


LAKE MARY POLICE DEPARTMENT

	General Order	1-6.11
	Subject: Use of Force	
Rescinds: 1-6.10	Effective Date: 08-31-15	Scope: Sworn
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The purpose of this order is to establish policy regarding the use of deadly and non-deadly force by sworn members of the Lake Mary Police Department authorized by Florida State Law and Lake Mary Police Department to use such force.

This order consists of the following numbered articles:

- I. Authority**
- II. Policy**
- III. Definitions**
- IV. Reports**
- V. Application of the Use of Force**
- VI. Rendering Medical Assistance**
- VII. Use of Deadly Force**
- VIII. Post Action Procedures for Deadly Force Incidents**
- IX. Post Action Procedures for an Unintentional Discharge of a Firearm (No Injuries)**
- X. Use of Less-Lethal Weapons**
- XI. Post Action Procedures for Non-Deadly Force Incidents**
- XII. Physical Restraints**

I. Authority

The Lake Mary Police Department is granted authority to employ control techniques, including the utilization of force likely to cause death or great bodily harm, in the performance of its official duties in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 776, Florida State Statutes.

II. Policy

- A. It is the policy of the Lake Mary Police Department to comply with the provisions of Federal and State law concerning the use of force. Members of the Lake Mary Police Department will use only the force necessary to affect lawful objectives.
- B. The Lake Mary Police Department and each of its officers are charged with an obligation and responsibility to protect life and property and with the enforcement of state laws and city ordinances. While performing their assigned duties, officers are to exercise sound judgment when the use of force is required.
- C. Force may be used to the degree sufficient to overcome resistance, effect a lawful arrest, or to protect the officer or another person from bodily harm. Officers shall employ the minimum amount of control required to successfully overcome physical resistance, prevent escape, or affect arrest.
- D. Members of the department, whose actions result in death or serious bodily injury, will be removed from the line of duty and administratively reassigned until a review of the incident is concluded. The administrative review is used to determine the reassignment of the officer. It does not take the place of a formal investigation by the department or other agencies. The review shall consist of:
 - 1. The CID Lieutenant preparing a report of the incident that includes the where, when, how, and why component of the incident. The report shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police.
 - 2. The Chief of Police reviewing the report and requesting supporting documentation as needed.
 - 3. The Chief of Police convening a use of force review board. The board shall consist of the Deputy Chief and the Lieutenants.
 - a. The board shall review the report and all supporting documentation. The officer and witnesses involved in the incident may be called for testimony.
 - b. The board shall discuss the incident and vote whether to reassign the officer to normal duties.
 - 4. The Chief of Police submits a recommendation to the City Manager, noting the review board's final vote and either indicating his acceptance of that vote or providing justification for deciding against the board's recommendation.

III. Definitions

- A. **Deadly Force**: Force that is likely to cause death or great bodily harm.
- B. **Less-Lethal Force**: Force that is not likely to cause death or great bodily harm.

- C. **Felony**: A crime punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of one year in a state penitentiary.
- D. **Forcible Felony**: As defined by Chapter 776.08, Florida State Statute: treason, murder, manslaughter, sexual battery, robbery, burglary, arson, kidnapping, aggravated battery, aircraft piracy, unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging a destructive device or bomb, and any other felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any person.
- E. **Great Bodily Harm**: An injury which creates a substantial risk of death; causes serious permanent disfigurement; or results in the long term loss, impairment of the functioning of any bodily organ.
- F. **Hogtie**: To chain the handcuffs and leg irons of a person by pulling their ankles back to meet the handcuffs.
- G. **Imminent Danger**: Immediate danger, which must be instantly met, such as cannot be guarded against by calling for the assistance of others. An appearance of threatened and impending injury as would put a reasonable and prudent person to their instant defense.
- H. **Misdemeanor**: A crime punishable by imprisonment in a county correctional facility not to exceed one year.
- I. **Physical Force**: The physical power used to overcome another person that is not likely to cause death or great bodily harm. This does NOT include the drawing of a weapon (example: firearm, ECD, OC Spray, ASP, etc.) without its discharge or use.
- J. **Probable Cause/Reasonable Belief**: Those facts or circumstances an officer knows, or should know, that would cause an ordinary and prudent person of sound thinking and within the bounds of common sense, to act and think in a similar way under similar circumstances.
- K. **Warning Shot**: The intentional discharge of a firearm in an attempt to warn or frighten a suspect into some action or inaction. The use of warning shots is strictly prohibited.

IV. Reports

- A. A Response to Resistance Report will be submitted when an officer:
 - 1. Uses force against a person actively or passively resisting, which requires the officer to go beyond routine handcuffing. This would include:
 - a. Discharge of a firearm other than for training or recreational purposes;
 - b. Use of chemical munitions;
 - c. Use of impact weapon (ASP, flashlight, etc.);
 - d. Use of physical force beyond routine handcuffing;
 - e. Use of Electronic Control Device (ECD)

2. Simply drawing a firearm or other weapon does NOT require the completion of a Response to Resistance Report. In addition, the use of a Nylon Soft Restraint without any other physical force does NOT require the completion of a Response to Resistance Use of Force Report.
- B. Response to Resistance Reports will be completed prior to the end of the shift. The officer's supervisor shall complete his/her section of the report and send it to the Lieutenant concerned. The Lieutenant will conduct an administrative review of the incident and determine if the force used falls within department policy.
1. If the Lieutenant finds that the force fell within department policy, the original form will be reviewed by the Deputy Chief and then routed to the CID Lieutenant for filing.
 2. If the Lieutenant determines that the force was not justified or did not fall within department policy, he will inform the Deputy Chief. The Deputy Chief shall determine the need for remedial training and/or initiate disciplinary action.
 - a. Disciplinary actions will be documented on a Remedial Action Form and processed in accordance with department policy.
 - b. The original form will be routed to the CID Lieutenant where it will be filed in the Remedial Action file.
- C. The CID Lieutenant will keep a copy of all documentation pertaining to use of force incidents.
- D. An annual administrative review and analysis will be conducted annually by the CID Lieutenant of all Response to Resistance Reports filed within that year. The result of the review will be reported in a memorandum to the Chief of Police.

