

1. GENERAL

NUMBER:

1.5



A. SUBJECT:

RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE

ISSUE DATE:

JUL 1, 1993

RESCINDS:

DISTRIBUTION:

EFFECTIVE DATE:

JUL 1, 1993

TERMINATION DATE:

INDEFINITE

AMENDED DATE:

OCT 29, 2020

REFERENCES:

CALEA -4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3,
4.1.4, 4.1.5, 4.1.6, 4.1.7,
4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.4, 4.2.5,
4.3.3, 4.3.4

Also See Page 15

PURPOSE:

To establish Department guidelines for the use of deadly and non-deadly responses to resistance that are consistent with applicable law, procedures for the investigation and reporting of response to resistance incidents, and training requirements related to response to resistance.

PROCEDURE:

It is the policy of the Arlington Heights Police Department to utilize a reasonable response to resistance in achieving a lawful objective as provided by the 4th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, which states:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

The response used by any officer of the Arlington Heights Police Department shall adhere to the requirements set forth in 720 ILCS 5/7-5 (Refer to Appendix 'A'), other related statutes, applicable case law, department general orders and training.

It is the responsibility of all Department officers to have a clear understanding and respect for the limitations of their authority. It shall be the duty of all officers to be familiar with applicable laws governing response to resistance, Department policy and established training.

I. Definitions

- A. ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW - A documented review of an incident or occurrence prepared by or for the Chief of Police, or designee. The review should indicate whether

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

- B. HIGH LEVEL RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE - Any response to resistance which is reasonably likely to cause death or great bodily harm.
- C. IMMINENT DANGER - Immediate, likely to happen without delay.
- D. NON-DEADLY RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE - The use of force other than that which is considered deadly force. This includes any physical effort used to control or restrain another, or to overcome the resistance of another.
- E. OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE - As defined by 720 ILCS 5/ 7-5 Peace Officer Use of Force, in determining the necessity for a response to resistance and the appropriate level of force to apply, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the known circumstances, including, but not limited to, the seriousness of the crime, the level of threat or resistance presented by the subject, and the danger to the community.
- F. REASONABLE BELIEF - The facts or circumstances that the officer knows, or should know, which are such as to cause an ordinary and prudent person to act or think in a similar manner under similar circumstances.

The United States Supreme Court in *Graham v Connor* 490 U.S. 386 (1989) stated "the reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on scene, rather than the 20/20 vision of hindsight."

Therefore, the totality of information known to the officer at the time of action, not what is learned thereafter, is the basis upon which such police actions shall be reviewed.

- G. SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY - Any bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death, causes serious permanent disfigurement, or results in long-term loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ. (Serious Physical Injury may also be termed Great Bodily Harm).

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- H. WARNING SHOT - The discharge of a firearm into the air or the ground in an attempt to warn the suspect that additional force may be imminent.
- I. CHOKEHOLD - A chokehold means applying any direct pressure to the throat, windpipe, or airway of another with the intent to reduce or prevent the intake of air. A chokehold **does not** include any holding involving contact with the neck that is not intended to reduce the intake of air.
- J. VASCULAR NECK RESTRAINT - A vascular neck restraint means any use of force application intended to gain control of a person by restricting blood flow to the brain for the purpose of incapacitation.

II. Response to Resistance Principles

- A. Pursuant to Chapter 720 ICLS, Act 5/ Article 7, an officer may respond to resistance in the performance of his or her duties when reasonable and necessary to:
1. Accomplish a lawful objective;
 2. Prevent or terminate the commission of an offense;
 3. Effect an arrest, including those resisting arrest;
 4. Prevent an escape or prevent an attempt to flee custody;
 5. In self-defense or defense of another.
- B. Pursuant to the Mental Health Act, an officer may respond, in non-deadly manner, to non-deadly resistance when reasonable and necessary to provide protective custody or an involuntary admission of a subject. This section applies when the mentally ill, mentally incompetent or mentally disabled person is:
1. Resisting efforts to be subdued for his or her own protection; or
 2. Committing an act dangerous to themselves; or
 3. Committing an act dangerous to an Officer or others.

