



West Greenwich Police Department GENERAL ORDER 310.00

SECTION	RIPAC	EFFECTIVE DATE	PAGES
300 – Law Enforcement Operations	2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 2.21, 2.23	January 7, 2022	12
SUBSECTION	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS		
10 – Use of Force / Weapons Procedure	Rescinds 310.10 issued March 30, 2017		
TITLE	BY ORDER OF		
310.00 – Use of Force / Response to Resistance	Richard N. Ramsay Chief of Police		

I. PURPOSE

To provide sworn officers with guidelines on the use of force.

II. POLICY

The Department recognizes and respects the value and special integrity of human life. In vesting sworn officers with the lawful authority to use force to protect the public welfare, a careful balance of human interests is required.

Therefore, it is the policy of the West Greenwich Police Department that sworn officers shall only use force that is objectively reasonable to accomplish lawful objectives.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW - A documented review of an incident or occurrence prepared by or for the Chief of Police or his/her designee. The review should indicate whether policy, training, equipment, or disciplinary issues should be addressed.
- B. ANALYSIS - A systematic, structured process for dissecting an event into its basic parts to identify any patterns or trends. Analysis should reveal patterns or trends that could be predictive or could indicate program effectiveness, training needs, equipment upgrade needs and/ or policy modification needs.

- C. APPROPRIATE MEDICAL AID - Appropriate medical aid may include increased observation to detect obvious changes in condition, flushing chemical agents from the eyes, applying first aid, evaluation by rescue personnel, or for more serious or life threatening incidents, immediate aid by medical professionals.
- D. CHOKE HOLD - A physical maneuver applied to the neck that restricts an individual's ability to breathe for the purpose of rendering the individual unconscious.
- E. DE-ESCALATION - Taking action and/or communicating verbally or non-verbally during a potential force encounter in an attempt to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat so that more time, options, and/or resources can be called upon to resolve the situation without the use of force or with a reduction of the force necessary. De-escalation may include the use of such techniques as command presence, advisements, warnings, verbal persuasion, and/or tactical repositioning.
- F. IMMINENT THREAT – Possessing such an appearance of threatened and impending injury as would cause a reasonable police officer to take action to stop the threat.
- G. INTERVENE - To come between, whether verbally or physically, so as to prevent or alter a result or course of events.
- H. LESS-LETHAL FORCE OPTION - Any use of force other than that which is considered lethal, or deadly force.
- I. LETHAL FORCE - Any use of force that is likely to cause death or serious bodily injury. Lethal force is also referred to as deadly physical force.
- J. OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE FORCE – That level of force which is necessary and appropriate when analyzed from the perspective of a reasonable police officer possessing the same information and faced with the same circumstances as the officer who has actually used force. Objectively reasonable force is not judged with hindsight, and will take into account, where appropriate, the fact that officers must make rapid decisions regarding the amount of force to use in tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving situations. Important factors to be considered when deciding how much force can be used to apprehend or subdue a subject include, but are not limited to, the severity of the crime at issue, whether the subject poses an imminent threat to the safety of the officers or others, and whether the subject is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight. This policy guideline applies to all uses of force, including lethal force.

- K. REASONABLE BELIEF - Those facts and circumstances that would lead a normally prudent police officer to believe that an imminent threat of death or bodily injury exists.
- L. SERIOUS BODILY INJURY - Physical injury that (1) creates a substantial risk of death or serious disfigurement, or; (2) causes protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily part, member, or organ, or; (3) causes serious, permanent disfigurement.
- M. VASCULAR NECK RESTRAINT - Neck Restraint: A technique that can be used to incapacitate individuals by restricting the flow of blood to their brain.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. PARAMETERS FOR THE USE OF LETHAL FORCE

1. Officers are authorized to use lethal force in order to:
 - a. Protect himself/herself, another officer, or other person(s) when the officer has a reasonable belief that an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury exists to himself/herself, another officer or other person(s).
 - b. To prevent the escape of a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or another if the subject is not immediately apprehended.
2. When feasible, officers will identify themselves and state their intent to use lethal force.
3. An officer may also discharge a firearm under the following circumstances:
 - a. During range practice or competitive sporting events.
 - b. To euthanize an animal that represents a threat to public safety, or as a humanitarian measure where the animal is seriously injured.
4. Officers will adhere to the following restrictions when their firearm is exhibited:
 - a. Except for maintenance or during training, officers will not draw or exhibit their firearm unless circumstances create reasonable

cause to believe that it may be necessary to use the firearm in conformance with this policy.

