



Central Arizona College Police Department

GENERAL ORDER

<i>SUBJECT:</i> Use of Force		<i>ORDER NUMBER:</i> 302
<i>EFFECTIVE DATE</i> November 9, 2020	<i>REVISION DATE:</i> June 28, 2022	<i>APPROVED BY:</i> Gregory L. Roberts, Chief of Police

Per the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics and the Central Arizona College Police Department's (CACPD) Mission, every officer's sworn duty is to safeguard and protect human life. Employees shall treat all public members with whom they have contact fairly, without bias, and in adherence with the rights afforded by the United States Constitution, federal law, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Arizona. Central Arizona College Police Department's use of force policies adhere to all applicable federal, state, and local laws.

Officers must understand their authority and limits placed upon their authority. This is especially true when it comes to the use of force by a police officer.

If the use of force becomes necessary, members shall use force proportional to the threat. It is neither the Department's policy nor the intent of these General Orders that officers unnecessarily or unreasonably endanger themselves or others. Officers must understand their authority and the limits placed upon their authority. This is especially true when it comes to the use of force by a police officer.

I. Constitutional Authority for the Use of Force in Law Enforcement

The United States Supreme Court has made it clear that law enforcement is entitled to use some degree of force in the enforcement of laws: "the right to make an arrest or investigatory stop necessarily carries with it the right to use some degree of physical coercion or threat thereof to effect it." *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989).

The degree of force that may be used is that which is "objectively reasonable." Objectively means assessing the facts or totality of circumstances in a fair, neutral, or impartial manner. Reasonable means there is a logical, rational, or sensible explanation or basis.

In *Graham v. Connor*, the U.S. Supreme Court explained that: “*The test of reasonableness under the Fourth Amendment is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application; however, its proper application 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 officers or others, and whether he is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight. 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 calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments--in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving--about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.*”

In *Brower v. County of Inyo*, 489 U.S. 593 (1989), the U.S. Supreme Court defined a seizure under the Fourth Amendment as a governmental termination of freedom of movement through means intentionally applied and clarified that a use of force may constitute a seizure under the Fourth Amendment.

In *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1 (1985), the U.S. Supreme Court set the framework for analyzing the use of deadly force by law enforcement. A police officer may use deadly force “where the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a threat of serious physical harm, either to the officer or to others,” or to apprehend a suspect if “the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a threat of serious physical harm, either to the officer or to others.” The court further stated deadly force may be used when “it is necessary to prevent escape, and the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others.”

The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals has clarified that “objectively reasonable” does not mean the least amount of force that would possibly resolve the situation. In *Bryan v. MacPherson*, 630 F.3d 805, (2010), the Court stated, “While police officers need not employ the least intrusive degree of force possible during an arrest, they must at least consider less intrusive methods, and the presence of feasible alternatives is a relevant consideration in an excessive force analysis.” Further, In *Forrester v. City of San Diego*, 25 F.3d 804 (1994), the Court stated, “Whether officers hypothetically could have used less painful, less injurious, or more effective force in executing an arrest is simply not the issue.”

II. Arizona Law

Arizona statutes that address justification for the use of physical force are:

- A. A.R.S. §13-409 Justification; use of physical force in law enforcement; and
- B. A.R.S. §13-410 Justification; use of deadly physical force in law enforcement.

III. Policy

- A. Officers may only use force that is "objectively reasonable;" this means force that reasonably appears appropriate based upon the facts and circumstances as perceived by a reasonable officer on the scene. In other words, the threat or impending use of force reasonably appears imminent (based on articulable facts), and inaction poses an unreasonable risk. The officer using force must be able to articulate why the force used was "objectively reasonable" under the circumstances.
- B. Officers should determine the amount of force to be used based upon the law, sound judgment, their training and experience, and with respect for the sanctity of human life. The use of force is not a subjective determination left to the complete discretion of the involved officer. The officer must only use that force which a reasonably prudent officer would use under the same or similar circumstances.
- C. It is neither the Department's policy nor the intent of this policy that officers unnecessarily or unreasonably endanger themselves or others. Officers may either escalate or de-escalate the use of force as the situation progresses or circumstances change. The type and amount of force used must be within the range of "objectively reasonable" options. When a subject is under control, either through the application of physical restraint or the suspect's compliance, the degree of force shall be de-escalated accordingly.
- D. Under no circumstances will the force used be greater than what is "objectively reasonable" to achieve lawful objectives and to conduct lawful public safety activities. Officers will be held accountable for their actions, as well as inaction, when using force in the execution of their duties.
- E. Officers will be trained in and must recognize and act upon the affirmative duty to intervene to prevent or stop, as appropriate, any officer from engaging in excessive force or any other use of force that violates the Constitution, or other federal laws, or Department policies on the reasonable use of force.
- F. Officers have a duty to intervene when unreasonable/unlawful force is applied by another Department employee. The duty to intervene applies when an officer has a reasonable opportunity to prevent or stop the use of excessive force.
- G. Officers have a duty to immediately report to a supervisor any member of the Department who they believe or have information that the department employee used unreasonable/unlawful force.
- H. Officers are expected to ensure appropriate medical aid is rendered in all incidents involving the use of force when it is safe to do so.
- I. It is not possible for any written policy statement concerning an officer's use of force to cover all scenarios that may occur during the performance of an officer's duties. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of force that is reasonable to be applied in any situation, each officer is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial and reasonable manner.

IV. De-Escalation

- A. De-escalation is taking action and/or communicating verbally or non-verbally during a potential force encounter to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of a threat so that more time, options, and resources are available to resolve the situation using the least force necessary. De-escalation is also an effort to reduce or end the use of force after a threat has diminished. When reasonable, officers will gather information about the incident, assess the risk, assemble resources, attempt to slow momentum, communicate with the subject, and coordinate a response. Officers should use advisements, warnings, verbal persuasion, and other tactics as alternatives to higher force levels. When feasible, an officer may withdraw to a tactically more secure position or allows greater distance to consider or deploy a greater variety of force options.

