officers are required to re-evaluate any restraints used for proper fit, as necessary, during prolonged transports or if the arrestee complains of pain from the restraints. Officers shall document in their arrest report if restraints are adjusted and the reason for adjusting them. As a standard practice, anytime handcuffs are applied to an arrestee, officers shall note in their arrest report that the handcuffs were double locked and checked for proper tightness.

B. Leg Restraints

1. Only department approved leg restraints are to be used.

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2. Leg restraints are any strap, rope, chain, leg cuff, or other device designed for and used to secure the legs or ankles of an arrestee as approved by the department.
3. Leg restraints may be used at the officer's discretion for violent and combative subjects in order to prevent escape, prevent injury to the prisoner or officer and to prevent damage to police equipment.
4. Leg restraints shall be applied in such a way as they do not deliberately restrict blood flow. Officers are required to re-evaluate leg restraints used for proper fit, as necessary, during prolonged transports or if the arrestee complains of pain from the restraints. Officers shall document in their arrest report if restraints are adjusted and the reason for adjusting them. As a standard practice, anytime leg restraints are applied to an arrestee, officers shall note in their arrest report that leg restraints were used and checked for proper tightness.

C. Hobbles

1. Only department approved hobbles are to be used.
2. Hobbles are defined as any rope, strap, or chain used to bind the legs or a leg restraint to handcuffs attached to a subject's wrists.
3. Hobbles may be used at the officer's discretion for violent and combative subjects in order to prevent escape, prevent injury to the prisoner or officer and to prevent damage to police equipment.
4. The separation between the wrist and ankle shall be no less than fourteen (14) inches.
5. At no time should a hobbled subject be left alone.
6. A hobbled subject should be placed upon his/her side as soon as possible to reduce pressure on the chest. No person shall be intentionally placed on his/her stomach in a prone position during transport.
7. Police officers should use extreme care when applying a hobble and should have EMS respond to the scene if the subject is displaying behavioral cues indicating potential medical problems that could lead to cardiac or respiratory arrest. If any change in medical condition occurs, such as labored breathing or a period of sudden tranquility, the officer shall immediately release the hobble and request EMS services without undue delay.

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D. Soft-hand techniques

1. Soft-hand techniques are defined as physical restraint and control holds and include ground and/or fixed surface stabilization. Soft-hand techniques may be used to accomplish a lawful police objective when it is objectively reasonable based on the totality of the circumstances.
 - a. Choke holds are prohibited unless deadly force is legally justified.
2. An officer's use of a department approved physical restraint or control hold to gain compliance or effect an arrest does NOT require a Use of Force for report, so long as the suspect does not require medical attention, complains of injury, or the incident is likely to be controversial, (see use of force reporting requirements).

E. Hard-hand techniques

1. Hard-hand techniques are defined as strikes, kicks, and throws. Hard-hand techniques may be used to accomplish a lawful police objective when it is objectively reasonable based on the totality of the circumstances.
2. Officers shall not intentionally target the throat, unless deadly force is legally justified.
3. Officers shall be aware of the general concerns present when using hard-hand techniques on a known member of an elevated risk population group. Officers are not prohibited from using hard-hand techniques on such persons when necessary but shall limit use to those exceptional circumstances where the potential benefit reasonably outweighs the enhanced risks involved.

F. Chemical agents

1. General use
 - a. Only chemical agents issued by the Jackson Police Department will be used.
 - b. Chemical agents shall be used in accordance with current training standards and the directions provided by the manufacturer.
 - c. Chemical agents are irritating to the eyes, nose and skin. Officers using a chemical agent will ensure that persons exposed to such agents receive first aid treatment as soon as practical. When booking subjects exposed to chemical agents, jail personnel will

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be advised of this fact to prevent contamination of other jail occupants and/or custodial personnel.

