

246.02 Authorized Force Tools, Description, Training Requirements, Uses and Consideration

- I. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
- II. PRESENCE & VERBAL COMMUNICATION
- III. RESTRAINTS
- IV. EMPTY HAND TACTICS
- V. AEROSOL SUBJECT RESTRAINT/ [REDACTED]
- VI. ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE (ECD)
- VII. BATON/IMPACT TOOLS
- VIII. LESS LETHAL IMPACT MUNITIONS (LLIMs)
- IX. PEPPERBALL
- X. CANINE
- XI. CHOKEHOLDS AND STRANGLEHOLDS – NOT AUTHORIZED
- XII. FIREARMS
- XIII. VEHICLE INTERDICTION TACTIC (VIT) – SWAT PERSONNEL ONLY

I. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Officers will receive initial and continued training and instruction (and, where necessary, must qualify for certification and recertification) regarding the appropriate use of any response to resistance or aggression authorized by this department. This policy supersedes any and all previous policies and training related to response to resistance or aggression and the use of force.

The department will train officers on approved responses to resistance or aggression quarterly. Academy instruction and in-service training will include, but not be limited to, a review of department policies and laws regarding responses to resistance or aggression and any changes to applicable laws, regulations, policies, practices, procedures, or techniques. Officers will also receive training on de-escalation principles and skills, their duty to intervene, the sanctity of life, prompt rendering of first aid, and simulated shooting situations. Annual training will be scheduled according to department requirements. Officers are only authorized to use currently trained or authorized techniques and tools as designated by the training unit.

With minimal exception in exigent circumstances, only department-approved tools and techniques may be used. The training unit is responsible to maintain documentation of department- authorized tools and techniques. Uniformed officers will only carry department-authorized tools and equipment as required by these General Orders.

All officers, regardless of rank, will participate fully in training and put forth effort. If an officer has an injury or disability that would prevent them from training, they will be required to supply police human resources with documentation of the injury or disability prior to any training.

It is the responsibility of any officer absent from required training due to injury or disability, or leave including sick, medical, or other leave of absence, to make arrangements with training staff to attend return to duty training. Failure to do so may result in discipline. Supervisors will ensure

that officers under their supervision complete the minimum training required by the department and these General Orders.

If an employee fails to demonstrate proficiency during training, the training unit will contact the employee and the employee's supervisor as soon as practical to formulate a remedial training program.

Levels of Control and Responses to Resistance and Aggression

The following are authorized techniques and tools that may be used when objectively reasonable and otherwise permitted under this policy and General Order 246.00. Specialized units may have additional tools that are not covered in this policy.

II. PRESENCE & VERBAL COMMUNICATION:

1. Low-Level Force

Approved Use:

2. Officers will, when and to the extent reasonably possible, attempt to use verbal communication to resolve an encounter.

III. RESTRAINTS:

1. Low-Level Force – Handcuffs, Flexible Handcuffs, EZ Leg Restraints.

State Law

1. Except in cases where deadly force is authorized as articulated in MN STAT. 609.066 to protect the peace officer or another from death or great bodily harm, officers are prohibited from:
 - a. Tying all of a person's limbs together behind a person's back to render the person immobile, or
 - b. Securing a person in any way that results in transporting the person face down in a vehicle.

Description:

1. Officers use restraints for the protection of subjects, third parties, and themselves. Appropriate restraint prevents individuals from damaging property, and more importantly, from injuring themselves or others.
2. Officers will only use department-authorized or approved handcuffs and leg restraints, disposable plastic/fabric restraints, hospital-style leather or fabric human restraints, and equipment specifically designed to secure the legs of a subject.

General Order

Certification/Training Requirements:

1. Entry-level training is taught during the academy.
2. Included in Annual Defensive Skills Training.

Inspection Requirement:

1. Handcuffs will be maintained in clean and working order.
2. District Administration Sergeants will equip the district squad cars with one approved leg restraint and will be a part of their quarterly inventory duties.

Handcuffing Procedure:

Approved Use:

1. This tool may only be used according to department policy and training.
2. In an attempt to minimize the risk of injury to officers and others during arrest situations, officers will handcuff all persons arrested as soon as reasonably possible.
3. Officers may handcuff an individual during investigative detentions ("Terry Stops") where one or more of the following factors are present:
 - a. Articulable facts that the subject is physically uncooperative
 - b. Articulable facts that a subject's actions at the scene may present physical danger to themselves or others if not restrained
 - c. Reasonable probability of flight based on the action of the subject;
 - d. Information that the subject is currently armed
 - e. The stop closely follows a violent crime and the subject matches specific parts of a description
 - f. When there are articulable facts that a crime of violence is about to occur
 - g. Care and discretion should be used when the subject is at extremes of age (elderly and young children) or physically disabled
 - h. The authority to handcuff during investigatory stops continues only as long as the circumstances above exist
4. Suicidal persons may be restrained if they are a danger to themselves or others.
5. During a search warrant service:
 - a. At a private residence as reasonably necessary to execute the warrant in safety
 - b. At a commercial business open to the public if it reasonably appears that handcuffing is necessary to protect an officer or others from physical harm
 - c. Circumstances that justify initial handcuffing may change and eliminate continued justification
6. Persons being transported to detoxification facilities may be handcuffed for safety.
7. Handcuffs should only be removed once the subject is in a secure area and escape and non-compliance is no longer a concern.
8. Whenever possible, for added security, restrained subjects should be seat belted in the rear of a squad car after handcuffing and before transport.

(See General Order 409.06: Transportation of Prisoners and Victims)

Disapproved Use:

1. If officers know or reasonably believe that medical circumstances make it unreasonable to handcuff an individual, officers should refrain from handcuffing.
2. When responding to a security office where a subject has already been placed in handcuffs prior to arriving to the scene, officers shall not place SPPD handcuffs on the subject until they have reasonable suspicion for detention or probable cause for arrest based on their independent investigation and findings.

Tactical Considerations:

1. Officers will check handcuffs for tightness and double lock handcuffs as soon as it is safe to do so prior to transport.
2. When a handcuffed subject first complains that handcuffs are too tight and/or are hurting the subject, the officer having custody of the handcuffed person will, as soon as reasonably possible, check the handcuffs to make sure that they are not too tight. If they are too tight, they will be loosened and double locked.

