

OP-39C, USE OF FORCE

ORLANDO POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURE

EFFECTIVE: 01/27/03
REVIEWED:
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DISTRIBUTION: ALL EMPLOYEES
REVIEW RESPONSIBILITY: RECRUITING AND TRAINING SECTION COMMANDER
ACCREDITATION STANDARDS: 17.04, 29.07, 39.01, CHAPTER 4

Michael J. McCoy
Chief of Police

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POLICY: It is the policy of the Orlando Police Department to ensure all employees utilizing any level of force including deadly force do so within current state law and only use the degree of force necessary to effect lawful objectives. (4.01)

PROCEDURES:

1. DEFINITIONS

Approved Weapons and Equipment - Any Department-issued weapons and equipment or personally-owned weapons and equipment approved by the appropriate departmental authority.

Deadly Force – Any action, by a subject or a member, that is likely to cause death or great bodily harm.

Force – The tactics and/or techniques utilized by an employee to control or regain control of a subject in

self-defense, the defense of others, or to counter resistance by a subject.

Great Bodily Harm – Any action by a subject or a member, likely to cause permanent disfigurement or serious bodily injury.

Imminent Danger – An employee's perception that a threat is pending, and/or a subject has the capability of inflicting death or great bodily harm, or otherwise incapacitating an employee, with or without a weapon and is demonstrating an intention to do so.

Infamous Crimes - Murder, armed robbery, armed sexual battery, arson or use of explosive devices to a structure occupied or presumed to be occupied, kidnapping, burglary armed with a firearm, and any felony that involves the threat of or the use of deadly force against an individual.

Non-Deadly Force – Force that is neither likely to nor intended to cause great bodily harm or death.

Physical Force - The employment of authorized physical tactics and/or techniques or other responses that do not utilize weapons.

Restraining Tools - Include Handcuffs, Flex cuffs, Ripp-Hobbles and four-point restraint.

Taser - A defensive weapon approved by the Department that transmits electrical impulses to override the central nervous system and control the skeletal muscles.

The "Resistance and Response Continuum" (Attachment A) - A graduated guideline that defines the various levels of resistance and the authorized levels of employee response and techniques. The level of force utilized by an employee is based on the subject 's level of resistance.

2. RESISTANCE AND RESPONSE CONTINUUM

The Resistance and Response Continuum (Attachment A) provides guidelines for employees' responses to resistance from a subject. Each level outlines appropriate responses ranging from employee presence to the use of deadly force, each directly

related to the level of resistance encountered. Please refer to the continuum for additional information.

3. RESTRAINING TOOLS

Subjects shall be restrained in a manner so as not to injure themselves or others.

Members should maintain physical control over the handcuffed subject to ensure the safety of the subject and other individuals, including the member. Non-compliance of a handcuffed subject shall be handled within the guidelines established in the Resistance and Response Continuum.

3.1 HANDCUFFS

Members responsible for the custody and safe handling and transporting of subjects are strongly urged to utilize their Department-issued handcuffs as a primary restraining device. Subjects should be handcuffed to ensure the security of and prevent injury to the subject. The handcuffs should be double-locked, behind the subjects back. Consideration may be given to a subject's age, physical condition or disability, and mental capacity with regard to the decision to utilize handcuffs. In the event the decision is made not to handcuff a subject, another member should be assigned to assist in transporting the subject to the final destination. (29.07)

Subjects shall not be handcuffed to any part of any object unless it is necessary to protect another from great bodily harm or death. (39.01d)

3.2 FLEXCUFFS

Members may use flexcuffs in lieu of handcuffs when appropriate. Subjects should be flexcuffed in such a manner as to ensure the security of and prevent injury to the subject. (29.07) Flexcuffs shall be removed using flexcuff cutters, which are available in Supply, CID, patrol cars, and the Patrol off-going squad room. In cases of emergency only, flexcuffs may be removed with other cutting instruments. **(When using other cutting instruments, extra care should be given to removal of the flexcuffs to ensure injury does not occur to the subject during the removal process.)** (39.01d)

3.3 RIPP-HOBBLE

Members may use a Ripp-Hobble as an additional restraining tool. Most often the Ripp-Hobble will be utilized in applying a four-point restraint. Subjects should be Ripp-Hobbled in such a manner as to insure security of and prevent injury to the subject. Ripp-Hobbles are available in patrol vehicles for member's use. (29.07)

3.4 FOUR-POINT RESTRAINT

When a subject resists with **aggressive resistance** and this resistance creates an imminent danger to the subject, member or others, or other restraining tools have not been effective, members may utilize a four-point restraint. A four-point restraint is securing the subject's feet to his/her hands from the rear, using handcuffs, flexcuff and/or a Ripp-Hobble.