2. Chemical agents shall not be used:
 - a. On individuals who are only passively resisting and/or are not reasonably perceived as an immediate threat or flight risk.
 - b. On individuals in restraints, except as objectively reasonable to prevent their escape or prevent imminent bodily injury to the individual, the officer, or another person.
 - c. On a person who is in physical control of any vehicle (to include motorcycles, bicycles, scooters, skateboards, etc.) in motion or about to become in motion except when deadly force would be justified.
 - d. When the officer has a reasonable belief that deployment may cause serious injury or death from situational hazards including falling, or because it may be ignited by a close ignition source, except when deadly force would be justified.

G. Impact tools

1. General use
 - a. Only department approved impact tools will be used: ASP (Armament Systems and Procedures) baton or straight baton.
 - b. Officers shall not intentionally target a suspect's head and neck unless deadly force is authorized.
2. Impact Weapons shall not be used:
 - a. On individuals who are only passively resist and/or are not reasonably perceived as an immediate threat or flight risk; excepting that it may be used as a leveraging tool or as an instrument for a control hold.
 - b. On individuals in restraints, except as objectively reasonable to prevent their escape or prevent imminent bodily injury to the individual, the officer, or another person.
 - c. When the officer has a reasonable belief that deployment may cause serious injury or death from situational hazards including falling, except when deadly force would be justified.

H. Improvised tools

1. May be used in sudden defensive encounters and are subject to the same guidelines as other impact tools.

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- a. Citation book
 - b. Flashlight, etc.
- I. **Less-lethal munitions**
- 1. General use
 - a. Only department issued, projectile impact munitions shall be used.
 - b. Because projectile impact weapons have the potential to cause serious injury or death, this type of weapon will only be used in the following circumstances:
 - i. Officers shall consider whether the potential benefit of using less lethal munitions reasonably outweighs the risks involved.
 - ii. At all times the less-lethal operator should have lethal cover from at least one other officer. Less lethal munitions should be deployed from a position of cover whenever possible.
 - iii. Officers shall issue verbal and visual warnings consistent with training prior to deploying less lethal munitions, and allow a reasonable amount of time for the subject to comply unless doing so would increase the risk of injury to officers or the subject involved.
 - iv. Officers shall notify assisting officers that they intend to deploy the less lethal munitions, unless doing so would increase the risk of injury to officers or the subject involved.
 - v. The less lethal operator shall not intentionally target the head, throat, face, arms, spine, or groin area of a suspect unless deadly force would be justified.
 - c. The preferred target areas for Safariland drag stabilized bean bags issued to officers are as follows:
 - i. 0'- 20': Less Lethal Munitions are NOT allowed unless deadly force would be justified.
 - ii. 20'-50': The suspect's legs and buttocks are the preferred target.

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- iii. 50'-75': The suspect's legs and buttocks are the preferred target, but the thorax between the nipple line and the waistline is acceptable as well.
 - iv. The department recognizes that under tense and rapidly evolving situations that determining exact distances may be impossible. Therefore, all targeting ranges shall be based on the Officer's best estimates under the specific circumstances at the time of deployment.
 - d. When engaging a target, the deploying officer should evaluate the effectiveness of each round during the volley. Compliance and/or incapacitation is the desired goal and alternative target areas should be considered when rounds are not effective (within the guidelines listed above).
 - e. All suspects struck with less lethal munitions shall be taken to St. John's Medical Center for evaluation and treatment as soon as practical, prior to being taken to the jail.
- J. **Knives**
 - 1. Officers are authorized to carry knives while on-duty for utilitarian purposes. They are not to be used as a force option unless deadly force is authorized.
 - 2. Knives shall meet the following requirements:
 - a. Folding Blades: The cutting edge may be straight and/or serrated with a blade length of not more than 4.5 inches.
 - b. Fixed Blades: The cutting edge may be straight and/or serrated with a blade length of not more than 4.5 inches.
 - 3. Police knives shall be secured in either a scabbard (for fixed blades) or folded and secured by a fastening device so as to ensure officer safety, knife retention, and concealment. The blade and securing device shall be carried in a concealed manner.
- K. **Firearms**
 - 1. Only department authorized firearms will be used. (See JPD Policy 26.0 Firearms for guidelines)
 - 2. An officer may use a firearm as a deadly force option when it is objectively reasonable based on the totality of the circumstances in self-defense or in defense of another person's life.

