5.1 USE OF DEADLY AND POTENTIALLY DEADLY FORCE

This Directive will guide sworn members in the Use of Deadly and Potentially Deadly Force. They will use such force only when there are strong and compelling reasons and only after all reasonable alternatives have been considered. Members will use reasonable force when force is used to accomplish lawful objectives.

5.1.1 Definition

Potentially deadly force means the force that the intended, natural and probable consequence of which is death. Deadly force does, in fact, cause death. It usually, but not necessarily, refers to the intentional discharge of a firearm at another person.

5.1.2 Authorized Use of Deadly or Potentially Deadly Force

Sworn members are permitted to use deadly or potentially deadly force only under the following circumstances:

(a) In self-defense, and in defense of others, when the member has a reasonable belief that the person at whom the force is directed presents an imminent threat, coupled with the present ability of killing or seriously injuring the member or any other person.

(b) To affect the arrest, or to prevent the escape from custody, of a person whom the member reasonably believes has committed a felony involving the use, or threatened use, of deadly force.

(c) Is attempting to escape by using a deadly weapon or the member has actual knowledge of specific, articulable facts indicating that the person, if allowed to escape, would create a real and substantial risk of another person(s) being killed or seriously injured.

Deadly or potentially deadly force is never justified in the defense of property.
Deadly or potentially deadly force will ONLY be used as a last resort and when the justification is consistent with statutes and Department directives.

5.1.3 Justification for the Use of Deadly or Potentially Deadly Force

A member is justified in the use of deadly or potentially deadly force to protect themselves or others from assaults that are reasonably perceived to be life threatening or likely to result in death or serious injury.

Deadly or potentially deadly force may not be used on mere suspicion that a crime, no matter how serious, was committed or on mere suspicion that the person being pursued committed the crime. The member should have either witnessed the crime or have probable cause to believe that such a crime was committed.

Justification for using deadly or potentially deadly force must be limited to what reasonably appears to be the facts known or perceived by a member at the time they decide to use such force. Facts unknown to the member, no matter how compelling, cannot be considered in later determining whether the use of deadly or potentially deadly force was justified.

Regardless of the nature of the crime, or the legal justification for using deadly or potentially deadly force, members are reminded their basic responsibility is to protect the public. Members are instructed to be particularly cautious when using deadly or potentially deadly force under conditions that would subject innocent bystanders to substantial danger.

5.1.4 Display of a Firearm

Members are permitted to draw or display their firearms when there are grounds to believe that it may be necessary to discharge the firearm. The safety of the public and Department members must be the overriding concern whenever the use of a firearm is considered.

5.1.5 Authorized Firing of a Weapon

(a) Sworn members are permitted to fire their weapons in the following circumstances:

• In conformance with Directive 5.1 - USE OF DEADLY AND POTIENTIALLY DEADLY FORCE.

• For practice or recreation at an approved firing range or in an area where firing a weapon is both safe and lawful.
• To destroy an animal that is suffering from an apparent fatal wound or illness, or that is obviously vicious and cannot otherwise be prevented from killing or seriously injuring any person.

(b) Non-sworn members are permitted to fire their weapons in the following circumstances:

• For practice or recreation at an approved firing range or in an area where firing a weapon is both safe and lawful.

5.1.6 Shooting at or from a Moving Vehicle

For the purposes of this directive, a moving vehicle alone will not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies a member’s use of deadly or potentially deadly force.

Members will not discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is immediately threatening the member or another person with deadly force by a means other than the vehicle. A member in the path of an approaching vehicle will attempt to move to a position of safety rather than discharging a firearm at the vehicle or any of the occupants of the vehicle.

A member will not discharge a firearm from a moving vehicle, except in exigent circumstances warranting the immediate defense of life.

The prohibitions regarding moving vehicles exist for the following reasons:

• Bullets fired at moving vehicles are extremely unlikely to disable or stop a moving vehicle.

• Disabling the driver of a moving vehicle creates unpredictable circumstances that may cause the vehicle to crash and injure other members or innocent citizens.

• Shooting accurately from a moving vehicle is extremely difficult and therefore unlikely to successfully stop a threat to a member or other person.

• Moving to cover to gain and maintain a superior tactical advantage maximizes officer and public safety while minimizing the need for deadly or potentially deadly force.

5.1.7 Other Unauthorized Firing of a Weapon Situations

In addition to the motor vehicle prohibition, members will not discharge a firearm under the following conditions:
(a) Sworn members are not permitted to fire their weapons under the following circumstances:

• As warning shots, unless, in exceptional cases where no lesser degree of force would be effective or practical and the firing of a warning shot is the only alternative to the use of deadly force. Warning shots will not be fired when such discharge would pose a danger to any person.

• At persons who have committed only a misdemeanor or traffic violation.

• When the necessity of firing is outweighed by the probability that an innocent person may be injured or killed by the shot or ricochet.

• To prevent the destruction of property or theft.

• When such a discharge is a result of carelessness or the negligent handling of a firearm.

5.1.8 Administrative Leave

Any member who uses deadly or potentially deadly force that results in death or injury will be placed on administrative leave by the Chief of Police or designee, pending a Departmental criminal investigation and an internal administrative review.

In situations when a member uses potentially deadly force and no injury is sustained, the Duty Lieutenant will notify the Duty Executive Officer. The Duty Executive Officer, acting as the designee for the Chief of Police, will determine whether the member involved should continue with regular duty, be removed from line duty or placed on administrative leave. The decision of the Duty Executive Officer will be reported in writing to the Chief of Police or designee as soon as practical. The Chief of Police will determine the appropriate action from that point.

Administrative leave will end at the order of the Chief of Police or designee unless told otherwise.
5.3 USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE

Physical force is defined as actual physical contact with a person. Physical force may be used to:

- Overcome resistance to lawful authority;
- Ensure compliance with lawful orders.

Members may employ physical force to defend themselves or another person from what the member perceives to be the imminent use of unlawful physical force. Members will use reasonable force when force is used to accomplish lawful objectives.

A sworn-member having probable cause to believe that an individual committed a criminal offense, may use only that force which is reasonable and necessary to affect an arrest, prevent an escape, or to overcome resistance.

Members will treat suspects and prisoners in a fair and humane manner. Members will not mentally or physically abuse any prisoner in custody or use excessive force. Members will not strike a handcuffed prisoner except in the extraordinary articulable circumstances where a handcuffed suspect or prisoner violently attacks the member or another and places the member or another at risk of serious bodily injury or death and lesser means have been attempted and failed or are not feasible.