EZ Leg Restraint Procedure:

Deployment Requirements:

1. This tool may only be used according to department policy and training.
2. Only officers who have received department approved training on the EZ Leg Restraint are authorized in its use.
3. When practical, officers should notify a supervisor of their intent to apply the EZ leg Restraint. In all incidents, supervisors must be notified as soon as practical after the application of the leg restraint.
4. Prior to applying the leg restraint, the subject should first be secured in handcuffs.
5. At NO time should the carabiner or the lead of the harness be connected to a suspect's handcuffs or belt.
6. After the application, subjects will have limited ability to move, maintain their balance, or stop themselves from falling. Officers are responsible to control the subject in a manner to prevent an accidental fall.
7. When secured in a squad car, the subject should be placed in a seated or upright position, secured with a seat belt, and closely monitored. Subjects must not be placed on their stomach for an extended period as this could reduce the person's ability to breathe.
8. The officers deploying the EZ Leg Restraint must ensure the subject is monitored during the entire time they are restrained by the device. The officer should look for signs of labored breathing and medical distress. When practical, the officer should take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize the factors contributing to this condition.
9. Summon medical attention when a subject is injured and/or complains of injury.
10. When the subject exhibits the signs and symptoms of a medical emergency such as, but not limited to, extreme agitation, irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating. Subjects exhibiting signs and symptoms of a medical emergency should be examined by

fire medical personnel as soon as possible. Any individual exhibiting signs of distress after such an encounter must be medically cleared prior to booking.

Approved Use:

When officers reasonably believe that a higher level of restraint is required beyond handcuffing:

1. To protect the subject from self-injurious behavior
 - a. Ex. The subject is hitting their head against the interior of the squad car or other objects or attempts to run away in handcuffs.
2. To protect the officers from harm
 - a. Ex. The subject continues to attempt to hit, kick, or use other physical force to prevent detention.
3. To prevent destruction of property
 - a. Ex. The subject attempts to damage interior of squad car by kicking doors, windows, etc.

Disapproved Use:

1. If officers know or reasonably believe that medical circumstances make it unreasonable to place an individual in leg restraints, officers should refrain from using the device.
2. The EZ leg restraint should not be used in the following circumstances unless there are compelling reasons to do so that can be clearly articulated.
 - a. When the subject is at extremes of age (elderly and young children) or physically disabled,
 - b. When officers reasonably believe the subject is pregnant,
 - c. When the subject appears to be in a behavioral health crisis and requires a higher level of restraint to prevent injuries to themselves or others. The subject must be transported by SPFD ambulance and restrained by appropriate personnel on a gurney unless situations reasonably dictate otherwise.

Tactical Considerations:

1. When practical, officers should bring the transport vehicle in close proximity to where the subject is restrained.
2. Officers should make a reasonable attempt to avoid having a subject in leg restraints walk long distances or navigate challenging terrain (stairs, unstable surfaces, etc.).
3. After application, if the subject needs to be carried, a minimum of two officers is preferred. At no time should the EZ Leg Restraint be used to carry the person.
4. Officers should avoid carrying subjects face down to mitigate the chance of injury to the subject from an unintended fall.
5. Officers should continue to attempt to de-escalate the situation even when using the EZ Leg Restraint.

Documentation Requirements:

1. Any incident where a subject is injured or complains of injury is a reportable use of force.
2. Any application of the EZ Leg Restraint will require proper documentation. In addition to documenting all required use of force-related information per department policy, the officer should include the following in their police report:
 - a. The amount of time the subject was in the EZ Leg Restraint.
 - b. Observations of the subject's physical and physiological actions and or medical problems.
3. In rare circumstances the EZ Leg Restraint may become a bio-hazard concern. In this situation while using universal safety precautions it should be taken to HQ, placed in one of the supplied red bio-hazard bags, and put in the uniform's bio-hazard collection can. This should be noted in the officer's report.

Approved Use:

The preferred transportation method for all subjects requiring leg restraint is by SPFD ambulance. In the rare circumstance where this is not possible and leg restraint is necessary the following procedure will be followed:

1. If practicable, officers should notify a supervisor of their intent to apply a leg restraint.
2. In all cases, a supervisor must be notified as soon as possible after the application of the leg restraint device.
3. Only leg restraint devices approved by the department may be used.
4. Once secured, the subject should be placed in a seated or upright position, secured with a seat belt, closely monitored, and must not be placed on his/her stomach for an extended period as this could reduce the person's ability to breathe.
5. The leg restraint device must not be attached in any way to the subject's handcuffs.
6. Officers must monitor restrained subjects and should look for signs of labored breathing and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any obvious factors contributing to this condition.

Disapproved Use:

Suspects or persons who appear to be mentally or emotionally impaired and who must be totally restrained must be transported by SPFD ambulance and restrained by appropriate personnel on a gurney unless situations reasonably dictate otherwise.

Additional Considerations:

1. Summon medical attention when a subject is injured and/or complains of injury.
2. Any incident where a subject is injured or complains of injury is a reportable use of force.

IV. EMPTY HAND TACTICS:

1. Low-Level Force – Soft empty hand tactics, escorts, takedowns less likely to cause injury, including controlled takedowns.
2. Intermediate Force – Hard empty hand tactics, strikes, knees, kicks, takedowns that are likely to cause potential injury,
3. Deadly Force – takedowns, strikes, kicks that are done in a manner likely to cause great bodily harm.

Certification/Training Requirements:

1. Entry-level training is taught during the academy.
2. Included in Defensive Skills Training.

Approved Use:

1. These tactics may only be used according to department policy and training.
2. Officers should only use tactics appropriate to the situation and that have been authorized by department RRA tactics instructors.
3. Officers may only use hard empty hand tactics as authorized and trained by the department. Hard empty hand tactics must be limited to only the level of force that is reasonable in the context of the encounter and as authorized by the department RRA tactics instructors. The use must be objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances.

Disapproved Use:

1. Strikes and kicks, are not authorized against individuals who are not physically aggressive or who pose no imminent threat of harm to the officer or others.
2. Strikes, kicks and takedowns likely to cause injury are not authorized to be used on nonviolent, non-threatening misdemeanants who is not actively resisting arrest or attempting to flee.

Additional Considerations:

1. Summon medical attention in any incident where an individual is injured or complains of injury.
2. Any hard-empty hand tactics is a reportable use of force.