- B. Officers will be trained in de-escalation tactics and techniques to gain voluntary compliance from a subject before using the force, and such tactics and techniques should be employed if objectively feasible, and they would not increase the danger to the officer or others. When feasible, reducing the need for force allows the officers to secure their own safety as well as the safety of the public.

De-escalation tactics, tools, and techniques are actions, equipment, and words used by officers, when safe and without compromising law enforcement priorities, that seek to stabilize the situation and minimize the immediate threat and the likelihood of the need to use force, additional force, or an increased amount of force during an incident and may increase the possibility of voluntary compliance.

- C. When safe and feasible under the totality of circumstances, officers shall attempt to slow down or stabilize the situation so that more time, options, and resources are available to resolve the incident.

- D. Good communication skills, patience, and compassion resolve many situations. A soft, deliberate voice conveys emotional control and may diffuse situations, whereas a condescending or challenging tone of voice may escalate many situations.

- E. When time and circumstances reasonably permit, officers shall consider whether a subject's lack of compliance may be a deliberate attempt to resist or an inability to comply based on factors including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Medical conditions
 - 2. Mental impairment
 - 3. Developmental disability
 - 4. Physical limitation

5. Language barrier
 6. Drug interaction
 7. Behavioral Crisis
- F. When time and circumstances reasonably permit, an officer's awareness of these possibilities shall be balanced against the facts of the incident facing the officer when deciding which tools, tactics, and techniques are the most appropriate to bring the situation to a safe resolution.
- G. Mitigating the immediacy of the threat, when reasonable, gives officers time to utilize additional available resources and the time to call for additional available resources or officers. The number of officers on the scene may increase the available force options and may increase the ability to reduce the overall force used.
- H. Other examples include:
1. Placing barriers between an uncooperative subject and an officer
 2. Containing a threat
 3. Moving from a position that exposes officers to potential threats to a safer position
 4. Decreasing the exposure to a potential threat by using
 - a. Distance
 - b. Cover
 - c. Concealment
 5. Communication from a safe position intended to gain the subject's compliance, using:
 - a. Verbal persuasion
 - b. Advisements
 - c. Warnings
 6. Avoidance of physical confrontation, when objectively reasonable given the immediacy of the threat (for example, to protect someone or stop dangerous behavior)
 7. Using verbal techniques, such as Listen and Explain with Equity and Dignity (LEED) Training, to calm an agitated subject and promote rational decision making
 8. Calling extra resources or officers to assist:

- a. CIT officers
 - b. Officers equipped with less-lethal tools
 - c. Crisis counselors
9. Any other tools, tactics, and techniques that attempt to achieve law enforcement objectives by gaining the compliance of the subject

V. Determining the Objectively Reasonable Force to Use

- A. When determining the objectively reasonable force to be used, the totality of the circumstances involved in the incident must be considered. Officers may initiate the use of force at an amount and type of force that is objectively reasonable under the circumstances. As the individual increases the type of resistance or threat to the officer, the officer may increase the amount and type of force appropriate to overcome the resistance. Conversely, as compliance is attained, the officer will decrease the level of force when objectively reasonable.
- B. Under the law, the most important circumstances that influence the amount and type of force that will be considered objectively reasonable for an officer to use include:
1. Whether the subject poses an immediate threat to the officer's or others' safety, including the behavior and actions of the subject, such as resistive actions, aggressive acts, weapons known or reasonably believed to be available to the subject, etc. Whether the subject poses an immediate threat to the officers' safety or others is the most important factor to be considered.
 2. The nature of the offense, including the severity of the crime and the level of violence.
 3. Whether the suspect is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.
- C. Additional circumstances that may influence the amount and type of force that is objectively reasonable for an officer to use include, but are not limited to:
1. The person's actions and behavior; what the person is doing or saying that creates a reasonable concern for the safety of the officer or others.
 2. Apparent abilities of the subject and the officer, including size, age, fighting skills known or exhibited, unusual strength or resistance to pain that may be associated with drug or alcohol ingestion, injuries, conditioning, and level of exhaustion.
 3. The availability of weapons, or the threat to use weapons to which the subject may reasonably have access.

4. Whether the subject has a known history of violent behavior.
5. Whether more than one suspect or officer is involved or readily available to assist.
6. The potential for injury to citizens, officers, and suspects.
7. Whether other dangerous or exigent circumstances exist at the time.

VI. Types of Resistance

- A. Psychological and/or Physical Intimidation. Psychological and/or physical intimidation includes Non-verbal cues indicating the subject's state of alertness, agitation, and physical readiness, which may include, but are not limited to:
1. Clenched fists; puffing up the chest;
 2. Assuming a fighting stance by turning sideways, widening foot stance, etc.; and
 3. Facial expressions that may warn an officer of the subject's emotional state.

This is often referred to as "body language," which may influence an officer's decision on how to approach a subject or what amount and type of force to use if the subject starts to resist detention or arrest. These non-verbal actions often provide valuable information to an officer of a subject's potential for violence when the subject has not made verbal threats.

- B. Verbal Non-Compliance: Verbal responses indicating the subject's unwillingness to comply with the direction and may include verbal threats made by the subject.

The objectively reasonable reaction to a subject's verbal threats depends on the specific facts faced by an officer and the totality of the circumstances. An officer's decision regarding the reasonable force appropriate to control a subject will be based in part on the officer's perception of the verbal threat and the subject's apparent ability and willingness to carry out that threat, as well as the officer's knowledge of his or her own capabilities to manage the threat presented.

- C. Passive Resistance: Physical non-compliance does not directly prevent the officer's attempt at control. When using passive resistance, the subject never attempts to defeat the officer's physical actions. Passive resistance is usually in the form of a relaxed or "dead weight" posture intended to make the officer lift, push, or pull the subject to establish control.
- D. Active Resistance: Active resistance includes physical actions other than solely running prior to physical contact that attempt to prevent the officer's control but does not involve direct attempts to assault the officer. For example, the subject attempts to push or pull away in a manner, stiffens up, and/or hides their hands in a manner

that does not allow the officer to establish control. However, the subject does not attempt to assault the officer.