Members will attempt to utilize those control techniques and tactics that are departmentally approved. Those control techniques and tactics should employ maximum effectiveness with the minimum force needed to control the incident.

Members using any force that results in injury will arrange for reasonable, timely and appropriate medical treatment in accordance with established procedures.

5.3.1 Carotid Control Hold
Members may utilize the carotid control hold when they are met with violent resistance. This method should be used when lesser means have been tried unsuccessfully or lesser means are not feasible.

The carotid control hold is a higher level of force with more inherent risks than other weaponless control techniques; therefore, a greater standard of care is required in its use.

In every case where the carotid control hold has been applied, AFD Rescue will be summoned to examine the individual, whether they have been rendered unconscious or not. Members will inform AFD rescue personnel of the hold applied and whether or not the individual lost consciousness.

5.3.2 Soft Restraints

Soft restraints may be used as leg restraints to secure prisoner’s ankles in violent and/or dangerous situations, or in those instances in which the member reasonably believes the prisoner to be an escape risk. Members should avoid securing restrained feet to the handcuffs or hands of the prisoner. Members will attempt to secure restrained feet to a waist chain, heavy belt, second hobble (or like device) to control violent/dangerous prisoners.

Soft restraints may also be used in place of handcuffs when handcuffs are not available or as a waist chain.
LESS LETHAL DEVICES AND WEAPONS

This directive addresses the training and use of Less Lethal weapons and associated munitions. The Aurora Police Department recognizes that combative, non-compliant, armed and/or violent subjects cause control problems that may require special training and equipment. For this reason, the department has adopted a Less Lethal force philosophy to assist in the de-escalation of potentially violent confrontations. Only certified members of the Department are authorized to carry, deploy, display or use Less Lethal weapons.

5.8.1 Definitions

Less Lethal Force - An amount of force that when properly used is not likely to cause death.

Pepper Spray - A liquid spray containing oleoresin capsicum in sufficient concentration to produce a short period of pain, gagging, and impairment of vision.

Kinetic Energy Impact Projectiles - Flexible or non-flexible projectiles, which, when properly used, are intended to gain compliance or incapacitate a subject through pain compliance, with a reduced potential for causing death or serious injury as compared to conventional weapons or projectiles.

Warning - Verbally informing the subject the member is about to use a less lethal device or weapon.

Less Lethal Weapons - Weapons designed to incapacitate a subject or gain compliance from a subject to affect a safer transition of the subject into custody. Less Lethal weapon options include, but are not limited to:

- TASER
- Impact Weapons to include:
  - Baton
- Rapid Containment Baton (RCB)
- SD-1

- Police Canine (K-9)
- O.C. Spray
- Chemical Agents
- Kinetic Energy Impact Projectiles including 12 gauge and launcher based projectiles

5.8.2 Certification Requirements

The following Less Lethal weapon systems require user certification prior to deployment by any member:

- TASER
- Chemical Agents
- Kinetic Energy Impact Projectiles
- Baton
- Rapid Containment Baton (RCB)
- SD-1

Prior to deploying any of the listed systems on duty, members must be certified as trained users of the specific weapon systems through courses approved by the Training Section Lieutenant. These courses may include:

- Aurora Police Department Training Section courses
- Manufacturer’s certification courses
- Approved certification courses taught by other agencies

In order to maintain certification as a trained user of a specific weapon system, the certified member must successfully:

- Complete all re-certification requirements for the specific weapon system(s)
• Qualify with the specific weapon system(s).

The Training Section Lieutenant will maintain and publish a list of certified users for each approved Less Lethal weapon system on an annual basis. The ERT and SWAT Lieutenant will maintain a list of certified Less Lethal team members.

Certification and training records should be provided to the Training Academy.

5.8.3 Deployment and Use of Less Lethal Weapons

The concept in the use of Less Lethal weapons is to meet operational objectives with less potential for causing death or serious injury than with the use of a firearm. Less Lethal weapons should not be pointed at any individual unless the certified member reasonably believes justification exists to use the device and it will be necessary to use the device. Less Lethal weapons should not be deployed or displayed with the sole intent of coercing or intimidating an individual.

Only certified users may deploy and use Less Lethal weapons. Certified members may deploy and use Less Lethal weapons when there is justification for the use of that level of force as defined in C.R.S., Directive 5.1: Use of Deadly and Potentially Deadly Force and Directive 5.3: Use of Physical Force. Justification for use of Less Lethal weapons may include those occasions when certified members encounter actively aggressive or resisting subjects who cannot effectively be controlled by lesser means or when lesser means may be ineffective. This includes, but is not limited to situations such as the following:

• Dealing with a mentally ill subject who is perceived to be violent

• Armed subjects

• Warrant service where the subject is perceived to be violent

• Violent persons under the influence of drugs and / or alcohol

• Persons expressing the intent and possessing the means to commit suicide or otherwise harm themselves

• When lesser means have been attempted and failed

• When Lesser means are not practical due to tactical considerations

• As an alternative to greater force

The mere act of an individual fleeing does not justify the use of Less Lethal weapons.
Prior to deploying a Less Lethal weapon other than the baton or SD-1, the certified member should, when feasible, notify assisting members that the weapon is being deployed. This may prevent assisting members from mistakenly believing that lethal weapons are being used or fired.

Certified members should avoid targeting the head, neck, throat, kidneys, spine and genitalia with any Less Lethal impact weapon. Additionally, members should avoid targeting the heart with any kinetic energy impact projectile.

5.8.4 Impact Weapons: Specifications and Special Considerations

Baton
The baton, an intermediate defensive weapon, may be carried and deployed by sworn members who have, at a minimum, attained and maintained the basic user certification. Use of the baton is justified in those proper and lawful situations requiring a degree of force greater than that provided with weaponless control techniques, but less than deadly force.

Batons authorized for use by the department include:

- The standard 29” straight baton
- Rapid Containment Baton (RCB): 21”, 24”, 26” and 29” (consult with an instructor for the appropriate size before purchase)
- The 42” straight baton

The baton is intended to be used as an intermediate defensive weapon.

The Rapid Containment Baton (RCB) is an expandable device that is concealable and suitable for plainclothes assignments. Members may purchase a RCB at their own expense. The glass breaking tip of the RCB is prohibited.

SD-1: Concealable Self Defense Tool
The SD-1, an intermediate impact tool, is designed to increase the effectiveness of hand strikes, while minimizing the likelihood of permanent injury. The SD-1 may be carried and deployed by certified members who have attained appropriate user certification. The Training Section will maintain specifications for Self Defense Tools authorized for carry by certified members of the Department.

