

officer that opts to use vehicle intervention must be fully prepared to justify this extreme action. (See Policy 10.4 Vehicle Pursuits)

Barricading a roadway or creating a roadblock is considered deadly force and is generally prohibited, except in extreme situations. Supervisory approval is required prior to barricading a roadway or creating a roadblock. Roadblocks must only be employed as a last resort in circumstances where deadly force would otherwise be justified (See Policy 10.4 Vehicle Pursuits).

Use of force toward animals may be used only when it is objectively reasonably reasonable and necessary to defend an officer or a third party against a threat of significant physical injury, or to save a badly injured animal from suffering. (See procedures manual for further considerations regarding dispatching of animals.) A Sergeant's Force Report is not necessary when dispatching a badly injured animal from suffering; however, it will be properly documented in an Incident Report. Whenever an animal is intentionally injured or dispatched by an officer an Incident Report will be written. If the animal was injured or dispatched in the course of defending an officer or third party, a copy of the report will be forwarded and reviewed through the chain of command and filed in the Office of Professional Standards.

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Off-duty officers are discouraged from taking forcible police action except in circumstances that seriously threatens life or when requested to assist by on-duty personnel. Often the most appropriate police action is to immediately report the incident to on-duty officers or the appropriate jurisdiction. Officers should carefully consider the risks to themselves and to others when taking police action while off-duty.

Off-duty officers or officers working any off-duty detail or assignment approved by the Chief of Police or designee involved in any reportable use of force incident shall be subject to the same use of force and reporting requirements which apply on-duty.

Any person injured or who complains of injury after an application of force by an officer will be provided immediate and proper medical attention. This may include the response by emergency medical personnel and or treatment at a hospital emergency room. This may also include the flushing of eyes following OC applications. The officer shall immediately notify an available supervisor of the situation. The supervisor shall respond to the scene and ensure that the provisions of this policy are carried out. In no event shall apparently necessary medical attention be unreasonably delayed in order to gain guidance from a supervisor.

15.5 SUMMARY

The decision to use force rests with each officer. While there is no way to specify the exact duration or type of reasonable and necessary force to be applied in any situation, each officer is expected to use these guideline to make force decisions in a professional, impartial, and safe manner.

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