

East Haven Police Department 	Type of Directive: Policies & Procedures	No. 302.78
	Subject/Title: Weapons and Weapons Storage	Issue Date: December 3, 2020
	Issuing Authority: Honorable Board of Police Commissioners	Effective Date: December 21, 2020
References/Attachments: Policies and Procedures #: 404, 405, 406, 407, 408		Review Date: Annually
		Rescinds: 302.76, G.O. 20-04
		Amends: N/A

I. PURPOSE

- A. The purpose of this directive is to set forth the policies and procedures of the East Haven Police Department (EHPD) regarding the standards under which members of the East Haven Police Department will carry, store, maintain, and repair weapons and equipment issued to them by the Department.

II. POLICY

- A. It is the policy of the East Haven Police Department that its Armorer(s) shall be responsible for keeping a permanent record on each firearm and Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW) that is owned by the East Haven Police Department and where, at all times, the location of the weapon, or to whom it has been issued.
- B. It is the policy of the East Haven Police Department that all personnel who handle any weapon shall do so with the utmost care and caution.
- C. All weapons that are owned by the Department and which have not been issued to a particular member of the Department shall be maintained in the Department's Armory, which is to be kept locked and secured at all times.
- D. It is the policy of East Haven Police Department that the only ammunition authorized to be carried by officers is that issued by the Department. Special ammunition may be used at the firing range. It is the responsibility of officers to ensure that they do not leave the range with any unauthorized ammunition.

- E. All stored Department ammunition shall be maintained within the Department's ammunition closet. It shall be the responsibility of the Armorer(s) to maintain a current inventory of all stored ammunition.
- F. Personnel that are working uniform patrol or paid security-duty detail shall always carry their Department-issued firearm, two spare magazines, police baton, CEW, oleoresin capsicum- ~~spray~~~~Spray~~/~~Foam~~, handcuffs, body camera, and portable police radio.

III. PROCEDURES – Less Lethal Weapons

A. CEW

- 1. The Department shall issue a CEW to each full-time officer to be carried on his/her person while on duty and stored securely by him/her.
 - a. Supernumeraries may sign out a CEW from the Armorer or an on-duty supervisor when working.
 - b. Replacement CEWs shall be stored securely in the Armory, and one replacement CEW shall be stored securely and accessible to supervisors for use in an emergency when the Armorer is not available.
- 2. The CEW authorized by the Department are:
 - a. Taser X-26 with two (2) cartridges (25-feet).
 - b. Taser X-26P with two (2) cartridges (25-feet).
- 3. The Armorer and/or certified CEW instructor shall maintain a record to include the status of each CEW issued in the Law Enforcement Administration System (LEAS) database.
 - a. All applicable fields shall be filled and completed within LEAS to include the make, model, and serial number.

B. Collapsible Baton & Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) ~~Foam~~-Spray

- 1. The Head of the Administration and Training Division (ATD) shall issue a collapsible baton and holder to each officer to be carried on his/her person while on duty and stored securely by him/her.
 - a. The collapsible baton authorized by the Department is the Safariland – Monadnock 22” AutoLock Collapsible Baton.
- 2. The ATD shall issue an OC ~~Foam~~-Spray to each officer to be carried on his/her person while on duty and stored securely by him/her.
 - a. The OC ~~Foam~~-Spray authorized by the Department is the First Defense MK-3 0.4% Foam.
- 3. The ATD shall maintain a record to include the status of each collapsible baton and OC ~~Foam~~-Spray issued in LEAS database.

- a. All applicable fields shall be filled and completed within LEAS to include the make, model, and serial number.
- C. Officers shall not carry any less-lethal equipment that has not been issued to him/her by the Department.
- D. Officers shall report to an on-duty supervisor any less-lethal equipment that has malfunctioned and is in need of repair, or in the case of OC ~~Foam~~-Spray and CEW cartridges, has passed its expiration date as noted by the manufacturer.
1. The less-lethal equipment in need of repair shall be taken out of service and turned in to the on-duty supervisor.
 2. The on-duty supervisor or other designated personnel shall provide a replacement of the less-lethal equipment to the officer until the original equipment can be repaired and returned to the officer.
 - a. That on-duty supervisor shall then notify the designated personnel in charge of issuing said equipment of the needed repair.
 3. The repair and status updates of the less-lethal equipment shall be logged accordingly in LEAS database by the Armorer and/or designated personnel.
- E. Less Lethal Force Training
1. Each officer shall be trained on the proper use of the Department-issued CEW, collapsible baton, and OC ~~Foam~~-Spray prior to being authorized to carry said equipment. Reference Policy and Procedures # 406 – Less Lethal Force.
 - a. Training shall include instructions on the Department's Use of Force Policies and Procedures along with proficiency demonstrations.
 - 1) Training will be conducted by certified instructors, and training will be documented.
 - 2) Officers must demonstrate proficiency in the use of less-lethal equipment prior to being approved to carry said equipment.
 - 3) Upon hire, officers shall be certified by an instructor on the proper use of the CEW.
 - a) CEW certification shall be valid until the end of the next calendar year (e.g. If a user was recertified on March 1, 2019 then they would be required to re-certify sometime in 2020 up until December 31, 2020.
 - b) Each officer will receive the re-certification training each year.
 - c) Any member of the Department whose certification has lapsed will receive the re-certification training on the CEW as soon as feasible.

~~4) Officers shall, at minimum, receive biennial training be certified and/or retrained on the proper use of the collapsible baton, and OC Foam Spray, and weaponless control techniques at least biennially.~~

~~2. Designated officers shall be trained on the proper use of the Department-issued 40MM less lethal ammunition launcher prior to being authorized to use said equipment.~~

~~b.~~

~~1) Training will occur annually and shall include instructions on the Department's Use of Force Policies and Procedures along with proficiency demonstrations.~~

~~a) Training will be conducted by a certified instructor, and training will be documented.~~

~~Officers must demonstrate proficiency in the use of the 40MM less lethal ammunition launcher prior to being approved to use said equipment.~~

~~b)~~

IV. PROCEDURES - Firearms

A. Issuance of Firearms

1. While on duty, officers may carry one service pistol and any authorized long firearm the circumstances require.

2. ~~The Authorized Firearms: authorized by the Department are:~~

~~a. Sig Sauer, Model P-229, .40 caliber.~~

~~b. Sig Sauer, Model P-224, .40 caliber.~~

~~c. Sig Sauer, Model P-239, .40 caliber.~~

~~d. Berretta, Model 96, .40 caliber.~~

~~e. Mossberg shotguns, Models 500 and 590, 12 Gauge. One of which is set up for Less Lethal Specialty Impact Projectiles~~

~~f. Remington shotgun, Model 870, 12 gauge.~~

~~g. Benelli shotgun, Model 12 gauge.~~

~~h.e.~~ Colt, AR-15, .223 Caliber/5.56 NATO.

~~i.f.~~ Stag Arms, AR-15, .223 Caliber/5.56 NATO.

~~j.g.~~ Rock River, AR-15, .223 Caliber/5.56 NATO.

~~k.h.~~ Sig Sauer, AR-15, .223 Caliber/5.56 NATO

~~l.i.~~ Smith & Wesson, AR-15, .223 Caliber/5.56 NATO.

~~m.j.~~ H&K, Model MP-5, .40 caliber.

3. Authorized Less Lethal Ammunition Launcher:

a. 40MM Rifled Single Less Lethal Ammunition Launcher.

3.4. Authorized Duty Ammunition:

a. Federal Premium Law Enforcement, Tactical HST, .40 Caliber.

b. Federal Premium Law Enforcement Tactical ammunition, .223 Caliber/5.56 NATO.

~~c. Rifled Slug Shotgun Ammunition, 12 gauge.~~

~~d. "00" Buckshot Shotgun Ammunition, 12 gauge.~~

5. Authorized 40MM Less Lethal Ammunition:

a. 40MM Direct Impact Crushable Foam/Sponge – Standard and Extended Range.

b. 40MM Direct Impact OC Crushable Foam – Standard or Extended Range.

c. 40MM Direct Impact CS Crushable Foam – Standard or Extended Range.

4.6. The Armorer(s) shall be responsible for maintaining records on all Department-owned firearms to include the following in LEAS:

a. Manufacturer and model designation of the firearm, serial number, caliber and description of the firearm.

b. Name of personnel to whom the firearm has been issued including the date of issue.

~~5.7.~~ The Department reserves the right to regulate and control what type and kind of service equipment members of the Department may possess and/or use while performing their official duties and assignments.

~~6.8.~~ In accordance with the Connecticut General Statutes, only sworn members of the Police Department are authorized to carry a firearm while serving in a duty capacity (including private paid details).

a. Officers are authorized to carry their Department issued firearm while in an off-duty capacity provided that they have successfully qualified with said weapon and have not been otherwise restricted from carrying their Department issued firearm.

B. Safe Handling of Firearms

1. When an officer carries his/her Department-issued firearm, he/she shall have the firearm fully loaded and with a round chambered in a serviceable operating condition.
 - a. Officers while in an on-duty capacity shall carry the prescribed quantity of spare ammunition:
 - 1) Uniformed officers working patrol shall carry two spare magazines of ammunition authorized for his/her firearm.
 - b. When an officer is carrying a Department-issued firearm, whether in an on-duty or off-duty capacity, he/she shall keep the firearm holstered on his/her person, unless it is drawn for use or to be placed into storage.
2. When an officer carries an authorized ~~shotgun or~~ patrol rifle, he/she shall have the firearm in a "cruiser condition."
 - a. A cruiser condition shall be a fully loaded magazine inserted, or magazine tube with a bolt closed on empty chamber and safety engaged.
- C. All personnel shall exercise caution and the utmost care in handling of Department-issued firearms at all times. Firearms shall be carried in accordance with Connecticut General Statute § 29-37i and Connecticut General Statute § 53a-217a and this directive.
- D. Circumstances when an officer may remove a firearm from its holster include the following:
 1. For use in the performance of his/her duties.
 2. To clean the firearm or to have the armorer inspect and/or repair the firearm.
 3. To store the firearm.
 4. At the direction of a superior officer conducting firearms inspections.
 5. For training purposes.
- E. It shall be the responsibility of the individual officer to store the firearm in a secure fashion, so as to deny access to another in accordance with Connecticut General Statute § 29-37i and Connecticut General Statute § 53a-217a.
 1. If a firearm is being stored in an officer's locker or the compartment within the locker, the locker shall be kept locked at all times.
- F. Care of Departmental Firearms
 1. Prior to the issuance or reissuance of a Department-owned firearm and/or less-lethal equipment, an Armorer or another certified instructor shall review, inspect and approve said weapon(s) for use, which will be noted in LEAS.
 2. Once a Department-owned firearm is issued to an officer, it shall be the responsibility of an Armorer or his/her designee to, on at least an annual basis, inspect all

Department issued firearms and/or other authorized firearms being carried by members of the Department.