The SD-1 is to be used as an alternative intermediate defensive weapon in a manner similar to that of the straight baton. It is to provide Less Lethal impact weapon alternatives to members when the standard baton cannot reasonably be deployed. The SD-1 is not intended to replace the standard straight baton.

Non-uniform certified members may carry the SD-1 concealed. Authorized uniform members will carry the SD-1 on the duty belt in a black basket weave holder.
The Training Section Lieutenant is responsible for maintaining a list of all authorized impact weapons and specifications for each weapon.

Certified members are only authorized to carry impact weapons approved by the department.

5.8.5 Police Canine Deployment

Police Canines can inflict serious injury and should only be used when lesser means have failed; are not practical or when the situation presents an unnecessary risk to a member of the Department.

Police canines may be used to track missing person(s) or suspect(s) believed to be in a reasonably sized area.

The police canine may be used to apprehend suspects posing a serious threat to a member. Justification for deployment of the police canine may include, but is not limited to the following:

- To gain control of a combative subject
- To disarm a subject
- To protect a member or others from being injured by a subject
- To apprehend a suspect unlawfully fleeing from police.

The police canine should not be used to apprehend a person:

- Wanted for a status offense(s) only
- Suspected to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol, if no crime is involved
- Believed to be mentally disturbed, if no crime is involved.

Police Canines may be used to locate evidence / property abandoned in a reasonably sized area. Specially trained canines are available to conduct searches for explosives or narcotics.

Police Canines may only be used in crowd control situations during a riot or other civil disturbance that cannot be safely controlled by other means, with the approval of the Duty Lieutenant, Duty Executive Officer or Chief of Police.

5.8.6 Chemical Agents
Chemical agents may be used in tactical situations. Deployment of chemical agents is restricted to properly trained and authorized members. Uniformed members that have been trained in the use of pepper spray are mandated to carry spray on duty, or may carry a TASER if so trained, in lieu of the pepper spray.

Pepper spray used in compliance with the below guidelines is lawful, less lethal force. Pepper spray used in compliance with these guidelines and the manufacturer's specifications / recommendations is authorized to:

- Affect a lawful arrest,

- Prevent escape from lawful custody

- Defend the member or another from what the member reasonably believes is the use or imminent use of unlawful physical force.

Pepper spray may not be used against a subject who:

- Submits peacefully to arrest and complies with lawful commands during the arrest

- Complies with lawful commands during an investigative stop or non-custodial arrest situation

- Is securely handcuffed (except in extreme situations)

- Is expressing mere verbal disagreement that does not threaten or incite others to threaten a member and is not interfering with, delaying or obstructing a member’s duties. Citizens have the right to express verbal disagreement with a member’s actions.

- Directs offensive language at a member, but is not presenting an imminent threat.

If circumstances allow verbalizing and warning without risk to the safety of the member or others, then a verbal warning should be given to the subject. Verbalizing and warning is not required when:

- The suspect resists “hands on” techniques or more substantial force

- There is a risk to the safety of the member or others if use of pepper spray is delayed.

During in-service or one quarterly qualification, Range Staff will inspect each member’s canister for date of manufacture. Four years after date of manufacture, members will be instructed to empty the contents of their current canister or turn the canister over to Range staff. Range staff will designate a location for the disposal of the contents of the canister and the canister.
Members who discharge pepper spray (except when disposing of an outdated canister as described above) will report such use of force, in writing, in compliance with Directive 5.4.1 - Incidents that Require Notification and Reporting.

5.8.7 Less Lethal Shotgun Specifications, Storage and Transport Procedures

Only the visually modified “Orange” Remington 870, 12 gauge shotguns are approved as the platform for 12 gauge extended range kinetic energy Less Lethal impact projectiles.

Only 12 Gauge Less Lethal ammunition approved by the SWAT Lieutenant will be used on duty, in or stored with the visually modified shotgun. The Less Lethal shotgun will be stored in its individual case and will be kept separate from other shotguns. Less Lethal shotguns will not be stored in the patrol car shotgun rack unless the vehicle is equipped with a dual shotgun rack specifically designed to carry both the lethal and less lethal shotguns. The single patrol car shotgun rack is reserved for lethal shotguns only. When transporting a Less Lethal shotgun in a patrol car, sworn members will store the shotgun in the trunk of the car. In patrol vans Less Lethal shotguns should be stored in the designated compartment.

Sworn members are cautioned that Less Lethal shotguns are physically capable of firing lethal rounds. Lethal ammunition will not be loaded in or stored with a visually modified Less Lethal shotgun.

At the beginning of each shift, trained users transporting visually modified Less Lethal shotguns will visually and physically inspect the weapon. Each round will be visually and physically inspected and will not be used unless it is clearly marked as a Less Lethal round. Each case and gun should have a minimum of 5 rounds available. The shotgun will be kept in the “cruiser safe” mode while on duty.

The weapon will be returned to the District Station storage area in an unloaded condition and the unused Less Lethal ammunition will be stored separately.

Lethal ammunition and lethal shotguns will be kept separate from Less Lethal ammunition and shotguns at each District Station.

5.8.8 Less Lethal TASER Specifications, Storage and Transport Procedures

Trained users may only deploy TASER systems colored yellow to distinguish the weapon from a lethal handgun and approved by the Training Section.

The TASER will be stored in an individual case or worn by certified members in a specialty holster or duty belt holster. During transport in a patrol car, the weapon will be stored in the trunk of the vehicle, unless the certified member elects to wear the
TASER in a holster. During transport in a patrol van, the TASER will be stored in a designated compartment.

Certified members should not carry TASER cartridges loosely in pockets or in a similar fashion as static electricity may cause accidental discharge and potential injury to the member. TASER cartridges will be properly secured in holsters or in the shipping package until deployed for discharge.

5.8.9 TASER Deployment / Display / Use

The TASER should not be pointed at any individual unless the member reasonably believes justification exists to use the device and it may be necessary to use the device.