When it is necessary to four-point restrain a subject, members shall not "cinch" down the handcuffs, flexcuffs, or hobble. The feet should not be brought past a 90-degree angle to the body. This will provide the safest method of utilizing this restraint technique. Once the individual is controlled, members shall not place the subject face down and will roll the subject onto his/her side. This is to prevent Restraint Positional Asphyxia. **Members shall monitor any subject in a four-point restraint at all times.**

If an emergency exists, the member may transport a four-point-restrained subject out of the immediate area. Two members should transport a four-point-restrained subject, when possible. The passenger member should observe the subject, monitoring his/her color, breathing, and level of consciousness. During hours of darkness, an internal light source (e.g., flashlight or dome light) should be used to provide a clear view of the subject when natural light sources are not sufficient. The subject will be monitored and repositioned as soon as it can be done safely.

If there is any doubt as to the subject's condition, members should immediately call paramedics to the scene. Members shall continue to closely monitor and assist the subject where possible until paramedics arrive. The subject should be transported to the hospital by ambulance when needed. Whenever a four-point-restrained subject is transported by ambulance, a member should ride in the ambulance. (4.09, 29.07)

4. WEAPONS

Only weapons and ammunition meeting agency approval are to be used in the performance of an employee's duty. (4.06) Employees are restricted from carrying any weapon (lethal and non-lethal) with which they have not proven proficiency. (4.07) Furthermore, Department members shall not carry any weapons (lethal or non-lethal) that have not been authorized by proper authority. A list of approved firearms may be obtained from the Department range officer. A list of approved non-lethal weapons may be obtained from the Recruiting and Training Section Commander. (4.06)

4.1 CHEMICAL AGENTS

Department-issued chemical agents may be used only in accordance with the Department's "Resistance and Response Continuum." The purpose of the chemical agent is to minimize the potential threat of resistance by the subject.

Chemical agents should only be used in those situations in which an arrest is likely. If an arrest is not made, the watch commander shall be notified as soon as possible and an incident report shall be completed concerning the incident.

All uniformed members, CSO's, and CST's will carry the approved chemical agent while performing their assigned duties. With the exception of administrative and undercover personnel, members who wear civilian clothes and members in limited duty status will carry their approved chemical agent, concealed, while performing their assigned duties. The approved chemical agent will be carried in any off-duty work assignment.

Members may carry their chemical agent in an off-duty status. Civilian personnel shall not carry their chemical agent in an off-duty status. (4.05)

4.2 TASER

No Taser may be carried by a Department member unless it has first been reviewed, inspected, and approved by the Department's lead Taser instructor. (4.06a) Officers shall complete a training course and demonstrate proficiency prior to carrying the Taser. (4.07) Civilian employees are not authorized to carry Tasers. (4.05)

The Taser may be used at the "soft-control" level. The Taser is a less than lethal weapon and is not intended to replace the firearm in deadly force situations. The Taser may be used to control a dangerous or violent suspect when the suspect, through words or actions, communicates he/she is resisting, opposing, or attempting to flee from an officer who is making a lawful arrest or detention. It shall not be aimed at a person's head, neck or groin.

In cases where a subject is struck with a probe in the face or groin area, OFD must respond to the scene to treat the injury. (4.09) However, OFD will not be responsible for removing probes. Only officers certified to use Tasers are authorized to remove the probes. Since the Taser probes are a biohazard, they must be treated as such. Consequently, latex gloves must be used when removing Taser probes. The probes must be packaged as evidence in accordance with the most recent version of OP-2, Bloodborne Pathogens and Exposure Control Plan.

After being Tasered, subjects will be monitored by the arresting officers for breathing irregularities.

Photographs will be taken of the location where the Taser probes struck the body. Officers taking photographs of subjects must do so out of public view if the probes strike private areas of the subject's body.

The cartridge number used will be entered on the Defensive Tactics form and the spent cartridge will be submitted into evidence. Managers approving replacement cartridges must ensure that the circumstances surrounding the discharging of a Taser are properly documented.

