may cause bodily injury which involves a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury. An officer who uses or employs a weapon, or any other tool or means of defense, that is likely to cause death or serious bodily injury to an officer or subject, whose actions may include the discharge of a firearm, may be an officer or subject. These actions may involve the discharge of a firearm into the air or discharge of a firearm in the vicinity of an officer or subject. The discharge of a firearm may result in death or serious bodily injury to an officer or subject.

C. Subject: The degree of force required by an officer to gain compliance of an unwilling subject has the immediate means to injure an officer, another person, or himself. An officer has the immediate means to injure an officer, another person, or himself. This aggression may manifest in any manner, including but not limited to the discharge of a firearm, a weapon, or another tool or means of defense. The discharge of a firearm may result in death or serious bodily injury to an officer or subject.

III. DEFINITIONS

A. Active Aggression: At this level of resistance, the subject poses a risk of immediate danger to the officer. The subject has the immediate means to injure the officer, another person, or himself. The subject has the immediate means to injure the officer, another person, or himself. This aggression may manifest in any manner, including but not limited to the discharge of a firearm, a weapon, or another tool or means of defense. The discharge of a firearm may result in death or serious bodily injury to an officer or subject.

B. Control: The degree of force required by an officer to gain compliance of an unwilling subject has the immediate means to injure an officer, another person, or himself. An officer has the immediate means to injure an officer, another person, or himself. This aggression may manifest in any manner, including but not limited to the discharge of a firearm, a weapon, or another tool or means of defense. The discharge of a firearm may result in death or serious bodily injury to an officer or subject.

IV. POLICY

A. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide officers of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department with guidelines for responding to resistance.

B. Declaration

The purpose of this policy is to provide officers of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department with guidelines for responding to resistance.

C. Effective Date

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Response to Resistance

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Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department
Reasonable belief to use the use of imminent use of physical force.

b. The officer knows that the arrest is unlawful.

c. The officer reasonably believes that the arrest or other person from whom the officer

II. A. Use of less-lethal control during arrest

1. Procedure for the use of less-lethal control

2. The facts and circumstances surrounding him or her.

3. Whether or not the officer reasonably believes that the arrest or other person from whom the officer

IV. Reasonable necessity: The reasonableness of the lesser available method of control.

6. Use of some level of control of the subject (source: Graham v. Conner).

7. Passive resistance: Non-violent, non-compliance with lawful orders when a subject does not pose a continuing threat to the safety of officers.

8. Impact munitions, conducted electric weapon (CEW) and bean bag rounds.

9. Less lethal option: Any control or less lethal option to cause death or serious injury.

10. Less lethal control: Any physical exertion or device that is used to restraint or control

11. Imminent: An event that is likely to occur at any moment

12. Holding onto fixed objects, running away, or preventing handcuffing.

13. Defensive resistance: Measures are subject to actively being taken to prevent being taken

14. When immediate, communicable, available resources and circumstances permit.

15. Less lethal force: Any force that is reasonably likely to cause death or serious injury.
3. The officer will use control options only when it is reasonably necessary. In making the decision to use a control option, officers must decide what degree of control is appropriate, the officer is conditioned to determine what degree of control is adequate, and that some consideration must be given to the use of control and the use of other methods. Officers must be conditioned to determine what degree of control is adequate, and that some consideration must be given to the use of control and the use of other methods.

2. An officer, who without provocation, initiates verbally a fight or initiates a fight, will immediately attempt an escape, while attempting or attempting to affect an arrest, or while preventing or

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In situations where time and circumstances permit, level of control and its use is authorized as an alternative to employing deadly control. The use of the CEW is considered a higher severity human rights and prevailing inmate. The CEW is to be deployed in a passively nonviolent case where a reasonable officer would perceive some imminent response to a situation in which a reasonable officer would perceive some imminent danger that could be mitigated by using a CEW. The primary purpose of the CEW is to conduct a CEW as a serious control option. A CEW will be deployed only in dangerous cases. A CEW is a serious control option. A CEW will be deployed only in dangerous cases.

D. Non-Violent Passive Protest

Training environment on a philosophical basis.

1. OC spray may be used to discourage an attack by an animal.

2. OC spray is a reasonable necessary step in control methods to effect the arrest of a person or an officer or other person and arrest to secure an area.

3. OC spray to be used when the officer is confronted with defensive resistance.

C. OC spray canister (OC Spray)

Person in jeopardy.

1. A minimal amount of control, when possible, so that additional time and resources can be used to resolve the situation with the goal of de-escalation techniques, is to slow down or stabilize the situation. The goal of de-escalation techniques is to slow down or stabilize the situation considering the safety of officers and public. Officers small attempt to de-
escalate situations through verbal dialogue and other de-escalation techniques.