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- C. When encountering resistance while effecting an arrest, an officer:
1. Need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest.
 2. Is justified in the use of any response in which the officer reasonably believes to be necessary to effect the arrest and of any response which he reasonably believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest.
- D. Pursuant to 720 ILCS 5/7-9, Use of Force to prevent Escape, an officer who has an arrested person in his or her custody is justified in the use of force to prevent the escape of the arrested person from custody as he or she would be justified in using if he were arresting such person.
- E. An officer, or any person whom he has summoned or directed to assist him, need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest.
- F. Justification for the response to resistance is limited to what is reasonably known or perceived by the officer **at the time of the event** and only that which is necessary to accomplish lawful objectives based on the officer's training and experience.
1. Facts discovered after the event, no matter how compelling, cannot be considered in later determining whether the force was justified.
 2. Justification for the use of force is based on the officer's reasonable perception of the injury or potential injury to the officer or another person, as a result of the subject's illegal action if the action is not stopped in a timely manner.
- G. When it is objectively reasonable that a subject is fully in law enforcement's control, then the response to resistance must terminate.

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III. Response to Resistance Options

- A. The response to resistance options, in increasing order of severity, are set forth as follows:
1. De-Escalation Techniques
 2. Non-Deadly Response to Resistance
 3. Deadly Response to Resistance
- B. It is not the intent of this Order to restrict officers in the initiation of a response to resistance at the lowest level of severity before escalating in a progressive manner or to allow any suspect to be the first to exercise force, thus gaining an advantage in a physical confrontation. The evaluation of the circumstances surrounding each situation and the use of good judgment will dictate the choice of a response(s) to resistance.
- C. Officers exercising any response to resistance are accountable for its use.

IV. De-Escalation Techniques

- A. Officers are strongly encouraged, when appropriate and tactically sound, to utilize de-escalation techniques as a manner to gain voluntary compliance. De-escalation techniques may include, but are not necessarily limited to:
1. Verbal Persuasion and/or Communication Tactics such as the practice of courtesy and effective communication in an effort to encourage understanding and cooperation on the part of the public and that of the offender(s) to be arrested.
 2. Utilizing distance and cover, or containing a threat, in order to generate additional time during which other response options may be assessed or additional resources requested. Placing barriers between an uncooperative, aggressive subject and an officer(s) may be utilized to 'slow down' a situation that does not pose an immediate threat.

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3. Moving from a position that exposes the officer to potential threats to a safer position (tactical repositioning).
4. Requesting additional resources, such as additional officers, supervisors, or specialty units (Crisis Intervention Team, CIT).

B. The use of de-escalation techniques to achieve voluntary compliance is the desired method of gaining compliance from the public, placing an offender into custody and/or defusing potentially violent situations. However, recognizing that not all persons will comply with lawful verbal commands and submit to arrest and/or cease aggressive or violent actions, other responses to resistance by police may be necessary to effect an arrest and to protect the officer or others during the arrest process.

V. Non-Deadly Responses to Resistance

The following responses to resistance options are intended to be non-deadly and are authorized:

A. Physical Force

1. Physical force shall include, but not be limited to, self-defense tactics such as strikes or kicks, physical restraint techniques, and/or mechanical controls.
2. Officers should utilize physical force consistent with Department-approved physical force training. This section should not be construed to create a requirement for limiting physical force to that which has been trained in, when exigency or unusual circumstance exists.

B. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) when used in accordance with Department policy;

1. Authorized oleoresin capsicum shall not be carried by any officer until they have received Department-approved training in its proper use.

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2. Oleoresin capsicum may be used in situations where verbal persuasion is ineffective or inappropriate and officers may have to use physical force to maintain control.

C. Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW) used in accordance with Department policy.

1. Only officers who have successfully completed Department-approved training for use of electro-muscular disruption weapons shall be permitted to carry or deploy such weapons.
2. Electro-muscular disruption weapons may be used to control a dangerous or violent subject, or when there is a reasonable expectation that it is unsafe for officers to approach within contact range of the subject.
3. Electro-muscular disruption weapons may also be used to subdue individuals who pose an immediate risk to themselves or others, or to safely effect an arrest. Comprehensive guidelines for the utilization of electro-muscular disruption weapons are outlined in General Order #1.10 - Electro-Muscular Disruption Weapons (Tasers).

D. Expandable Impact Baton when used in accordance with Department policy;

1. Officers shall not carry or utilize the authorized baton until they have received Department-approved training in its proper use.
2. Department issued batons shall not be altered in any way except that, a baton grip end cap may be attached at the officers discretion.
3. Baton strikes shall be directed at target areas that are objectively reasonable based on the circumstances at hand and the level of the threat encountered. (Refer to Appendix 'B' - Escalation of Trauma by Vital and Vulnerable Areas)
 - a. Primary Target Areas (Green) - Minimal level of resultant trauma.

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b. Secondary Target Areas (Yellow) - Moderate level or resultant trauma.

c. Final Target Areas (Red) - Highest level of resultant trauma, with potential for serious physical injury and/or death. Final Target Areas should be avoided unless a deadly response to resistance is warranted.

E. Department issued Less Lethal Munitions used in accordance with Department policy.

1. Only officers who have successfully completed Department-approved training for use of less lethal impact munitions and have been designated as *Less Lethal Officers* shall be permitted to carry or deploy less lethal impact munitions.

2. Deployment of impact munitions shall only occur at the direction of an On-Duty Patrol Bureau Supervisor or other supervisory/command officer, unless it is reasonably likely that failure to take immediate action would result in injury, death, or serious property damage.

3. Less lethal impact munitions shall be directed at target areas based on the circumstances at hand, established safety priorities, the exigency of the situation, and the level of force that is authorized. Comprehensive guidelines for the utilization of less lethal impact munitions are outlined in General Order #1.7 - *Less Lethal Impact Munitions*.

F. Canines, under certain conditions in accordance with Department policy, may be deployed as a response to resistance option.

G. The use of any instrument, equipment or tactic not authorized in this order is prohibited unless when used in an exigent circumstance.

VI. Deadly Response to Resistance

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- A. An officer is justified in using a deadly response to resistance when the officer reasonably believes that such a response is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to the officer or another person.
- B. An officer is further justified in the use of a deadly response to resistance when the officer reasonably believes both that:
1. Such a response is necessary to prevent the arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape; and
 - a. The person to be arrested has committed or attempted a forcible felony which involves the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm, or
 - b. The person is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon, or
 - c. The person indicates that he will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay.
- C. Use of Firearms
1. A police officer may discharge a firearm in the performance of his official police duty for any of the following reasons:
 - a. When the use of said firearm is consistent with those standards outlined in Section VI of this order;
 - b. When engaged in training, qualification, or practice on the Department range or at other authorized locations.
 - c. To kill a severely injured or vicious animal that poses an immediate threat to the public or Department personnel when other disposition is impractical, and if time permits, when authorized by a supervisor.
 2. Where feasible, and where such action does not increase the level of danger to the officer or

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others, a warning or command should be given before deadly force is used (Tenn. v. Garner), such as "Police! Stop, or I'll shoot!".