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3. Warning shots are allowed, but there is no legal obligation to do so. The officer shall not fire a warning shot unless:
 - a. There is a defined target.
 - b. The use of deadly force is justified.
 - c. The warning shot will not pose a substantial risk of injury or death to the officer or others.
 4. Firearms shall not be discharged at a person in a moving vehicle unless:
 - a. A person in the vehicle is threatening the officer or another person with deadly force by means other than the vehicle.
 - b. The vehicle is operated in a manner deliberately intended to strike an officer or another person, and all other reasonable means of defense have been exhausted (or are not present or practical), which includes moving out of the path of the vehicle.
 5. Firearms shall not be discharged at a moving vehicle for purposes of stopping the vehicle except where deadly force is authorized.
 6. Firearms shall not be discharged from a moving vehicle except in exigent circumstances. In these situations, an officer must have an articulable reason for this use of deadly force.
 7. An officer's deployment of a firearm, whether pointed at a suspect or not, is NOT considered a Use of Force so long as the firearm is not discharged or used as an impact weapon.
- L. **Vehicles**
1. A police vehicle may be used as a force option when deadly force is authorized and other means have been exhausted or are not practical. In these situations, an officer must have an articulable reason for this use of deadly force.
- M. **Approved vehicular stopping devices** See [JPD Policy 12.14.P for use guidelines](#).
- N. **Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)**
1. Only department issued CEWs will be used.
 2. Weapon Readiness
 - a. The CEW shall be carried in an approve holster.
 - i. As carried on gun belts: on the side of the body opposite the service handgun for weak hand draw.

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- ii. As carried on vests: on the side of the body opposite the service handgun for cross draw or on the same side of the body as the service handgun for weak-hand draw.
 - b. Modifications or repairs to the device shall be performed only by a trained technician and consistent with the manufacturer's guidelines and directions.
 - 3. General considerations for use
 - a. The CEW is authorized to be used
 - i. To protect the officer or others from reasonably perceived immediate threat of physical harm,
 - ii. To restrain or subdue an individual who is actively resisting or evading arrest by flight,
 - b. The CEW shall not be used
 - i. On individuals who are only passively resisting and/or are not reasonably perceived as an immediate threat or flight risk;
 - ii. When the officer has a reasonable belief that deployment may cause serious injury or death from situational hazards including falling, drowning, or igniting a potentially explosive or flammable material or substance, except when deadly force would be justified; or
 - iii. On a person who is in physical control of any vehicle (to include motorcycles, bicycles, scooters, skateboards, etc.) in motion or about to become in motion except when deadly force would be justified.
 - c. Officers shall not intentionally activate more than one CEW against a subject at one time.
 - d. Officers shall energize a subject no longer than objectively reasonable to overcome resistance and bring the subject under control and shall not be permitted to have more than three (3) successive discharges before considering alternative control techniques. Each justification for a discharge shall stand alone and require the officer to have a new justification for the need for an additional discharge.

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- e. Officers shall issue verbal and visual warnings consistent with training prior to deploying the CEW, when feasible, and allow a reasonable amount of time for the subject to comply unless doing so would increase the risk of injury to officers or others.
 - f. When practical, officers should also notify assisting officers that they intend to deploy the CEW.
4. Primary Deployment
- a. The CEW is most effective at overcoming resistance and gaining subject control when used in the probe mode. Accordingly, this is the preferred method of deployment.
 - b. The CEW shall be aimed at a preferred probe target location, consistent with training and manufacturers' recommendations.
 - c. The CEW shall not be intentionally aimed at a sensitive area, which includes the subject's face, eyes, head, throat, chest area, female breasts, groin, genitals, or known pre-existing injury areas, unless deadly force is authorized.
 - d. Officers should consider the totality of circumstances, including suspect movement, limited sighting capability, and their ability to accurately deploy the device, to reduce the risk of accidental probe contact to an unintended body part.
 - e. Due to the potential for independent drive-stuns (drive-stuns not used in conjunction with probe deployment) to cause permanent scarring, officers shall consider whether the potential benefit of using a drive stun reasonably outweighs the risks involved and minimize their use.
 - f. The CEW shall be discharged for an initial five-second cycle.
 - g. During and immediately after this cycle, the officer should verbally give resistance control instructions to the subject when practical to do so.
 - h. The officer should be aware that an energized subject might not be able to respond to commands during or immediately following exposure.
 - i. The officer should allow a reasonable amount of time to assess the effectiveness of the cycle, and to give the subject the opportunity to comply with the instructions given.