De-Escalation, Verbal Warning, Dialogue, and Commands

B. Where time, distance, communication and circumstances permit, and

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Interagency Directive Guide

Draft

Response to Resistance

Charlottesville-Mechanicsburg Police Department

600-019
the subject has access to a weapon;
ability to retreat a weapon and the officer reasonably believes
When a subject resists arrest and the subject has the apparent
4

600-031 Management of Subjects in Extreme Distress');
500-033 Management of Subjects in Extreme Distress');
Refer to exhibiting symptoms associated with excited delirium (Refer to
risk of sudden death in subjects under the influence of drugs or
subject or officer. Officers should be aware of a higher
behavior of subjects whose aggressive behavior increases that
influence of drugs and/or alcohol and are exhibiting aggressive
When attempting to control violent persons who may be under the

3

theatre or citizens;
objects other than a firearm, and the subject poses an imminent
When confronted by subjects armed with knives, batons, or
6 (Refer to 500-031 Management of Subjects in Extreme Distress');
When dealing with a mentally ill person who is actively aggressive

2

Examples of situations when the CEW may be used:

Use of Conducted Electrical Weapons:

2.1 600-01019A Management of Conducted Electrical Weapons:
maintain and inspect their assigned CEW in accordance with Directive

1. Each officer is responsible for the condition of their CEW and will

2. Officers will not make any adjustments to their CEW device settings.

3. Officers will make any necessary adjustments to their CEW device settings.

Uniform personnel that are issued a CEW are also required to carry all

a. Annual basis

b. Officers authorized to carry and use the CEW are required to

c. Only officers who have successfully completed CEMP's TASER

d. Operator training are authorized to carry and use a CEW.

The CEM should be used to gain control of an imminently actively aggressive individuals

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or officers,
not pose an imminent threat of physical harm to themselves, the public
On a person who is mentally ill and has not committed a crime and does
not deploy a person who physically resists being handcuffed,
determine an individual who physically resists being handcuffed.

The public or officers, unless a preponderance of control to
themselves, the public or officers, unless a preponderance of control to

a. On persons who do not pose an imminent threat of physical harm to

b. On officers.

1. Least lethal control situations, officers shall not use a CEW under the following

2. a. To prevent the escape of a suspect of a non-violent offense who is

b. To prevent the escape of a suspect of a non-violent offense who is

3. The CEW shall not be used:

a. To prevent the escape of a suspect of a non-violent offense who is

b. To prevent the escape of a suspect of a non-violent offense who is

c. In situations where deadly force is the most reasonably necessary

d. In situations where deadly force is the most reasonably necessary

e. To facilitate the arrest of a suspect

4. a. Drivers or other officers who are within the effective range of the CEW

b. When the officer cannot for safety or other reasons approach the subject


c. When the officer cannot for safety or other reasons approach the subject

5. a. Verbal warnings. When reasonable, officers will verbally warn the suspect before

b. When reasonable, officers will verbally warn the suspect before

c. Initial use of the CEW will be for one full five (5) second cycles, and then

6. c. Initial use of the CEW will be for one full five (5) second cycles, and then


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On a person who is in control of a vehicle (e.g., automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, ATVs, scooters), while that vehicle is moving or in gear unless no other option is available to prevent injury to the officer or others.

- During a demonstration or other lawful protest where the subject is only engaged in passive resistance;
- When it is reasonable to believe that incapacitation of the subject may result in serious injury or death (e.g., where the subject's fall may result in death or serious injury).

In less lethal control situations, officers will not intentionally target the head, neck, upper chest area or genitalia of the subject with a CEW.

In less lethal control situations, officers should be cognizant of the risk of positional asphyxia and use restraint techniques that do not impair the breathing of an in-custody subject after application of the CEW.

Medical Considerations: Personnel should be aware that there is a higher risk of sudden death in subjects under the influence of drugs and/or exhibiting symptoms associated with excitable delirium. In accordance with Directive 5003 Management of Subjects in Extreme Distress, MEDIC will be requested as soon as practical once it has been concluded that the subject may be at risk for positional/restraint asphyxia or excited delirium.

Whenever possible, when officers respond to calls for service in which they anticipate a CEW may be deployed against a subject and/or an individual that may be at risk for positional asphyxia, restraint, or excited delirium, the officer shall, as soon as practical, notify an on-duty supervisor and request MEDIC if they were not initially dispatched. The officer shall designate a nearly safe location for MEDIC personnel to stage until the scene is secure.

First responders and MEDIC shall be requested for anyone who is subjected to the electrical discharge, including drive stun exposures. Officers will closely monitor the subject until arrival of first responders and MEDIC.