The TASER will not be deployed or displayed:

- With the sole intent of coercing or intimidating an individual
- On handcuffed or otherwise restrained individual. Members will not subject a handcuffed prisoner to the Taser except in the extraordinary articulable circumstances where a handcuffed suspect or prisoner violently attacks the member or another and places the member or another at risk of serious bodily injury or death and lesser means have been attempted and failed or are not feasible.
- To escort individuals
- To move or control a crowd of people
- In a location where a fall may cause substantial injury or death

Certified members should not deploy the TASER when:

- In close proximity to flammable liquids, gases, blasting materials or any other highly combustible materials including, but not limited to, any subject who may be contaminated with combustible liquids
- In close proximity to gases or other combustible materials such as those found in hospitals
- Near water, where the subject may fall in and drown
- The subject is only passively resisting
- In conjunction with a second electrical restraint device

No more than one member should activate a TASER against a person at a time. When activating the TASER against a person, the sworn member should activate the device
for one standard cycle or less and evaluate the situation. The member must articulate independent justification for each activation of a TASER. Sworn members will utilize the minimum number of activations of the TASER necessary to control the situation or stop the threat. Members should not activate a TASER against a person more than three times or longer than 15 seconds either in one cycle or accumulative over several applications. If the TASER activation has little or no effect, the member should discontinue and consider other options.

The preferred TASER deployment target zone (recommended point of aim) for front torso deployment is below center of mass (the abdominal area below the chest). Although chest hits are not prohibited, lowering the point of aim “results in increased effectiveness by allowing the bottom probe to affect the lower extremities such as the pelvic girdle and legs,” while also lowering the potential for injury and the potential onset of severe medical issues. The preferred deployment target zone also applies to the use of drive stuns to the front torso.

Any TASER deployment resulting in Neuro Muscular Incapacitation (NMI) requires that AFD Rescue be summoned to examine the individual.

Certified members should avoid using the TASER when engaged in a non-lethal situation and the following factors are known or evident to the member:

- Persons in wheelchairs
- Pregnant women
- People with heart problems known to the member
- People with debilitating illness
- Elderly persons, children or individuals under 80 pounds
- People with neuromuscular disorders such as multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy or epilepsy
- People with pacemakers or other bio-medical devices sensitive to electrical current known to the member.

5.8.10 Medical Treatment and Decontamination

When Less Lethal weapons are used on a subject appropriate and reasonable first aid, medical attention or decontamination will be provided to the subject. Members should remain cognizant of cross contamination and ventilation issues when using chemical weapons.
When a 12 gauge, 37MM or 40 MM launcher based kinetic energy impact projectile is used upon a subject, a member will call for rescue to respond and provide first aid or treatment as necessary. On the advice from medical rescue personnel, follow-up care will be obtained through either a Detention Center nurse or hospital.

Chemical OC usages may not require any follow-up medical treatment. Certified members should provide decontamination and psychological assurance to the suspect that they are not in danger. If a person still suffers from side effects after 30 minutes, rescue should be called and the Aurora Detention Center nurse notified as an allergic reaction may be occurring.

On-scene Aurora Fire Department EMS personnel will evaluate and determine the appropriate treatment for any individual subjected to the effects of Less Lethal munitions. In the event an individual is transported directly to the hospital by a member or by ambulance, the arresting member will notify the on-duty nurse of the Aurora Detention Center.

Upon arrival at the Aurora Detention Center, the detention nursing staff is responsible for evaluating, treating and determining the appropriate medical treatment related to the effects of any Less Lethal munitions, as well as any secondary injuries.

Under normal circumstances, when a TASER is used, the arresting member will transport the subject to the Aurora Detention Center where the on-duty nurse will remove the barbs. In the absence of an on-duty nurse, the arresting member will request the on-call nurse be notified immediately to respond to the facility. If the on-call nurse is unavailable or advises that the individual should be taken directly to the hospital, the arresting member will transport the subject to the hospital for barb removal. When extenuating circumstances exist, a supervisor may authorize a transporting member to remove the barbs. Subjects exposed to a single application that exceeded 15 seconds or multiple applications with an accumulative time exceeding 15 seconds will be transported to the emergency room for evaluation by hospital staff.

Prior to transport, on-scene police personnel will disconnect the electrical wires from the barbs. Only in emergency circumstances may an Aurora Police Officer remove the TASER barbs and decontaminate the affected body area. The barbs shall be treated as a biohazard needle and disposed of in an appropriate “sharps” container per standard medical protocol.

When a subject is struck in the head, neck or throat area with any Less Lethal munitions or when the subject suffers more than a minor secondary injury as a result of being subjected to Less Lethal munitions, Aurora Fire Department EMS should be called to the scene to evaluate the individual’s condition. In addition, any time a pregnant woman is subjected to Less Lethal munitions Aurora Fire Department EMS should be called to the scene to evaluate the individual’s condition. In those situations, Police personnel will follow the direction of Aurora Fire Department EMS personnel who will determine the appropriate follow-up care for the individual.
In the event the subject is transported to any other detention facility, the transporting member has the responsibility to notify the facility nursing staff that the individual was subjected to Less Lethal munitions as well as any secondary injuries or conditions that may exist.

5.8.11 Reporting the Use of Less Lethal Force

When certified members use Less Lethal weapons or force, except as part of a training exercise, they will immediately notify a supervisor. In accordance with Directive 5.4: Reporting the Use of Deadly, Potentially Deadly and Physical Force, members utilizing Less Lethal weapons on an individual will request a supervisor to respond to the scene. Members will document the justification for the use of force in the General Offense (or supplemental) report.

The investigating supervisor will be responsible for immediately initiating a Use of Force Report and Review within the current electronic reporting system. This report will include at a minimum the following information:

- On-scene assessment of the severity of the subject’s injuries if any, which may include a copy of the AFD medical or trip reports.

- When a TASER is used, the on-scene supervisor will check the number and duration of stun cycles used, by accessing the memory of the weapon’s computer data port. The data report will be attached to the Use of Force Report. The supervisor should only attach that historical data to the report that is pertinent to the current event.

- Supervisor will ensure all injuries to the subject and/or member(s) are photographed and documented in the General Offense report.

- The supervisor will note special conditions of the subject including, but not limited to:

  - intoxication (drug or alcohol)
  - mental instability
  - pregnancy
  - injuries subject had prior to police contact.

5.8.12 Supervisor Responsibility

The responding/investigating supervisor will adhere to Directive 5.4.4 - Report Responsibilities of Supervisory Officer Notified. The supervisor will complete the Use of Force Report and Review within the current electronic reporting system.
5.8.13 **Inspection and Inventory**

The Training Section Lieutenant over the Range Unit will ensure all Department owned Less Lethal shotguns are inspected annually for serviceability. The Range Sergeant will maintain the current list of all Department approved Less Lethal munitions.

Each Bureau or Section will be responsible for inventory control of all Departmental weapons issued to that Bureau or Section.