- E. Active Aggression: Active aggression includes behavior that is a physical assault on the officer or another, where the subjects prepares to strike or uses techniques in a manner that may result in injury to the officer.
- F. Aggravated Active Aggression: Aggravated active aggression includes a physical assault on the officer or another person in a manner that creates a substantial risk of causing serious injury or death.

VII. Types of Force

Officers must be aware that any type of resistance may quickly escalate and may require a different amount and/or type of force to overcome the resistance/aggression, including deadly force. Trainers authorized by the department shall do any training in the amount and types of force, when to deploy force, or how to deploy force. When the use of authorized weapons or techniques taught by the department-authorized firearms and defensive tactics instructors are not practical, officers confronted with aggravated active aggression may resort to any reasonable method to overcome the attack.

Officers will be trained in alternative methods and tactics for handling resisting subjects, which must be used when the use of deadly force is not authorized by this policy.

When practical, any use of force other than officer presence and verbal direction, should be preceded by a verbal warning that force will be used if the suspect does not comply. The warning is unnecessary if it will endanger the officer or if the officer documents why it was not objectively reasonable to give away a tactical advantage. The officer employing force need not be the officer giving the warning.

The levels of force employed by members are:

- A. Officer Presence: Authority is established by the officer's presence in uniform, by verbal identification as a peace officer, or by a clear display of a department badge or identification.
- B. Verbal Direction: Communication directed at a subject to control their actions. When reasonably possible, officers will attempt to use verbal communication skills to control subjects before resorting to physical control methods.
- C. Empty Hand Control: Force techniques using the officer's body without the aid of weapons or equipment. Empty hand control is divided into two (2) categories:
 - 1. Soft control techniques which present a minimal risk of injury. Generally, these techniques are used to control passive or active resistance. However, soft control techniques can be utilized for any resistance level if tactically appropriate and legally permissible.

Soft control techniques may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Handcuffing or the use of other authorized restraint devices.
 - b. Control holds - involving pain compliance, including wrist locks, joint locks, pressure points, and other authorized techniques.
2. Hard control techniques, which may cause physical injury. These techniques are usually applied when lesser forms of control have failed or are not applicable because the suspect's initial resistance is heightened. In such situations, officers may risk injury to themselves or may need to escalate force if hard control techniques are not used. These techniques are generally used to control active aggression, although these techniques may be used in some situations when facing active resistance. Officers will first attempt verbal persuasion and soft empty hand techniques when practical.
- a. Hard control techniques may include but are not limited to closed fist strikes, hammer fist strikes, palm strikes, elbow strikes, knee strikes, and kicks. Officers shall target large muscle groups with strikes and kicks.

Hard control techniques should not be intentionally used on the suspect's head, neck, kidneys, groin, joints, spine, or sternum. While there may be situations that will justify a strike to these areas, the officer must be able to precisely articulate the facts and circumstances that supported the strikes to those areas. When hard control techniques are applied to these areas, and the subject is under control, he or she shall be asked if they want medical assistance unless the need is obvious. If the need is obvious or the subject asks for medical assistance, medical assistance will be sought, and a supervisor will be notified. If the subject is booked, jail staff will be advised of the use of force, and it will be noted on the booking slip.

- b. "Take Downs." A takedown is the forceful direction of the suspect to the ground. Generally, these techniques are used to counter active resistance or active aggression.
- D. Non-deadly Weapons: Weapons that provide a method of controlling subjects when deadly force is not justified. They are generally used when empty hand control techniques are either insufficient or not tactically the best option for the safety of the officer, the suspect, and/or others. However, they can be used whenever reasonable to do so. When non-deadly weapons are used, injury is likely, and appropriate medical care shall be provided.

Officers should not use authorized non-deadly weapons unless they have received the required training for both when and how the weapons are used. Authorized non-deadly weapons include electronic control devices, impact weapons, chemical agents, and specialized non-deadly ammunition.

The following are types of non-deadly weapons:

1. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray – These are generally used when reasonably appropriate to subdue a person who is threatening or attempting physical harm to himself or others, resisting or interfering with an arrest, to disperse an unruly crowd, to prevent an attack by an animal or to prevent rioting or disperse rioters.

OC spray that contains alcohol or any other flammable ingredients shall not be used.

a. Issued Chemical Agents: Oleoresin Capsicum (OC), pepper spray, is issued to authorized employees as follows:

- i. Authorized employees on successful completion of training; and
- ii. Follow standard procedures for the application and decontamination of these chemical agents.

b. Use of OC spray as an effective control method against drug abusers, intoxicated subjects, and psychotics in most cases, and on vicious dogs and other animals. OC spray may be used against subject(s) who are using active resistance at a minimum.

c. Temporary Effects of OC Spray

Body System	Dissipation
Eyes may open	2-10 minutes
Respiratory effects lessen	10-25 minutes
Skin effects dissipate	45-60 minutes. Redness may remain up to 2 hours

d. Instructions:

- i. Avoid spraying near or at an open flame;
- ii. Spray at a distance of two or more feet (allows to atomize);
- iii. Spray a one-second burst directly to the face. This will result in the immediate closing of the eyes. Effective within two feet;
- iv. Assess the effect and reasonableness of additional applications before spraying additional times. Repeat applications if reasonable and necessary;
- v. Handcuff; and
- vi. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, mouth, and other sensitive skin areas until you can wash your hands.

e. Unless a subject refuses treatment or is combative to the point that treatment could present a danger to the member administering it:

- i. Remove the subject from the area of exposure and place them in fresh air out of direct sunlight;
- ii. To avoid positional asphyxiation, attempt to maintain the subject in a free-standing or upright seated position;