MEDIC personnel will complete on-scene probe removal and a medical evaluation on all subjects exposed to the CEW. MEDIC personnel will then evaluate the subject and determine whether the subject will be transported to the hospital.
A flashlight, baton, or similar object used as a club to strike a blow to a person’s head/neck is prohibited except where deadly force is reasonably necessary.

3. The use of less lethal control.

2. The use by an officer of a flashlight, baton, or similar object used as a club to strike a blow to the muscle groups of a person, arms or legs will be considered aggression that is occurring or is imminent, against him or herself, or another person. Impact weapons may be used only when an officer is confronted with active aggression.

1. Impact weapons

G. Impact Weapons

f. Compressed Mace

e. Canine

d. Conducted Electrical Weapons (CEW)

  c. Rubber pellets

  b. Chemical irritants

  a. Bean bag rounds

3. Approved less lethal equipment currently includes, but is not limited to:

2. The use of less lethal options is not considered deadly force.

1. Operating procedure approved by the Chief of Police/Deputy Chief of Police or designee.

F. Less Lethal Options

3. The subject is in an at-risk category (ex. Young child/teen,

2. CEW is applied outside of policy and/or training;

1. Application exceeds 15 seconds.

T. CEW applications when:

f. Internal Affairs will be responsible for the administrative investigation of

3. CEW probe(s) will be treated as hazardous materials.

2. Burns that penetrate the skin will only be removed by medical personal.

1. and clearance before being transported to the jail.

d. If MEDIC clears the subject, the officer may then transport the subject directly to the intake center, in cases where a subject has been exposed to multiple CEW cycles exceeding 15 seconds the officer will request that MEDIC transport the subject to the hospital for further examination.
Involving CEO (designated Supervisor) in \[\text{Supervisor Investigative Reports}\]

There are additional requirements for Supervisor Investigative Reports.

The next higher level in the chain of command, for review and disposition, if the incident involves a supervisor, will transfer the Investigative Report to the next level in the chain of command, for review and disposition.

Upon completion of the investigation, the supervisor will complete the report and submit it to the next level in the chain of command for review and disposition.

If an IACMS (Supervisor Investigative Report) is required, the supervisor must thoroughly investigate and determine whether an IACMS (Supervisor Investigative Report) is required.

The officer's supervisor must be notified when a non-lethal method is used and immediately.

Officers who use a non-lethal method on a subject will contact their supervisor.

A. Documentation

1. Provide increased observation of the subject to detect obvious changes in the subject's physical condition.

2. Apply any first aid that is trained and certified to apply.

3. Secure the scene to protect the subject from any further injury.

B. Medical Treatment

1. Subjects prior to making the decision on whether to obtain medical aid.

An officer will summon appropriate medical aid when the subject is injured.

V. PROCEDURES FOLLOWING THE USE OF LESS LETHAL CONTROL

1. Officers will not use deadly force unless deadly force is reasonably necessary.

2. Any strike with an impact weapon is required to be performed without contacting the subject.

3. Officers will use the following tactics unless deadly force is reasonably necessary:

   a. Officers are required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of impact weapons.

Executive Date: 9/14/2019

Report to Resistance

IACMS: Municipal Police Department

Charlottesville-Melbourne Police Department

Draft

Interactive Directives Guide

600-019
A Police canine bite.

Investigative Report:

This situation the commander of that unit will complete one supervisors.

An officer uses a less lethal option to affect the arrest or to control a

subject.

An officer uses a CEW on a subject.

An officer uses OC spray on a subject.

An officer uses a subject to suffer a blow to the head.

A subject saying that he or she was injured.

The completion of an IACMS investigation is required.

The Department's OIS is attempting to identify all situations where

they supervisory self-assist or-duty supervisors with investigations.

To the division where the job is located should be complete.

Additionally, on-

command, if there is no on-duty supervisors assigned, an on-duty supervisors

will complete the investigation and forward it to the office's chain of

command. If the job location has an on-duty supervisor assigned, that

immediately, if the job location has no on-duty officer assigned in a

same procedures as on-duty officers. When an on-duty officer is involved in a

subject is used, he or she will notify a police supervisor.

IACMS)

b. Complete the CEW addendum in the IA Case Management System.

c. Include a TCSPR Data Download Report covering the previous 24

hours.

d. Photograph the discharged cartridge, showing the wires and both

photographs the impact points before and after removal (if possible).