3. Each officer is responsible for cleaning his/ her service firearm, as soon as practical after the firearm has been fired, and periodically as needed. All cleaning materials shall be authorized by the Department.
4. Each officer is responsible for notifying an Armorer if he/she determined that his/her firearm is not working properly or in need of repair.

G. Firearms in Need of Repair

1. Any firearm being carried by a member of this Department that may be in need of repair or adjustment shall be immediately brought to the attention of an Armorer or a designated firearms instructor. It shall be the responsibility of the Armorer or firearms instructor to inspect and verify the need for repair.
2. Repair or adjustment of any Department-issued firearm shall be done only by a designated Department Armorer, a qualified gunsmith, or the manufacturer if required.
 - a. An Armorer shall not make any alterations to the sights or trigger pull of any firearm except for the purposes of restoring them to standard uniform operation without written permission from the Chief of Police or his/her designee.
3. Any repairs or adjustments made to a firearm by the Department Armorer shall be documented in a permanent Department record.
4. If a firearm cannot be repaired by the Department Armorer, or it has been determined that the firearm is in need of repair that exceed the capabilities of the Armorer, then the Armorer shall:
 - a. Issue a replacement Department firearm of the same nomenclature.
 - b. Make the necessary arrangements for the repair of the firearm by a Department-approved gunsmith and/or manufacturer.
 - c. Make all necessary entries in the firearms permanent records section of LEAS database.
5. The Armorer shall be responsible for maintaining all record entries to reflect the following:
 - a. Date when a firearm has been surrendered for transfer, repair, or termination of employment.
 - b. The entry shall also indicate the disposition of the firearm as a result of a transaction.

- c. The name and address of the designated gunsmith that was responsible for making repairs on a Departmental firearm.
- d. Any receipts or similar paperwork shall be made part of the Departmental records.
- e. The Armorer(s) shall maintain the permanent records for all Department-owned firearms in the Department Equipment module in LEAS. Paper records will be kept in the Records Division.

H. Authorization

1. Officers, who are authorized to carry a firearm during the course of their official duties, may only carry a Department-issued firearm for which they have been qualified and have been authorized to carry. All officers while on-duty (including private paid details) are required to carry a Department-issued firearm with Department-issued ammunition.
2. No member of this Department while in an on-duty capacity (including while working private paid details) may carry any other firearm or weapon that has not been previously approved by the Chief of Police.
3. An officer of this Department may carry his/her Department-issued firearm off-duty providing that the following requirements are met:
 - a. The officer has his/her police identification and badge in his/her possession.
 - b. The officer has satisfied all of the annual firearms qualification requirements.
 - c. The officer is not presently under suspension, or has not been prohibited from carrying the firearm for some other reason.
 - d. The officer carries only Department-issued ammunition in the service firearm.

I. Use of Holsters

1. No officer shall carry a Department-issued pistol either while on-duty or off-duty without first securing said firearm in a holster.
2. While on duty (including private paid details), all uniformed officers must carry their pistol in an approved holster. No substitutions are acceptable without first receiving prior approval from the Chief of Police or his/her designee. Department authorized holsters are:
 - a. Blackhawk, Level 3 SERPA, Auto Lock, Duty Holster (Patrol)
 - b. Blackhawk, Level 3 SERPA, Auto Lock, Light Bearing Duty Holster (Patrol)
 - c. Leather Single or Double Retention Dress Uniform Holster (only while wearing dress uniform for authorized functions)

- d. Blackhawk, CQC SERPA Holster (Non-Patrol function)
- e. Leather Single Retention Holster (Non-Patrol function)
- f. Galco Miami Classic II Shoulder System for Sig Sauer (Plain clothes, Non-Patrol Function)
 - 1) Must be worn concealed under a suit coat or jacket when outside the Department building.
 - 2) Must train and show proficiency in use before a Department firearms instructor to wear.
 - 3) Shall not be worn when also wearing a Department CEW.
- g. Aker Shoulder Holster Flatsider XR7 Model 107 for Sig Sauer (Plain clothes, Non-Patrol Function)
 - 1) Must be concealed under a suit coat or jacket when outside the Department building.
 - 2) Must train and show proficiency in use before a Department firearms instructor to wear.
 - 3) Shall not be worn when also wearing a Department CEW.
- J. Officers may not alter a holster in any fashion from the original design of the manufacturer.
- K. Officers may not knowingly carry a firearm in a holster that is in disrepair or is unserviceable.
- L. Tampering with Police Firearms
 - 1. Adjustments to Firearms: Only the Department's Armorer, the firearms manufacturer or authorized gunsmith shall make any repairs and adjustments to any of the Department's firearms.
 - 2. Authorized Pistol Grips: No grip or grip adapter may be used on a Department firearm other than one approved by an Armorer. Officers shall not make any alterations to the grips that have not been approved and installed by a Department Armorer.
 - 3. Alteration of a Firearm: Under no circumstances may an officer make any alterations to the mechanical operations of a firearm.
- M. Issuance of Authorized Patrol Rifles ~~and Shotguns~~
 - 1. The Department provides authorized patrol rifles ~~and shotguns~~ to its officers for those situations that may necessitate the utilization of a long gun. Further, only those

officers who have been trained and qualified on the use of the patrol rifles ~~and shotguns~~ may have access to said weapons.

2. Use of Authorized Patrol Rifles ~~and Shotguns~~

a. Only those officers who have successfully completed the training and qualification courses will be permitted to deploy the patrol rifles ~~and shotguns~~.

1) Officers will receive training and orientation on the patrol rifles ~~and shotguns~~ on an annual basis. The training at a minimum will include instruction on the Department's Use of Force Policies and Procedures, safe handling of the weapons, and demonstrated proficiency in their use and accuracy.

2) The training course for patrol rifles ~~and/or shotguns~~ will be in conformance with the standards established by the Connecticut Police Officer Standards and Training Council (POST) and conducted by certified firearms instructors.

3) Officers who are not able to demonstrate the safe handling and proficiency with the Department's patrol rifles ~~and/or shotguns~~ will receive additional training until such time they are able to meet qualifications standards.

b. It shall be the responsibility of the officer to determine the appropriateness of deploying any patrol rifles ~~and/or shotguns~~. Situations that may warrant the deployment of a patrol rifle ~~and/or shotgun~~ might include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

1) Anticipation or the likelihood of an armed encounter.

2) Situations when the delivery of long range and accurate fire may be needed.

3) Hostage and barricaded situations.

4) An active aggressor/shooter situation.

5) Knowledge that the suspect is or may be wearing body armor.

6) As part of an entry team, when there are sufficient personnel to allow for its deployment.

7) Patrol rifles may be used on patrol by officers who have successfully completed required additional training in an approved course. The rifles will be stored in the patrol vehicle until such time as they are deployed for an appropriate incident.

c. Whenever an officer is authorized to deploy the patrol rifle ~~or shotgun~~, it is that officer's responsibility to maintain custody and security of the weapon at all times. Whenever returning the patrol rifle ~~or shotgun~~ to the car or patrol safe, the officer will render the weapon into a safe condition (as prescribed by training) prior to storing/securing the weapon.

d. When deployed in the field, patrol rifles ~~and shotguns~~ will be secured and maintained in their cases or mounts in a “cruiser condition”. The patrol rifles ~~and shotguns~~ will be maintained in a safe condition when stored in the safe in the station.

e. The “cruiser condition” of the patrol rifle will comprise the following:

- 1) The safety will be in the ON position.
- 2) The chamber will be empty.
- 3) The bolt on the patrol rifle will be in the forward or closed position.
- 4) There will be a fully loaded magazine inserted into the patrol rifle.
- 5) The dust covers will be closed.
- 6) The weapon will be properly secured within its case or mount.

~~f. The “cruiser condition” of the shotgun will consist of the following.~~

- ~~1) “00” buckshot loaded in the magazine to capacity.~~
- ~~2) The bolt closed on an empty chamber with safety engaged.~~
- ~~3) Slugs in their holders on the stock.~~

~~g.f.~~ When returning the patrol rifle ~~or shotgun~~ following deployment, the officer who is charged with the possession of the weapon will be sure that it is rendered safe and stored in a safe condition (as described in the aforementioned section). The process for making the weapons safe involves the following steps:

- 1) The safety should be in the ON position.
- 2) The magazine should be removed from the patrol rifle.
- 3) The chamber should be cleared of the round that may have been chambered, and as a precautionary measure should always be checked. The ejected round should be inserted back into the magazine of the patrol rifle.
- 4) When presenting the patrol rifle for inspection, the bolt should be open, with the magazine out of the weapon.
- 5) Once the patrol rifle has been inspected to ensure that it has been rendered into a safe condition, the bolt of patrol rifle should be closed. The rifle should be secured in the patrol gun locker or the assigned officer’s locker.

~~6) Once the shotgun has been inspected to ensure that it has been rendered into a safe condition, the shotgun should be secured in the patrol gun locker.~~

- h. Whenever loading or unloading the patrol rifle, it should be done at the unloading station in the police station when possible, or outside in a safe area, preferably not in the public view.
- i. The Armorer shall maintain rifles ~~and shotguns~~ in a condition so that sufficient firepower is available whenever such weapons are called for.