- iii. Do not leave the subject unattended.
 - iv. Call paramedics;
 - v. Flush the affected areas with cool water and/or apply a wet towel to the face. If burning persists, use soap and warm water, followed by cool water and/or ice (generally handled by paramedics); and
 - vi. If the exposure is severe, you may need to request transport of the subject to an emergency room for treatment.
2. Impact Weapons – generally used when the officer is facing active aggression or aggravated active aggression. Passive resistance, such as an arrestee's refusal to enter or exit a vehicle or holding onto a fixed object to avoid accompanying an officer, etc., is not sufficient in itself to justify the use of impact weapon strikes.
- a. The types of authorized impact weapons are expandable batons, side handle batons, and straight batons. Central Arizona College Police Dept. only authorizes the ASP/expandable baton as this agency's primary impact weapon.
 - b. In exigent circumstances, flashlights may be used as impact weapons. Such use shall be in compliance with the requirements for the use of impact weapons.
 - c. The primary target for impact weapons shall be large muscle groups and nerve motor points. Officers will not purposely strike or jab subjects with an impact weapon in the head, neck, kidneys, groin, spine, joints, or sternum unless the situation escalates to aggravated active aggression.
3. Specialized Non-deadly Ammunition – This type of ammunition is generally used when officers face active aggression or aggravated active aggression. Specialized non-deadly ammunition is most often used in situations where there is a likelihood of injury to the officer, suspect, or a third person. This may include situations where the subject has picked up a rock, bat or similar item that could incapacitate an officer, and keeping a safe distance is advisable.
- a. While specialized non-deadly ammunition is meant to be non-deadly, officers need to understand that this ammunition can be deadly. Officers firing specialized non-deadly ammunition shall be certified to use the ammunition to be deployed and aware of current acceptable target areas and distance.
 - b. The type of authorized specialized non-deadly ammunition is flex baton rounds.
 - c. Flex baton rounds are fired from a standard 12 gauge shotgun, modified in appearance, that is intended to fire only non-deadly ammunition. The only modification to the shotgun is the replacement of the black stock with an orange stock. This color change allows officers to identify that the shotgun is for non-deadly purposes quickly.

- d. Only officers who have been trained, qualified, and are authorized in the use of non-deadly ammunition may deploy non-deadly ammunition.
 - e. The primary target area for non-deadly munitions fired from a shotgun is the lower abdomen and arms below the suspect's elbow, buttocks, or legs. Secondary target areas include the arms above the elbow, back (excluding the spine), and the suspect's knees. Officers shall not intentionally target any other area.
 - f. When specialized non-deadly ammunition is deployed, the deploying officer shall, if practicable, ensure he/she has another officer present to provide lethal cover. Prior to firing the specialized non-deadly ammunition, the officer shall announce his or her intention to fire in order to alert the lethal cover officer(s) and other officers present.
 - g. Each type of specialized non-deadly ammunition also has range requirements.
 - h. When firing the specialized non-deadly ammunition, the firing officer should be aware that follow-up shots may be required if the previous rounds miss or fail to incapacitate the suspect. Prior to firing additional shots, the officer shall assess the reasonableness of each additional shot before firing.
 - i. Officers shall not fire stun bag or sage rounds through any barrier (i.e., glass, fence, wall, etc.) as the rounds could tear, releasing the lead shot.
 - j. Firing the sabot round or stun bag round at a suspect at a range of less than five yards is considered the use of deadly physical force.
4. Electronic Control Device – Any less-lethal conducted energy weapon, e.g., TASER. Department authorized and issued electronic control devices may be deployed when reasonable against a subject engaging in acts of active aggression or aggravated active aggression, to prevent a person from seriously harming themselves, or to prevent a known violent felon from escaping.
- a. TASER® is an intermediate force option that may be used to detain/arrest/defend/protect when a subject displays:
 - i. Active resistance;
 - ii. Active aggression;
 - iii. Aggravated active aggression;
 - iv. Actions indicating an attempt to injure self or commit suicide; and
 - v. In other instances, where an emergency exists, and the use of TASER® would be considered reasonable instead of using other force options.
 - b. The use of TASER® is a seizure; therefore, an officer must be able to articulate that he has reasonable suspicion or probable cause for arrest.

- c. Whenever possible, verbal directions/warnings shall be given before deploying TASER®.
- d. Only those officers who have satisfactorily completed the Department's approved initial training course and required annual retraining shall be authorized to carry TASER®.

NOTE: CACPD officers may volunteer for TASER exposure during training.

- e. Mandatory Carry: All first responders (officers responsible for compliance with the TASER policy above), including:
 - i. Uniformed sworn personnel with the rank of sergeant or officer.
 - ii. All other officers, when working in a uniformed capacity.
 - iii. Temporary exceptions may be made with approval from the Chief.

f. TASER® Readiness, carry:

- i. The approved holster on the support side of the body;
- ii. Outer body armor carrier;
- iii. Shall be carried fully armed with the safety on in preparation for immediate use when authorized;
- iv. A spare cartridge shall be kept readily available; and
- v. Taser shall be arc tested at the beginning of a shift.

g. Safety

- i. TASER® shall be holstered at all times with the safety switch in the safe (SAFE) position unless it is being tested or placed into operational deployment.
- ii. TASER® shall be pointed in a safe direction during loading, unloading, daily spark testing, or when handled in other than operational deployment.
- iii. When not being carried, TASER® shall be secured where others cannot access it.
- iv. All TASER® repairs will be coordinated through the TASER® instructor(s).

h. Probe Deployment

- i. When possible, have an arrest plan in place before deployment;

- ii. Have a lethal backup if available;
- iii. Preferred target should be the subject's back whenever possible;
- iv. Avoid head, face, larynx, genital, or female breast exposures whenever possible;
- v. Should apply a full five-second cycle deployment without interruption unless circumstances dictate otherwise;
- vi. Avoid prolonged cycles;
- vii. If possible, take a subject in custody during the TASER® cycle;
- viii. Assess the situation after each cycle;
- ix. Apply additional cycles only when necessary to accomplish the legitimate operational objective; and
- x. If a subject refuses to comply after multiple TASER® applications, consider whether additional applications are making sufficient progress toward compliance/restraint or if the transition to a different force option is warranted.

NOTE: The application of TASER® is a physically stressful event. The length of cycles and frequency of cycles should be minimized when dealing with persons in a health crisis, such as excited delirium. Additionally, TASER® applications directly across the chest may cause sufficient muscle contractions to impair normal breathing patterns; therefore, prolonged applications should be avoided where practicable.

