

PATROL GUIDE 221 TACTICAL OPERATIONS



DISCHARGE FORCE LEVEL 1 FIREARM LEVEL 3 **LEVEL 2** Discharge of a firearm CEW/Taser in drive stun mode Police canine bite Intentional striking of a subject with CEW/Taser in cartridge mode OC spray Wrestling a subject to ground Hand or foot strike Deadly physical force Mesh restraining blanket Forcible take-down Physical force that is readily an object (e.g. impact weapon) serious physical injury capable of causing death or **EXAMPLES OF FORCE USE OF FORCE - INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSIBILITY AND REPORTING GUIDE** OR Alleged or suspected excessive force with Alleged excessive Level 1 force with no Physical injury Person dies Substantial physical injury Seriously injured and likely to die Attempted suicide by prisoner with serious Serious physical injury Attempted suicide by prisoner Alleged or suspected excessive force with serious physical injury physical or substantial physical injury InJury physical injury during apprehension, or while in police immediately prior to police custody, TYPE OF INJURY CEW/Taser = Lieutenant or Above³ Force Investigation Division Borough Investigations Unit C.O./X.O./Duty Captain (Must respond to scene) (Must respond to scene) Internal Affairs Bureau (Must respond to scene) (Must be one rank above Immediate Supervisor the subject officer) SUPERVISOR May Assist Investigating Supervisor Investigating Supervisor Threat, Resistance, or Threat, Resistance, or Threat, Resistance, or Threat, Resistance, or Worksheet & Typed Assessment Report Assessment Report Letterhead (UF49) METHOD OF REPORTING Injury Incident Injury Incident Injury Incident Injury Incident Worksheet & Worksheet & Worksheet

FORCE POLICY REVISION

REVISED MAY 27, 2016

>ALLEGATIONS¹ of excessive force are typically made by civilian witnesses or subjects while SUSPICION² of excessive force typically arises from a supervisor's initial assessment or subsequent investigation into an incident.

>Discharge of a CEW/Taser requires the Immediate/Investigating Supervisor to be in the rank of Lieutenant or above (discharges by ESU may be handled by a Sergeant).³
>Ordering a subject to lay on the ground or guiding them in a controlled manner, drawing your firearm, using Velcro restraint straps, or using a polycarbonate shield to restrain someone is not considered a reportable use of force in the context of this procedure.

>If one incident contains multiple MOS using varying levels of force or non-MOS receive varying levels of injury, the supervisor responsible for the highest force/injury level will conduct the investigation.

>A TRI-Investigating Supervisor Assessment Report is completed by the CO/XO/Duty Captain or IAB to document the results of their investigation of a Level 2 or 3 incident



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TYPES OF INJURY OR ILLNESS DEFINED	
PHYSICAL INJURY	Impairment of physical condition and/or substantial pain, including: a. Minor swelling, contusion(s), laceration(s), and/or abrasion(s) b. Complaint of substantial pain
SUBSTANTIAL PHYSICAL INJURY OR ILLNESS	Any substantial impairment of physical condition or substantial protracted pain, including: a. Significant contusion(s) b. Laceration(s) requiring multiple sutures c. Any injury or condition that resulted from police contact or action requiring treatment at a hospital emergency room
SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY OR ILLNESS	Physical injury or illness which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes death or serious and protracted disfigurement, protracted impairment of health, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ or limb, including: a. Broken/fractured bone(s) b. Any injury or condition that resulted from police contact or action resulting in a hospital admission c. Gunshot wound d. Heart attack, stroke, or other life-threatening/serious illness/injury

Notes: Minor redness or a complaint of pain or discomfort resulting from the proper use of handcuffs does not constitute a Physical Injury, nor does a complaint of substantial pain related to drug withdrawal or a previously existing medical condition. These complaints, while not defined as a Physical Injury for reporting and investigation purposes, will nevertheless be treated by promptly obtaining proper medical attention when requested or visibly necessary.

Any illness or injury sustained by a subject prior to police action that requires transport to and treatment at a hospital emergency room shall not be deemed a Substantial Physical Injury in the context of this procedure (i.e. narcotics dependency/withdrawal or a pre-existing medical condition). A TRI Report will not be prepared in these instances. See PG 210-04, Prisoners Requiring Medical/Psychiatric Treatment.

The routine washing of a subject's eyes subsequent to the discharge of OC spray or the removal of CEW/Taser darts and routine examination of a subject who received a CEW/Taser discharge at a hospital emergency room shall not be classified as a Substantial Physical Injury in the context of this procedure.

RESISTING ARREST RECIDIVIST: A suspect who is currently under arrest for Assault 2° (PL 120.05[3]), Assault on a Police Officer/Fireman/EMS Professional (PL 120.08), or Resisting Arrest (PL 205.30) and has two (2) or more prior arrests for one of these offenses within the last five (5) years. The Detective Squad Supervisor will ensure that all such Recidivist type arrests are enhanced by the local Detective Squad and that the District Attorney's Office puts forth all efforts towards a successful prosecution.

New Force Prohibitions: Force will not be used to prevent a subject from swallowing contraband or to remove it from his/her mouth or body cavity. A CEW/Taser will not be discharged in cartridge or drive stun mode on a rear handcuffed subject.

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