3. The following practices regarding the use of firearms are strictly prohibited.

a. Firing a warning shot(s).

b. Firing into a crowd, unless the offender offers an imminent or immediate threat of death or great bodily harm.

c. Firing at or from a moving vehicle unless:

i. There exists an imminent or immediate threat of death or great bodily harm offered by the driver or occupants of the vehicle to the officer or others; or

ii. Where the escape of an offender(s) otherwise indicates that he / they will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay. This may include the offender's use of a vehicle as a deadly weapon, but **NOT** solely as means of escape.

d. Firing into a building, through doors or barriers behind which an offender is hiding, unless the offender offers an imminent or immediate threat of death or great bodily harm and the offender's location can reasonably be identified.

e. Loading, unloading, or checking any firearm in the immediate area of any other person, or in or about the police station, except in the performance of official duty.

f. Leaving firearms unsecured in any location at the police facility.

D. Prohibited Response to Resistance - Chokeholds

1. An officer shall not use a chokehold in the performance of his or her duties, unless a deadly response to resistance is justified.

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2. A peace officer shall not use a chokehold, or any lesser contact with the throat or neck area of another in order to prevent the destruction of evidence by ingestion.

E. Prohibited Response to Resistance- Vascular Neck Restraint

1. An officer shall not use a vascular neck restraint in the performance of his or her duties.
 2. A peace officer shall not use a vascular neck restraint in order to prevent the destruction of evidence by ingestion.
- F. If an officer faces a lethal force situation and his or her firearm is not reasonably available to him or her at the time, any force used by the officer in defense of his or her or a citizen's life would be justified.

VII. Duty to Intervene

Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, safely intercede to prevent the use of such excessive force. Officers shall promptly report these observations and your associated action to a supervisor. As outlined in General Order #26.1 - *Rules of Conduct*.

VIII. Medical Aid

- A. The arresting officer is responsible for ensuring medical aid is provided for any person who has sustained visible injury, expressed a complaint of pain, or who has been rendered unconscious as a result of the response to resistance.
- B. Appropriate medical aid may include increased observation to detect obvious changes in condition, flushing oleoresin capsicum from the eyes and face with water, applying first aid as needed, evaluation by paramedics, or for more life threatening incidents, immediate aid by medical professionals.

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IX. Reporting the Use of Non-Deadly Responses to Resistance

- A. Any time a police officer uses force, other than force that causes serious physical injury or death, in the performance of duty, the officer shall document the circumstances surrounding their action(s) in an **Incident/Offense Report** or **Supplemental Report**.
- B. An On-Duty Supervisor shall be notified and complete a **Response to Resistance - Supervisor's Investigation Report** (Refer to Appendix 'C') whenever an officer:
1. Applies a non-deadly response to resistance through the use of a Department issued weapon/equipment other than a firearm.
 2. Applies a non-deadly response to resistance through the use of physical force at a level which causes, or is alleged to have caused, any physical injury.
- C. The On-Duty Supervisor shall generally complete the **Response to Resistance - Supervisor's Investigation Report** prior to the end of their tour of duty and forward the report to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. In cases wherein the Response to Resistance is subject to an ongoing investigation, the On-Duty Supervisor may delay the submission of the report with the approval of his/her Division Deputy Chief.
- D. The **Response to Resistance - Supervisor's Investigation Report** shall be reviewed at each level of command to determine whether there are any policy, training, weapon/equipment, or disciplinary issues which should be addressed. Appropriate commentary may be added to the report in the space provided prior to forwarding the document to the next level of command.
- E. After a final review by the Chief of Police, completed **Response to Resistance - Supervisor's Investigation Reports** shall be forwarded to the Deputy Chief of the Administrative Services Division for filing.
- F. The Deputy Chief of the Administrative Services Division is responsible for conducting a documented annual analysis of all **Response to Resistance - Supervisor's**

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Investigation Reports to determine if any patterns or trends are revealed which may indicate training needs, equipment upgrades, and/or policy modifications. The analysis should also include a review of all assaults on Department officers to determine trends or patterns, with recommendations to enhance officer safety, policy revisions, and/or training issues. The analysis shall include the following:

1. Date and time of incidents.
2. Types of encounters resulting in use of force.
3. Trends or patterns resulting in injury to any person including employees.
4. Impact of findings on policies, practices, equipment, and training.