- b. Warning shots are prohibited.
- 5. Discharging a firearm *from* a moving vehicle shall be avoided. However, whenever a situation exists where an officer must consider discharging a firearm from a moving vehicle in order to stop an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to himself/herself or others, the use of lethal force by the officer must not constitute a greater hazard to the public than does the imminent threat, and must be the most reasonable course of action under the circumstances. Officers must weigh the need to use lethal force against the potential harm to innocent bystanders caused by such use.
- 6. Discharging a firearm *at* a moving vehicle shall be avoided unless a person in the vehicle poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person. Officers shall avoid intentionally placing themselves in a position where a vehicle may be used against them. Escape from the path of an oncoming vehicle should be considered prior to, or in lieu of, the implementation of lethal force whenever escape is possible.
- 7. In both sections 5 and 6 above, the officer's focus will be to stop that person presenting the imminent threat, and not to disable the vehicle of which the suspect is an occupant.

B. PARAMETERS FOR USE OF LESS LETHAL FORCE

- 1. Less Lethal Force Options:
 - a. The level of force used by an officer is directly related to the facts and circumstances encountered by that officer. Force options currently available to officers include, but are not limited to:
 - Command Presence*** - An officer's appearance may be enough to dissuade some persons from engaging in resistive behavior.
 - Verbal Commands*** - Dialogue used by an officer can serve to diffuse potentially violent situations.
 - Physical Skills*** - Physical techniques used by an officer to control potentially violent situations.
 - Chemical Spray*** - Used in compliance with General Order 310.20 *Use of Oleoresin Capsicum Spray*.
 - Impact Tools*** - Striking tools used in compliance with General

Order 310.30 *Use of the Expandable Baton.*

Electronic Control Devices - Used in compliance with General Order 310.40 *Use of The TASER X26© Conducted Electrical Weapon.*

2. Police officers are authorized to use department-approved less lethal force options to accomplish lawful objectives, as follows:
 - a. To protect themselves or another from physical harm.
 - b. To restrain or subdue a resistant individual.
 - c. To bring an unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.
 - d. To maintain control of a person or situation.
3. It is not the intent of this policy to direct officers to try each of the force options before moving to another. Officers may employ that force option which they believe is objectively reasonable to accomplish lawful objectives.
4. Choke holds and vascular neck restraints are prohibited unless lethal force is authorized.
5. It is understood that when requesting mutual aid assistance, the available force options of the responding agency may differ from those of the requesting agency. Officers shall be subject to the policies and procedures of their employing agencies at all times.
6. Authorized less lethal options are those with which the police officer has received department approved training on proper and safe usage, and that comply with departmental specifications.
7. A certified instructor will inspect and approve all less lethal weapons authorized for duty prior to issuance.
8. Nothing contained in this section limits an officer's ability to use those means objectively reasonable for self-defense or to accomplish lawful objectives, including but not limited to items of opportunity.

C. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS ON USE OF FORCE

1. De-escalation - When safe and appropriate under the totality of the circumstances:

- a. Officers will assess the situation to determine if a de-escalation tactic is in order and if so, which tactic is appropriate in order to reduce the potential need for force.
 - b. Officers shall use de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to higher levels of force, consistent with his/her training and experience.
 - c. Officers shall allow individuals time and opportunity to submit to verbal commands before force is used whenever possible, and when such delay will not compromise the safety of the officer or another and will not result in the destruction of evidence, escape of suspect or commission of a crime.
2. Duty to Intervene – All officers are required to intervene within their scope of authority and training.
- a. All officers present and observing another officer, whether that officer is from the same agency or is a public safety associate, using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so safely, intercede to prevent the use of such force.
 - b. Officers shall report these observations, as well as their awareness of any violation of department policy, state/provincial or federal law, or local ordinance, to a non-involved supervisor without unnecessary delay.
3. Providing First Aid - Appropriate medical aid, consistent with training, shall be provided as soon as is practical in all lethal force and less lethal force option usage resulting in injury, or allegation of injury, to include injuries incurred during apprehension.
4. Use of physical force shall be discontinued when resistance ceases or when the incident is under control.
5. Physical force shall not be used against individuals in restraints, except as objectively reasonable to prevent their escape or prevent imminent bodily injury to the individual, the officer, or another person.

D. TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS REGARDING LETHAL FORCE

- 1. Firearms
 - a. While on and off-duty, officers, acting within the course and scope of their employment with the West Greenwich Police

Department, will carry and use only firearms and ammunition authorized by and documented with the department.

- b. Authorized firearms are those with which the officer has qualified and received departmental training on proper and safe usage, and that are registered and comply with departmental specifications.
- c. The department shall have a separate policy addressing the authorization of duty, off-duty and specialized firearms, weapons, and ammunition. Refer to General Order 310.10 *Department Authorized Firearms*.
- d. A firearms training officer, qualified as a firearms instructor or armorer, will inspect and approve all firearms authorized for duty prior to issuance or made available for shared use and prior to qualifications.
- e. Unsafe or defective department issued firearms will be replaced or repaired.
- f. At least annually, and in accordance with Rhode Island General Law, the department shall conduct training and qualification sessions for duty, off duty and specialized firearms, which will be graded and documented on a pass/fail basis by a certified firearms instructor.
- g. Any recent graduates of the Rhode Island Municipal Police Training Academy, or Rhode Island POST certified police officers that are transferring employment to the West Greenwich Police Department, shall be qualified by the department's firearms training officer using its POST certified qualification course. This qualification shall take place prior to the officer carrying their department assigned weapon in any official capacity.
- h. Officers who are unable to qualify with their duty firearm(s) in accordance with department testing procedures will be given individual training by the firearms training officer.
 - (1) Upon successful completion of this training, the officer will again be tested.
 - (2) If after a second attempt, the officer does not qualify, a report will be forwarded to the Chief of Police by the firearms training officer.

- (3) The Chief of Police will then take such action as he/she deems necessary, not inconsistent with this policy.
- i. An officer will not be permitted to carry or use any firearm, while acting within the course and scope of their employment with the West Greenwich Police Department, with which he/she has not been able to qualify during the most recent qualification period.
- j. An officer that has suffered an illness or injury that could affect his/her ability to use firearms will be required to requalify before returning to enforcement duties.
- k. At least annually, the department will ensure that each officer receives training on the department's use of force policies, and document receipt of same. This includes any recent graduates of the Rhode Island Municipal Police Training Academy, or Rhode Island POST certified police officers that are transferring employment to the West Greenwich Police Department, and who enter service into the department prior to its annual use of force training session.
- l. All officers will sign for and be issued department use of force policies and any revisions as they occur.

E. TRAINING & QUALIFICATIONS REGARDING LESS LETHAL FORCE

1. Training and Proficiency

- a. At least biennially, each sworn officer is required to demonstrate proficiency with department approved less lethal force options, which he/she is authorized to use. In the case of the TASER X26© CEW, said demonstration of proficiency will be on an annual basis. Proficiency standards are established as follows:
 - (1) Attain minimum qualification requirements in accordance with performance standards as determined by current training doctrine, methods, or trends.
 - (2) Proper demonstration of recognized safe-handling techniques/physical skills.
 - (3) Demonstrated knowledge of department directives pertaining to the use of less lethal force options.
 - (4) The program of instruction will be conducted by a qualified instructor who has achieved and maintained certification in the respective less lethal force option(s).

- b. The department will maintain training documentation to include lesson plans, attendance sheets, and proficiency records.
- c. Proficiency standards will be satisfied prior to an officer being authorized to carry and/or utilize the less lethal force option(s).
- d. Officers who are unable to show proficiency with a less lethal force option in accordance with department testing procedures will be given remedial training by the department's less lethal force training instructor.
 - (1) Upon successful completion of this training, the officer will be retested.
 - (2) If after a second attempt the officer does not show proficiency, a report will be forwarded to the Chief of Police by the department's less lethal force training instructor.
 - (3) The Chief of Police shall then take such action as he/she deems necessary and not inconsistent with this policy.