N. Officers Prohibited from Carrying a Firearm

- 1. Officers who are suspended or whose weapon has been officially taken from them for any other reasons shall not carry a Department issued firearm under any circumstances.
 - a. Officers shall successfully qualify with each firearm for which they are authorized. An officer is required to meet all proficiency standards as they pertain to firearms qualifications and familiarization courses. The passing score is 80% or above.
 - b. Evaluation of proficiency shall include the safe and proper handling of any firearm during the course of fire that will be evaluated by the firearms instructor.
- 2. Officers who fail to qualify shall immediately relinquish those firearms and other weapons on which they failed to qualify. Those officers who still fail to qualify after remedial training within a reasonable time shall be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.
 - a. The firearms instructor will immediately notify the Chief of Police or his/her designee of a failed qualification and complete a Department Review (DR) in LEAS prior to the end of the instructor's tour of duty.

O. Loss of a Service Firearm

- 1. Loss of the official police firearm shall be reported immediately to the officer's supervisor and the on-duty shift commander.
- 2. Loss of a firearm through carelessness or neglect shall be deemed a serious violation of Department regulations and may be subject to disciplinary action commensurate with such an infraction.
- 3. The circumstances surrounding the loss of any Department firearm shall be fully documented in an incident report, and immediately entered into the COLLECT/NCIC computer system. All such reports shall be immediately referred to the Chief of Police through the chain of command.

P. Use of Ammunition

- 1. Only Department-issued ammunition may be used in any Department-owned weapon(s). Under no circumstances may an officer use any other ammunition in a

Department- owned firearm without express permission from the Chief of Police or an Armorer.

2. The Armorer(s) shall maintain an inventory of all Department ammunition. It will be his/her responsibility to keep all records current and up-to-date at all times. This inventory will include a record of the following:
 - a. Total amount of ammunition held in storage.
 - b. Total amount of ammunition received.
 - c. Total amount of ammunition expended by officers during firearms training.

Q. Annual Training Requirements

1. Instruction on the Use of Force

- a. Each member of the Department who is authorized to carry a firearm or any less lethal weapon as part of the performance of his/ her official duties shall receive all the current policies and procedures on the Use of Force and related instructions prior to being authorized to carry such weapons.

~~2)1)~~ 2)1) The annual in-service training shall include a review of relevant terms pertaining to Use of Force (i.e. objectively reasonable, serious physical injury, deadly physical force, etc.).

- b. Instruction relating to the provisions contained within this policy will be performed as part of the annual in-service training program.

1) All officers shall qualify at least twice a year with their issued service firearm and once yearly on any long gun they are authorized to carry.

2) Qualifications shall be under the direction of the Department's Firearms Instructor(s) or other certified instructor.

3) Following a reasonable period of practice and training, all officers will be expected to qualify in accordance with the standards established by POST.

4) Qualification shall include an inspection of any firearm used by the officer to ensure that it is in good working condition.

~~4)5)~~ 4)5) No member of this Department will be authorized to carry a firearm or any less lethal weapon until he/she has:

- a) Been issued a copy of the Department's Use of Force Policies and Procedures and has received instruction and passed a written examination (if applicable); and

b) Demonstrated proficiency.

~~5)6)~~ 5)6) Proof of training on the Use of Force policies and curriculum will be documented.

R. Duties of the Armorer

1. It will be the responsibility of the Armorer(s) and/or designated firearms instructor(s) to prepare a lesson plan that outlines the content of the classroom training and the course of fire that is used for qualifications. The Armorer and/or designated firearms instructor(s) will be responsible for carrying out the following duties:
 - a. Keep all relevant records on all Department-owned firearms as described in the aforementioned section(s) of this directive.
 - b. Maintain a record on those members of the Department that have gone through the annual Use of Force and firearms qualification program.
 - c. Make a determination as to whether all members of the Department have satisfactorily completed the requirements of the annual Use of Force and firearms qualifications.
 - d. In those cases, where the designated firearms instructor feels that any member of the Department requires additional training or remedial training, the armorer shall confer with the Chief of Police or his/her designee.
 - e. It shall be the responsibility of the designated firearms instructor(s) to conduct and supervise the annual firearms qualifications training program. As part of that program, the Armorer shall maintain records on each officer as they pertain to officers' eligibility to carry a firearm either in an on-duty or off-duty capacity, and report to the Chief of Police via normal lines of communications, on the results of such qualifications.
 - f. Officers must achieve a minimum passing score of 80% or above on the Department's prescribed qualification course(s) (refer to Departmental lesson plans), attain and demonstrate a knowledge of the laws and Department policies concerning the use of firearms, and demonstrate familiarity with recognized proper and safe handling procedures as they pertain to the use of a firearm. This policy shall pertain to all authorized and issued firearms.
 - g. Sworn members of the Department will qualify at least twice per year achieving a minimum score of 80% or higher using the firearm they are authorized to carry on duty. When an officer of the Department is issued a weapon, he or she will qualify at a Departmental approved range in the use of that weapon prior to resuming normal police duties. This will not apply to the emergency use of a comparable spare weapon issued on a temporary basis.
 - h. All personnel authorized to carry lethal and less-lethal weapons will be issued copies of and be instructed in the policies pertaining to the Use of Force prior to them being authorized to carry such weapons; this will be documented.

S. The Deputy Chief of Police shall direct an annual audit of the Armory and its records.

1. The Deputy Chief of Police shall submit to the Chief of Police his or her audit report that shall identify any deficiencies and propose remedies for the deficiencies.
2. The Deputy Chief of Police shall ensure that corrections are made to any deficiencies found in the audits.

DRAFT

East Haven Police Department 	Type of Directive: Policies & Procedures		No. 406.<u>87</u>
	Subject/Title: Use of Less Lethal Force	Issue Date: December 3, 2020	
	Issuing Authority: Honorable Board of Police Commissioners	Effective Date: December 21, 2020	
References/Attachments: Connecticut General Statutes: § 53a-8, 53a-165 to 53a-167 Policies and Procedures #: 302, 404, 405, 407, 408 Appendix A – Critical Decision-Making Matrix		Review Date: Annually	Rescinds: 406.<u>76</u>
		Amends: N/A	

I. PURPOSE

- A. The purpose of this directive is to set forth the policies and procedures of the East Haven Police Department (EHPD) regarding the use of less lethal force.

II. POLICY

- A. The policy of the East Haven Police Department is to value and protect human life. The public authorizes the police to use that force which is objectively reasonable for the protection of human life. Officers shall use only the minimum amount of force objectively reasonable to bring a person or incident under control, in pursuit of this mission.
1. Officers shall evaluate all situations and the need to use force using the Critical Decision-Making Matrix as outlined in Appendix A of this directive.
- B. Force shall never be used as punishment, regardless of the alleged offense.
- C. Any officer, while acting in a law enforcement capacity, witnesses another officer use force that the witnessing officer objectively knows to be unreasonable, excessive or illegal, shall intervene and attempt to stop such use of force.
1. The level of intervention should be to that level necessary to stop said use of unreasonable, excessive or illegal force and may involve verbal and/or physical intervention.
 2. Any such officer who fails to intervene in such an incident may be prosecuted and punished for the same acts in accordance with the provisions of Connecticut General

Statutes Section § 53a-8 as the officer who used unreasonable, excessive, or illegal force.

3. The provision of this section does not apply to an officer acting in an undercover capacity if the intervention will significantly compromise the officer's safety or the safety of another.
 4. Additionally, the Department recognizes there may also be exigent circumstances that could prevent an officer from complying with the intervention requirements such as the following.
 - a. An officer engaged in a simultaneous attempt to apprehend another person.
 - b. An officer actively engaged in rendering aid to a seriously injured person.
 - c. An officer separated by space, elevation, physical barriers, terrain or other hazards or impediments that prevent intervention.
 5. Circumstances that prevented or impeded an effective intervention shall be promptly reported to the on-duty supervisor and documented as outlined in Policies and Procedures 407 – Use of Force Review and Investigations.
- D. Any officer who witnesses another officer use force that the witnessing officer objectively knows to be unreasonable, excessive or illegal use, or otherwise becomes aware of such use of force by another officer shall report, as soon as is practicable, such use of force to the on-duty supervisor.
1. The reporting of such force shall be done in accordance with Policies and Procedures 407 – Use of Force Review and Investigations, and the on-duty supervisor shall notify the Captain of the Patrol Division.
 2. Any officer required to report such an incident who fails to do so may be prosecuted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Connecticut General Statutes Sections § 53a-165 to § 53a-167.
- E. The Department and its employees shall not take any retaliatory, discriminatory or punitive action against an officer who intervenes in an incident or reports an incident because the officer made such report and/or intervened; the reporting officer shall be protected by Connecticut General Statutes.
1. The Department strictly prohibits any retaliatory, discriminatory or punitive action against any member who intervenes against excessive use of force, reports misconduct, or cooperates in any internal or criminal investigation related thereto.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. Act Aggressively: The subject displays the intent to harm the officer, himself or herself or another person and prevent an officer from placing the subject in custody and taking control. The aggression may manifest itself through a subject taking a fighting stance, punching, kicking, striking, attacks with weapons or other actions which present an imminent threat of physical harm to the officer or another.

- B. Active Resistance: Refers to the subject's physical actions to defeat an officer's attempt at control and to avoid being taken into custody. Verbal statements alone do not constitute active resistance. Examples include: fighting and breaking the officer's grip.
- C. Chief of Police Finding: The Chief's report on his/her findings issued to the officer(s) under investigation and included in the file on the incident maintained by the Internal Affairs Officer (IAO).
- D. Critical Firearms Discharge: A discharge of a firearm by an officer, including accidental discharges, discharges at animals, and discharges at persons where no one is struck, with the exception of range and training discharges.
- E. De-Escalation: The use of verbal and physical cues, such as words and gestures, by a responding officer to reduce the potential for a subject to resist police authority.
- F. De Minimis Force: Physical interaction that does not cause pain or injury and is meant to separate, guide, and/or control a subject including compliant handcuffing.
- G. Firearm: A pistol, revolver, shotgun, carbine or machine gun, as well as any instrument capable of discharging a bullet or shot.
- H. Force Review File: A compilation by the supervisor of the Use of Force Reports, Supervisory Force Review Report and documented evidence for each use of force incident. The Force Review File is reviewed by a Division head and submitted to the Chief of Police and IAO.
- I. Hard-hand Control: Force involving the use of controlled knee strikes, elbow strikes, punches, kicks or other striking techniques; hard takedowns and strikes to pressure point areas to control a subject. Such force is impact oriented and presents a moderate chance of physical injury to the subject.
- J. IAO Use of Force Report: The report submitted to the Chief of Police reporting the IAO's investigation and review of an incident. It shall include the Force Review File.
- K. Imminent: Threatening to occur immediately; dangerously impending; About to take place; imminent danger – an immediate threatened injury sufficient to cause a reasonable and prudent person to defend himself/herself.
- L. Less Lethal Force: A force application not intended or expected to cause death or serious injury and which is commonly understood to have less potential for causing death or serious injury than conventional, more lethal police tactics. Nonetheless, use of less-lethal force can result in death or serious injury.
- M. Less Lethal Weapon: Any apprehension or restraint tool that, when used as designed and intended, is less likely to cause death or serious injury than a conventional lethal weapon

(i.e., firearm). Nonetheless, use of a less-lethal weapon may result in death or serious injury.