X. Reporting of Firearm Discharges

- A. Whenever an officer discharges a firearm which results in property damage, whether accidentally or deliberately, or accidentally discharges a firearm causing non-life threatening injuries to another member of this Department, the officer shall:
 1. Take all reasonable steps to obtain emergency medical attention for all apparently injured individuals.
 2. If the incident occurred within the jurisdictional limits of the Village of Arlington Heights, immediately notify the On-Duty Patrol Bureau Supervisor.
 3. If the incident occurred in another jurisdiction, immediately contact the appropriate law enforcement agency to report the incident and initiate an investigation. As soon as practical, the On-Duty Patrol Bureau Supervisor of this Department shall also be notified.
- B. When notified of an incident involving the accidental or deliberate discharge of a firearm which results in property damage, or the accidental discharge of a firearm causing non-life threatening injuries to another member of

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this Department, the On-Duty Patrol Bureau Supervisor shall initiate notification of the command staff pursuant to the procedures outlined in General Order #41.9 - Notification Procedures.

XI. Reporting High Level Responses to Resistance

Reporting procedures, investigation, and notifications associated with high level response to resistance incidents which result in serious physical injury or death, or accidental discharges of a firearm causing non-life threatening injuries to a person other than a member of this Department, shall be consistent with General Order #1.5.1 Investigation of High-Level Response to Resistance.

XII. Training

- A. All Department personnel authorized to carry firearms and/or less lethal weapons shall be issued a copy of this Order and be instructed in the Department's response to resistance policies prior to being authorized to carry any firearm or less lethal weapon.
- B. At least annually, all Department personnel authorized to carry weapons shall receive in-service training on the Department's response to resistance policies and demonstrate proficiency with all approved firearms the employee is authorized to use. In-service training for less lethal weapons and weaponless control techniques shall occur at least biennially.
 1. All proficiency training shall be monitored by a certified firearms, weapons, or tactics instructor.
 2. All training and proficiency shall be documented in accordance with the procedures outlined in General Order #33.2 - Training.
 3. Any officer or employee authorized to carry firearms and/or less lethal weapons who fails to qualify will be provided with remedial training in accordance with General Order #33.2 - Training, prior to resuming official duties.

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REFERENCES:**Arlington Heights Police Department Operations Manual -**

General Order #1.2 - Weapons Criteria

General Order #1.5.1 - Investigation of High-Level Response
to Resistance

General Order #1.7 - Less Lethal Impact Munitions

General Order #1.10 - Electro-Muscular Disruption Weapons
(Tasers)

General Order #33.2 - Training

General Order #41.9 - Notification Procedures

Illinois Compiled Statutes -

720 ILCS 5/2-8 - Forcible Felony (definition)

720 ILCS 5/7-5 - Peace Officer's Use of Force in Making Arrest

720 ILCS 5/7-8 - Force Likely to Cause Death or Great Bodily Harm

720 ILCS 5/7-5.5 - Prohibited Use of Force by Peace Officer

720 ILCS 5/7-9 - Use of Force to prevent Escape

510 ILCS 70/ - Humane Care for Animals Act

Constitution & Case Law

Constitution of the United States of America - 4th Amendment

Graham v Connor 490 U.S. 386 (1989)

Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S. 1 (1985)

APPENDIXES:

'A' - Peace Officer's Use of Force in Making Arrest

'B' - Monadnock Chart

'C' - Supervisor's Investigation of Use of Force Report

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APPENDIX 'A' - PEACE OFFICER'S USE OF FORCE IN MAKING ARREST

Illinois Compiled Statutes - 720 ILCS 5/7-5

Sec. 7-5. Peace officer's use of force in making arrest.