V. AEROSOL SUBJECT RESTRAINT (ASR) / [REDACTED]

1. Low-level Force (active resistance)

Description:

1. ASR is a low-capacity, 2-ounce canister that may be worn on an officer's belt or a 1-ounce canister that may be carried by investigators. It contains a blend of non-lethal agents known as [redacted]. ASR application will cause inflammation of the skin and mucus membranes of a subject. The intended effects are temporary and are used to control or restrain an actively resisting person. ASR currently deployed by the Saint Paul Police Department ("SPPD") is [redacted].
2. MK-9 is a high-capacity, 12-ounce canister that may be carried as part of tactical equipment or in a squad car. It consists of a non-lethal agent known as [redacted]. MK-9 may be deployed in a vapor, stream, or fogger. MK-9 will cause inflammation of the skin and mucus membranes of a subject. The intended effects are temporary and are to be used when an officer is confronted with a group of people and reasonably needs to preserve life safety or stabilize an incident. MK-9 deployed by the SPPD is [redacted].
3. All sworn police personnel must be certified in the use of ASR and carry the device when in an approved SPPD uniform.

NOTE: SWAT and MFF personnel are exempt from these provisions during tactical operations and will follow their own training and authorized procedures.

Certification/POST Requirements:

1. Entry-level training is taught during the academy.
2. In-service training included in Response to Resistance and Aggression Training.

Inspection Requirement:

1. ASR and MK-9 expiration date and serviceability will be checked annually.
2. If the container is damaged, malfunctions, nears empty, or the date on the canister is illegible or expired, a new canister will be issued
ASR may be replaced at the Property Room. MK-9 may be replaced by a supervisor from the Special Operations Unit.
3. Should an officer lose an ASR or MK-9, details of the loss should be documented in a written report and signed by a supervisor.

Deployment Requirement:

1. When deploying, an officer will, if practical, announce a warning to the subject and other officers of their intent to deploy ASR if the subject does not comply with commands. Example, "Do what I am telling you to do, or I will spray you with pepper spray."

2. Officers must give the subject a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply when safe to do so.

Approved Use:

1. ASR and MK-9 may only be used according to department policy and training.
2. ASR and MK-9 may be used when a subject is engaging in or displays the intent to engage in active resistant behavior.
3. ASR and MK-9 may be used on vicious or aggressive animals when those animals interfere with the safety of the officers or citizens.
4. ASR and MK-9 may only be used to address a group violence or disorder when authorized by a supervisor or without command approval if there are circumstances where immediate dispersal is needed to protect officers, the group, or others from imminent harm.

This provision does not apply to Mobile Field Force operations, which are subject to the regulations established by the Special Operations Unit Senior Commander pursuant to General Order 438.19.

Disapproved Use:

1. ASR and MK-9 may not be used on passive resistant individuals.
2. ASR and MK-9 may not be used other than as an aerosol, stream or vapor.
3. ASR and MK-9 may not be used on a handcuffed subject unless the subject is displaying Aggressive Resistance.

Tactical Considerations:

[Redacted].
[Redacted].
[Redacted].
[Redacted].

Additional Considerations:

1. Call for medical attention in any incident where a subject is injured or complains of injury beyond expected effects.
2. Begin the decontamination process as soon as it is safe and reasonable to do so.
3. For the purposes of monitoring, an officer must remain with an exposed person from the time of exposure through decontamination.
4. Notify a supervisor when ASR Spray has been used.

5. Inform detention personnel when a subject has been exposed to ASR Spray and ensure they have been screened by the detention facility medical staff.
6. The use of ASR Spray on a subject is a reportable use of force. Officers must document the decontamination process in their use-of-force report.
7. The department allows certain classifications of civilian employees to carry chemical aerosol spray while on duty. Civilian employees have no power of arrest and therefore may only use force consistent with Minnesota law on self-defense or defense of others. When ASR Spray is used by a civilian member of the department, a patrol officer and supervisor will respond to the scene to assist with enforcement action.

VI. ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE (ECD)

1. Intermediate Force

Description:

1. Minnesota Statutes section 624.731 authorizes peace officers to use Electronic Control Devices.
2. The ECD is a Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI) device that disrupts the body's ability to communicate messages from the brain to the muscles thereby causing temporary NMI.
3. An air cartridge is a replaceable ECD cartridge that uses compressed nitrogen to fire two barbed probes on thin connecting wires, sending a high voltage/low current signal.

Certification/POST Requirements:

1. Entry-level Training is taught during the academy.
2. RRA Tactics instructors who have been certified as ECD instructors are the only individuals authorized to instruct on the ECD.
3. Officers authorized to use an ECD must successfully complete an initial six-hour certification course, to include written and practical tests.
4. Once certified, all officers must annually attend recertification training taught by the department training staff.
5. If an employee fails to demonstrate proficiency at any time, the employee and/or the employee's supervisor will contact the training unit for assistance in formulating a remedial training program.

Inspection Requirement:

1. Officers will only use authorized ECD equipment issued by the SPPD. The ECD will be inspected for damage and cleanliness, and batteries and cartridges replaced by the officer when required. The ECD will be inspected and maintained in accordance with training protocols. When not being carried, ECDs must be stored and secured in a climate-controlled area (i.e. locker), not in a vehicle.

2. Officers should conduct a spark check, outside the public view, at the beginning of shift to ensure the ECD will function properly. This spark check does not require completion of a use-of-force report.
3. Uniformed officers will carry the ECD. It shall be carried in a department-approved holster. The holster will be carried on the duty belt or LBV, on the side opposite the duty firearm.
4. Cross-draw position is optional. Plain clothes officers, if carrying an ECD, will carry the device on their weak side.
5. The training unit staff will maintain an inventory of all department-issued ECDs, including an accurate record of the location of the weapon and maintenance history.

Deployment Requirement:

1. When displaying an ECD, officers will give a warning, when practical, to the subject and other officers before firing the ECD. Example: "Do what I am telling you to do or I will Tase you and it will hurt."
2. Officers must give the subject a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply when safe to do so.

Note: Once a subject has received an ECD application; officers should be aware of the potential for impaired breathing during restraint procedures. Once a subject is controlled, they should be placed in the recovery position to reduce the risk of aspiration and medical attention should be summoned. Severely impaired breathing could result in death.

Approved Use:

An ECD may only be used to mitigate the officer's perception of imminent physical harm presented by an aggressive or aggravated aggressive subject. In addition to this general requirement, ECD may only be used on a person officers know or reasonably believe to be mentally or emotionally impaired if the individual is:

1. A threat to an officer's or another individual's safety, or
2. Threatening themselves or another with a threat proportional to aggressive or aggravated aggressive resistance.