F. REPORTING USES OF FORCE

- 1. Officers will notify a supervisor, without unnecessary delay, when reportable force is used. This includes instances where department members take enforcement action while off-duty and a use of force occurs. The supervisor notified of a reportable use of force will comply with investigative procedures as required by the department.
 - a. A reportable use of force is defined as any incident in which a sworn member exercises their police powers and uses lethal force or any force option including physical force.
 - b. Exceptions to reportable force: command presence; verbal commands; physical strength and skills which do not result in injury, the appearance of injury or complaint of pain (e.g., the use of a grip to control a suspect's hand while searching or handcuffing); or, compliance handcuffing which does not result in injury, the appearance of injury, or the complaint of pain.
- 2. Where officers respond to an incident involving reportable use of force, they will:
 - a. Articulate in their report narrative the force used and the facts, circumstances, and reasons for the use of said force.

- b. Complete a WGPD “Use of Force Report” form and submit to the immediate supervisor as soon as practicable. A single form shall be submitted for the incident by the primary responding officer. The form will identify all officers applying a reportable use of force during this incident. Incidents of this nature shall include when an officer:
 - (1) Discharges or displays a firearm at a person for the purpose of obtaining and/or maintaining control of that person.
 - (2) Discharges or displays a CEW/TASER X26© at a person for the purpose of obtaining and/or maintaining control of that person.
 - (3) Takes an action that results in, or is alleged to have resulted in, injury or death of another person.
 - (4) Applies force through the use of lethal or less lethal weapons.
 - (5) Applies weaponless physical force at a level defined by the agency.
- 3. A WGPD “Discharge of Firearm Report” form will be completed and submitted to the immediate supervisor as soon as practicable, when the following have occurred:
 - a. A firearm is discharged outside of the firing range;
 - b. A firearm is discharged to euthanize an animal, as set forth in Section IV(A)(3)(b).

G. DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE

- 1. An employee whose actions or use of force results in death or serious bodily injury shall be removed from line-of-duty assignment upon completion of his/her preliminary report of the incident and pending administrative review. The employee shall be assigned to administrative duty or placed on non-punitive administrative leave, as determined by the Chief of Police, until a post incident evaluation is conducted by a licensed, mental health professional preferably experienced in work with law enforcement personnel.
 - a. The Department shall conduct both an administrative and criminal investigation of the incident.

- b. In accordance with the Rhode Island Attorney General's Protocols, all police incidents involving the use of deadly force, excessive force, and custodial deaths shall be reported to the Attorney General's office for review (see Attachment C).

2. Administrative review of use of force incidents:

- a. Documented initial review of the force used and the facts, circumstances, and reason for the use of said force will be conducted by the immediate supervisor. Upon completion of the initial review, the "Use of Force Report" form will be forwarded to the Internal Affairs Officer.
- b. All reported uses of force will be reviewed by the Internal Affairs Officer to determine whether, at a minimum:
 - (1) Departmental rules, policy, or procedures were violated;
 - (2) The relevant policy was clearly understandable and effective to cover the situation;
 - (3) Department training is currently adequate; or
 - (4) Department equipment needs to be addressed.
- c. All findings of policy violations or training inadequacies will be reported to the appropriate personnel for resolution and/or discipline.
- d. All "Use of Force Report" forms and "Discharge of Firearms Report" forms will be retained, as required by department policy.
- e. The Accreditation Manager will complete a documented annual analysis of those reports required under Section IV(F), (2) and (3) of this policy. This analysis shall include, at a minimum, the following:
 - (1) Date and time of incidents;
 - (2) Types of encounters resulting in use of force;
 - (3) Trends or patterns related to race, age, and gender;
 - (4) Trends or patterns regarding injury to any persons, including employees;

(5) Impact of findings on policies, practices, equipment, and training.

f. An annual summary report of this analysis will be compiled and made available to the public upon request.

H. SPECIAL REPORTING

1. FBI's CJIS National Use of Force Data Collection

a. Any use of force meeting the following criteria shall be reported to the CJIS database:

(1) Force resulting in death or serious bodily injury to a person;
or

(2) Where an officer discharges a firearm at or in the direction of a person.

(3) Where in a given month there are no use of force incidents meeting these criteria, the department shall make a report of "0" incidents in the CJIS database.

2. Allegations of excessive use of force shall be reported to the Internal Affairs Officer without unnecessary delay.