(a) A peace officer, or any person whom he has summoned or directed to assist him, need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest. He is justified in the use of any force which he reasonably believes to be necessary to effect the arrest and of any force which he reasonably believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest. However, he is justified in using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm only when he reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or such other person, or when he reasonably believes both that:

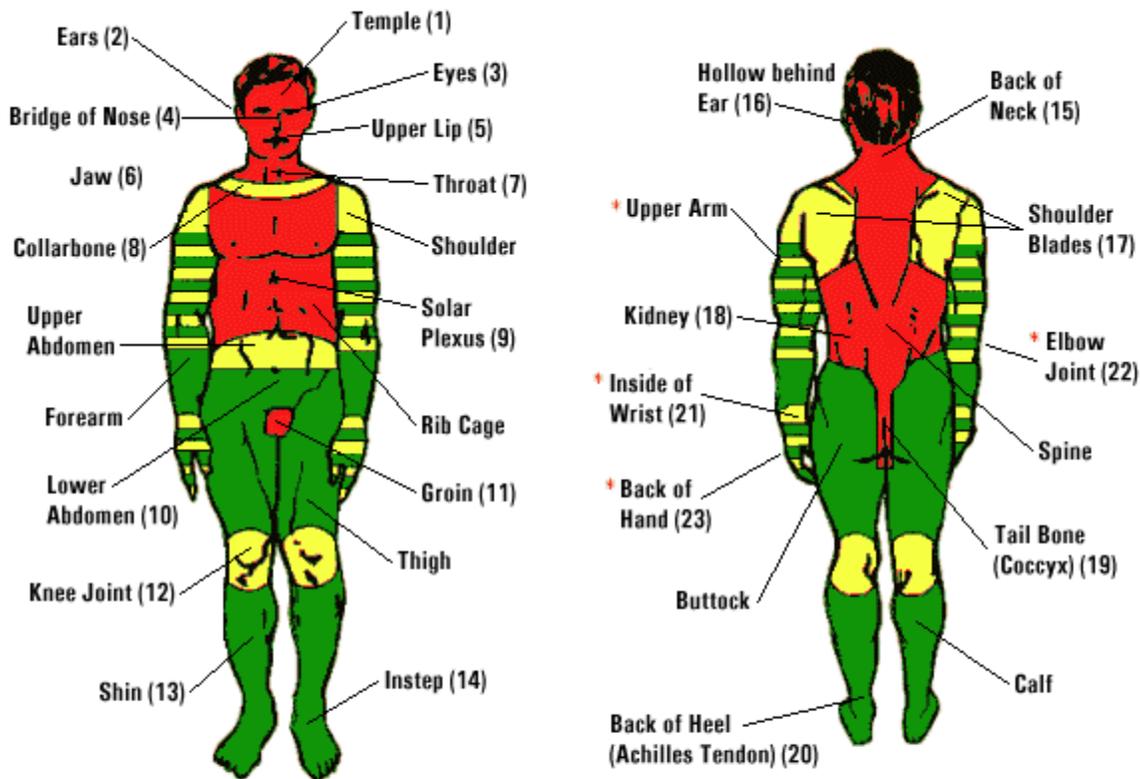
(1) Such force is necessary to prevent the arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape; and

(2) The person to be arrested has committed or attempted a forcible felony which involves the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm or is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon, or otherwise indicates that he will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay.

(b) A peace officer making an arrest pursuant to an invalid warrant is justified in the use of any force which he would be justified in using if the warrant were valid, unless he knows that the warrant is invalid.