Disapproved Use:

1. Officers are not authorized to draw or display the ECD except for training and inspection, unless the circumstances create a reasonable belief that use may be necessary.
2. The intentional use of more than one ECD simultaneously on the same subject is prohibited without reasonable justification.
3. The ECD will not be used:
 - a. When the officer knows a subject has come in contact with flammable liquids or is in a flammable atmosphere,
 - b. When the subject is in a position where a fall may result in serious bodily harm or death;

- c. Punitively for purposes of coercion or in an unjustified manner;
 - d. To escort or jab individuals;
 - e. To awaken unconscious or intoxicated individuals;
 - f. When officers know or reasonably believe the subject is pregnant, unless deadly force is the only other option;
 - g. When a subject displays solely Passive or Active Resistance (e.g., peaceful protest, refusal to stand, non-aggressive verbal resistance, etc.);
 - h. When a subject is fleeing as the sole justification for use of the ECD. This does not prohibit use of an ECD on a subject who is aggressive or aggravated aggressive who is also attempting to flee.
4. The ECD should not be used in the following circumstances unless there are compelling reasons to do so that can be clearly articulated:
- a. When the subject is in handcuffs or waist restraints;
 - b. When the subject is in control of a motor vehicle;
 - c. When the subject is holding a firearm, unless there is an additional officer providing lethal cover;
 - d. When the subject is at the extremes of age (elderly and young children), physically disabled, or is a low body mass person;
 - e. In a situation where deadly force is clearly justifiable unless another officer is present and capable of providing deadly force to protect the officers and others as necessary.

Tactical Considerations:

1. There are three types of reportable ECD applications:
 - a. Spark Display - A non-contact demonstration of the ECD's ability to discharge electricity.
 - b. Drive Stun - A pain compliance application of the ECD without a cartridge intended to gain compliance of a subject or used to complete a circuit by making direct contact with the body after the air cartridge has been expended or removed.
 - c. Probe Mode - When the ECD cartridge is fired at a subject with the intent that the subject will be temporarily immobilized for the period of time the ECD is cycled. Proper application will result in temporary immobilization of the subject and provide the officer a "window of opportunity" in which to take the subject safely into custody.
2. **[Redacted]**.
3. When deploying an ECD:
 - a. Initial use of the ECD will be a standard five-second cycle. The officer must then evaluate the need to apply a second five-second cycle after providing the subject a reasonable opportunity to comply. Each subsequent five-second cycle requires separate justification based on the objectively reasonable standard of *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989).
 - b. Once the subject has been exposed to three cycles, ECD will be deemed ineffective and another use-of-force option must be considered, unless exigent circumstances exist.

c. **[Redacted]**.

d. The use of the “drive stun” mode should only be used to supplement Probe Mode to complete the Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI) effect. The ECD “drive stun” mode requires the same level of justification and reporting as probe deployment.

Additional Considerations:

1. Summon medical attention in any incident where a person is injured or complains of injury, or when there has been probe impact.
2. Notify a supervisor when ECD has been used (Spark Display, Probe or Drive Stun).
3. Inform detention personnel when an ECD has been used on the subject (Probe or Drive Stun) and ensure the individual is screened by the detention facility medical staff.
4. Any use of ECD on a subject is a reportable use of force, with the only exception being a spark check out of public view. Note: Any accidental discharge of an ECD other than at a subject will be documented on an officer’s report.
5. If the subject is thought to be experiencing impaired breathing, they should be placed on their side to reduce the risk of aspiration.
6. ECD batteries should be docked for the duration of a full charge at least once every 90 days.

VII. RIGID BATON/ IMPACT TOOLS:

1. Low-Level Force - when used as an escort tool.
2. Intermediate Force - when used for jabbing or striking.
3. Deadly Force - striking subjects on the head, neck, sternum, spine, or groin.

Description:

1. A baton is a department-authorized rigid baton.

Certification/Training Requirements:

1. Entry-level training is taught during the academy's mobile field force training.
2. All officers must complete the following requirements:
 - a. Initial baton training in the academy; or
 - b. During a department approved mobile field force training event.

Inspection Requirement:

1. Batons will be maintained in clean and working order.
2. Should an officer damage or lose a baton, details of the loss should be documented in a written report and signed by a supervisor.

3. Officers may only purchase and carry a replacement baton that is authorized by the department.

Deployment Requirement:

1. Before using a baton, an officer will, if practical, announce a warning to the subject and other officers of their intent to use a baton/impact tool if the subject does not comply with commands. Example, "Do what I am telling you to do, or I will strike you with my baton."
2. Officers must give the subject a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.

Approved Use:

1. This tool may only be used according to department policy and training.

Disapproved Use:

1. Batons are not authorized to be used as impact weapons with individuals who are not physically aggressive or who pose no imminent threat of harm to the officer or others.
2. During non-deadly force incidents, officers will use reasonable care to avoid striking subjects on the head, neck, sternum, spine, groin, or kidneys, as these strikes may constitute deadly force.
3. Officers should not strike the abdomen of a woman that they know or reasonably believe is pregnant.
4. Officers should not use their firearm as an impact tool in non-deadly force incidents due to the possibility of an unintentional discharge.
5. Officers must be able to articulate a compelling need to use any other device or object other than an authorized baton as an impact tool.

Additional Considerations:

1. Call for medical attention on all strikes with a Baton/Impact tool and any incident where a subject is injured or complains of injury.
2. Notify a supervisor when a Baton/Impact tool has been used.
3. All strikes or any incident where a subject is injured and/or complains of injury is a reportable use of force.
4. The use of instruments (flashlights, radio, etc.), as a weapon for the purpose of striking or jabbing, other than department-authorized batons is strongly discouraged and acceptable only when exigent circumstances exist or other authorized force responses have been exhausted and are either unavailable or ineffective.

VIII. Less Lethal Impact Munitions (LLIMs)

1. Intermediate Force

Description:

2. The department provides officers access to less-lethal launchers equipped with specialty munitions to increase officer, suspect, and bystander safety.
3. LLIMS for this policy refers to the 40mm launching platform blue foam tip exact impact rounds.
4. "Less lethal munitions" or Less Lethal Impact Munitions (LLIMs) means projectiles designed to cause injury, stun, temporarily incapacitate, or cause temporary discomfort to a person.
5. No part of this policy restricts the issuing, training, and deployment of LLIMs by members of S.W.A.T. when authorized by the S.W.A.T. commander during a S.W.A.T operation or by members of Mobile Field Force when authorized by the M.F.F. commander during a M.F.F. operation.