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- j. The officer should evaluate, under the totality of circumstances presented, whether additional cycles are reasonably necessary and whether additional cycles appear reasonably likely to be effective in accomplishing the officer's lawful objectives. The evaluation shall include consideration of the enhanced risks to subjects exposed to multiple and/or prolonged CEW cycles.
 - k. The officer should consider deploying a second cartridge if using a two-cartridge CEW, or deliver a follow-up drive-stun, or transitioning to alternative force options if the officer reasonably perceives that the subject has not responded to the CEW in the anticipated manner based on training and experience.
 - l. To reduce the number of cycles and duration of exposure, the subject should be secured as soon as practical while exposed to the CEW cycle or immediately thereafter.
- 5. Secondary Deployment
 - a. All secondary deployment techniques are subject to the same guidelines and restrictions as initial deployments.
 - b. The CEW may also be used in close-range and self-defense in the drive-stun mode with the cartridge removed, or expended cartridge in place. When the device is used in the drive-stun mode it is primarily a coercive control tool, and less effective than when probes are deployed with adequate probe spread.
 - c. A preferred method of close-range secondary deployment with a single-shot CEW involves firing the probes at close range with the cartridge on, then applying the device in drive-stun mode consistent with training to an area of the body away from the probe location. When using a multi-shot device, the second set of probes can be deployed as a follow-up in a manner that is consistent with training to create an effective "probe spread."
- 6. Post-Deployment
 - a. If the probes penetrate the flesh, photographs of the contact area shall be taken before and after they are removed when practical.
 - b. The officer shall remove the probes from the subject as soon as practical after deployment and control, unless a probe has

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contacted a sensitive area, such as the eyes, face, neck, genitals, or breasts of a female. Officers will not remove probes that have contacted a sensitive area.

- c. The probes shall be treated as a biohazard risk.
- d. Officers shall request emergency medical response for all deployments.
- e. Subjects will be transported to St. John's for advanced medical treatment as soon as possible prior to being taken to jail if any of the following occurs:
 - i. A probe has contacted a sensitive area, such as the eyes, face, neck, genitals, or breasts of a female.
 - ii. There is difficulty removing the probes.
 - iii. The subject does not appear to be recovering in a manner consistent with training and experience.
 - iv. The subject is part of an elevated risk population group.
 - v. The subject has been exposed to more than three CEW cycles or 15 seconds of discharge.
 - vi. The subject has been simultaneously exposed to the effects of more than one CEW device.
 - vii. The subject has exhibited signs of excited delirium as described in training, prior to or during CEW exposure.
 - viii. The subject reasonably appears to be affected by mental illness or is in medical distress.

7. Auditing

- a. CEWs will be subjected to periodic and random data downloading. Regular downloading that is consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations will ensure that weapons have up-to-date firmware and a synced time clock. The data obtained will be reconciled with existing use-of-force reports for accountability.

11.11 SUPERVISOR NOTIFICATION REQUIRED

- A. Officers shall notify a supervisor as soon as practical anytime force is applied under the following circumstances:
 - 1. Anytime any person is injured or killed during an incident (officer or others).

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2. Anytime force is used.
3. Anytime an arrestee makes a claim of injury.
4. For any incident which is likely to be viewed as controversial.
- B. Supervisor notification shall be made while still at the scene, assuming it is safe to do so.
- C. Officers shall also notify a supervisor under the following circumstances:
 1. A subject is ground stabilized.
 2. A subject claims a handcuffing injury.
 3. There is a non-UOF injury while in contact with officer.
 4. A subject claims injury by officers for an injury that was pre-existing.