No changes, alterations, modifications, or substitutions shall be made to the Taser. An authorized vendor shall make all repairs to the Taser. Any Tasers that are unsafe or not functioning properly shall be given to the Department's lead Taser instructor, who will have it repaired/replaced by an authorized vendor. (4.06b,c)

The In-Service Training Unit will be responsible for tracking Taser data port information annually during Block Training. In the event of a questionable discharge, or one that leads to serious injury or death, the Taser's data port information will be downloaded as soon as possible.

4.3 BATON

The baton, the primary police impact weapon, should be utilized by members to protect themselves or others from potential or actual bodily harm in the course of their assigned duties. The Department-approved baton shall be carried by members on their person while in uniform. Members may carry their batons concealed when on-duty working in civilian clothes, working off-duty in civilian clothes, and when off duty. (4.05)

The baton shall be used within the "Resistance and Response Continuum." The purpose of using the baton is to stop active resistance. Using the baton to target the spine, solar plexus, groin, kidneys, and/or areas above the shoulders (Attachment B) should be in response to deadly force resistance, only.

The flashlight is designed to be used as an illumination device. Its use as a defensive impact instrument shall be prohibited except in cases of aggressive resistance when the baton is not practical. When the flashlight is used as an impact instrument, within the guidelines of this policy, the same techniques utilized with the baton shall apply.

4.4 SAGE SL6

The SAGE SL6 is a secondary police impact instrument and should be utilized by trained members to protect themselves or others from potential or actual bodily harm. The SAGE SL6 may also be used in situations where the baton or other control techniques are either impractical or unsafe.

When using the SAGE SL6, only areas designated in Attachment B will be targeted. Members may strike other areas in response to deadly force resistance.

When practical, every effort will be made by members deploying the SAGE SL6 to inform other members prior to its deployment.

The use of SAGE SL6 is authorized against animals that pose a threat to public or member safety.

Only members who have completed the Department-approved Sage SL6 training class and demonstrated proficiency may utilize this weapon. (4.07) Members **trained/certified** to carry and deploy the SAGE SL6 shall inspect their designated weapon prior to each tour of duty. SAGE SL6 shall not be used or carried in an off-duty status. (4.05)

4.5 FIREARMS

Members of the Department may discharge an approved firearm only under the following circumstances:

- a. When the subject poses an imminent danger of death or great bodily harm to members or others.
- b. When the member has personal knowledge a subject has committed an infamous crime and the subject's escape would pose an imminent danger of death or great bodily harm to members or others.
- c. For firearm practice at an approved gun range.
- d. For the purposes of test firing.
- e. To give an alarm, or to call for assistance, for an important purpose when no other means is possible and the round may be fired into the ground safely.
- f. To kill a dangerous animal, or one that humane consideration requires release from further suffering, when no other means of disposition is available.
- g. Weapons may be fired at the driver or other occupant of a moving motor vehicle only when the members have probable cause to believe that the subject poses an imminent danger of death or great bodily harm to the members or other persons. The use of deadly force in this case shall not create a danger to the public that outweighs the likely benefits of its use.
- h. Members may not use deadly force to apprehend escapees or other wanted individuals based solely on the individual's original charges or convictions.

4.5.1 PROHIBITIONS

The following practices are strictly forbidden:

- a. Firing into or over the heads of crowds.

- b. Firing warning shots. (4.04)
- c. Firing into buildings, enclosures or through doors when a subject is not visible.
- d. Firing at vehicles solely for the purpose of disabling a moving vehicle.
- e. Cocking the hammer of a weapon except to improve aim immediately prior to firing.

4.5.2 HANDGUNS

The Department-approved handgun may be utilized when a member perceives imminent danger.

When the handgun is outside the holster in a tactical situation, the weapon shall be pointed down at a 45-degree angle (ready gun position), trigger finger outside the trigger guard, until there is a need to fire or the member is at risk.

4.5.3 SHOULDER-FIRED WEAPONS (SHOTGUNS, AR-15s, MP-5s and others)

Shoulder-fired weapons are to be considered supplemental weapons and may be utilized in those situations where the **trained/certified** members deem such use necessary and prudent.

Some factors to be considered when deciding on the use or deployment of shoulder-fired weapons are:

- a. Whether deadly force is appropriate in the situation.
- b. Shoulder-fired weapons are by design, more accurate than the handgun.
- c. Most shoulder-fired weapons have lights mounted on them for use in low light areas
- d. The probability of hitting an intended target is much higher when using a shoulder-fired weapon.