On a quarterly basis, appropriate District/Bureau/Section command officers will ensure a random audit of departmentally owned TASER data downloads. The information will be reconciled against Use of Force Reports. Discrepancies will be reported to the appropriate Division Chief for further action.

5.8.14 **Procedure for Approving Less Lethal Weapons for Use**

Sworn members may suggest specific weapons for consideration by the department for authorization. The recommendation will be in writing, directed to the Training Section Lieutenant. When available, a sample of the suggested weapon will be provided to the Training Section Lieutenant for inspection. The Training Section Lieutenant will ensure the weapon is inspected and tested by appropriate Training Section personnel. The Training Section Lieutenant will prepare a response for appropriate Division Chief, with a copy of the response sent to the suggesting member.

The appropriate Division Chief may disapprove the request or present the request to Command Staff for consideration. The appropriate Division Chief will notify the suggesting member of the action taken regarding the request.

Based on the conclusions of Command Staff, the recommendation with the approval or disapproval of the Chief of Police or designee will be returned to the Training Section Lieutenant. The Training Section Lieutenant will notify the member of the final disposition of the request. If the weapon was approved, the Training Section Lieutenant will ensure the weapon is included on the authorized weapons master list.

A copy of the authorized weapons and ammunition master list will be forwarded to the Professional Standards Section on a quarterly basis for archival purposes.

5.8.15 **Personally Owned Less Lethal Weapons**

**Impact Weapons**

At his / her own expense, a certified member may elect to purchase an impact weapon other than one issued by the Department as long as the weapon meets the specifications defined by the Training Section. Prior to purchasing any impact weapon for use on duty, the member must be certified in the use of the specific weapon. Members must verify that the specific weapon is on the authorized list and meets the specifications
maintained by the Training Section. Prior to carrying the weapon on duty, the member will present the weapon to the Training Section Lieutenant for inspection to ensure the weapon meets specifications.

TASER
Certified members will only carry and / or deploy the departmentally authorized TASER. The Training Section Lieutenant will maintain a list and specifications of authorized TASER weapons and holsters. Prior to purchasing a TASER, certified members should verify that the device meets the specifications required by the Department.

Any certified member who elects to carry a personally owned TASER must register the TASER with the Training Section Lieutenant. The member is responsible for presenting the weapon to the Training Section Lieutenant to ensure specifications are met.

Personally owned TASERS are subject to inspection by supervisory or command level members. Certified members who elect to carry a personally owned TASER must agree to allow the Department access to download data from the memory bank of the weapon.

Certified members purchasing a TASER for duty-carry are responsible for properly securing the weapon at all times to protect from damage, theft or misuse.

It is the certified member's responsibility to qualify with the approved TASER as specified by the Training Section Lieutenant. If a member is unable to qualify with an approved TASER, the Chief of Police may revoke that member's privilege to carry a TASER.

On an annual basis the immediate supervisor of a sworn member carrying a personally owned TASER will verify the certification status of the member.

On a quarterly basis, the immediate supervisor of a member carrying a personally owned TASER will conduct an audit of the device download data. The information will be reconciled against Use of Force reports. Discrepancies will be reported to the appropriate Division Chief through the chain of command.

5.8.16 Other Less Lethal Weapons

Members are not authorized to wear, carry or use Saps, Sap Gloves, Blackjacks or other less lethal weapons unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Chief of Police or designee.

5.8.17 Unintentional Discharge of a Less Lethal Weapon
Members must maintain control of their less lethal weapons at all times. Members who unintentionally discharge a less lethal weapon, except when in training, must report that discharge to their supervisor, other member of their chain of command, or the Watch Commander as soon as practical. Supervisors will conduct a preliminary investigation into all reportable unintentional discharges and forward the results through the chain of command to the appropriate Chief.

Unintentional discharges of a less lethal weapon that constitute a use of force against another person will be reported in accordance with Directive 05.04 Reporting the Use of Deadly, Potentially Deadly and Physical Force, and be investigated as outlined above.
5.4 REPORTING THE USE OF DEADLY, POTENTIALLY DEADLY AND PHYSICAL FORCE

Members must immediately notify a supervisory officer of all incidents in which the member uses deadly, potentially deadly or physical force.

Any peace officer who, in the pursuance of law enforcement duties, witnesses another peace officer, in the pursuance of law enforcement duties, use physical force which exceeds the degree of physical force permitted by CRS 18-1-707, must immediately notify a supervisory officer of this use of force. The supervisory officer will direct the officer who witnessed the alleged use of excessive force to report the incident in writing. The supervisory officer will determine in what form written reports will be submitted, e.g., offense report, memorandum, etc. Failure to report such use of force by another peace officer may result in subsequent criminal charges as well as departmental charges. Any peace officer that knowingly makes a materially false statement, which the officer believes not to be true, in reporting the use of physical force, may result in subsequent criminal charges and departmental charges.

Excessive physical force will be presumed when a peace officer continues to apply physical force, in excess of the force permitted by CRS 18-1-707, to a person who has been rendered incapable of resisting arrest.

5.4.1 Incidents that Require Notification and Reporting

Incidents that require notification and documentation on a General Offense Report include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) Death or serious bodily injury.

(b) The intentional discharge of a firearm.

(c) Use of the carotid control, whether the subject is rendered unconscious or not.

(d) Use of Taser, or other less lethal device.
(e) Use of the baton upon the body of another.

(f) Use of chemical agents (OC & CN).

(g) Injuries inflicted by Police Canine.

(h) Use of Personal Weapons (defined as, fist strikes, knee strikes, foot strikes or other use of body parts as a weapon)

(i) Use of soft restraints.

(j) Injuries in which medical treatment is required.

(k) Other incidents as requested by a supervisor.

(l) Destruction of an injured or vicious animal (see special instruction in 5.4.10).

The un-intentional discharge of a firearm, when no injuries occur, will be handled as a complaint through the current electronic reporting system. The un-intentional discharge of a Taser will be handled in the same manner.

5.4.2 Reports Required by the Member Involved

When a member uses physical or potentially deadly force, and it does not result in death or serious bodily injury, that member will file a written report detailing the justification for the use of such force, type of force used, resulting effect of the force used and subsequent actions taken by the member.

The member involved is not required to make a report where the use of physical or deadly force results in the death or serious bodily injury of another person. Notification, however, is always required.

5.4.3 Reports Required by Responding Officers

On a deadly force incident, responding officers performing any duties connected with the case who have participated in an audio/video taped interview with an investigator will not be required to complete a written report regarding the incident. Any responding officer performing duties connected with the case, but who did not participate in an audio/video-taped interview with investigators will complete a report detailing the action taken.