Certification/POST Requirements:

1. The S.W.A.T. Team and Training Unit will conduct annual LLIMS qualifications and training to ensure that officers maintain proficiency with the weapon. Any officer who misses an annual qualification or training without prior approval will be subject to removal from the LLIMS operators list.
2. Sergeants assigned to the operations division as patrol supervisors will be required to attend training and qualifications for LLIMS as a condition of this assignment. Within a reasonable period of time newly appointed patrol supervisors will be required to attend this training which is provided by the Training Unit.

Inspection Requirement:

1. LLIMS operators must meet the following criteria:
 - Attend an initial operators LLIMS course.
 - Annually attend all department qualifications and maintain proficiency with the use of LLIMS.
 - The LLIMS coordinator retains the master list of all LLIMS operators. The Deputy Chief of Support Services, Commander of Training Unit, or LLIMS program coordinator may remove any officer from the LLIMS authorized operators list who has violated any part of this policy or failed to maintain proficiency with LLIMS
2. The Training Unit will issue LLIMS to the patrol districts, downtown patrol unit, ACOP and any other unit as authorized by the deputy chief of support services. District and unit commanders are responsible for the assigned LLIMS at all times. An annual inventory will be conducted by the district/unit commander to ensure all LLIMS assigned to their unit remain in the department's possession at all times. Annual inventory sheets shall be forwarded to the LLIMS program coordinator in the Training Unit; additional inventory requests may be made by the LLIMS program coordinator at any time.

3. LLIMS operators will be required to secure the LLIMS in their department vehicle in a manner to prevent loss or theft. The LLIMS will be secured in one of the long gun racks in the patrol vehicle, secured in a case within the trunk, or secured with a gun lock within the passenger area of the vehicle. LLIMS may not be stored in the department vehicle between shifts, and they remain the responsibility of the operator at all times. Operators leaving a vehicle at the public safety garage for repairs must remove the LLIMS from the vehicle.
4. The department will track munitions issued and discharged by unit. If a unit discharges LLIMS, that unit must document that use in an incident report and use-of-force report. Units must replace deployed munitions and will request replacement munitions from the Training Unit. The LLIMS program coordinator must record the number of blue foam exact impact rounds LLIMS munitions issued, the complaint number for each discharge, the requesting unit and sergeant's name requesting the munition. The number of munitions dispersed to each unit will be verified by the inspections unit semi-annually and reported to the deputy chief of Operations and Support Services.
5. Unit and district commanders will ensure that their units follow department procedures for checking out and returning LLIMS. The LLIMS must be signed out from storage and returned to storage by a sergeant who will be required to record the serial number of the 40mm launcher and the designation of blue foam tip exact impact round munitions, date and time of check out, and return. The Training Unit will work with district and unit commanders to develop methods for securing LLIMS when they are not deployed.
6. The department will issue 40mm launchers to each patrol district, downtown patrol unit, and ACOP. Each 40mm launcher deployment is to include: 40mm launcher, patrol munitions bag, sling, and optic.
7. The 40 mm launchers are assigned to the Training Unit and may be required for MFF operations; thus, all launchers are subject to recall to MFF/SOU at any time until they are no longer needed for MFF/SOU operations.
8. All 40mm launchers shall be zeroed at 15 yards before being distributed to patrol or other units.

Deployment Requirement:

Operators in a patrol assignment who have met the requirements of this policy may deploy with LLIMS. Officers deploying LLIMS shall broadcast their intent to deploy these devices over the radio. Supervisors must take special care to ensure the proper deployment of tactical options occurs.

The deployment of the LLIMS is considered an impact weapon; however, discharge of LLIMS falls above other impact weapons and below deadly force levels of response to resistance or aggression and should only be deployed when the requirements of this policy have been met.

Approved Use:

Deployment of LLIMS is authorized and should only be deployed when objectively reasonable under the circumstances. A supervisor should be notified as soon as possible after any application of force in accordance with department policy.

LLIMS are only authorized in response to a subject's aggressive resistance (meaning the subject is displaying by their behavior the perceived intent to harm the officer, themselves, or another person and prevent the officer from placing them in custody and/or rendering the situation safe) or aggravated aggressive resistance (meaning the subject's actions are likely to result in the death or serious bodily harm to the officer, themselves, or another). Examples of the reasonable deployment of LLIMS includes, but are not limited to the following types of situations where the subject:

1. Is presenting behavior where less lethal force is reasonable, and the behavior of the suspect has limited an officer's ability to safely use other less lethal force options.
2. Is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for safe application of the LLIMS.
3. Has made credible threats to harm themselves; and the current situation creates a reasonable concern for the safety of the officer(s) or others.
4. Is engaging in behavior that threatens the safety of officers or others.
5. There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has already committed a felony crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.
6. Threatening themselves or another with a threat proportional to aggressive or aggravated aggressive resistance.

Tactical Considerations:

1. This policy does not require officers or supervisors to use or direct the use of LLIMS in place of other response options authorized by these General Orders. The safety of victims, hostages, uninvolved persons, and officers takes priority over the safety of subjects engaged in violent criminal or suicidal behavior.
2. LLIMS should only be deployed when there is a cover officer specifically assigned to the LLIMS operator for the duration of the LLIMS deployment.
3. Prior to deployment, if possible, LLIMS operators deploying with LLIMS will notify the dispatcher and other officers by radio that they are deploying a LLIMS at their location.
4. Prior to deployment of LLIMS the operator of less lethal should, when practical to do so, give clear instructions to the subjects.
 - Establish authority "Police."
 - Legal directive of what you want them to do.
 - What will happen if they do not comply.
 - Verbalize "less lethal, less lethal, less lethal"

Similar but not limited or specific to: “SAINT PAUL POLICE DROP THE WEAPON, DROP THE WEAPON AND GET DOWN ON THE GROUND. IF YOU DO NOT DROP THE WEAPON, I WILL USE FORCE AGAINST YOU.” Prior to discharging a LLIMS the operator will announce in a loud voice “less lethal, less lethal, less lethal” to alert all officers present to the discharge.

Additional Requirements:

Procedure for First Aid

1. Officers must follow G.O. 246.00 Section IV for medical attention.

Documenting

1. Use of LLIMS is a reportable use of force subject to the reporting requirements of G.O. 246.03. All necessary reports must be completed, and photographs taken of all subject(s) injuries on scene by the LLIMS operator for all incidents involving the deployment of munitions.