- i. Drive Stun Deployment: *(Primarily a pain compliance tool due to lack of probe spread – minimally effective when compared to conventional cartridge-type deployment)*
 - i. Remove unfired probe cartridge and
 - ii. Press TASER® against the body and activate.
- j. Recommended Targets:
 - i. Suprascapular (side of neck);
 - ii. Brachial plexus tie-up (upper chest);
 - iii. Radial (forearm);
 - iv. Pelvic triangle;
 - v. Common perineal (outside of thigh); and
 - vi. Tibia (calf muscle).

NOTE: *Use care when applying drive stun to neck or groin areas. These areas are sensitive to mechanical injury.*

k. Deployment Considerations

- i. Be reasonable regarding deployment based on the totality of the circumstances;
- ii. Be mindful that the application of TASER® is a physically stressful event and may contribute to secondary injuries;
- iii. Give the subject time to comprehend and comply with the commands being given;
- iv. Consider factors (intoxication, drugs, mental disability, etc.) that may interfere with comprehension and compliance;
- v. Consider alternative tools, techniques, and/or tactics to gain compliance; and
- vi. Consider conditions such as:
 - Age, particularly the very young and the very old;
 - Known pacemaker and/or defibrillator implant; and
 - Known pregnancy.
- vii. Consider potential injuries to subjects who are:
 - Running;
 - Traveling at high speeds, e.g., bikes, skateboards, mopeds;
 - Situated in elevated places, e.g., roofs, ladders, trees, walls, utility poles; and
 - Located next to bodies of water.

l. Pointing/Displaying the TASER®

- i. Officers should only display TASER® when they reasonably believe that discharge of it proves to be necessary and will be justified under the circumstance.
- ii. Under these circumstances, an officer may arc the TASER® and/or display the visible laser (away from the subject's eyes) to encourage voluntary compliance.

m. Prohibited Deployment

- i. At or from a moving vehicle;
- ii. In any environment that is flammable, volatile, or where explosive material/vapors are present;

- iii. To escort/probe individuals absent an emergency unless approved by a supervisor;
 - iv. To awaken unconscious or intoxicated individuals;
 - v. In a punitive or coercive manner; and
 - vi. On a handcuffed/secured prisoner, absent "active resistance" or "active aggression."
- n. Post-use Procedures (probe removal)
- i. Do not attempt probe removal if the subject is combative or if the location of the barb is in the face, ear, breast, groin, or deeply embedded;
 - ii. May remove barbs superficially in the skin if you are trained to do so and in the presence of another officer;
 - iii. Use latex gloves;
 - iv. Place the removed probes in the spent cartridge bard side down;
 - v. Clean the wound with an antiseptic wipe and bandage;
 - vi. Securely tape the cartridge and probes and mark as biohazard evidence;
 - vii. Assess subject for injury or condition that may need medical attention, and seek the appropriate level of service;
 - viii. Remove gloves and clean hands with waterless hand sanitizer;
 - ix. Provide a subject with written aftercare instructions;
 - x. Take photos of suspects each time you deploy the TASER®; and
 - xi. Place cartridge with probes into Property as evidence.
- o. Documentation
- i. Submit the required reports before the end of your shift for each touch stun and discharge, including accidental discharges;
 - ii. The Chief will forward a copy of the Usage and Data Report to the department TASER® instructor; and
 - iii. TASER® data records are available through trained personnel.
- p. Required Reports
- i. Departmental Offense Report;
 - ii. TASER® Usage Report; and
 - iii. Use of Force Report.

5. Choke Holds and/or Carotid Control Techniques

- a. Choke Hold defined: A physical maneuver or technique that restricts an individual's ability to breathe for the purpose of incapacitation.
- b. Choke holds are prohibited, except in situations where the use of deadly force is allowed by law.
- c. Carotid Control Technique is authorized when officers are facing aggravated active aggression.
- d. The carotid control technique is designed to reduce the flow of oxygenated blood to the brain. If oxygenated blood flow to the brain is cut off for four to six minutes, irreparable brain damage may occur. The carotid control technique will not be used on a suspect more than one time.
 - i. When a subject is rendered unconscious, officers will immediately handcuff the subject. Officers will then roll the subject on his/her side and check for vital signs. Recovery time will vary but usually takes 20-30 seconds.
 - ii. Officers will also immediately summon paramedics to the scene. Officers will provide cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) if necessary and will remove the handcuffs before providing CPR.
 - iii. Transporting employees will notify anyone taking custody of the suspect that the carotid control technique was used and document that the notification was made.

E. Pointing Firearms at a Person/s

Pointing a firearm at a person is a use of force; therefore, officers shall not point a firearm at a person unless it is objectively reasonable to believe that it is necessary to protect against a potential threat. Unholstering or displaying a firearm, including at a low-ready position without pointing it at a person, does not constitute pointing a firearm at a person/s. Firearms shall be secured or holstered as soon as possible after the potential threat has ended. Pointing a firearm at a person shall be documented as a use of force encounter.

F. Deadly Force

1. Deadly Force is Force that "creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury." See *Smith v. City of Hemet*, 394 F.3d 689, (9th Cir. 2005). Force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury is also the definition of aggravated active aggression. Additionally, A.R.S. 13-105.14 defines deadly force as "force that is used with the purpose of causing death or serious physical injury or in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of creating a substantial risk of causing death or serious physical injury."