Some factors that might make carrying a shoulder-fired weapon impractical are:

- a. Foot pursuits.
- b. Close quarters where maneuvering with the weapon is a disadvantage.
- c. Climbing over obstacles where controlling the weapon may prove difficult.

Shotguns and AR-15 rifles shall not be placed in the vehicle weapon rack with a round in the chamber.

Only members who have completed Department-approved shoulder-fired weapon training classes and demonstrated proficiency may utilize these weapons. (4.07) Members **trained/certified** to carry and deploy the shoulder-fired weapons shall inspect their designated weapons prior to each tour of duty. Shoulder-fired weapons shall not be used or carried in an off-duty status. (4.05)

5. DEADLY FORCE

An employee is justified in the use of deadly force only if he or she reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to the employee or another, has personal knowledge that the subject is responsible for having committed an infamous crime, or to prevent the imminent commission of an infamous crime. The application of deadly force is not limited to the use of a firearm.

Any employee whose actions result in death or serious bodily injury will be temporarily removed from the line of duty until a preliminary administrative review is conducted. Refer to the current issue of AD-28, Discipline and the current issue of AD-49, Relief of Duty, Alternative Duty, and Limited Duty for additional information. (4.11)

Deadly force shall not be used when there is a likelihood of serious injury being inflicted upon persons other than the individual against whom the member is authorized to use deadly force. The safeguarding of other human lives shall outweigh all other considerations.

6. MAINTAINING PROFICIENCY

Members shall maintain and demonstrate proficiency with Department-authorized techniques, restraining tools, and weapons on an annual basis. The Training Unit shall be responsible for establishing standards of proficiency, insuring compliance by all members and maintaining proficiency records.

Failure of a member to demonstrate and maintain acceptable standards of proficiency shall be cause for remedial training. Remedial training shall be coordinated with the Training Unit and shall be completed immediately or as soon as practical. A member's continued inability to maintain proficiency standards shall cause the member to be placed on an alternative assignment pending a final determination as to their job fitness, in accordance with the current issue of AD-49, Relief of Duty, Alternative Duty, and Limited Duty.

Members who are unable to participate in those training and/or evaluation sessions which qualify them to carry weapons and employ force (e.g., during an extended leave of absence, physical disability, etc.) shall be restricted as to their use of police authority in accordance with the current issue of AD-4, Restricted Duty Assignments or the current issue of AD-49, Relief of Duty, Alternative Duty, and Limited Duty. Prior to resuming full duty status, members must demonstrate proficiency in all areas, to the satisfaction of the training unit. (4.07)

7. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

In most situations, members responding to resistance with physical force or weapons will be required to complete an incident report (in misdemeanor cases, the affidavit will act in lieu of an incident report). Sergeants and supervisors shall insure these reports are completed by the end of their tour of duty. A sergeant shall respond to the scene to interview all involved employees, witnesses, and subjects. (17.04) The sergeant shall be responsible for obtaining copies of the reports, affidavits, and/or statements. Sergeants shall be responsible for completing a Defensive Tactics Form (Attachment C) and possibly an Initial Notice of Inquiry.

7.1 DEFENSIVE TACTICS FORMS

Sergeants shall complete a Defensive Tactics Form under the following circumstances: (4.08 b,c,d)

(NOTE: Sergeants shall complete Defensive Tactics Forms for CSO's and CST's.)

- a. Use of chemical agent.
- b. Use of baton or the flashlight as an impact weapon.

- c. Use of stop sticks.
- d. Use of SAGE SL6.
- e. K-9 dog bites, other than accidental.
- f. Use of Tasers
- g. Use of any technique or the application of any weapon that results in actual or claimed (evident or non-evident) injury.

(NOTE: When a firearm is discharged, or a member applies any technique or weapon that results in death, an Initial Notice of Inquiry shall be generated in lieu of the Defensive Tactics Form. The only exception is when a member utilized deadly force in the killing of an animal for humane reasons. In this case the member shall complete an incident report in lieu of a Defensive Tactics Form.)

The assigned supervisor shall ensure that photographs are taken of any injury, actual or claimed, by either the subject or the employee which result from an application of force by the employee in response to a subject's resistance. Digital or Polaroid photographs will be sufficient in most cases. The photographs shall be forwarded with the Defensive Tactics Form to the In-Service Training Unit Supervisor. When 35 mm film is used and photos are not available immediately, the photographs should be forwarded to Internal Affairs by the Crime Scene Unit as soon as possible. Defensive Tactics Forms are maintained in Internal Affairs.