APPENDIX 'B' - Escalation of Trauma by Vital and Vulnerable Areas

ESCALATION OF TRAUMA BY VITAL AND VULNERABLE AREAS



PRIMARY TARGET AREAS	SECONDARY TARGET AREAS	FINAL TARGET AREAS
<p>REASONING: Minimum level of resultant trauma. Injury tends to be temporary rather than permanent, however exceptions can occur.</p> <p>* In application of a restraint technique.</p> <p>Note: When performing a block with a baton the WHOLE BODY is a green area, except for Head, Neck and Spine.</p>	<p>REASONING: Moderate level of resultant trauma. Injury tends to be more permanent, but may also be temporary.</p> <p>* In application of a striking technique.</p>	<p>REASONING: Highest level of resultant trauma. Injury tends to be permanent rather than temporary and may include unconsciousness, serious bodily injury, shock or death.</p>

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APPENDIX 'C' - RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE - SUPERVISOR'S INVESTIGATION REPORT

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Date	Time	Location	Beat	Case Report No.		
Subject's Name		DOB	Height	Weight	Sex	Race
Subject's Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip)					Phone No. (Include area code)	
REASON FOR RESPONSE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):						
<input type="checkbox"/> To Effect an Arrest		<input type="checkbox"/> To Defend another Officer		<input type="checkbox"/> To Prevent a Violent Felony		<input type="checkbox"/> Field Force Operation
<input type="checkbox"/> To Defend Self		<input type="checkbox"/> To Defend another Person		<input type="checkbox"/> To Restrain for Subject's Safety		<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
No. Subjects that Resisted:		No. Officers Present:		Supervisor Notified/Time:		
AT THE TIME OF ARREST, THE OFFICER STATED THEY REASONABLY BELIEVED THE SUBJECT WAS:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs		<input type="checkbox"/> Mentally Impaired				
<input type="checkbox"/> Suspected Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs		<input type="checkbox"/> Other:				
LEVELS OF RESISTANCE:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Psychological Intimidation (Explain): (Non-verbal cues indicating the subject's attitude or physical readiness)						
<input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Non-Compliance (Explain): (Verbal responses or threats of non-compliance to officer's directions)						
<input type="checkbox"/> Passive Resistance (Explain): (Dead weight or clinging to objects in an attempt to prevent the officer from gaining control)						
<input type="checkbox"/> Active Resistance (Explain): (Pushing or pulling away from the officer to avoid control, however, not attempting to harm the officer)						
<input type="checkbox"/> Active Aggression (Explain): (Physical actions of assault)						
<input type="checkbox"/> Aggravated Active Aggression (Explain): (Assaults with the intent & apparent ability to cause death or great bodily harm)						
RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE TECHNIQUES UTILIZED:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Direction Response to Resistance (Explain): (Commands of direction or of arrest)						
<input type="checkbox"/> Active Pointing (Explain):						
<input type="checkbox"/> Empty Hand Control (Explain):						
Location:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate Weapons (Explain):						
(Check all appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> OC Spray <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Impact Weapon (ASP) <input type="checkbox"/> Conducted Energy Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Less Lethal Impact Munitions <input type="checkbox"/> Other:						
RESTRAINT METHOD USED:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Handcuffs		<input type="checkbox"/> Flex Cuffs		<input type="checkbox"/> Hobble		
<input type="checkbox"/> Leg Restraints		<input type="checkbox"/> Spit Shield		<input type="checkbox"/> Other:		

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NOTE: Size of the *Response to Resistance - Supervisor's Investigation Report* has been reduced for purposes of documentation in this Order.

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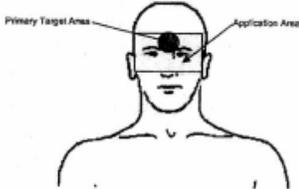
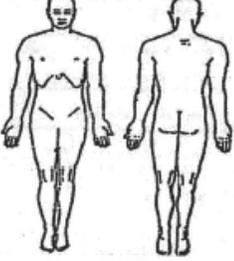
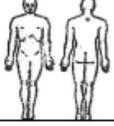
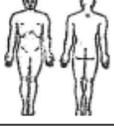
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APPENDIX 'C' - RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE - SUPERVISOR'S INVESTIGATION REPORT