- a. Techniques. Officers are taught during their academy training about reasonable force, deadly force, warning shots, when and how to use non-deadly weapons, and when and how to use deadly force and firearms. The use of a firearm is not the only means of employing deadly force; it may become appropriate for officers to protect themselves or others with means other than a firearm. When the Department's use of techniques is not practical under the circumstances, officers may resort to any reasonable means to overcome aggravated active aggression.
- b. Authorized use of deadly force. The use of deadly force must meet both the federal and state legal standards:
 - i. Federal standard- When objectively reasonable to protect the officer or a third person from another's use or threatened imminent use of deadly force or to arrest or prevent the escape of a suspect "where the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a threat of serious physical harm, either to the officer or to others." Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S. 1, (1985).
 - ii. State standard - A.R.S. 13-410.C states:

The use of deadly force by a peace officer against another is justified pursuant to section 13-409 only when the peace officer reasonably believes that it is necessary:

 - To defend himself or a third person from what the peace officer reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force.
 - To effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person whom the peace officer reasonably believes:
 - Has committed, attempted to commit, is committing, or is attempting to commit a felony involving the use or threatened use of a deadly weapon.
 - Is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon.
 - Through past or present conduct of the person, which is known by the peace officer that the person is likely to endanger human life or inflict serious bodily injury to another unless apprehended without delay.
 - Is necessary to lawfully suppress a riot if the person or another person participating in the riot is armed with a deadly weapon.
 - iii. Use of Firearms. When the use of a firearm on a suspect appears imminent, officers will, when practical, issue a verbal warning.
 - Officers may discharge a firearm in connection with police duties:
 - At Department-approved range training;

- To kill an imminently dangerous or seriously injured animal;
 - When approved by a supervisor under special circumstances for tactical purposes, when other reasonable alternatives are not available (for example, to shoot out a street light at a scene to protect police personnel or to disable a vehicle before anyone entering or getting close to the vehicle). Such uses are rare and will be carefully evaluated by the chain of command; or
 - When deadly force is authorized, as stated above.
 - If feasible and if to do so would not increase the danger to the officer or others, a verbal warning to submit to the authority of the police officer shall be given to the use of force.
- Officers Will Not:
 - Unnecessarily draw or display a firearm, or carelessly handle a firearm;
 - Fire warning shots;
 - Use a firearm under circumstances in which a substantial and unjustifiable risk of serious physical injury or death to bystanders exists;
 - Deliberately place themselves in the path of a moving vehicle or one prepared to immediately move;
 - Firearms may not be discharged solely to disable moving vehicles. Specifically, firearms may not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless: (1) a person in the vehicle is threatening the officer or another person with deadly force by means other than the vehicle; or (2) the vehicle is operated in a manner that threatens to cause death or serious physical injury to the officer or others, and no other objectively reasonable means of defense appear to exist, which includes moving out of the path of the vehicle. Firearms may not be discharged from a moving vehicle except in exigent circumstances. In these situations, an officer must have an articulable reason for the use of deadly force.
 - Deadly force may not be used solely to prevent the escape of a fleeing suspect.
 - Deadly force should not be used against persons whose actions are a threat solely to themselves or property unless an individual poses an imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others in close proximity.

- De-escalation required.
 - Once the threat of serious physical injury or death has passed, the officer will de-escalate the force as reasonable, using approved non-deadly force/tactics.
- Following the use of deadly force:
 - If the use of deadly force injures a person, medical assistance will be summoned. If the scene is not secure, the medical assistance will be directed to a secure area nearby until it is safe to proceed.
 - Officers who have used deadly force that resulted in serious physical injury or death shall be removed from active duty, for their well-being and for administrative and investigative purposes. The removal from active duty shall be for no less than two (2) shifts and may last as long as the investigation's duration, as deemed appropriate by the Police Chief. Officers who have used deadly force that did not result in serious physical injury or death may be removed from active duty for their well-being and for administrative and investigative purposes, as deemed appropriate by the Police Chief.

G. Physical Restraint Devices: Handcuffing, Flex Cuffs, RIPP/TARP, and Spit Socks

Restraint devices are intended to prevent a person from, among other things: leaving the scene of an investigative detention (when legally appropriate) or arrest, initiating or escalating violence against the officer, another person, and/or themselves, and destroying evidence or property.

Unless medical circumstances reasonably preclude the officer from placing a person in a restraining device, officers shall restrain individuals as appropriate in accordance with the Fourth Amendment. As soon as practical, a restrained person shall be placed in an upright position. The only exception is for transportation by a medical transport.

1. Handcuffing and other restraints

a. Policy

It is the policy of this Department that all prisoners be handcuffed or restrained in a manner that will provide for the secure movement of the prisoner while at the same time providing adequate safety measures for the transporting employee, other employees, the prisoner, and the public.

b. Use of Restraints

- i. The Central Arizona College Police Department authorizes the use of restraint devices in accordance with this policy, the Use of Force Policy (General Order #302), and department training. Restraint devices shall

not be used to punish, to display authority, or as a show of force. Only members who have completed department-approved training on the use of restraint devices described in this policy are authorized to use these devices.

- ii. When deciding whether to use any restraint, officers should carefully balance officer safety concerns with factors that include, but are not limited to:
 - The circumstances or crime leading to the arrest;
 - The demeanor and behavior of the arrested person;
 - The age and overall health of the person;
 - Whether the person is known to be pregnant;
 - Whether the person has a hearing or speaking disability, in such cases, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to handcuffing to the front to allow the person to sign or write notes; and
 - Whether the person has any other apparent disability, which includes mentally disturbed persons.
- iii. Employees will only use those restraining devices issued and with which they have received training from a department-approved course outline and instructor.

c. Restraint of Detainees

Situations may arise where it may be reasonable to restrain an individual who may be released without arrest after a brief investigation. Unless arrested, the use of restraints on detainees should continue only for as long as it is reasonably necessary to assure officers' and others' safety. When deciding whether to remove restraints from a detainee, officers should continuously weigh the safety interests at hand against the detainee's continuing intrusion.

d. Restraint of Pregnant Persons

- i. Persons who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety.
- ii. No person in labor shall be handcuffed or restrained except in extraordinary circumstances. Only when a supervisor makes an individualized determination that such restraints are necessary to prevent escape or injury (ARS § 31-601).

e. Restraint of Juveniles

A juvenile under 14 years of age generally should not be restrained unless he/she is suspected of a dangerous felony or when the officer has a

reasonable suspicion that the juvenile may resist, attempt to escape, injure themselves, injure the officer, or damage property.

f. Notifications

Whenever an officer transports a person with the use of restraints other than handcuffs, the officer shall inform the jail staff upon arrival at the jail that restraints were used. This notification should include information regarding any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety concerns or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration) that may have occurred before or during transportation to the jail.