Evidence

1. Blue foam tip exact impact rounds and components may have evidentiary value. Collect all portions of used munitions (spent cartridges case and projectile). Turn these components into the property room (see [General Order 439.02: Submitting Property/Evidence](#)). Projectile(s) collected may be destroyed six years from date of deployment, unless needed as evidence in a criminal or civil proceeding.

IX. PepperBall

1. Low-Level Force (active resistance) – Area Denial
2. Intermediate Force – Direct impact
3. Deadly Force – Direct impact to deadly force target areas.

Description

1. Minnesota Statutes section 624.731 authorizes peace officers to use an “authorized tear gas compound” in their official duties.

“Authorized tear gas compound” means a lachrymator or any substance composed of a mixture of a lachrymator including chloroacetophenone, alpha-chloroacetophenone; phenylchloromethylketone, orthochlorobenzalmalononitrile or oleoresin capsicum (OC), commonly known as tear gas.

2. PepperBall is a Less Lethal delivery system that uses high-pressure air (NO₂ or CO₂ cartridges) from limited capacity magazines to deliver **[redacted]** powder projectiles from a safe distance.

Definitions

Display – Pointing the PepperBall launcher in the direction of another person with no deployment of the PepperBall projectiles.

Area denial or area saturation – A use of PepperBall **[redacted]** powder to deny access to an area or gain compliance of movement from an area. In this deployment, PepperBall projectiles will be launched to impact surrounding objects like walls, ground, automobile and trees and must not be launched directly at a suspect.

Direct impact – with PepperBall **[redacted]** projectiles to an individual. Certification/POST Requirements:

1. Entry-level PepperBall Training will be taught during the academy.
2. Instructors who have been certified as PepperBall instructors by PepperBall Inc. are the only individuals authorized to instruct on the PepperBall system.
3. Officers authorized to use the PepperBall system must successfully complete an initial certification course, to include written exams and practical range qualification.
4. Once certified, all officers must annually attend recertification training taught by the department training staff.
5. If an employee fails to demonstrate proficiency at any time, the employee and/or the employee's supervisor will contact the training unit for assistance in formulating a remedial training program.

Inspection Requirement

1. Officers will only use authorized PepperBall equipment issued by the SPPD. Officers will inspect the PepperBall launcher, projectiles and components for damage and cleanliness. The PepperBall launcher, projectiles and components will be inspected and maintained in accordance with training protocols. When not in service, the PepperBall launcher, components and projectiles must be stored and secured in a designated storage locker in a climate-controlled area. Launchers may not be stored in a vehicle.
2. Each district, unit or patrol office will be responsible the issuing and inventory of the issued launchers and projectiles.
3. Required PepperBall equipment will consist of one (1) PepperBall launcher, two (2) PepperBall magazines, five (5) NO₂/Co₂ gas cartridges, twenty-two (22) department issued PepperBall projectiles, and one (1) PepperBall patrol bag. Only department provided launchers and projectiles will be deployed.
4. One PepperBall launcher and PepperBall patrol bag shall be in each patrol vehicle on tour. If the patrol vehicle is a partner car only one PepperBall launcher and patrol bag is required.

5. The districts and units shall maintain an inventory of all department-issued PepperBall launchers, including an accurate record of the location of the launcher and maintenance history.
6. All PepperBall launchers will undergo an annual inspection by a certified PepperBall technician.

Deployment Requirement

1. This policy does not require officers or sergeants to use or direct the use of PepperBall in place of other response options authorized by these General Orders. The safety of victims, hostages, uninvolved persons and officers takes priority over the safety of subjects engaged in violent criminal or suicidal behavior.
2. Before deployment, if possible, PepperBall operators deploying with PepperBall will notify the dispatcher and other officers by radio that they are deploying a PepperBall at their location.
3. Before deployment of PepperBall, the PepperBall operator should, when practical to do so, give clear instructions to the subject(s) similar but not limited or specific to: "SAINT PAUL POLICE DROP THE WEAPON, DROP THE WEAPON AND GET DOWN ON THE GROUND. IF YOU DO NOT DROP THE WEAPON, I MAY USE FORCE AGAINST YOU."
4. Officers must give the subject a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply when safe to do so.

Approved Use

1. Officers may only use PepperBall as authorized under these General Orders, including G.O. 246.00.
2. While the deployment of PepperBall as an Area Denial or saturation option is classified as a low-level force, it is only authorized in response to resistance or aggression that meets the definition of active resistance.
3. Deployment of PepperBall in a manner intended to impact a subject is
 - a. An intermediate level of force
 - b. Regulated under these General Orders as a less-lethal weapon, and
 - c. Only authorized in response to mitigate the officer's perception of aggressive or aggravated aggressive resistance directed toward themselves or another.
4. The deployment of PepperBall in a manner intended to impact areas designated as deadly force areas for the purposes of less lethal weapons is only authorized if deadly force would be authorized under the totality of the circumstances and the department's General Orders.

Disapproved use:

1. Officers are not authorized to draw or display the PepperBall launcher except for training and inspection unless the circumstances create a reasonable belief that use of PepperBall may be necessary.

2. Use of PepperBall is prohibited:
 - a. When the subject is in a position where a fall may result in serious bodily harm or death;
 - b. Punitively for purposes of coercion;
 - c. When a subject is cooperative or displays solely Passive Resistance (e.g. standing stationary and not moving upon lawful direction, falling limply, refusing to use their own power to move).
3. PepperBall should not be used in the following circumstances unless there are compelling reasons to do so that can be clearly articulated:

When the subject is in handcuffs or authorized restraints;

- a. When the subject is in control of a motor vehicle;
- b. When the subject is holding a firearm or deadly force is clearly justified, unless additional officer(s) are present to provide lethal cover to the officer and others present;
- c. When the subject is at the extremes of age (elderly and young children), physically disabled, or obviously pregnant;

Tactical Considerations

1. There are two types of reportable PepperBall applications:
 - a. Area denial or area saturation – A use of PepperBall [redacted] powder to deny access to an area or gain compliance of movement from an area. In this deployment, PepperBall projectiles will be launched to impact surrounding objects like walls, ground, automobile and trees and shall not be launched directly at a suspect.
 - b. Direct impact with PepperBall [redacted] projectiles to an individual.
 - i. Officers should target the upper abdomen area for the primary impact area with PepperBall [redacted] projectiles.
 - ii. Officers will not target at the head, neck or spine unless a deadly force situation exists, and the use of force is within department policy and state statute. It is recognized that the dynamics of each situation and officer safety may not permit the officer to limit the application of the PepperBall projectiles to a precise target area.
 - iii. Consider area saturation first by impacting surrounding objects like walls, ground, automobile and trees.
 - iv. Justify each use of force.
 - v. Always have a backup plan.