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RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE - SUPERVISOR'S INVESTIGATION - CONTINUED		Case Report No.	
<p>OC SPRAY TARGET AREA</p> 		<p><input type="checkbox"/> LESS LETHAL MUNITIONS IMPACT AREAS <input type="checkbox"/> CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON</p>  <p>Circle impact areas for less lethal munitions or conducted energy weapon on diagram</p>	
EFFECTS OF OC SPRAY:		EFFECT OF LESS LETHAL MUNITIONS OR CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON DEPLOYMENT:	
What effect did OC spray have:	Were further control methods needed: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Effective: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Were further control methods needed: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Number of times sprayed:	Approximate distance from subject (ft):	No. of times conducted: Energy Weapon Used:	Serial No. of fired Energy cartridge:
Eyes: <input type="checkbox"/> Closure <input type="checkbox"/> Tears <input type="checkbox"/> No effect	Skin: <input type="checkbox"/> Redness <input type="checkbox"/> Burning <input type="checkbox"/> No effect	No. of L.L. rounds deployed:	No. Hits: No. Misses:
Nose: <input type="checkbox"/> Discharge <input type="checkbox"/> Irritation <input type="checkbox"/> No effect	Chest: <input type="checkbox"/> Coughing <input type="checkbox"/> Labored breathing <input type="checkbox"/> No effect	Approximate distance from subject (ft):	No. of L.L. munitions recovered and collected as evidence:
POST INCIDENT OBSERVATION OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION OF SUBJECT:			
Immediately following final control technique:			
15 minutes following final control technique:			
30 minutes following final control technique:			
Was subject injured? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Transported by:	Destination:	Attending physician's name: <input type="checkbox"/> Admitted <input type="checkbox"/> Treated & Released
Photos taken by:			
SUBJECT'S INJURIES (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):			
<input type="checkbox"/> Bruising <input type="checkbox"/> Unconsciousness <input type="checkbox"/> Other Minor <input type="checkbox"/> Other major			
		Describe the extent of subject's injuries and circle location on the diagram:	
WAS OFFICER INJURED? * <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, complete diagram below		Officer Name (s):	
		Describe the extent of officer's injuries and circle location on the diagram:	

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NOTE: Size of the *Response to Resistance - Supervisor's Investigation Report* has been reduced for purposes of documentation in this Order.

NUMBER:

1.5

SUBJECT:

RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE

ISSUE DATE:

JAN 13, 2017

AMENDED DATE:

OCT 29, 2020

APPENDIX 'C' - RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE - SUPERVISOR'S INVESTIGATION REPORT

PAGE 3 OF 4

RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE - SUPERVISOR'S INVESTIGATION - CONTINUED		Case Report No.
WITNESS OR PERSON WITH KNOWLEDGE	ADDRESS	PHONE OR CONTACT NO.
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
SUPERVISOR'S SYNOPSIS OF FINDINGS		Number Of Officers Applying Response:
1-Officer applying response (name):		2-Officer applying response (name):
Did the officer follow Departmental policy? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Did the officer follow Departmental policy? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Was officer response appropriate to incident? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Was officer response appropriate to incident? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3-Officer applying response (name):		4-Officer applying response (name):
Did the officer follow Departmental policy? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Did the officer follow Departmental policy? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Was officer response appropriate to incident? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Was officer response appropriate to incident? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Supervisor's Synopsis of Investigative Findings:		
Signature:		Date:
REVIEWING BUREAU COMMANDER N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		
Remarks:		
Signature:		Date:
REVIEWING DIVISION DEPUTY CHIEF		
Remarks:		
Signature:		Date:
CHIEF OF POLICE		
<input type="checkbox"/> Received		
After final review, forward to Deputy Chief of Administrative Services Division for filing.		
Signature:		Date:
NARRATIVE CONTINUATION (SPECIFY SECTION):		
Page 3 of 4		

NOTE: Size of the **Response to Resistance - Supervisor's Investigation Report** has been reduced for purposes of documentation in this Order.

APPENDIX 'C' - RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE - SUPERVISOR'S INVESTIGATION