A Defensive Tactics Form shall not be required when there is no claimed or evident injury and either of the following conditions exist:

- a. The sole method of active resistance is taking flight, and the sole technique used to stop the subject is a tackle or takedown; or,
- b. Pressure points were utilized to open a subject's mouth to retrieve drug evidence

The Defensive Tactics Form is structured except for the supervisor's narrative. Supervisors shall separate the employees involved into two categories: Principal employees and assisting employees.

A principal employee is any employee who encounters physical resistance from a subject and must use force to overcome it.

Assisting employees shall be listed and are defined as those using controlling techniques or restraint holds while assisting the principal employee.

The narrative portion is to be completed by the supervisor and should include:

- a. The specific resistance the employee encountered and the specific response of the member.
- b. How the injuries were incurred and a description of the extent of the injuries. This includes both employees and subjects. Additionally indicate whether the injuries were treated and by whom.
- c. Synopsis of employees who were witnesses, any independent witnesses, and subject statements, if any.
- d. A statement by the supervisor indicating whether the employee's response was in keeping with Department policy.

(NOTE: The Defensive Tactics Form is not a substitute for an internal investigation. If the supervisor determines that an inquiry is necessary, it is his/her responsibility to initiate the INOI.)

The supervisor shall forward the Defensive Tactics Form, copies of the offense report and/or the arrest affidavit, statements, and photographs to the In-Service Training Unit Supervisor. The In-Service Training Unit Supervisor shall evaluate the appropriateness of the techniques and tactics used. Upon review by the In-Service Training Unit Supervisor, the package will be forwarded through the member's chain of command for review. Upon final review by the Bureau Commander, the Defensive Tactics Form shall be forwarded to the Internal Affairs Section for review and filing. Any recommendations by the Training Unit shall be forwarded to the affected section commander. (4.10)

Supervisors shall review Defensive Tactics files of their assigned members as directed by Internal Affairs. Reviews will only be conducted of principal members. Purging of these files is handled by Internal Affairs in accordance with current records retention laws. The Defensive Tactics Form shall be filed in the Internal Affairs Section.

7.2 TASERS

After discharging a Taser and securing the subject, officers shall contact their supervisors. The supervisor will respond and initiate a Defensive Tactics Form. In the event of an accidental discharge where there are no reported injuries, a Defensive Tactics Form will not be needed. However, a Sergeant must respond to the scene of an accidental discharge and ensure that the incident report is completed. The supervisor will forward a copy of the incident report to the Internal Affairs Unit where it will be retained on file.

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ATTACHMENT "A"

RESISTANCE AND RESPONSE CONTINUUM

SUSPECT'S RESISTANCE	EMPLOYEE'S RESPONSE
<p>LEVEL I – INDICATORS OF RESISTANCE Non-verbal cues indicating subject's demeanor and attitude coupled with an apparent readiness to resist.</p>	<p>EMPLOYEE'S PRESENCE The employee's attitude and demeanor and their lawful right to be where they are.</p>
<p>LEVEL II – VERBAL RESISTANCE The subject's verbal responses indicating non-compliance and unwillingness to cooperate</p>	<p>VERBAL DIRECTIONS The employee's verbal communications that specifically direct the actions of the subject and offer the opportunity for compliance.</p>
<p>LEVEL III – PASSIVE RESISTANCE The subject fails to obey verbal direction preventing the member from taking lawful action.</p>	<p>SOFT CONTROL The employee applies techniques that have a minimal potential for injury to the subject, if the subject resists the technique.</p>
<p>LEVEL IV – ACTIVE RESISTANCE The subject's actions are intended to facilitate an escape or prevent an arrest. The actions are <u>not</u> likely to injure the member.</p>	<p>HARD CONTROL The member applies techniques that could result in greater injury to the subject, if the subject resists their application by the member.</p>
<p>LEVEL V – AGGRESSIVE RESISTANCE The arrestee has battered, or is about to batter a person/member and the arrestee's action is likely to cause serious injury to a person/member.</p>	<p>INTENSIFIED TECHNIQUES Those techniques necessary to overcome the actions of the subject, short of deadly force. If the subject resists or continues to resist these techniques there is a strong probability of injury being incurred by the subject.</p>
<p>LEVEL VI – DEADLY FORCE RESISTANCE The subject's actions are likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the member or another person</p>	<p>DEADLY FORCE Member's actions may result in death or great bodily harm to the subject.</p>