- N. **Lethal Force (Deadly Physical Force):** Refers to any use of force likely to cause death or serious physical injury, including, the use of a firearm, neck restraint (i.e. choke hold, arm bar hold, carotid artery hold, lateral vascular neck restraint, and neck restraint or hold with a knee or other object), or strike to the head, neck or throat with a hard object, including a fist.
- O. **Objectively Reasonable:** The legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a use of force is the Fourth Amendment to the US Constitution. The US Supreme Court established this standard in its ruling in *Graham v. Connor* (1989).
 - 1. The Court held, "...that all claims that law enforcement officers have used excessive force – lethal or not – in the course of an arrest, investigatory stop, or other seizure of a free citizen should be analyzed under the Fourth Amendment and its objective reasonableness standard...The Fourth Amendment "reasonableness" inquiry is whether the officers' actions are 'objectively reasonable' in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them, without regard to their underlying intent or motivation. The 'reasonableness' of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, and its calculus must embody an allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force necessary in a particular situation."
 - 2. The force must be reasonable under the circumstances known to the officer at the time the force was used.
- P. **Officer Involved Shooting Incident:** A line-of-duty incident where a shooting causes death or serious bodily injury to an officer or other person.
- Q. **Passive Resistance:** Refers to circumstances in which the subject is not complying with an officer's commands and is uncooperative, but is taking only minimal physical action to prevent an officer from placing the subject in custody and taking control. Examples include: standing stationary and not moving upon lawful direction, falling limply and refusing to use their own power to move (becoming "dead weight"), holding onto a fixed object, or locking arms to another during a protest or demonstration.
- R. **Physical Injury:** Refers to any impairment of physical condition or pain.
- S. **Probable Cause:** Probable cause for arrest exists if, at the time of arrest, the facts within the knowledge of the arresting officer (or within the collective knowledge of the police) are reasonably trustworthy and are sufficient to cause a reasonable person to believe that the person being arrested has committed or is committing the crime for which the arrest is being made.
- T. **Resisting Arrest/Interfering with Police:** Refers to the act of a person who knowingly prevents or attempts to prevent a police officer, acting under the color of his/her official authority, from effectuating an arrest. To resist arrest includes such things as using or

threatening to use physical force or violence against a law enforcement officer, or the use of any other means to create a substantial risk of physical injury to a police officer.

- U. Serious Physical Injury: Refers to physical injury that creates substantial risk of death, or causes serious disfigurement or serious impairment of health, or loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ.
- V. Soft-Hand Control: Force involving the use of pressure point techniques, grabs, holds, soft takedowns, and joint locks/manipulation to control a subject. Such force is not impact oriented and presents a minimal chance of physical injury to the subject.
- W. Supervisory Force Review Report: The immediate supervisor's report on an incident involving use of force.
- X. Use of Force Report: To be completed by all officers who used force.
- Y. Use of Force Witness Report: To be completed by all officers who witnessed the use of force by other officers.

IV. GENERAL GUIDELINES AND CONSIDERATIONS

- A. Officers are justified in using less lethal force in the performance of their duties only when they reasonably believe the force employed is necessary to accomplish the following.
 - 1. Protect themselves or others against the use of unlawful force, violence, or an attack by another person.
 - 2. Prevent another from committing suicide or inflicting serious physical injury upon himself or herself.
 - 3. Thwart the commission of a crime involving or threatening the use of physical injury, damage to, or loss of property, or a breach of the peace.
 - 4. Prevent an escape.
 - 5. Effectuate a lawful arrest (where resistance is offered) for any offense or crime under the laws that the officer has been empowered to enforce.
- B. When feasible, officers shall utilize de-escalation/calming techniques and/or verbal warnings prior to using force.
- C. The use of less lethal force to effectuate an arrest is justifiable under the following circumstances.
 - 1. Prior to the use of less lethal force in effectuating an arrest, officers must make the purpose of the arrest known to the suspect when feasible unless the officer reasonably believes that the suspect knows his/her identity and purpose, or extenuating and exigent circumstances exist.

2. When a suspect physically resists the officer's attempt to effectuate an arrest, or attempts to cause injury or harm to an officer, threatens to use any physical force, attempts to escape, or takes any other action intended to prevent an officer from effecting an arrest.
 3. The level of force to be used by an officer effectuating an arrest is limited to only that which is necessary to overcome any resistance or force being used by the perpetrator.
 - a. The use of less lethal weapons such as OC Spray and CEW's is recommended when, in the judgment of the officers, use of such weapons will prevent injury to suspects, officers, and others.
 - b. This level of force may include the use of hard-hand control techniques.
 4. An officer must immediately cease the use of less lethal force to effectuate an arrest once the suspect's resistance or physical force against the officer has ceased.
 5. Officers may handcuff arrestees with the exception of arrestees who he/she determines are ~~young~~-old, infirm or have an injury likely to be aggravated by handcuffing.
 6. Police officers while acting in the capacity of their official duties under the color of law are not obliged to desist from making an arrest because resistance may be encountered or threatened. Officers shall consider all the options available to them to counter resistance, including the following.
 - a. Using advisements, warnings, and verbal persuasion, when possible, before resorting to physical force.
 - b. De-escalate immediately as resistance decreases.
 - c. Using disengagement, area containment, surveillance, waiting out a subject, summoning reinforcements, and/or calling in specialized units, when possible, in order to reduce the need for physical force and increase officer and civilian safety.
 - d. Allowing individuals time whenever possible to submit to arrest before physical force is used.
 - e. Whenever an officer believes that de-escalation is feasible, based on his/her training and judgment, such techniques shall be the first deployed by the officer to gain compliance.
 7. Supervisors shall determine whether the action or inaction of officers using physical force, or the actions or inactions of other officers on scene, resulted in the need to use physical force.
- D. Officers are prohibited from using force that is unreasonable, excessive or otherwise in violation of the Department's Use of Force Policies and Procedures and/or a violation of Federal and/or State laws.

- a. An officer who directly observes a use of force that is unreasonable, excessive or otherwise in violation of the Department's Use of Force Policies and Procedures, and/or in violation of Federal and/or State laws shall contact and notify a supervisor as soon as possible of such force.
 - b. Officers shall act to intervene and stop any unreasonable, excessive or illegal use of force by another officer.
 - c. An officer who has knowledge of excessive, unreasonable, or illegal use of force against a person shall notify the on-duty supervisor and submit an incident report and/or Witness Use of Force Report to the on-duty supervisor by the end of his/her tour of duty.
 - d. The Department strictly prohibits retaliatory, discriminatory or punitive action against any officer who intervenes against excessive use of force, reports misconduct, or cooperates in any internal or criminal investigation related thereto.
- E. The intentional use of a chokehold or other method of restraint applied to the neck area of another person that impedes the ability of such person to breathe or restricts blood circulation to the brain is prohibited unless the officer reasonably believes such use to be necessary to defend himself/herself or a third person from the use or imminent use of deadly physical force.
1. Prohibited methods of restraint to the neck area include, but is not limited to the following.
 - a. Arm bar hold.
 - b. Carotid artery hold.
 - c. Lateral vascular neck restraint.
 - d. Neck restraint or hold with a knee or other object.
- F. Officers shall be issued and be trained in the Department's Use of Force Policies and Procedures prior to being authorized to carry any lethal or less lethal weapons.
- a.1. Training on the specific use of a chokehold and the lateral vascular neck restraint shall be initially provided to officers and biennially thereafter by a certified instructor.

V. PROCEDURES

- A. Officers shall use all authorized personal defensive weapons in the manner prescribed during Department training for that particular weapon. Further, no officer will be permitted to employ any Department issued weapon prior to successfully completing Department training courses or other courses of training required by the Connecticut Police Officers Standards and Training Council. Authorized less lethal weapons are:
1. Conducted Electrical Weapons (CEW): Taser X-26 and X-26P
 - a. CEW – Department Issued Only
 - b. CEW equipped with camera – Department Issued Only

- c. CEW equipped with HD camera – Department Issued Only
 - d. CEW Duty Holster, to be carried on support hand side from the belt area or a drop holster.
2. Collapsible Baton and Holder – Department Issued Only
 3. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray – Department Issued Only
 4. ~~Shotgun capable of using 40MM Less Lethal Ammunition Launcher Less Lethal Specialty Ammunition~~ – Department Issued Only
- B. Unauthorized Use of Weapons: Under no circumstances shall an officer of this Department carry any weapon on duty that has not been authorized by this Department.
- C. Use of Conducted Electrical Weapon
1. The Taser X-26 and X-26P, hereinafter referred to as “the CEW”: the CEW authorized and issued by the East Haven Police Department. They are less lethal force alternatives used to assist officers in the performance of their duties. The CEW is designed for self-defense and/or to temporarily immobilize a subject who is actively resisting arrest. Any other use of the CEW is prohibited.
 2. Officers shall report all CEW discharges, except for training discharges, to their supervisor and the East Haven Public Safety Communications Center (EHPSCC) as soon as possible.
 3. A supervisor shall respond to any scene at which a CEW is deployed, absent exceptional circumstances. If a supervisor cannot respond, they shall document the circumstances preventing their response.
 4. Operation: When properly used, the CEW generates an electrical current that dominates the existing neuromuscular and sensory nervous system. Subjects become physically incapacitated and unable to control muscle movement, allowing officers to gain control. The CEW may be used in situations where time and conditions permit. It can be an extremely effective control device for close range incapacitation.
 - a. The CEW has a red dot laser and a built-in flashlight that activates as soon as the CEW is turned on. Once un-holstered the CEW camera and/or the officer’s body worn camera shall be activated.
 - b. When deploying a cartridge from the CEW, frontal shots are strongly discouraged except in situations of self-defense or defense of another. The CEW should never be aimed at an individual’s head, neck, eyes, throat, chest/breast, or genitals. The preferred target area is the back of the individual actively resisting arrest.