2. Application of Handcuffing or Flex Cuffs

- a. Handcuffs, including flex cuffs, may be used only to restrain a person's hands to ensure officer safety.
- b. Handcuffing is not discretionary and is an absolute requirement of the Department.
- c. In most situations, handcuffs should be applied with the hands behind the person's back. Anytime handcuffs are not used behind the back of the detainee, a supervisor will be notified and briefed on the specific reason(s). A person's compliance/cooperation is not a reason to deviate from the standard safety practice of handcuffing to the rear. Handcuffs shall be doubled-locked to prevent tightening, which may cause undue discomfort or injury to the hands or wrists.
- d. In situations where one pair of handcuffs does not appear sufficient to restrain the individual or may cause unreasonable discomfort due to the person's size, officers should consider alternatives, such as using an additional set of handcuffs or multiple FLEX cuffs.
- e. A prisoner shall never be cuffed to any part of the vehicle during transportation, except as approved when utilizing the "RIPP system."

H. Leg Restraints Method and Equipment

1. Purpose:

This policy aims to provide a police officer with guidelines on the use of RIPP leg restraining methods. RIPP leg restraints are designed to be used in various situations that require the restraint of a violent or uncooperative suspect, preventing or limiting injury to officers and/or the suspect and/or damage to Property.

2. Definitions:

- a. "RIPP" Hobble – A restraining device made of one-inch wide polypropylene webbed belting and is equipped with wide steel, alligator-jawed, friction-locking clip, and bronze swivel.
 - b. "TARP" (Total Appendage Restraint Position) – The method employed by officers to restrain handcuffed suspects in a seated position, using RIPP Hobble.
3. Application of RIPP Hobble:
- a. Leg restraints may be used to restrain the legs of a violent or potentially violent person when it is reasonable to do so during detention, arrest, or transportation. The RIPP restraint device is the only approved leg restraint authorized by the Department.
 - b. In determining whether to use the leg restraint, officers should consider:
 - c. Whether the officer or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or resistant behavior of a suspect.
 - d. Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the suspect from their own actions (e.g., hitting their head against the patrol unit's interior, running away from the arresting officer while handcuffed, kicking at objects or officers).
 - e. Whether it is reasonably necessary to avoid damage to Property (e.g., kicking at windows of the patrol unit).
 - f. Employees shall avoid restraining suspects with their legs behind their back or on their stomachs, as this can contribute to positional asphyxiation.
 - g. Officers will not restrain subjects with their legs tied behind their backs (Hog-tying).

4. Guidelines for the Use of RIPP Hobble

When applying leg restraints, the following guidelines should be followed:

- a. If practicable, officers should notify a supervisor of the intent to apply the leg restraint device. In all cases, a supervisor shall be notified as soon as possible after the application of the leg restraint device.
- b. Once applied, absent a medical or other emergency, restraints should remain in place until the officer arrives at the jail or another facility or the person no longer reasonably appears to pose a threat.
- c. Once secured, the person should be placed in a seated or upright position, secured with a seat belt, and shall not be placed on his/her stomach for an extended period, as this could reduce the person's ability to breathe.
- d. The restrained person should be continually monitored by an officer while in the leg restraint. The officer should ensure that the person does not roll onto and remain on their stomach.

- e. The officer should look for labored breathing signs and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any apparent factors contributing to this condition.
- f. When transported by ambulance/paramedic unit, an officer should accompany the restrained person when medical personnel request. The transporting officer should describe to medical personnel any unusual behaviors or other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

I. Application of Spit Hoods

1. Spit hoods/masks/socks are temporary protective devices designed to prevent the wearer from biting and/or transferring or transmitting fluids (saliva and mucus) to others. Spit hoods may be placed upon persons in custody when the officer reasonably believes the person will bite or spit, either on a person or in an inappropriate place. They are generally used during the application of physical restraint while the person is restrained or during or after transport.
2. Officers utilizing spit hoods should ensure that the hood is fastened correctly to allow for adequate ventilation and that the restrained person can breathe normally. Officers should assist the movement of restrained individuals due to the potential for impaired or distorted vision on the part of the individual. Officers should avoid comingling individuals wearing spit hoods with other detainees.
3. Spit hoods should not be used in situations where the restrained person is bleeding profusely from the area around the mouth or nose or there are indications that the person has a medical condition, such as difficulty breathing or vomiting. In such cases, prompt medical care should be obtained. If the person vomits while wearing a spit hood, the spit hood should be promptly removed and discarded. Persons sprayed with oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray should be thoroughly decontaminated, including hair, head, and clothing, before applying a spit hood.
4. Persons who have been placed in a spit hood should be continually monitored and shall not be left unattended until the spit hood is removed. Spit hoods shall be discarded after each use. The use of the spit/hood/masks/socks shall be documented in the case report or supplement report.

J. Restraint Required Documentation

1. If an individual is restrained and released without an arrest, the officer shall document the detention details and the need for handcuffs or other restraints.
2. If an individual is arrested, the use of restraints other than handcuffs shall be documented in the case report. The officer should include, as appropriate:
 - a. The amount of time the suspect was restrained;
 - b. How the suspect was transported and the position of the suspect;

- c. Observations of the suspect's behavior and any signs of physiological problems; and
 - d. Any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.
3. If a subject is in the Department's care, custody, or control and sustains an injury, whether intentionally self-inflicted or accidental, it shall also be documented per CACPD General Order #302.

K. Required Aid for Injured

1. Provide aid for any person injured or claiming to be injured through the use of force.
2. Officers will be trained in, and must recognize and act upon, the affirmative duty to request and/or render medical aid, as appropriate, where needed:
 - a. Provide appropriate first aid
 - b. Call paramedics (when necessary)
 - c. Transport to a medical care facility (when necessary)
 - d. Document the incident in the police report

L. Proficiency in the Use of Force

1. In early 2019, the Advanced Officer Training Section retooled the ongoing training for department personnel to better equip officers in the field. The new approach focuses on scenario-based training exercises that integrate various training topics and build upon prior training. Training in 2019 was built upon the following training topics.
 - a. Officer safety
 - b. Critical decision making
 - c. De-escalation
 - d. Full-service police/community-based policing
 - e. Crisis response
 - f. Communication
2. Defensive tactics instructors shall be appropriately trained and certified and shall document whether an officer is proficient or needs remedial training in any area. The instructor shall also review policy changes at the first available training after the changes have been made and document the fact that the current policy regarding the use of force has been reviewed annually.