A supervisory officer may require any responding officer to complete a report on any use of force incident.
5.4.4 Report Responsibilities of Supervisory Officer Notified

The supervisory officer initially notified is responsible for ensuring that a thorough preliminary investigation and report of the incident are completed. Except in incidents where the force is only hands-on arrest control and does not result in injury, investigating supervisors will complete a Use of Force Report and initiate the Use of Force Command Review via the current electronic system for reporting and review of use of force events. The investigating supervisor will ensure the General Offense report is completed as well as all supplemental reports. The investigating supervisor will ensure that the report is complete preferably before going off duty for his/her shift, but no later than the end of his/her duty week. The report will be tracked one level at a time through the appropriate chain of command to the Bureau/District level for review.

Supervisors should implement appropriate reviews or intervention when patterns develop with individual members within his/her command.

The Bureau/District Captain/Commander will ensure that all members in the chain of command have completed the Use of Force Command Review requirements. The Bureau/District Captain/Commander will provide a brief rationale for the final disposition of the review. The Bureau/District Captain/Commander will forward the review to the appropriate Division Chief in the event the findings demonstrate that Special Circumstances exist:

- Recommendation for Formal Discipline
- Death of the Suspect
- Serious Bodily injuries exist
- Use of Potentially Deadly Force
- Other circumstances warranting Division Chief review

Should the Division Chief recommend further investigation by the Internal Affairs Section, the case will be routed to the Chief of Police. Referrals to the Internal Affairs Section will be handled in accordance with Department Directive 10.2: Complaint and Discipline Procedures for Sworn Members.

The Professional Standards Section Lieutenant is responsible for the annual analysis of use of force reports/reviews and will submit the analysis to the Command Staff for suggestions regarding revisions to policy or training needs based on issues or trends identified in the analysis.

5.4.5 Use of Force Reports in Officer-Involved Shootings or Incidents Resulting in Death
Incidents of an officer-involved shooting or an incident resulting in death, the supervisor who is initially notified will enter basic details of the event within the current electronic system for reporting and review of the use of force. The basic details include; date, time, location, involved officer(s) and victim(s) information. No remarks will be added. The report will be forwarded to the Internal Affairs Section Lieutenant. At the conclusion of the internal investigation the IAS Lieutenant will complete the report for review by the agency’s Executive Officers. After review by the Chiefs the IAS Lieutenant will close the report within the system.

5.4.6 Administrative Review of Death and Serious Bodily Injury Incidents

Other than officer-involved shootings as outlined in Directive 5.6 Officer Involved Shootings, any employee (sworn or non-sworn) whose official action(s), including but not limited to traffic accidents, use of force, and/or industrial accidents, results in the death of, or serious bodily injury to another person, will be relieved of front-line duty (i.e., any assignment involving direct contact with the community), pending an administrative review. Serious bodily injury is defined as a bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death: causes serious permanent disfigurement; or results in long-term loss or impairment of the functioning of any bodily member or organ. This review will at a minimum involve the supervisor and a command level officer and will be indicated on the Use of Force Command Review.

5.4.7 Reporting the Use of Deadly, Potentially Deadly and Physical Force Off-Duty

Off-duty members who use any degree of force or display any weapon in a law enforcement capacity are required to notify the Patrol Lieutenant, or designee, who will notify the Duty Executive Officer of the incident as soon as practical.

5.4.8 Reporting use of Soft Restraints

Any officer using soft restraints, such as a hobble, must report the use to a supervisory officer, and file a written report detailing the justification for the use of the restraint, resulting effect of the use and subsequent actions taken by the member. When transporting a Hobbled suspect it is important to make sure they are positioned on their side and to make note of this in the report.

5.4.9 Report Responsibilities of Supervisory Officer Notified

The supervisory officer initially notified is responsible for ensuring that an initial inquiry and report of the incident are completed. Investigating supervisors will complete the Use of Restraint Report within the current electronic reporting system. The investigating supervisor will ensure the General Offense report is completed as well as any required supplemental reports. The investigating supervisor will ensure that all of the required reports are complete, preferably before going off duty for his/her
shift, but no later than the end of his/her duty week. The Use of Restraint Report will be forwarded directly to the member's immediate supervisor. Supervisors should implement appropriate reviews or intervention when inappropriate patterns develop with individual members within his/her command.

After supervisory review, the report will be forwarded to the next level in the chain of command. The Professional Standards Section Lieutenant is responsible for the annual analysis of analytical results of Use of Restraint incidents will be disseminated to Command Staff for suggestions regarding revisions to policy or training needs based on issues or trends identified in the analysis.

If the use of restraint appears inappropriate, the reviewing Command Officer will direct a preliminary investigation be completed and will notify the Bureau or District Commanding Officer.

In all cases where serious bodily injury results from the use of the restraint a preliminary investigation must be completed.

5.4.10 Reporting Use of Force to Destroy a Vicious or Injured Animal.

Domestic Animal (Canine)
Colorado State law requires officers to whenever feasible, seek alternative methods prior to using deadly force on canines. Officers should allow the canine owner or an Animal Control Officer, if present and it is feasible, the opportunity to control or remove the dog from the immediate area in order to allow the officer to discharge his/her duties. Officers should assess the situation to determine a need to enter the area containing the canine and if alternative methods would be timely and effective. Alternative methods can include:

- An owner or person familiar with the dog or an Animal Control Officer to control or remove the dog from the area.
- Use of treats to calm and distract the dog.
- Uses items to block or restrain the dog from lunging at the officer.
- Use of less lethal weapons, pepper spray or Taser.

Sworn members will complete the POST required training related to the Dog Protection Act (C.R.S. 29-5-11), in an effort to limit the use of deadly force against a canine.

For all other domestic or farm animals officers should attempt to locate and contact the owner to take control of the animal or contact Aurora Animal Care whenever feasible for before using force to destroy the animal.
Wildlife
A member should notify his or her supervisor and Public Safety Communications Department (PSCD) before using force to humanely destroy a vicious or injured animal. If not practical to notify before, the member will notify as soon as possible after. The supervisor will review the circumstances and ensure the force was necessary and performed safely.

The supervisor will notify the Watch Commander of the incident. The member will report the circumstances of the incident in a General Offense report (clearance code 7637, Animal Destruction). Absent the potential of a criminal, internal, or need for a Risk Management investigation, destruction of animals will not require the processing of evidence or photographs of the scene. The supervisor or Watch Commander may require additional investigation and or reports as needed.