ATTACHMENT "A" (Continued)
RESISTANCE AND RESPONSE CONTINUUM (TECHNIQUE GUIDELINES)

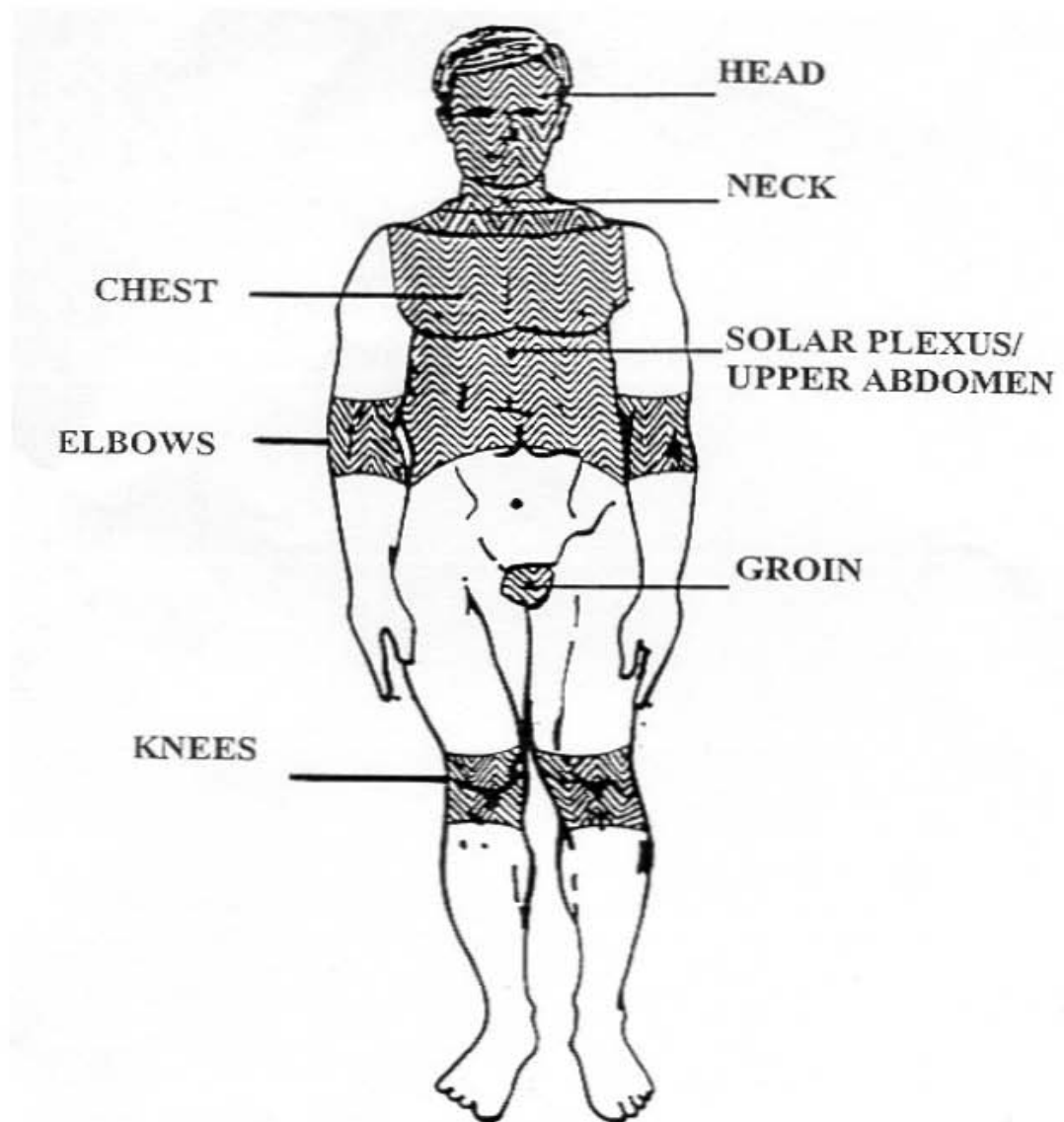
EMPLOYEE'S PRESENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Lawful presence ◆ Attitude and demeanor ◆ Identification of authority
VERBAL DIRECTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Commands to direct subject action ◆ Notification of arrest ◆ Opportunity to comply
SOFT CONTROL TECHNIQUES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Techniques having minimal potential of injury if resisted by a subject <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pressure points ○ Wrist locks ○ Arm bars ○ Compression techniques ○ Chemical agents ○ Tasers
HARD CONTROL TECHNIQUES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Techniques having a greater potential of injury if resisted by a subject <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forearm/knee/open hand strikes ○ Strikes with the baton ○ Kicks ○ Takedowns ○ Head locks ○ SAGE SL6 <p>*Hard control techniques shall not target shaded areas indicated in Attachment B.</p>
INTENSIFIED TECHNIQUES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Techniques necessary to overcome actions of a subject short of deadly force. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Closed hand strikes <p>*Intensified techniques may target shaded areas indicated in Attachment B</p>
DEADLY FORCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Techniques that may result in death or great bodily harm to the subject ◆ The application of deadly force is not limited to the use of a firearm, and may include application of other techniques and/or weapons.
EMPLOYEE/SUBJECT FACTORS AND SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES	
<p>EMPLOYEE/SUBJECT FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age - Sex • Size • Skill level • Multiple subjects or employees 	<p>SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental incapacity • Close proximity to firearm • Special knowledge • Injury or exhaustion (member/suspect) • Disability • Imminent danger • Availability of weapons • Arrestee's level of agitation • Alcohol/drug influence • Arrestee handcuffed