- c. The CEW may be deployed on a suspect actively resisting arrest when there is probable cause to arrest the suspect, or to defend oneself or another from active aggression.
- d. An individual simply fleeing from an officer, absent additional justification, does not warrant the use of the CEW.
- e. Each application is a separate use of force.
- f. After each application an officer must assess the subject's ability to comply. Multiple applications are not justified just because the subject does not respond.
- g. Officers must allow subjects time to comply between subsequent applications.
- h. After one standard CEW cycle (5 seconds), the officer shall reevaluate the situation to determine if subsequent cycles are necessary. Officers shall be trained in the risks of prolonged or repeated CEW exposure, including that exposure to the CEW for longer than 15 seconds (whether due to multiple applications or continuous cycling) may increase the risk of death or serious injury. Officers shall clearly articulate and justify each and every cycle used against a subject in a written Use of Force Report.
- i. Officers shall consider the following prior to utilization of the CEW as a force option.
 - 1) The severity of the crime at issue.
 - 2) The risk of danger posed to others if the suspect is not promptly apprehended.
 - 3) The potential risk of secondary injury to the suspect due to environmental conditions.
 - 4) Due to the high voltage electronic energy of the CEW, NEVER fire the CEW near flammable materials (such as chemical irritant with an alcohol-based propellant, gasoline, kerosene, or in a natural gas environment).
- j. Use the CEW for self-defense or to control subjects that are actively resisting arrest. When possible, give the subject a verbal warning that the CEW will be deployed unless exigent circumstances exist that would make it imprudent to do so.
- k. An CEW shall never be used as a torture device.
- l. Use of the CEW in "horseplay" or in any manner not prescribed herein is prohibited.
- m. CEWs shall not be used in drive stun mode as a pain compliance technique. CEWs shall be used in drive stun mode only to supplement the probe mode to

complete the incapacitation circuit, or as a countermeasure to gain separation between officers and the subject so that officers can consider another force option.

- n. Officers should avoid using the CEW on obviously pregnant females, elderly persons, children, visibly frail persons or persons with a slight build and persons in medical or mental crisis except where lethal force would be permitted, or where the officer has reasonable cause to believe there is an imminent risk of serious physical injury and lesser force options are not feasible.
 - 1) Officers shall be trained in the increased risks CEWs may present to the listed vulnerable populations.
- o. Officers shall not use CEWs where such deployment will cause serious physical injury or death from situational hazards; including falling, drowning, losing control of a moving vehicle, or becoming ignited from the presence of a potentially explosive or flammable material or substance, except where lethal force would be permitted.
- p. Officers should, if possible, obtain backup before using the CEW to control the subject.
- q. Additional officers on the scene of an CEW deployment should attempt to restrain and handcuff a subject during an active CEW cycle. They should use other means to subdue the subject if the CEW is ineffective.
- r. Officers will use caution.
- s. Depressing the trigger on the CEW will propel two darts from the attached cartridge. Once the CEW is fired, it will automatically cycle for five seconds if the trigger is released. The CEW will continue to cycle if the trigger remains depressed. The officer can turn it off before the five-second cycle stops. However, it is recommended that officers permit the CEW to cycle for the full five seconds to maximize effectiveness. Officers should give commands to the suspect and attempt to gain compliance.
- t. It is necessary for both darts in a cartridge to hit some part of the suspect's clothing or body for total incapacitation. If only one dart penetrates the subject, the CEW is ineffective. Should this occur and the subject continues to act aggressively, place the CEW against the subject's body to complete the circuit, causing complete incapacitation.
- u. Discharging the CEW at Animals
 - 1) The CEW is an effective tool for stopping the aggressive behavior of wild or potentially dangerous animals. The CEW is especially effective for vicious and/or dangerous dogs.
 - 2) Officers using an CEW on an animal may need to adjust their aim to ensure contact is made with both probes.

v. Potential Medical Concerns: In rare circumstances, there have been medical concerns raised about CEW barbs deployed to the chest region causing sudden cardiac arrest. According to the manufacturer of the CEW, the aforementioned preferred target areas increase the distance of the dart-to-heart safety margin. Qualified medical personnel, for example, EMTs or hospital staff, must be called upon to remove darts embedded in a subject's skin using the appropriate technique.

1) The following persons shall be transported to a hospital for examination following exposure to an CEW. Any person who:

- a. Loses consciousness, exhibits irregular breathing or is known to be under the influence of drugs or medications;
- b. Is hit in a sensitive area (e.g., face, head, female breasts, male groin);
- c. Does not appear to recover properly after being energized;
- d. Has been energized more than three times or has been subjected to a continuous energy cycle of 15 seconds or more;
- e. Has had more than one CEW effectively used against him/her in any given incident;
- f. Has exhibited signs of extreme uncontrolled agitation or hyperactivity prior to CEW deployment;
- g. Is in a potentially susceptible population category, including persons of small stature irrespective of age, the infirm, or those who the officer has reason to believe are pregnant, equipped with a pacemaker, or in obvious ill health;
- h. Exhibits bizarre or violent behavior, including self-mutilation;
- i. Is naked in a public place or exhibits signs of overheating;
- j. Evidences slurring or slowness of speech;
- k. Subject claims to have been injured or in medical distress.
 1. Ensure an officer accompanies the suspect to the hospital during transportation by ambulance, in the event the suspect becomes combative upon regaining consciousness.
 2. Used CEW cartridges and darts are considered a biohazard. Place the used cartridge and darts in a biohazard receptacle at police headquarters, a fire station or hospital.

- w. Activations Requiring Supervisor Documentation: Each CEW has an internal tracking chip. This chip stores the time and date of the last 2,000 times the trigger was engaged on the CEW. Supervisors can retrieve information stored in the data chip by connecting to the data port on the rear of the weapon and downloading the information into the Department's computer system. When necessary, a supervisor will download the CEW information.
- 1) All activations with the exception of daily spark tests, training applications, or other situations exempt by other sections of this policy require the investigating supervisor to provide a written report in the Department review system reviewing the activation.
 - 2) Following an CEW deployment, supervisors shall complete an Electronic Defense Weapon Report in addition to the Supervisory Force Review Report and attach the downloaded CEW Device Log. The report shall then be submitted to the Records Division.
 - 3) Investigating supervisors will take special note of the following:
 - a) Activations not consistent with daily spark tests or previously documented use of force incidents.
 - b) Multiple activations.
 - c) Three or more consecutive activations with minimal time in between the activations.
- x. Training: All officers shall receive comprehensive training and annual in-service refresher training on the guidelines on when and how to use CEWs.
- 1) Officers shall be trained in the increased risks CEWs may present to the listed vulnerable populations.
- y. Department Monitoring of CEW Use: The Department will monitor its use of CEWs and will conduct periodic analyses of practices and trends. The Department shall include the number of CEWs in operation and the number of CEW uses as elements of the EIS. Analysis of this data shall include a determination of whether CEWs result in an increase in the use of force and whether officer and subject injuries are affected by the rate of CEW use. CEW data and analysis shall be included in EHPD's Use of Force Annual Report.
- z. Informing the Public: The Department will in its community outreach activities educate the public about its Use of Force policy and the specific role and operations of the CEW.
- aa. All officers certified in its use will be required to carry the CEW while on duty in uniform working patrol or paid security details and overtime assignments. Officers working extra duty traffic details are not required to carry their CEW however, it is highly recommended that they do

- bb. Officers will submit a Use of Force Report before the end of his/her tour of duty explaining the reason for the use of the CEW. This report will be forwarded to his/her supervisor and through the chain of command.
- cc. Officers shall receive annual CEW certifications, which should consist of physical competency, weapon retention; EHPD policy, including any policy changes, technology changes, and scenario-based training.
- dd. Officers authorized to deploy the CEW will be issued one spare cartridge. The spare cartridge shall be stored and carried in a manner consistent with training and the cartridge will be replaced consistent with the manufacturer's expiration requirements. Employees who are issued cartridges must notify the Head of the Administrative and Training Division 90 days prior to the expiration of the cartridges issued to them so they can be replaced.
- ee. At the end of every calendar year, the Internal Affairs Officer will prepare an annual report on all CEW usage and deployments.

D. Use of the Collapsible Baton

1. The ~~cCollapsible bBaton Control Device (baton)~~ is to be used for defensive and control purposes only. It is to be used by officers to defend themselves or other persons when under attack and/or to control the person who is combative when the officer is trying to arrest him/her. The use of the baton is permitted when used to effect an arrest, to overcome active resistance, to prevent escape, in self-defense, or in the defense of others. Officers should take the following into consideration:
 - a. The severity of the crime involved.
 - b. The actions of the subject.
 - c. Whether the subject poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or of others.
2. Three categories of target areas on the body for strikes relative to force exerted by the subject. The officers' use of force should take into consideration escalating and de-escalating options based on the threat assessment, officer/subject factors and the probability of severe injury.
 - a. The primary target areas on the body: when the subject is actively resisting an officer are the shoulder, upper arm, forearm, buttocks, inside of the wrist, thigh, calf, abdomen, shin, back of the hand, and instep. EXCEPT FOR THE HEAD, NECK AND SPINE, AND SOLAR PLEXUS, the whole body is a primary target area for the application of control device blocking and restraint skills.
 - b. The secondary target areas are for confrontations where the subject is assaulting an officer or another person, or when force applied to a primary target area fails to overcome resistance or does not correspond with the threat level. Secondary target areas consist of the collarbone, groin, knee joint, elbow joint, rib cage and upper abdomen.