If the animal is not domesticated, the member will notify the Colorado Department of Wildlife. The member will assist in making arrangements for the removal of the carcass through the animal owner, Aurora Animal Control or the Colorado Department of Wildlife.

5.4.11 Officer Assulted Report

The “Officer Assulted Report” is designed to collect data on all incidents where officers are confronted with an assault regardless of whether the assault or attempt is additionally documented in criminal charges and arrest paperwork. The public is unaware of the frequency with which our officers face these situations. The data collected through the use of the Officer Assulted Report will provide a more accurate picture of the violence our members face and can be used to support the legitimate and necessary use of force by our members.

Officer and Supervisor Responsibility

It is incumbent upon all members to collect accurate data for this effort to be legitimate and successful. A red binder containing Officer Assulted Reports will be available in the patrol de-briefing rooms of each district. Members not assigned to patrol are also required to report assaults under this program and to place their reports in the red binder in the local District de-briefing room.

Sergeants and Lieutenants will ensure that Officers recognize and properly report all behavior that meets the legal definition of assault or attempted assault on a police officer. Arrest Affidavits and/or other reports can be a good tool to indicate if a detaineer’s conduct may have included an assault.

Sergeants will take the lead in ensuring that these forms are completed. Where multiple officers are assaulted in a single incident, it is recommended that a Sergeant
complete the report on behalf of all the officers involved. In the alternative, the
sergeant may instruct one officer to fill out the form but must review it for accuracy
and completeness.

Completed forms will be kept in the binder for the current month. The Executive
Captain will be responsible for collecting and forwarding all reports to the
Professional Standards Section monthly.

While this form is required to be filled out for every assault or attempted assault on an
Officer, it does not mean that the person who committed the assault or attempt must
be charged with a crime. That determination is still left up to the involved officer(s) in
consultation with his/her/their supervisor(s).

Professional Standards Responsibility

The Professional Standards Section Lieutenant will gather and record the information
contained in the Officer Assaulted Report. Information from the reports will be
compared to Versadex entries to eliminate duplicate reports. The original copy will
be destroyed.

Information gleaned from each report will be used to create a monthly summary to be
submitted to the Executive Staff during CQT. PSS will produce an annual summary
for use in determining training needs.

The summary information will be useful to explain and/or counter the public’s
concerns and misconceptions about the agency’s use of force.
5.6 OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTINGS (Within Aurora City Limits)

This directive outlines the procedure to be followed in the event sworn and non-sworn personnel who are authorized to carry weapons, are involved in a shooting. The non-sworn member authorized to carry a weapon involved in the shooting will assume the role and responsibilities of the "officer involved" in this directive.

5.6.1 Discharge of a Firearm

Whenever a member discharges a firearm while on duty or acting under the color of authority in an off duty capacity, regardless of the member's intent, the incident will be handled as an officer involved shooting. Three exceptions to this standard exist:

- During training exercises, approved qualification courses or authorized firearms practice sessions conducted by the Aurora Police Department.

- Unintentional discharges will be investigated by a supervisor or command officer and will be documented in the current electronic complaint system.

- Intentional discharges for the purpose of destroying a critically injured or vicious animal. These situations will be handled in accordance with current directives.

When injuries related to any discharge are involved, the incident will be treated as an officer involved shooting.

5.6.2 Officer Involved

For purposes of this specific directive, "involved officer" refers only to the officer(s) who actually discharged their firearm during the course of the event under investigation.

Other officers identified as having been impacted by the event under investigation to such a degree that assistance is required shall be provided that assistance.
Any officer involved in a shooting must immediately notify a supervisory officer of the incident and location. This notification should be done through the Public Safety Communications Department. A delay in the required notification is allowed, if necessary, to render first aid, maintain an arrest or prevent an escape of a subject, protect a crime scene or when the officer is incapacitated.

Until relieved by the next arriving officer, the involved member will remain responsible for protecting the crime scene, rendering first aid and requesting necessary emergency medical aid. An exception will be made if the officer is physically unable to fulfill these duties.

It is suggested the officer involved advise the relieving officer, supervisor and the Major Crime Homicide Unit detective of the location of occurrence, witnesses, suspects and evidence. Although it is requested that the officer involved provide this information, they are not compelled to provide it.

The officer involved is required to protect his/her firearms(s) for examination. When the scene is secured and safe, officers will keep their firearms in their holsters until they are transported to headquarters and met by a member of MCHU or CSI. The involved officer(s) is to keep his/her firearm in the condition that it was in at the conclusion of the incident. No unloading of weapons will be done until directed by a member of the MCHU. The firearm will be safely unloaded in an interview room and video/audio recorded. Still photographs will be taken by CSI.

In circumstances where the involved member is incapacitated and transported to a medical facility or otherwise unable to respond directly to headquarters, the scene supervisor will be responsible for ensuring that all of the involved officer's firearms still on his/her person be removed. The firearm will remain in the condition in which it was received until transferred to the control of a member of MCHU or CSI for processing and safekeeping.

The involved officer will not access media in any form until after his/her interview with Major Crime Homicide Unit Detectives or when advised by a command officer from the Investigations Bureau.

5.6.3 On-Scene Supervisors

The patrol supervisor on the scene will ensure that all responding patrol officers complete their responsibilities with regard to reports, evidence and the crime scene.

The on-scene supervisor will have the officer involved transported to the waiting area in the Investigations Bureau at headquarters as soon as they are no longer needed at the scene. The shooting should not be discussed between the person assigned to transport the officer and the officer involved.
5.6.4 Personnel Assigned to Transport the Officer Involved

a. The officer involved will be transported to Investigations Bureau and taken to a private room (other than IAS). The Major Crime Homicide Unit detectives will be advised of the officer's location. No one except members of the Officer Involved Shooting Investigative Team and the officer's attorney should be allowed in the room. The officer involved should not be allowed to wash his/her hands. If an officer has biohazards on his person, he/she may be allowed to de-contaminate themselves for safety reasons. Any other evidence that is observed or suspected will be preserved.

b. All movement of the involved officer(s) or visitor(s) to the officer(s) will be noted by the transporting officer in his/her supplemental report.

c. Visitation to the involved officer(s) will be limited to an attorney approved by the involved officer(s). All other individuals requesting visitation with an involved officer will first receive authorization from the responding Investigations Bureau Command Officer, the Major Investigations Section Captain or a Major Crime Homicide Unit Sergeant.

d. In the event that the involved officer is injured and transported to a medical facility, the transporting officer will control access to the involved officer in the same manner as listed above until relieved by Major Crime Homicide Unit personnel.