Additional Considerations

1. When deploying PepperBall:
 - a. Each and every deployment of PepperBall [redacted] projectiles must be objectively reasonable. *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989).

- b. Officers should begin control and restraint procedures, including cuffing, as soon as it is reasonably safe and practical to do so to minimize the need for additional deployment of PepperBall. The PepperBall operator and those assisting the operator should be aware that cross-contamination of [redacted] powder is likely and use PPE to reduce cross-contamination.
 - c. Each PepperBall deployment requires an ongoing assessment of:
 - i. Responder safety
 - ii. Subject(s) compliance
 - iii. Chemical agent effectiveness
 - iv. The need to transition to another force level, tool or tactic
 - v. If reapplication of PepperBall (s) is indicated, an alternate impact location should be considered.
2. First Aid
Officers must follow G.O. 246.00 Section IV for Medical Attention.
3. Monitoring
- a. Officers should remove all persons exposed to PepperBall from the affected area as soon as it is safe and reasonable to do so.
 - b. For the purposes of monitoring, an officer must remain with an exposed person from the time of exposure until the officer reasonably observes or believes that the person is no longer physically affected by the exposure.
 - c. Notify a supervisor when PepperBall has been used.
 - d. Inform detention personnel when a subject has been exposed to PepperBall and ensure they have been screened by the detention facility medical staff.
 - e. Officers must document the decontamination process in their use of force report.
4. Documentation/Reporting
- a. Use of PepperBall is a reportable use of force subject to the reporting requirements of G.O. 246.03. An incident report and use of force report must be completed by the PepperBall operator for all incidents involving the deployment of PepperBall.
 - b. Any accidental discharge of PepperBall will be documented in the PepperBall operator's report.

X. CANINE

1. Low – Canine presence

* Because police canines are also living partners, have physical needs, and engage with humans, they may be peacefully present in circumstances that do not call for any response to resistance or aggression.

2. Intermediate – when used as a physical apprehension tool.

Description

A police canine is a dog that is specifically trained to assist law enforcement. The canine's primary purpose is to be used as a locating tool, other duties include searching for drugs and explosives, finding crime scene evidence, and physically apprehending individuals when objectively reasonable and authorized by the department's general orders.

Certification/Training Requirements

1. All canine handlers must complete the following requirements:
 - a. St. Paul Police Basic Canine Handlers Course
 - b. Annual certification with the United States Police Canine Association Regional PD1 Field Trials or similar organization
 - c. Annual certification with the United States Police Canine Association Regional PD2 Trial or similar organization.
 - d. A minimum of sixteen (16) hours of monthly handler training during work hours with a department trainer or approved third-party trainer.

Inspection Requirement

1. Handlers will only use authorized canine equipment issued by the department.
2. The equipment will be inspected daily for damage and maintained in working order.

Deployment Requirement

1. The canine officer must give a loud police canine announcement prior to deploying the canine for searching or apprehension. The canine announcement must include the officer's authority, what the officers want the suspect to do, and what will happen if the suspect does not comply. The canine announcement must be substantially similar to, "Saint Paul Police canine, come out to the sound of my voice with your hands up or my dog will find you and may bite you."
2. Only if there is no affirmative response following a reasonable amount of time for the person to hear, respond, and comply should the canine search begin.
3. When searching the canine announcement must be given at least one time on every floor while inside a building, when the environment changes, and every time the canine team has moved to an area where the previous canine warning may not have been heard. During searching and tracking when a canine indicates the presence of a person additional canine warnings must be given.

Approved Use

1. The police canine may only be used according to department policy and training.
2. A police canine may only be used to physically apprehend suspects who officers reasonably believe have committed certain violent felony crimes and who pose an imminent threat of physical harm to officers or others, or if violent criminal activity is not

known or reasonably believed, individuals who pose an imminent threat of significant physical harm to officers or others.

3. A canine officer may deploy a police canine to physically apprehend a person who is fleeing, and who officers have cause to believe the person has committed or attempted to commit one of the following violent crimes.
 - a. Murder
 - b. Manslaughter
 - c. Aggravated robbery in the first degree
 - d. Kidnapping
 - e. Criminal sexual conduct
 - f. Aggravated assault with a firearm or weapon capable of causing great bodily harm or death

Disapproved Use

1. Police canines are not authorized to physically apprehend suspects of other felony, misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor crimes unless the suspect poses an imminent threat of physical harm to officers or others.
2. Police canines will not be used for crowd control or to move groups of people in civil disturbances, peaceful demonstrations, crowd control formations, or labor strikes.

Procedure for First Aid

Whenever there is any suspected injury from physical contact between a Saint Paul Police canine and a person, the canine handler must call for emergency medical services to evaluate the person as soon as it is safe to do so.

Additional Considerations

1. The handler must also do the following:
 - a. Immediately notify a supervisor.
 - b. Brief the first responding supervisor of the incident when they arrive.
 - c. Document the incident as directed in G.O 246.03.
 - d. If a canine supervisor is not on-duty at the time of the incident, the handler will inform their supervisor about the incident upon the supervisor's return to duty.

Tactical Considerations

Canine handlers must comply with the department's general orders for officer responses to resistance or aggression and general order 462.00 when determining to deploy a canine as an intermediate force option.

XI. CHOKEHOLDS AND STRANGLEHOLDS – Not Authorized

1. Deadly Force Description:

Chokeholds are when pressure is applied on the front of the neck and throat, cutting off air flow (breathing).

Strangleholds include carotid restraints, where pressure is applied to the vascular veins on the side of the neck to temporarily cut off blood flow to the brain, rendering the person unconscious

Chokeholds and strangleholds are not trained or authorized by the department.

XII. FIREARMS

1. Deadly Force Description:

As long as members of the general public remain potential victims of violent crime and officers, in the performance of their duties, continue to be confronted with deadly force, it will remain necessary for peace officers to be armed.

Officers are equipped with a firearm to defend the public and themselves against great bodily harm and deadly force.