- c. The third and last target areas are designed for confrontations where the subject is attempting to cause serious physical injury to an officer or another; or situations where force to lower--level areas fail to overcome the resistance and end the confrontation. These target areas are the head, neck, solar plexus, kidney, sternum, spine and tailbone. Physical force directed to these areas pose a greater risk of injury to the subject and in certain cases may result in unconsciousness, serious physical injury, or death.
 3. All officers certified in its use will be required to carry the baton while on duty working patrol in uniform or any paid security details and overtime assignments.
 4. Officers shall complete and submit a Use of Force Report before the end of his/her tour of duty, absent exigent circumstances, explaining the reason for any use of the baton. All officers observing the force shall complete and submit a Use of Force Witness Report before the end of their tour of duty absent exigent circumstances. The Use of Force Report shall include:
 - a. A detailed account of the incident from the officer's perspective;
 - b. The reason for the initial police presence;
 - c. A specific description of the acts that led to the use of force;
 - d. The level of resistance encountered;
 - e. A description of every type of force used. The use of force reporting policy shall explicitly prohibit the use of "canned" or conclusory language in all reports documenting use of force.
- E. Use of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray
 1. General Information: OC Spray is cayenne (red) pepper in a mixture of a resin and oil combined with an aerosol propellant. It is classified as an inflammatory agent with low toxicity and minimal acute or chronic health hazards. It is not classified as a hazardous chemical.
 2. Effects: Effects of OC Spray vary in the way the product has been manufactured and delivered. However, as a general rule a one- to two-second burst to the face upon contact will affect three major areas: 1) the eyes, 2) the respiratory system, and 3) the skin and the upper and/or lower body. All effects are temporary and may subside within 30 minutes to 45 minutes. OC Spray has no history of long-lasting side effects or after effects. In over a decade of field experience, there has never been any substantiated instance of adverse reaction to the spray by any subject with respiratory illnesses, heart problems, or poor reflexes.
 3. Use of Aerosol Chemical Devices Containing OC:
 - a. OC Spray is designed for use when persuasion, verbal commands and moderate physical control has been ineffective or would be futile.

- b. OC Spray is used when it is necessary to defend against an unarmed aggressor or when unarmed physical force is required to apprehend or restrain a subject.
 - c. OC Spray can be used against dangerous animals.
 - d. The standard to consider is for OC Spray to be used to overcome active resistance before resorting to hands on defense.
 - e. An aerosol chemical device is not intended to be a substitute for the use of lethal force when the use of lethal force is justified.
 - f. Use will be in accordance with Department policy after training on its proper use by a certified instructor.
4. The Use of Aerosol Chemical Device is Not Authorized for Use Against an Individual who:
- a. Exhibits no physical force toward another or is under control.
 - b. Assaults another only verbally and exhibits no intention of carrying out the assault.
 - c. Assumes the posture of a passive resistor in an arrest situation. Note: For purposes of this procedure, a passive resistor is an individual who is uncooperative but does not exhibit any act of physical aggression toward another.
5. Use of OC Spray
- a. Ready the OC Spray canister for use: unholster and display.
 - b. Restate lawful order or notice of arrest.
 - c. Warn subject of intent to use OC Spray.
 - d. Deploy OC Spray if necessary.
 - e. De-escalate to physical control (handcuffing).
6. Tactical Use of OC Spray
- a. The best tactic is to spray from a 4 to 6-foot distance. Spray directly in the center of the face (eyes, nose and mouth) with a one or two second bursts in a circular motion.
 - b. Immediately create a safe distance between yourself and the subject by employing lateral movement, if possible. Spray and evade.
 - c. Avoid spraying other officers.

- d. One officer should be the handcuffing officer; a second officer should act as the covering officer.
 - e. If resistance is expected, the covering officer should have his/her OC Spray canister in a ready position, and be positioned at an angle from the suspect.
 - f. Whenever possible, if spray is necessary, either officer yells "OC Spray!" or "Spray!" before spraying.
 - g. OC Spray must be sprayed with the canister in an upright position. Be mindful of wind; in a heavy wind try to spray downwind if possible or utilize another less lethal force option if cross contamination is likely to occur.
 - h. OC Spray may not work against every subject.
 - i. OC Spray is never to be used against a restrained person.
7. Officers using the force shall complete and submit a Use of Force Report before the end of his/her tour of duty, absent exigent circumstances, explaining the reason for the use of OC Spray. All officers observing the force shall complete and submit a Use of Force Witness Report before the end their tour of duty absent exigent circumstances. The Use of Force Report shall include:
- a. A detailed account of the incident from the officer's perspective.
 - b. The reason for the initial police presence.
 - c. A specific description of the acts that led to the use of force.
 - d. The level of resistance encountered.
 - e. A description of every type of force used. The use of force reporting policy explicitly prohibits the use of "canned" or conclusory language in all reports documenting use of force.
8. Follow-up Medical Treatment and/or Post-Administration Care.
- a. Decontaminate within 20 minutes when safe and feasible.
 - b. Provide medical care if requested or necessary according to the officer's judgment or the supervisor's judgment if on scene by that time.
 - c. Cleaning the affected skin area with cool water will expedite recovery, as the oily OC Spray resin will be easily rinsed off.
 - d. The sprayed subject may be treated at the scene by the fire department prior to transportation in a cruiser.

- e. Once the sprayed person is brought to a water source (cell block sink) the treatment is rinse with cool water, air and paper towels to pat dry (do not rub the skin nor allow the subject to rub his/her skin).
 - f. A sprayed person should be instructed NOT to rub their eyes, as this will only exacerbate the burning like symptoms.
 - g. Each sprayed person should be asked if they are wearing contact lenses. If so the lenses MUST be removed. If the person is unable or willing to remove the lenses, then they should be taken to the hospital. Officers slightly affected by an OC Spray burst should also remove contact lenses.
 - h. OC Spray induced symptoms may subside within 15 to 45 minutes with no after effects. If symptoms do persist beyond this 45-minute period, then this person should receive medical attention. If a sprayed person's breathing does not regain a normal rhythm, then they should receive immediate medical attention. Lastly, if a sprayed person so requests, they should be afforded medical attention.
 - i. Normal airing out (ventilation) of an area such as a room or vehicle where OC Spray was discharged will result in residual spray being removed from the environment within 45 minutes.
 - j. No special equipment or washing is necessary. If an oily resin from a spray is visible on a surface, then simple washing with soap and water will suffice.
- F. ~~40MM Less Lethal Ammunition Launcher Less Lethal Specialty Impact Ammunition in a Shotgun~~
1. The primary purpose ~~for of the 40MM less lethal ammunition launcher less lethal specialty impact munitions~~ is to control dangerous subjects from a distance and, to maximizing officer and public safety. The less lethal force philosophy shall not preclude the use of lethal force.
 2. When ~~an officers~~ responds to a scene where an individual or individuals is/are ~~considered dangerous acting in a disruptive and tumultuous manner, -and/or a danger to themselves to himses, If or others or the general public-and who may or may not be armed with a weapon,~~ the ~~officers~~ should immediately notify his/her the on-duty supervisor. Only ~~the an on-duty s~~Supervisor has the authority to authorize the deployment of the 40MM less lethal ammunition launcher less lethal specialty impact munitions, i.e. a shotgun using less lethal projectiles.
- ~~3.a.~~ Once notified of a situation involving a dangerous person that meets the aforementioned criteria, the ~~pat on-duty rol~~ supervisor must:
- a.1) Immediately respond to the scene, absent an exigent circumstance that would prevent the on-duty supervisor from responding. [A1]
 - b.2) Assume command of the scene.

e.3) Secure the perimeter.

d. ~~Decide whether to use the 40MM less lethal ammunition launcher specialty impact munitions in the current situation.~~

4.3. ~~The supervisor has the authority to determine which special impact munitions less lethal ammunition are is to be utilized. Generally, specialty impact munitions correlate to a force equivalent of hard intermediate weapons (i.e. collapsible baton).~~

5.4. ~~Only those officers who have completed the Department's approved training and qualification program will be authorized to deploy utilize the 40MM less lethal ammunition launcher. these munitions.~~

6.5. ~~The decision to use the 40MM less lethal ammunition launcher force will be based also upon include the consideration of the following consideration factors.~~

a. Distance, i.e. Extended Range.

b. Whether deployment is feasible given the stature, clothing and immediate surroundings of the subjects.

7. ~~Subjects Individuals who are struck by Specialty Impact Munitions subjected to the use of less lethal ammunition will be transported to a medical facility to be examined provided with medical attention, if feasible.~~

8. Dispatch will maintain an updated list of those officers authorized to deploy less lethal ammunitions and will be responsible for dispatch or call-in of these officers, when requested.

9. Reporting and Investigating the Use of Less Lethal Force: Any discharge of the 40MM less lethal ammunition launcher Specialty Impact Munitions other than during training will be reported and investigated.

10. Officers will submit a Use of Force Report before the end of his/her tour of duty ~~explaining the reason for any use of specialty impact munitions less lethal ammunition. This report will be forwarded to his/her supervisor and through the chain of command in accordance with Policies and Procedures 407 – Use of Force Review and Investigations.~~

G. Medical Aid

1. Following the use of force, an officer on scene shall, as soon as practical, request for qualified medical personnel/EMS to respond to the scene to provide medical aid to any person who:

a. Sustains a visible injury.

b. Complains of injury.