5.6.5 Restricted Access to Investigative Areas

a. During Officer Involved Shooting investigations, designated areas of the Investigations Bureau will be off limits to all personnel not directly involved in the investigation. Signs will be posted at specific entrances and offices indicating the area to be Off Limits.

b. Only those individuals who have a desk or function in given areas will be allowed inside the restricted area. The ONLY other personnel allowed to enter the restricted area are: The Chief of Police, Deputy Chief of Police, Division Chiefs, Duty Executive Officer, Investigative Bureau Command Officer, Major Investigations Section Captain, Major Crime Homicide Unit Sergeant and Major Crime Homicide Unit Detectives, the On-call District Attorney, Crime Laboratory Command Officer and designated CSI personnel and the attorney approved by the involved member(s).

c. The Investigations Bureau Commander, Major Investigations Section Captain or the Chief of Police must approve all other personnel for entry to the restricted area,
including all Fraternal Order of Police or Aurora Police Association board members or their designees.

d. All other personnel who have an immediate need to be near the proceedings may wait in the District Two break room, or the front lobby of the police department.

e. If conflicts arise for use of designated areas, the Major Crime Homicide Unit will have priority over other needs and the Investigations Bureau Commander will resolve conflicts.

5.6.6 Initial Procedures

The primary responsibility of the MCHU is to ensure a thorough and impartial investigation of the incident. Additionally, the welfare of the officer(s) involved in the incident is a critical consideration.

In an effort to ensure the officer(s) involved in the shooting are in the best position to provide an accurate and consistent interview, a recovery period of not less than 48 hours (two sleep cycles) shall be strongly recommended before a detailed interview will take place between the involved officer(s) and MCHU detectives.

Prior to the involved officer being released from duty the following steps shall occur:

a. The involved officer(s) shall provide a urine sample to Internal Affairs as mandated under Directive 14.5.8: Critical Incident Drug/Alcohol Testing.

b. All weapons used or on the person of the involved officer(s) at the time of the shooting will be recovered at the direction of MCHU and an ammunition count will be conducted, such activity shall be documented by a member of CSI. Any weapons determined not to be involved in the shooting will be returned to the officer(s) as soon as feasible as mandated in this Directive under 5.6.2.

c. A member of CSI shall document the condition of the officer by taking still photographs and/or video of the officer(s).

d. The Chief of Police or designee will advise the member his/her regular duty status being changed to administrative leave.

e. A preliminary date and time for the officer(s) to return to work to complete an interview with MCHU shall be set.

MCHU detectives shall initiate all other investigative responsibilities immediately upon notification of the incident, regardless of the status of the involved officer(s).
5.6.7 Notifications

The on-scene patrol supervisor will notify the Patrol Lieutenant. All available information will be relayed via telephone or in person, if possible, rather than using a police radio.

After obtaining information from on-scene personnel, the Patrol Lieutenant will notify the persons listed below. Many of those contacted will also have notification responsibilities.

(a) On-call Investigations Bureau Command Officer shall notify the on-call Major Crime Homicide Sergeant(s)

(b) Duty Captain - notifies

1. Internal Affairs Lieutenant
2. Deputy Chief or designee
3. Duty Chief
4. Division Chief of the involved member
5. Crime Laboratory Section Lieutenant
6. Aurora Police Association Board of Directors Member or a Board Member from the Fraternal Order of Police – The involved member should be asked for clarification regarding his/her affiliation so that appropriate notifications can be made. The board member may arrange for an attorney for the involved member(s).
7. Public Information Officer
8. The Psychological Services Unit only after coordination with the Major Crime Homicide Unit and the Investigations Bureau Commander.

(c) Risk Management

The Deputy Chief of Police or designee will determine what personnel need to be notified or required to respond.

5.6.8 Officer Involved Shooting Investigative Team
The Investigations Bureau Commander, the Major Investigations Section Captain, Major Crime Homicide Unit Sergeant and Detectives, as well as the Crime Laboratory Section Lieutenant, Crime Scene Investigators and the on-call District Attorney comprise the Officer Involved Shooting Investigative Team. Only members of the Officer Involved Shooting Investigative Team, assigned personnel, and persons designated by the Investigations Bureau Commander will respond to the scene.

5.6.9 Major Crime Homicide Unit

The Major Crime Homicide Unit is responsible for the criminal investigation. When the investigation is complete, the Major Crime Homicide Unit will make all reports available to the Chief of Police or designee, through the chain of command. The assigned investigator(s) will notify the Chief of Police or designee of any departmental violations discovered during the investigation. The Major Crime Homicide Unit’s investigation will not focus on departmental violations that are not violations of law.

5.6.10 Psychological Services Unit

The Psychological Services Unit will contact all officer(s) involved in a shooting. Unless the officer(s) involved are in an immediate need of psychological counseling, the psychologist will meet with the officer in coordination with Major Crime Homicide Unit and/or the Investigations Bureau Commander. Only the Duty Executive Officer, Investigations Bureau Commander or designee will make the notification to the Department’s Psychologist. If the psychologist is requested to respond to the location of the involved officer, unless there is a specific and immediate need, the psychologists contact will occur after the MCHU interviews are completed.

5.6.11 Other Officers and Personnel Assigned

Responding patrol officers, Crime Scene Investigators, the Public Information Officer and the Public Safety Communications Department all play an important role in an officer involved shooting situation. They should perform their duties in a manner consistent with that of any major criminal investigation.

Officers and personnel that are not members of the Officer Involved Shooting Investigative Team should not discuss the shooting with the officer involved.

5.6.12 Completion of Reports

Only those officers who fired their weapons, or are specifically identified by detectives from MCHU, shall participate in an audio and/or video interview. Members who participate in audio and/or video interviews with detectives from MCHU shall not be
required to complete a written report on the event. The final determination of who will be audio and/or video interviewed will rest with MCHU.

All other officers involved with the event under investigation shall complete written reports as required by Directive 8.10: Reports and Directive 5.4.3: Reporting the Use of Deadly, Potentially Deadly and Physical Force.

5.6.13 Other Applicable Policies

Members are reminded that Reporting The Use Of Deadly, Potentially Deadly And Physical Force, Internal Affairs Notification & Response and Criminal Investigations Involving Members apply to officer involved shooting situations.

5.6.14 Administrative Review

Prior to the Chief approving the involved officer’s return to any duty assignment, MCHU will provide the Chief with a review and status of the investigation.