Deadly Force:

Minnesota Statutes section 609.066 defines “deadly force” as “force which the actor uses with the purpose of causing, or which the actor should reasonably know creates a substantial risk of causing, death or great bodily harm. The intentional discharge of a firearm, other than a firearm loaded with less lethal munitions and used by a peace officer within the scope of official duties, in the direction of another person, or at a vehicle in which another person is believed to be, constitutes deadly force.”

Statutory Authorization for Use of Deadly Force: Minnesota Statute 609.066, subd. 2:

The use of deadly force by a peace officer in the line of duty is justified only if an objectively reasonable officer would believe, based on the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time and without the benefit of hindsight, that such force is necessary: Protect the peace officer or another from death or great bodily harm, provided that the threat:

- (i) can be articulated with specificity by the law enforcement officer,
 - (ii) is reasonably likely to occur absent action by the law enforcement officer; and
 - (iii) must be addressed through the use of deadly force without unreasonable delay; or
2. To effect the arrest or capture, or prevent the escape of, a person whom the officer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or attempted to commit a felony and the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or great bodily harm to another person under the threat criteria in clause 1, items (i) to (iii), unless immediately apprehended.

3. A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger the person poses to self if an objectively reasonable officer would believe, based on the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time and without the benefit of hindsight, that the person does not pose a threat of death or great bodily harm to the peace officer or to another under the threat criteria in clause 1, items (i) to (iii).

Certification/POST Requirements:

Before being authorized to carry a firearm, all officers will receive training and instruction with regard to the proper use of deadly force, the department's policies regarding officer response to resistance or aggression, and applicable state statutes and regulations. Such training and instruction will continue throughout the officer's career.

Authorization to Use Deadly Force:

The Saint Paul Police Department honors the sanctity of life. Accordingly, an officer may resort to deadly force only when objectively reasonable under a totality of the circumstances as authorized by Minnesota Statutes section 609.066.

When Deadly Force is Not Authorized:

1. It is unlawful to use deadly force against nonviolent, suspected misdemeanants who are not fleeing or resisting arrest, and pose little or no threat to the officer or public. *Johnson v. City of Ferguson, Missouri*, No. 16-1697, 2017 WL 3139437, at *6 (8th Cir. July 25, 2017).
2. Officers are not authorized to discharge a firearm in circumstances where deadly force is not authorized by Minnesota Statutes section 609.066.

Additional Considerations:

1. An officer may threaten the discharge of a firearm only when reasonable and necessary under the circumstances.
2. Where reasonable, some type of warning should be given by the officer prior to using deadly force.
3. Officers may discharge service weapons during target practice or competition on an approved target range.
4. Officers may discharge a firearm to dispatch an apparently dangerous animal or one that is so sick or so badly injured that humanitarian concerns dictate this action (G.O. 402.00 Animal Bites, Injured, Deceased, or Dangerous Animals).
5. Should an officer use any force that results in the death of a person, for administrative and investigative purposes, the officer will be temporarily removed from line-duty assignment in accordance with General Order 246.09. The officer's unit or division commander, or EAP, may make recommendations to the chief of police concerning this restriction, but the chief of police has all final authority. (See [General Order](#)

[246.09: Investigations – Incidents Where Serious Injury or Death Result During Police Custody or Involvement](#)

Use of Firearm at/or from a Moving Vehicle

Officers should not shoot from a moving vehicle at a fleeing vehicle unless it is in response to a threat of great bodily harm or death. It is best to attempt apprehension from a position of superior tactical advantage, if possible, by using police communications and cooperative police work rather than by firing at a moving vehicle.

Firearms must not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is immediately threatening the officer or another person with great bodily harm or deadly force. The moving vehicle itself does not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies an officer's use of deadly force. An officer threatened by an oncoming vehicle should make every attempt to move out of the path of the oncoming vehicle unless such an attempt would unreasonably expose the officer or another to the risk of death or great bodily harm. The officer must consider the obvious danger of firing at a moving vehicle, since bullets may miss their target and/or the driver may lose control. Such risks, in most cases, weigh against firing at a moving vehicle.

Holster Requirement

All department-issued handguns and any handgun carried while on duty must be carried in a holster designed for that handgun. Officers wishing to carry a handgun without a holster may only do so with the permission of their unit head and the training unit commander.

XIII. VEHICLE INTERDICTION TACTIC (VIT) – SWAT PERSONNEL ONLY

1. Intermediate Force (Requiring approval from the Chief of Police or his/her designee)

Description:

1. Vehicle Interdiction Tactic (VIT) is a pre-planned containment tactic that employs low-speeds and potential intentional vehicle contact with a subject's vehicle.
2. The purpose of a VIT is to stop/contain/capture a vehicle and to render the vehicle immobile or unable to bring further harm (present or potential) to human lives.
3. A VIT is accomplished by containing the vehicle on all possible sides with other police vehicles. This tactic can be used on both stationary and moving vehicles and may include intentional contact with the vehicle.
4. A VIT maneuver is NOT a PIT maneuver (Pursuit Intervention Tactic – a maneuver in which a vehicle is intentionally and abruptly turned sideways by a pursuing vehicle to cause it to lose control/stop). PIT maneuvers are not authorized.

Certification/Training Requirements:

1. Restricted for use only by S.W.A.T. (Not approved for patrol division).
 - a. Annual training required.

Deployment Requirement:

1. Requires approval from the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

Approved Use:

1. The use of a VIT is approved to effect the arrest of a person wanted for a violent felony who may pose a flight risk or an immediate risk to the safety of others; or if not immediately apprehended, may pose further/continual risk of harm to others.

Disapproved use:

1. The use of a VIT is not approved for use outside of a SWAT operation or by an officer not assigned to SWAT.
2. A VIT is not allowed in any situation that due to speed and driving behavior of the subject any attempt to deploy this tactic would create additional unreasonable risk to those involved and/or the general public.

Additional Considerations:

Factors to consider when determining to use or not use a VIT:

1. Areas with pedestrians.
2. Other vehicle traffic.
3. Parked vehicles.
4. Telephone/utility poles.
5. Bridges/overpasses.
6. Areas adjacent to paved roads with a significant elevation change.
7. Significant curves in the roadway.
8. Weather and road conditions.
9. Size/weight of the subject's vehicle compared to the police vehicle.

This policy does not prohibit an officer from using their squad car as a means to confront an immediate deadly force situation.

Effective January 9, 2026