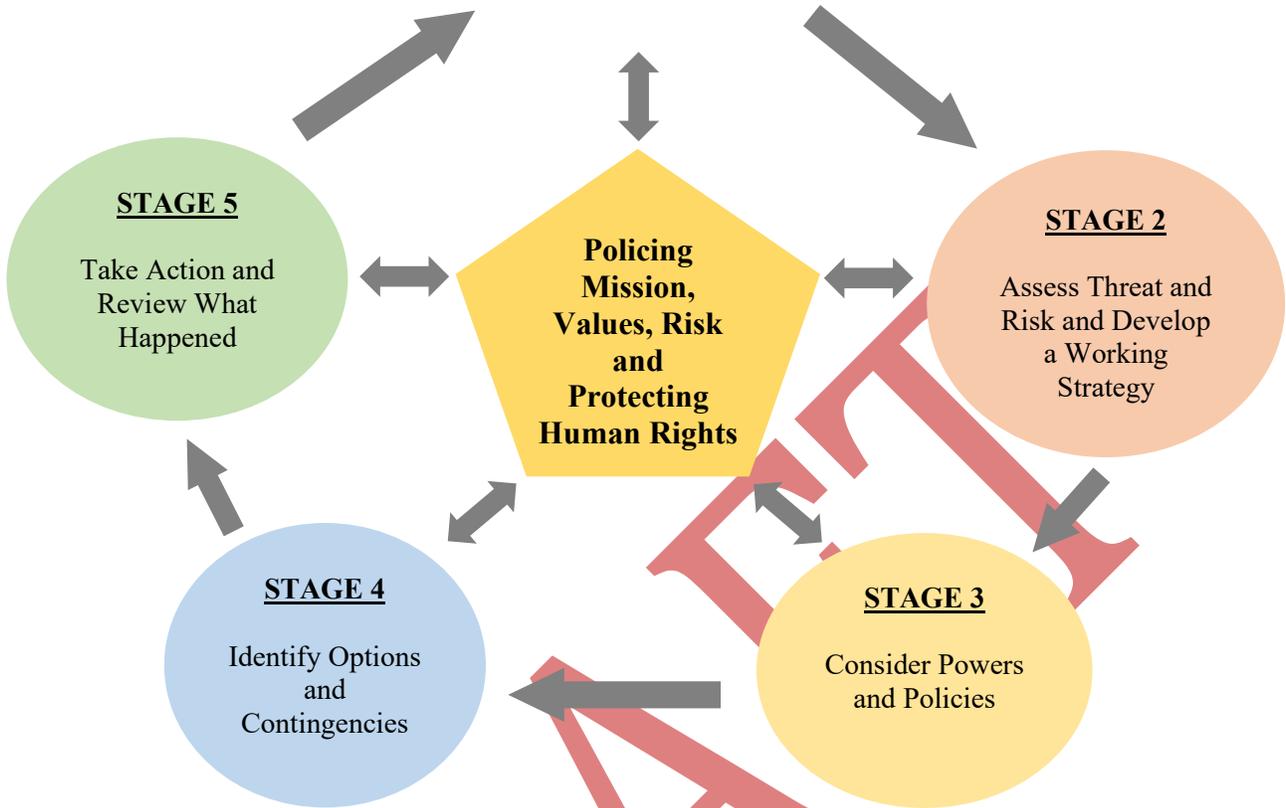
- c. Exhibits signs of medical distress including shortness of breath, altered mental status or loss of consciousness.
2. The request for qualified medical personnel/EMS to respond following the use of force shall be communicated to the EHPSCC, and the on-duty supervisor shall immediately be notified.
3. When possible, officers should make an effort to assist the subject to whom force was used against until qualified medical personnel/EMS arrive on scene.

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APPENDIX A – CRITICAL DECISION-MAKING MATRIX

STAGE 1

Gather
Information and
Intelligence



STAGE DETAILS

STAGE 1: Identify Situation and Gather Information (and Intelligence if appropriate)

Ask yourself:

- What is happening? (or What has happened?)
- What do I know so far?

STAGE 2: Assess Threats and Risks of the Situations

Ask yourself:

- Do I need to take action immediately?
- What do I know so far?
- Do I need to seek more information?
- What could go wrong?
- How probable is the risk of harm?
- How serious would it be?
- Is this a situation for the police alone to deal with?
- Am I trained to deal with this?

Determine a working strategy to mitigate threats and risks and maximize opportunities and benefits.

STAGE 3: Consider Powers, Policies and Other Obligations

Ask yourself:

- What legal powers do I have or need to make this decision?
- Is there a formal force policy to follow in this instance or can I use my discretion?
- What other obligations might be applicable (e.g. multi-agency protocols)?

STAGE 5: Take Action (and Review What Happened)

RESPOND:

- Select and implement the option that appears to have the greatest likelihood of success against the harm.
- Ensure those who need to know the decision (including the public) understand what you have decided and why.

RECORD:

- If appropriate, record the selected response and

STAGE 4: Identify Options and Consider Possible Contingencies

Ask yourself:

- What options are open to me?
- What am I trying to achieve?

Identify suitable responses, taking into consideration:

- The immediacy of any threat.
- Limits of information to hand.
- Amount of time available.
- Available resources and support.

Use PLANE to evaluate potential options, i.e., is each one:

PROPORTIONATE, LAWFUL, AUTHORIZED, NECESSARY, ETHICAL?

What contingencies should I consider (what will I do if certain things happen)?

Source: Police Executive Research Forum. (August 2015). Critical Issues in Policing Series. *Re-Engineering Training on Police Use of Force*. Retrieved from <https://www.policeforum.org/assets/reengineeringtraining1.pdf>

East Haven Police Department 	Type of Directive: Policies & Procedures		No. 437.<u>65</u>
	Subject/Title: Canine Unit	Issue Date: January 28, 2020	
		Effective Date: February 15, 2020	
	Issuing Authority: Honorable Board of Police Commissioners	Review Date: Annually	
References/Attachments: Policies and Procedures #: 407		Rescinds: 437.<u>54</u>	Amends: N/A

I. PURPOSE

- A. The purpose of this directive is to set forth the policies and procedures of the East Haven Police Department (EHPD) regarding the training, use and administration of its canine unit(s).

II. POLICY

- A. It shall be the policy of the East Haven Police Department to utilize canine units to support law enforcement operations.
- B. The canine shall be cared for at the highest standards of humane treatment.
- C. The canine shall be used in scheduled civil disturbances only with the permission of the Chief of Police.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. Bite and Hold: Canines shall be trained to bite and hold a suspect once located. The canine will be trained to remain on the bite until called off by the handler.
- B. Objectively Reasonable: The legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a use of force is the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The U.S. Supreme Court established this standard in its ruling in *Graham v. Connor* (1989).
1. The Court held, "...that all claims that law enforcement officers have used excessive force – deadly or not – in the course of an arrest, investigatory stop, or other seizure of a free citizen should be analyzed under the Fourth Amendment and its objective

reasonableness standard...The Fourth Amendment "reasonableness" inquiry is whether the officers' actions are 'objectively reasonable' in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them, without regard to their underlying intent or motivation. The 'reasonableness' of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, and its calculus must embody an allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force necessary in a particular situation."

2. The force must be reasonable under the circumstances known to the officer at the time the force was used.

IV. PROCEDURES

- A. Any deployment of a canine for a forcible apprehension must be objectively reasonable.
 1. Canines shall be trained to use the Bite and Hold tactic.
- B. Conditions/areas for the potential deployment of a canine unit may include, but are not limited to the following.
 1. Building Searches.
 2. Open Area Searches.
 3. Evidence Searches/Article Recovery.
 4. Tracking or Trailing.
 5. Narcotics/Controlled Substances Detection.
 6. Back-up for Violent/Potentially Violent Calls.
 7. Back-up for Dangerous Arrests.
 8. Pursuit/Apprehension at Vehicle and Foot Pursuits.
 9. Protection of Law Enforcement Personnel.
- C. Canine Unit
 1. A supervisor will be assigned as the canine unit's supervisor and shall assume the responsibility of supervising and administering the day-to-day operations of the canine unit(s).
 2. The canine supervisor shall be responsible for the following.
 - a. General supervision of the canine unit.
 - b. Biannual review and inspection of all the canine unit's training and deployment records.
 - c. Inspection of all issued canine equipment on a regular basis.

~~d. Ordering of all food rations, canine specific equipment and medical care as needed.~~

~~e.d.~~ Coordinating all community relations demonstrations.

~~f.e.~~ Coordination and assignment of the canine unit in support of the South Central Regional Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SCRSWAT).

~~g.f.~~ Monthly report to the Head of the Patrol Division on the canine unit's activity for the past month.

3. The canine handler and canine supervisor can limit the scope under which a canine will be deployed.

3.4. Mutual Aid Requests by Other Agencies for the Canine Unit.

- a. When the canine unit supervisor is off-duty, the on-duty supervisor will approve/disapprove and coordinate all emergency mutual aid requests by other agencies for the canine. The canine handler shall notify the canine unit supervisor if there is an activation as soon as practical to do so.
- b. When the canine unit supervisor is on-duty, the on-duty supervisor will approve/disapprove and coordinate all emergency mutual aid requests by other agencies for the canine. The on-duty supervisor shall notify the canine unit supervisor as soon as practical of any emergency mutual aid request for the canine unit by another agency.
- c. All non-emergency or planned requests for use of the canine unit by other agencies shall be approved by the canine unit supervisor.

4.5. In the absence of the on-duty canine supervisor and when not assigned to a specific detail, the canine unit shall operate under the supervision of the on-duty supervisor.

5.6. The individual canine handler may authorize the use of his/her assigned canine for the apprehension of a suspect(s). It shall be the responsibility of each handler to ensure practical safety precautions are taken at the time of deployment including a briefing to other law enforcement personnel, explaining the canine's abilities and limitations.

6.7. In circumstances where the use of a canine unit is being considered, the final decision to deploy a canine shall rest with the individual canine handler, as only the handler truly knows the abilities and limitations of his/her canine and the animal's ability to safely and legally perform the task at hand.

7.8. Once the canine handler has made the decision to deploy his/her canine, the canine handler shall assume the responsibility for the control and operational management of the scene until a supervisor properly relieves him/her.

- a. The perimeter and back-up officers will redeploy to new positions according to directions from the canine handler during a canine deployment.