All officers shall receive training at least annually on the department's use of force policy and related legal updates.

Proficiency instructors shall provide training on a regular and periodic basis designed to:

- a. Provide techniques for the use of and reinforce the importance of de-escalation.
- b. Simulate actual shooting situations and conditions.
- c. Reinforce the appropriate exercise of discretion and judgment in using less-than-lethal and deadly force in accordance with this policy.
- d. All use of force training shall be documented.
- e. Police officers will receive annual training in the following:
 - i. Use of deadly force policy;
 - ii. Use of CEW's force policy;
 - iii. Demonstrate proficiency with all firearms; including duty and off duty;
 - iv. Demonstrate proficiency with CEWs.
- f. Police officers will receive biennial in-service training in the following use of force options:
 - i. Empty-hand techniques;
 - ii. Chemical agents;
 - iii. Impact devices;
 - iv. Other approved weapons and techniques.
- g. CACPD Employees failing to qualify or demonstrate proficiency with an approved device, weapon, or technique are not authorized to use that device, weapon, or technique until proficiency is demonstrated.
- h. AZPOST – certified instructors will monitor and document training in the area of proficiency being instructed. The Training Officer will schedule and maintain documentation of training.

M. Use of Force Prohibited

1. An officer shall not use physical force:
 - a. To punish or retaliate;
 - b. Against individuals who only confront them verbally unless the vocalization significantly impedes a legitimate law enforcement function creating an

immediate safety concern (e.g., incitement to violence or destruction of property, threats to officers or others); or

- c. On handcuffed or otherwise restrained subjects, except in exceptional circumstances when the subject's actions must be immediately stopped to prevent injury, escape, or Destruction of Property. In such circumstances, officers shall articulate: Why force was necessary and why no reasonably sufficient alternative to the use of force appeared to exist.

2. Policy

- a. Do not use more force than is reasonably necessary to accomplish your lawful purpose. In any analysis of the use of force incident, consideration must be made because officers are often forced to make split-second judgments in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving about the amount of force necessary for a particular situation.
- b. The use of any force is usually reactionary (in response to a subject's actions). Progression typically proceeds from verbal persuasion through to the use of lethal force. However, officers may immediately use any authorized option if justified.
- c. Precede any use of force with a verbal warning that force will be used if the suspect will not comply. The warning is unnecessary if it endangers an officer or takes away a tactical advantage. The officer employing force need not be the officer giving the warning.
- d. Use deadly force only when all other reasonable and effective means of apprehension and control in a particular situation have been exhausted and:
 - i. When you reasonably believe it is necessary to defend yourself or another person from what you reasonably believe to be the use of imminent use of deadly physical force.
 - ii. To effect the arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person you reasonably believe has committed a felony involving the use or threatened use of deadly force if there is an imminent and significant danger that the person will cause death or serious injury if apprehension is delayed.
 - iii. If feasible and if doing so would not increase the danger to the officer or others, a verbal warning to submit to the authority of the officer shall be given prior to the use of deadly force.
- e. All employees authorized to use force will be issued copies of these orders and provided training in the use of force before being permitted to carry a firearm or use other methods of force.
- f. Only department-authorized weapons and ammunition shall be used in law enforcement responsibilities.

- g. Officers are required to become familiar with general orders, in addition to this one, that address the use of force and specific weapons and/or devices.
- h. Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond what is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force when in a position to do so. An officer who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law shall promptly report these observations to a supervisor.

N. Use of Force Reporting (UFR)

1. An officer shall notify a supervisor as soon as possible regarding the use of force other than for training or recreational purposes and complete the CACPD Use of Force report (Form 8) in these situations:
 - a. Use of Force at the level of hard empty hand control, non-deadly weapons, or deadly force;
 - b. If the officer is injured, if the person on whom the force was used is injured, or if any other person is injured as a result of the officer's conduct; and/or
 - c. The discharge of a firearm, regardless of whether anyone was injured.
2. Documenting the Use of Force
 - a. Officers respond to situations where the officer is present and may give commands, but no department report is appropriate,
 - b. If a departmental report is appropriate, officers will document in their Department reports any use of force other than for training or recreational purposes that results in the use of officer presence, verbal direction, soft empty-hand control, the use of restraint devices, and any situation in which the officer points their firearm at another person. Reports shall include any efforts made to de-escalate the situation.
 - c. In all situations resulting in the use of hard empty hand control, non-deadly weapons or deadly force, and/or if the officer is injured, if the person on whom the force was used is injured, or if any person is injured or claims to be injured as a result of the officer's conduct, the responding supervisor, or the officer's supervisor if no supervisor responds to the scene, has the responsibility of completing, in a timely manner, the Department required use of force reports.

The reports will be forwarded through the chain of command to Professional Standards. Professional Standards should ensure that all reported uses of force, meeting the levels of force as outlined in the use of force policy described above, are reviewed by the officer's chain of command for adherence to policy.

3. The chain of command shall, where appropriate, make recommendations to the Chief regarding:
 - a. Whether the use of force was within department policy, the chain of command should make this decision taking into consideration the U.S. Supreme Court's direction that an officer's use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the use of force. This must allow for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments--in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving--about the amount of force that is appropriate in a particular situation, given the totality of the circumstances;
 - b. Any tactical considerations and/or training recommendations;
 - c. If the officer(s) involved had the appropriate training;
 - d. Whether the training was properly documented;
 - e. Whether department policy needs to be modified; and
 - f. The overall quality of supervision the officer received.
4. Professional Standards shall:
 - a. Archive all documentation of uses of force;
 - b. Annually review all documentation of uses of force to ensure consistency and completeness; and
 - c. Prepare an annual report and analysis documenting:
 - i. Number of times Force was applied;
 - ii. Type of Force used;
 - iii. Whether the force used was within or outside of policy; and
 - iv. Any patterns or trends that could indicate training needs or needed equipment upgrades and/or recommended policy modifications.

* * *

END OF ORDER