11.12 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY, SUPERVISOR RESPONSE, AND DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. Officer Responsibilities
 1. Officers shall make every attempt to: secure the scene, protect any evidence, and request all witnesses to remain until a supervisor responds to the scene. In situations where this is not practical, officers shall request the full names, dates of birth, and contact information of any witness for later follow-up.
 2. Officers shall complete a police report documenting the use of force prior to the end of their shift unless otherwise directed by their supervisor.
- B. Officer Reporting
 1. All reports documenting a use of force shall be comprehensive and provide the degree of specificity necessary to fully document and evaluate the officer's force response.
 2. Officers should ensure that their police report accurately relates what the officer knew, observed, or believed at the time of the incident.
 3. At a minimum, reports shall include the following information.
 - a. Location, date, and time.
 - b. Information on the subject, including age, sex, race, and ethnicity.
 - c. Reason for initial contact between the subject and officer, including any suspected unlawful or criminal activity.
 - d. Whether the officer was:

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- i. Readily identifiable as law enforcement, including whether he or she was in uniform or plainclothes.
- ii. Operating a marked or unmarked law enforcement vehicle or on foot patrol.
- iii. On or off duty.
- iv. Accompanied by other officers.
- e. Whether a supervisor or a senior officer acting in a supervisory capacity was, present or consulted at any point during the incident.
- f. Whether backup was requested and if so, when it arrived.
- g. Whether witnesses were present at the time.
- h. Whether there was any cause to believe the subject was armed or hostile,
- i. The subject's general demeanor, including any known or apparent impairments.
- j. Any verbal exchange that transpired.
- k. The full circumstances that supported a detention or arrest decision, where applicable, to include the severity of the crime or evidence discovered prior to the detention or arrest attempt by the officer(s).
- l. Any threat to the officer or another person.
- m. Type, intensity and duration of resistance to arrest by the subject to include any threat to others.
- n. Any de-escalation attempts made.
- o. Any force options available to the officer and the reason for the level of force response employed.
- p. Specific justification is required for UOF on an elevated risk population group.
- q. Any subject and officer injury or complaint of injury, medical treatment request/received, or refusal of medical treatment.
- r. Photographs of subject and officer injuries.
- s. Video and audio recordings made of the incident, including those made by body-worn cameras.
- t. If a CEW was deployed, specific justification shall be provided when the device has been used in any of the following manners:
 - i. It was used in drive-stun mode.

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- ii. The subject was exposed to CEW discharge more than three cycles or longer than 15 seconds.
 - iii. The subject was exposed to more than one simultaneous CEW exposure.
 - iv. It was used on an individual in an elevated risk population group.
 - u. If a CEW was deployed, the officer shall collect the cartridge, wire leads, darts, and some of the anti-felon identification markers (AFIDs), and secure them as evidence,
 - v. If a CEW was deployed, the officer will make a request to the department CEW instructor to have the CEW data downloaded and included with the report,
 - w. If less-lethal munition was deployed, the officer shall collect the less lethal munition projectile(s) and spent shell(s) and secure them as evidence in compliance with the agency's policy. Prior to packaging the officer shall determine if the projectile has bio-hazardous material on it and package it accordingly.
 - x. If less-lethal munition was deployed, specific justification shall be provided for its use in any of the following manners:
 - i. The head, throat, face, arms, spine, or groin area of the suspect were intentionally targeted,
 - ii. The less lethal projectile was used on an individual in an elevated risk population group,
- C. Supervisor Responsibilities
- 1. Upon receiving notification of a use of force, a supervisor shall respond as soon as is practical and do the following:
 - a. Verify the scene is secure.
 - b. Ensure that medical assistance for officer(s), suspect(s) and/or other persons has been summoned.
 - c. Contact the involved officer(s) and ascertain what occurred,
 - d. Notify the Operations Lieutenant or Chief of Police.
 - 2. A supervisor shall ensure all involved officers complete a detailed police report per this policy and that the following items are completed:
 - a. The officer's and subject's statements of actions are taken, and injuries sustained, and medical treatment needed or requested is obtained and documented.
 - b. Witnesses are identified and interviewed, as appropriate.