D. Building and Area Searches

1. Canines can be used effectively to search areas and buildings for hidden suspects that might be detected by scent or sound. Canines can also be utilized to search open areas for, suspects or evidence/articles that a suspect may have discarded.
2. When a suspect has fled the scene of a crime and a canine is enroute, other officers should not pursue the suspect unless a reasonable chance of success exists.
3. If the pursuing personnel lose sight of the offender, the pursuit should be immediately terminated and a perimeter secured and held for the canine unit's arrival.
4. Personnel involved in the initial pursuit should note the last direction of travel, obstacles or hiding places, and other potential hazards so they may brief the canine unit upon arrival.
5. The on-duty supervisor should determine if the incident is significant enough to warrant a canine unit call-out or response. It shall be the responsibility of the on-duty supervisor to initiate the call-out/response in a timely manner and ensure the appropriate perimeter control is established and maintained.
6. Prior to starting any search of a building by a canine unit, a series of verbal warnings and commands shall be made by the handler, if practical and safe to do so. The following warning shall be made.
 - a. "This is the East Haven Police Department Canine Unit. Anyone inside the building, announce yourself now and surrender or a police dog will be used to find you and may bite you."
 - 1) Three (3) such warnings shall be given and recorded through the handler's MVR microphone, police radio or body-worn camera.
7. This warning may be modified to suit the situation by the handler and only serves as a sample of an appropriate warning. The handler may choose to have this or other warnings issued via public address systems or by other officers as necessary or practical.
8. After a reasonable amount of time passes and no response is heard or no person(s) surrender themselves, the handler may release the canine into the building to begin the search. The handler may choose to conduct the search on-lead or off, as appropriate to the situation.
9. Prior to starting any search of a building or open area, the handler will determine if additional personnel are to enter the area with the canine.
 - a. The handler shall brief the personnel in the procedures of canine searches and apprehension.

- b. The primary duty of personnel supporting the canine unit in a search shall be the protection of handler and to take custody of any person located by the canine, at the direction of the handler.

E. Tracking/Trailing of Criminal Suspects and Lost Persons

1. Ground scent tracking and wind scent trailing can be useful for following fleeing suspects or lost individuals when the presence of other persons, vehicles or extreme weather conditions do not impair the scent.
2. Personnel requesting the assistance of the canine unit to assist in this type of search should secure an appropriate perimeter to avoid contamination of the scent trail.
3. Canines shall not be used to approach individuals who are known to be mentally disturbed persons unless an exigent or emergency circumstance dictates otherwise.

F. Crowd Control and Civil Disturbances

1. In the case of civil disturbances, the canine unit will not be deployed unless authorized by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.
2. When practical, while deploying the canine in a large crowd control situation, the handler should wear appropriate tactical/safety equipment to include, but not limited to a tactical vest, Kevlar helmet and gloves.

G. Pursuit and Apprehension

1. Pursuit and apprehension of fleeing suspects makes use of the canine's speed and maneuverability to affect a capture without the use of deadly force.
2. Canine pursuits and apprehensions shall be conducted at the handler's discretion.
3. Assisting personnel shall allow the canine unit primary access to the area and path of flight, prior to conducting any search if practical.

H. Tactical/SWAT Deployments

1. The use of the canine unit to support tactical operation and SWAT operations must be reviewed and approved by the supervisor of the canine unit.
2. Canine unit's personnel shall be consulted prior to deployment as to the appropriateness of using the canine and the best method of using the canine unit.
3. All canine unit personnel involved in SWAT deployments shall wear all issued tactical equipment for the duration of the deployment.

I. Narcotics Detection

1. The Department's canine may be trained to detect the following narcotics.
 - a. Cocaine HCL and Cocaine Base (Powdered and "Crack" Cocaine).

- b. Hashish.
 - c. Heroin.
 - d. Marijuana.
 - e. Methamphetamine.
 - f. Other controlled substance containing derivatives of the above.
2. Narcotics detection canines may be deployed in the following situations.
- a. Searches during vehicle stops.
 - b. To build probable cause for search warrants.
 - c. Drug interdiction in public areas.
 - d. Searches relative to search warrant executions.
 - e. Community relations demonstrations.
 - f. Assistance of other law enforcement agencies in any of the above.
- J. The following procedure shall be followed if an apprehension involves a canine bite.
- 1. The injured person shall be afforded medical care as soon as possible.
 - 2. The on-duty supervisor and the canine unit's supervisor shall be notified.
 - 3. A copy of the report documenting the bite shall be completed by the handler and forwarded to the canine unit's supervisor. Copies of the report shall be forwarded to the Head of the Patrol Division.
 - 4. A Use of Force Report shall be completed in accordance with the Department's Use of Force Policies and Procedures.
 - 5. If the canine involved in the bite is injured during the incident, the canine shall be taken to the contracted veterinarian for a medical examination as soon as possible. A copy of the medical certificate clearing the canine shall be forwarded to the Department and the original shall be placed in the canine's medical file.
 - 6. Photographs of the wound from the canine bite shall be taken by the on-duty supervisor or his/her designee.
 - a. All photographs shall be taken following cleaning of the wound area so that the photographs accurately reflect the extent of injury in a non-prejudicial manner. Photographs shall be logged into evidence or uploaded into the case file in the Department's computer system.

K. Training

1. All canine handlers shall be required to certify his/her canine before it is authorized to be deployed for active duty.
 - a. Canine handlers and their canines shall receive initial training at a canine training location that has been approved by the Chief of Police.
 - ~~a. Canine handlers and their canines shall attend required monthly in-service training in order to maintain their annual certification(s).~~
 - b.
 - c. All training shall be completed in accordance with programs designed by an approved canine training location, the Connecticut Police Work Dog Association and/or the National Police Canine Association.
2. Canine handlers and their canines shall be required to maintain their Connecticut Police Work Dog Association and National Police Canine Association certifications on an annual basis.
 - a. The annual evaluation process for the Connecticut Police Work Dog Association and National Police Canine Association certifications shall be conducted at an approved canine training location[A1].

~~1. The canine handler and canine supervisor can limit the scope under which a canine will be deployed.~~

~~2. All canine handlers shall attend documented maintenance training with their assigned canine in accordance with programs designed by the canine's training school. Training shall be documented, and the c~~

~~3. All canine handlers shall maintain training files on their canines using preapproved training forms.~~

~~3.a. These files shall be submitted to the Administrative and Training Division for inclusion in the canine handler's permanent file and for audit and review purposes.~~

L. Canine Provisions

1. The selection of a canine to the canine unit shall be based on the needs of the Department as well as the canine's recommendation from the supplier/breeder, as approved by the Chief of Police.
2. The selected canine must be able to attend and successfully complete training at an approved canine training location prior to entering active duty.
 - a. The pre-service training for the canine shall meet the standards that are set forth by the canine training location, the Connecticut Police Work Dog Association and/or the National Police Canine Association -during which the canine's performance shall be evaluated.

L.M. Canine Handlers

1. ~~Any certified-officer meeting or exceeding the posted-listed requirements~~ may apply for a ~~position-posted~~ vacancy in the canine unit.
 - a. ~~The listed requirements will include, but may not be limited to the following factors.~~
 - 1) ~~Status as a non-probationary certified officer.~~
 - 2) ~~Proactive community policing and community engagement efforts.~~
 - 3) ~~Self-initiated and proactive activity.~~
 - 4) ~~Sustained complaints, letters of counseling, and/or discipline.~~
 - 5) ~~Quality of reports and paperwork.~~^[A2]
2. ~~Assignment to a canine handler position in the canine unit is subject to approval by the Chief of Police, and the selection process will include the following.~~
 - a. ~~A satisfactory completion of an oral interview.~~
 - b. ~~A satisfactory review of the candidates' personnel file.~~
 1. ~~Officers who are accepted for the position of canine handler must be able to attend and successfully complete training an approved canine at a canine training training school location that has been approved by the Chief of Police.~~
4. ~~The Canine handlers assigned to the canine unit are responsible for ensuring their assigned canine receives 24-hour care- and are maintained in a healthy environment. This includes proper feeding and routine physical inspections.~~
 2. ~~Canine handlers shall obtain dog-canine food and other contracted supplies from the Department's designated vendor(s) only.~~
 - a. ~~The handler is responsible for ensuring his/her assigned canine receives 24-hour care is maintained in a healthy environment. This includes proper feeding and routine physical inspections.~~
 - 4.5. ~~The canine handler is responsible for ensuring his/her canine receives prompt medical care from the Department's authorized veterinarian or emergency veterinarian services.~~
 - a. ~~The Department shall obtain 24-hour veterinarian services that are available to the canine unit.~~
 - b. ~~The canine handler is responsible for filing all medical records and receipts in his/her canine's medical records file.~~
 - 5.6. ~~The canine handler will ensure no unauthorized people tease or otherwise harass their canine or other Department's canines, unless specifically directed to do so in a training environment.~~

~~6.7.~~ The canine handler will ensure no one pets or attempts to pet a Department canine without the specific permission of the canine's handler.

~~7.8.~~ Unauthorized exhibitions of the canine's apprehension and engagement abilities are forbidden.

~~8.9.~~ Canine Handlers will ensure law enforcement personnel working in the immediate proximity of the police service canine shall heed all directions given by the handler and that their actions will not compromise the safety of the handler or the deployment mission. The handler may stop and cancel the deployment at any time if they notice a significant safety or tactical violation. These cancellations and the causes shall be immediately reported to the supervisor of the canine unit.

M. Canine Equipment

~~1.~~ Each canine handler will be issued the following equipment and will be responsible for the care and maintenance of the issued equipment. ~~All canine equipment shall be returned when the handler leaves the canine unit.~~

~~1.~~

~~a.~~ Traffic Lead (leather);

~~a.~~

~~2.b.~~ Patrol Lead (leather or nylon).

~~3.c.~~ Tracking Lead (leather or nylon).

~~4.d.~~ Agitation Muzzle (leather German basket style).

~~5.e.~~ Stainless Steel Prong Collar.

~~6.f.~~ Fursaver Collar.

~~7.g.~~ Feed Pan.

~~8.h.~~ Water Pan or Bowl.

~~9.i.~~ Water Bucket.

~~10.j.~~ Dog Brush.

~~11.k.~~ Fur Rake.

~~1.~~ Kennel, 8 feet x 12 feet minimum, with door assembly.

~~12.2.~~ All canine equipment shall be returned when the canine handler no longer serves as a canine handler.

M.N. Reporting

1. All canine deployment activities shall be documented in the Law Enforcement Administration System (LEAS).

e.a. All canine bites and other uses of force as outlined in the Department's Use of Force Policies and Procedures shall be documented in accordance with Policies and Procedures # 407 – Use of Force Review and Investigations.

d.b. Canine unit training reports, field deployment, and narcotics reports will not be removed from the permanent files. These records are the property of the Department and not the individual canine handler.

e.c. The collection of data from the aforementioned reports may be used in order to enhance the canine unit's program.

2.1) Monthly canine activity reports shall be submitted to the Head of the Patrol Division by the canine supervisor.

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