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To effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person who, by his
or her conduct or any other means, indicates that he or she possesses an
3. weapon or

officer reasonably believes is attempting to escape by means of a deadly
2. imminent use of deadly physical force, or

1. When it appears to be reasonably necessary to defend him or herself or

A. An officer may use deadly force only as follows:

VI. PROCEDURES FOR THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE

B. Discipline against that employee.

1. The existence of one or more ICMS (Supervisor Investigative Reports) documenting

E. The existence of one or more ICMS (Supervisor Investigative Reports) documenting

D. Notification

2. If the control method used is such that the affected individual requires

C. Witnessed or use of a control method by an employee

B. A suspect injured himself in any manner while handcuffed or in police

A. A suspect injured himself and injures himself;

NF6) Investigations in the ICMS. Examples include:

8. An ICMS investigation is also required when no apparent control method was

7. The suspect is subject to physical control with the subject:

6. An officer exercises police authority on a subject resulting in the subject

5. Losing consciousness:

4. An officer reasonably believes that just prior to application of a less lethal control

3. An officer exercises control over the subject, unless the suspect resists or

2. An officer reasonably believes that just prior to application of a less lethal control

1. An officer reasonably believes that just prior to application of a less lethal control

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VIII. PROCEDURES FOLLOWING THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE

An officer may point a firearm at another person if he or she reasonably believes that

D. Pointing a firearm at an individual

- There are other occupants present.
- Through a wall, where the subject is not clearly identified and it is unknown if
  example, discharging a firearm into a crowd or shooting into a building or
counseling a greater risk to innocent human life than the subject's actions. For

7. When based on the totality of the circumstances, discharging a firearm would

- SWAT and approved by the Chief of Police or designate.
- To disable a motor vehicle except pursuant to written protocol adopted by

6. To disable a motor vehicle except pursuant to written protocol adopted by

- To protect or prevent damage to real or personal property.
- Death or serious injury to either the officer or another person.
- To stop or detain an individual based on reasonable suspicion that the

5. To protect or prevent damage to real or personal property.

- Death or serious injury to either the officer or another person.
- To stop or detain an individual based on reasonable suspicion that the

4. To stop or detain an individual based on reasonable suspicion that the

- In connection with an investigation of arrest for a misdemeanor offense and

3. In connection with an investigation of arrest for a misdemeanor offense and

- Vehicle, but will take all reasonable steps to move out of the way.
- Section requires an officer will not position him or herself into the path of the
-vulnerable vehicle, an officer will not position him or herself into the path of the

2. At or from a moving vehicle, unless deadly force is being used against the

- As a means of warning or frightening a person.
- An officer will not discharge his or her firearm under the following circumstances:

C. In connection with an investigation of arrest for a misdemeanor offense and

B. If reasonable, an officer will identify him or herself as a police officer and issue a

- Imminent threat of death or serious physical injury to other persons

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1. Whenever the use of a control method by an officer results in the serious injury of a subject, the officer will initially be removed from his or her line of duty pending the results of criminal or internal investigations.

   A. Administrative Leave

   B. Incident Stress

   C. Support Supervisor

   D. Immediate Supervisor

   E. Division Commander

   F. Petiole Division Captain

   G. The Support Supervisor will ensure compliance with directive 300-020 Police Critical Incident Stress.

   H. In accordance with Directive 300-020 Police Critical Incident Stress, in accordance with Directive 300-020 Police Critical Incident Stress. The Support Supervisor will ensure that all officers directly involved in a shooting for conducting an administrative investigation.

   I. Internal Affairs Bureau

   J. Any investigation conducted by the IST will be pursuant to the written protocol adopted by the Chief of Police, or designee.

   K. Office Involved Shooting Team (OIST)

   L. Immediately contact his or her supervisor.

   M. Any officer who uses deadly force or witnesses another officer use deadly force, will Duty to Report Use of Deadly Force.

   N. Condition

   O. Provide increased observation of the subject to detect obvious changes in

      1. Probe any first aid they are trained and certified to apply.

      2. Secure the scene to protect the subject from any further injury.

      3. Provide increased observation of the subject to detect obvious changes in

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Interceptive Direc:8s Guide

Charlotten Meadow Police Department
VIII. REFERENCES

The investigation through his or her chain of command.

Supervisors will document the euthanasia of any animal in IACMS and route

1. Euthanasia of Animals/Military

2. OfficerSeriouslyInjuredAnimalIfDelayedWouldCauseNeedlessSuffering

3. OfficerAuthorizedWithApprovalOfHisOrHerSupervisorToEuthanizeAnimal

4. Students

5. OfficerChainsOfCommandWithinTen(10)DaysFollowingTheIncident

6. WorkStatusOfAnOfficerOnAdministrativeLeaveWillRemainAvailableForCallBack

7. AdministrativeLeaveWillPayOrLonger

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