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ATTACHMENT B

ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATION

(FOR USE OF HARD CONTROL TECHNIQUES, INTENSIFIED TECHNIQUES, AND DEADLY FORCE)



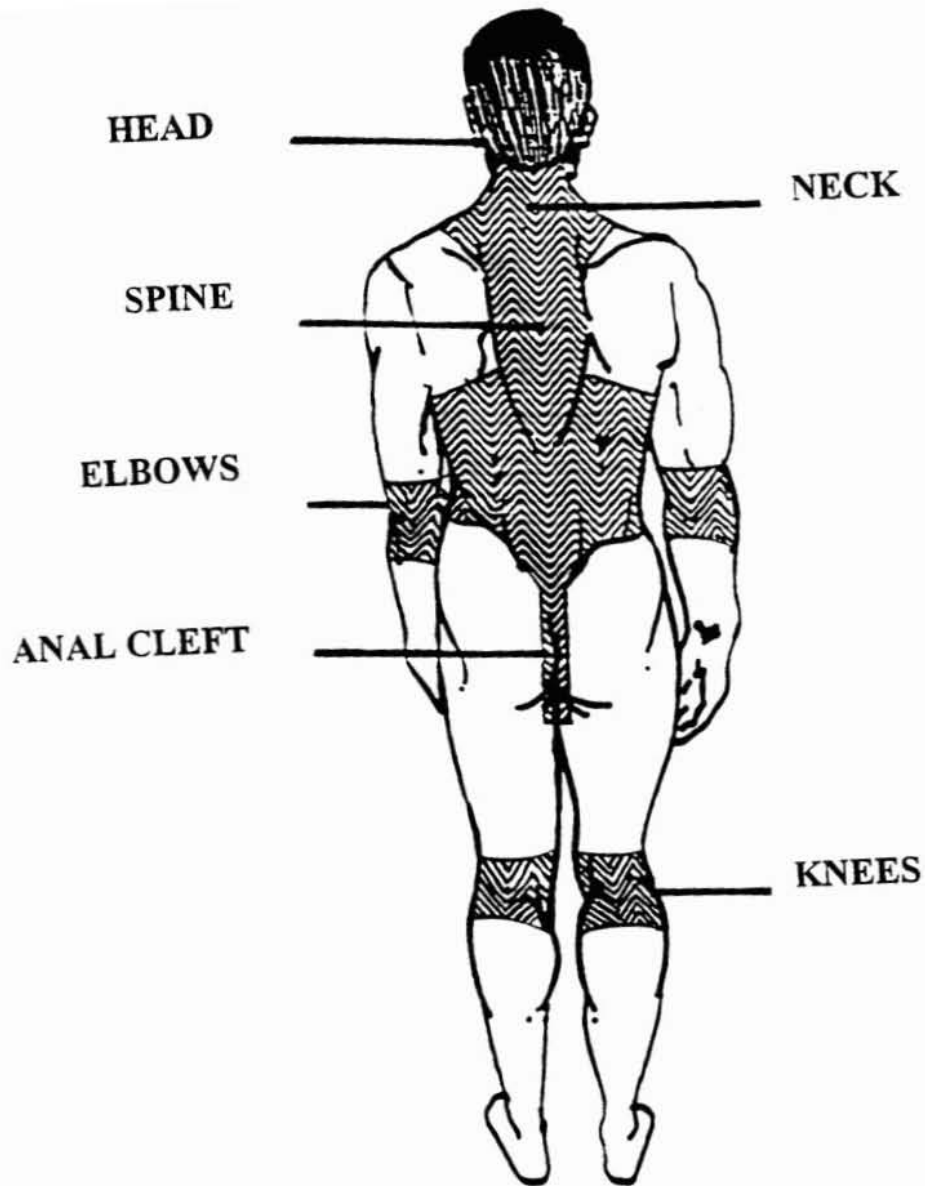
Avoid indicated shaded areas unless intensified techniques or deadly force is warranted.