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- c. The scene of the incident is documented, as appropriate.
 - d. Health care providers are interviewed concerning the injuries sustained and that those injuries are consistent with the reported uses of force.
 - 3. A supervisor will ensure the officer police reports are to be completed by the end of shift except under the following circumstances:
 - a. Deadly force encounters.
 - b. Injury to officer that prevents them from completing the report,
 - c. Approval of Operations Lieutenant.
 - 4. A supervisor should avoid investigating a use of force if they are directly involved in the application of force used, unless their role was minor.
- D. Supervisor Reporting
 - 1. The assigned supervisor shall complete a use of force report prior to the end of their shift unless otherwise directed by the Operations Lieutenant.
 - 2. Supervisors shall fully investigate the following to document the incident, ensure compliance with policy and identify training needs. The information will be reported to the Operations Lieutenant in memo form with any recommendations, (any video/photos shall be included):
 - a. A subject is ground stabilized,
 - i. If a supervisor's investigation reveals a person was injured as the result of ground stabilization, a full use of force investigation shall be conducted,
 - 3. A subject claims a handcuffing injury,
 - a. The supervisor investigation shall ensure adherence to the guidelines in JPD policy 10.3.,
 - b. If a supervisor's investigation reveals a person was injured as the result of handcuffs applied in a manner outside of department policy, a full UOF investigation shall be conducted,
 - i. There is a non-use of force injury while in contact with officer,
 - ii. A subject claims injury by officers for an injury that was pre-existing

11.13 POST DEADLY FORCE RESPONSE

- A. Officers shall do the following:

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1. Administer appropriate first aid as soon as it is objectively reasonable to do so.
 2. Remove the Person/Officer to the hospital if any possibility of life exists.
 3. Notify immediate supervisor, Chief of Police and Operations Lieutenant.
- B. Supervisors shall do the following:
1. The Chief of Police and/or the Operations Lieutenant will make a request for the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) to conduct an investigation.
 2. The Chief of Police and/or the Operations Lieutenant will designate a supervisor to conduct a Use of Force Investigation which will be completed separately from the DCI investigation.
 3. Supervisors are encouraged to use the Patrol Supervisor's Checklist for Officer Involved Shootings to document the initial response.
 4. A supervisor will ensure the scene(s) are secure. The supervisor at the scene, or in cases where there is no supervisor on duty, the senior officer at the scene, is immediately responsible for crime scene protection. Every effort should be made to preserve the scene(s) in its original condition. All items of evidence, weapons, patrol vehicles etc. should be left in place. Crime scene protection shall be maintained until the DCI team can respond.
- C. Involved officers shall be separated and removed from the scene as soon as it is practical to do so. Involved officers should be assigned a peer support officer(s) with orders not to talk to anyone about the incident, except with counsel and to answer questions involving immediate public safety concerns. Involved officers will be given a minimum of two sleep cycles before being required to give a statement, unless they choose to do so sooner. They shall be given an opportunity to review video of the event prior to giving a statement.
- D. Where possible, the officer will maintain possession of their firearm until the arrival of the DCI team. The peer support officer shall ensure the involved officer maintains his/her weapon in its condition, making no changes to the weapon, except to insure it's safely secured until relinquished to the appropriate investigator. The peer support officer will make arrangements to provide the involved officer a replacement weapon. The supervisor assigned to the officer shall note this exchange in his/her report.

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- E. All officers at the scene shall proceed at the direction of the DCI team in charge of the criminal investigation.

11.14 USE OF FORCE REVIEWS

- A. All officer police reports and supervisor use of force reports will be forwarded to the Operations Lieutenant for review. The Operation's Lieutenant will review the incident to determine if it met legal standards, policy/procedure and to identify potential training issues. Where further documentation or investigation is warranted, he/she shall assign the appropriate personnel.
- B. The Operations Lieutenant shall forward all officer police reports and supervisor use of force reports to the Chief of Police with his/her recommendations. The Chief of Police may except or reject those recommendations in whole or in part, with amendments at his/her discretion. The matter shall be considered closed upon completion of those recommendations.
- C. Any training issues that are noted shall be addressed with the officer and documented in an SSR.