Hard control techniques shall not be targeted above the shoulders, to the spine, or the solar plexus.

Targeting the head or neck with the baton or SAGE SL6 projectiles is acceptable in deadly force situations only.

ATTACHMENT B (continued)

ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATION
(FOR USE OF HARD CONTROL TECHNIQUES, INTENSIFIED TECHNIQUES, AND
DEADLY FORCE)



Avoid indicated shaded areas unless intensified techniques or deadly force is warranted.

Hard control techniques shall not be targeted above the shoulders, to the spine, or the solar plexus.

Targeting the head or neck with the baton or SAGE SL6 projectiles is acceptable in deadly force situations only.

ORLANDO POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEFENSIVE TACTICS FORM

NOTE: FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY – UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL THIS FORM BE FILED IN CENTRAL RECORDS.

TO: CHIEF OF POLICE ORLANDO POLICE DEPARTMENT	Complaint # _____ Sector: _____ District #: _____ Grid #: _____
FROM: _____ <small style="display: block; margin-left: 20px;">Name</small>	_____ <small style="display: block; margin-left: 20px;">Employee #</small>

INVOLVED EMPLOYEE'S SECTION MANAGER: _____

1. Incident Location: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

2. Time Supervisor Notified: _____ On Scene: _____ Other: _____

Type Incident: _____

3. Offense Charged: _____

A. Offender's Name: _____ Race: _____ Sex: _____ DOB: _____

B. Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____

C. Physical condition prior to incident (i.e., intoxication, prior injuries):

D. Subsequent apparent injuries: _____

E. Photographs of injuries: Polaroids attached () 35 mm () Digital Image ()
None taken () Why? _____

F. Medical treatment of offender: Yes _____ No _____ Refused _____

If Yes, where? _____ By whom? _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

4. Employees involved: _____ # Battered: _____ # Injured: _____

List principal employees in order of their degree of physical involvement:

Note: For the purposes of this policy and procedure, a principal employee is: "Any employee who encounters physical resistance from a subject and must use greater force than controlling techniques or restraint holds to overcome it."

	Name	R/S	DOH	Age	Employee #
A.					
B.					
C.					
D.					

Check here _____ if CHEMICAL SPRAY ONLY was used.

Supervisor approves _____
Signature
Print Name/Employee #

Attach copy of Charging Affidavit and/or Incident Report

DEFENSIVE TACTICS FORM (continued)

5. Implements used by employees:

	Baton	Chemical Spray	K-9	SAGE SL6	Taser	Explain Employee's Involvement
A.						
B.						
C.						
D.						

6. Physical technique used by employees:

	Hands	Carotid Restraint	Other	Explain Employee's Involvement
A.				
B.				
C.				
D.				

7. List assisting employees and their physical involvement:

Name	Employee #	Involvement

8. Witnesses

	Name	Address	Phone #
A.			
B.			
C.			
D.			

SUPERVISOR'S NARRATIVE (Include [1] general circumstances; [2] specific resistance encountered; [3] physical techniques utilized; [4] extent of injuries incurred; [5] who incurred and inflicted the injuries; [6] statement of witnesses; [7] when applicable, appropriate manager was notified [8] supervisor's endorsement; and, [9] a statement whether the force used was in keeping with policy.)

	Approve	Disapprove (Attach Dissent)	
_____ Employee's Supervisor Technique/Tactic Used	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ Date
_____ OPD Training Supervisor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ Date
_____ Section Commander	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ Date
_____ Division Commander	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ Date
_____ Bureau Commander	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ Date

DEFENSIVE TACTICS FORM (continued)

NARRATIVE CONTINUATION

Complaint # _____

Supervisor
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