V. Application of the Use of Force

It is incumbent on officers to be knowledgeable in the Response to Resistance guidelines. Officers should use the guidelines in selecting effective and reasonable force options in a verbal or physical encounter. As a suspect increases their resistance level from verbal to physical, an officer may have to increase the level of their own response until the resistance ceases and they are able to control the suspect. As soon as suspect compliance is attained, the officer will de-escalate their response level to the minimum force necessary to control them.

A Use of Force Matrix found in Appendix K summarizes the following information.

A. Resistance Levels

1. **Level 1 – Presence**
A suspect is on the scene engaged in suspicious activity.
2. **Level 2 – Verbal Resistance**
A suspect verbally refuses to comply with an officer's request or attempt to control the situation. The suspect may threaten or not respond to the officer.
3. **Level 3 – Passive Physical Resistance**
A suspect physically refuses to comply or respond. They do not attempt to physically defeat the actions of the officer, but force the officer to employ physical maneuvers to establish control.
4. **Level 4 – Active Physical Resistance**
A suspect makes physical evasive movements to defeat the officer's attempt at control.
5. **Level 5 – Aggressive Physical Resistance**
A suspect makes overt, hostile, and attacking movements which may cause injury but which are not likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the officer or other persons.
6. **Level 6 – Aggravated Physical Resistance**
A suspect makes overt, hostile, attacking movements with or without a weapon with the intent and apparent ability to cause death or great bodily harm to the officer or other persons.

B. Officer Response Levels

1. **Level 1 – Officer Presence**
 - a. **Presence**
The officer is on the scene. This includes proper voice and/or other identification, body language, and awareness by the suspect that they are dealing with a police officer.
 - b. **Interview Stance**
The officer stands outside their danger zone. In the stance, the firearm or strong side leg is back, the non-strong side is forward. The feet are shoulder-width apart; knees slightly bent to give balance, control, and a lower body center of gravity, equally distributed body weight, and hands are up for guarding the upper body.

2. **Level 2 – Communication**

- a. Dialogue
A two-way controlled, non-emotional communication between the officer and suspect aimed at problem identification or resolution.
- b. Verbal Direction
An officer tells or commands a suspect to engage in or refrain from a specific action.
- c. Touch
An officer employs soft, assisting touch when directing, or a firm, strong touch prior to escalating to a higher level of force.

3. **Level 3 – Physical Control**

- a. Restraint Devices
Mechanical tools (handcuffs, flex cuffs, leg irons, nylon soft restraint, etc.) used to restrict a suspect's movement and facilitate searching.
- b. Transporters
Techniques used to control and/or move a suspect from Point A to Point B with minimum effort by the officer in order to gain and retain control over the suspect.
- c. Pain Compliance
Techniques that force a suspect to comply with an officer as a result of the officer inflicting controlled pain upon specific joints in the suspect's body, such as pressure point techniques. Pain compliance also includes the use of chemical munitions.
- d. Take Downs
Techniques that re-direct, in a controlled manner, a suspect to the ground in order to limit their physical resistance and to facilitate the application of a restraint device.
- e. Counter Moves
Techniques that impede a suspect's movement toward an officer or others; they may include blocking, striking, distracting, kicking, dodging, weaving, or avoiding, and followed by appropriate controlling techniques.

4. **Level 4 – Intermediate Weapons**

Less-lethal weapons primarily used to control a suspect to include impact weapons.

5. **Level 5 – Incapacitating**

Techniques that are intended to stun or render a suspect temporarily unconscious, delivered with or without an impact weapon such as a knee strike to a major nerve area.

6. **Level 6 – Deadly Force**

Techniques that may result in death or serious bodily injury, unconsciousness, or permanent disfigurement such as impact weapon strikes to the head or the use of a firearm.

C. Additional factors which must be considered when making a use of force decision include the following:

1. Suspect Factors

- a. Seriousness of the crime committed by the suspect;
- b. The size, age, and weight of the suspect;
- c. The apparent physical ability of the suspect;
- d. The number of suspects present who are involved or may become involved;
- e. Any known history of violence by the suspect;
- f. Presence of innocent persons or potential victims;
- g. Weapons available to the suspect;
- h. Whether the suspect can be recaptured at a later time; and
- i. Whether evidence is likely to be lost or destroyed.

2. Officer Factors

- a. The size, physical ability, and defensive tactics expertise of the officer;
- b. The number of other officers present or available to assist with the situation;
- c. The officer's immediate reaction in the case of a sudden attack;
- d. Weapons or restraint devices available to the officer; and
- e. Police department policy.

VI. Rendering Medical Assistance

All personnel are responsible for rendering medical assistance at incidents where serious or life-threatening injuries are sustained by individuals.

- A. Personnel will render medical assistance within the limit and scope of their training.
- B. Personnel will immediately summon and direct emergency medical assistance to the scene of an incident through the Communications Division.
- C. Personnel will attempt to protect injured persons from further injury.

VII. Use of Deadly Force

- A. An officer is authorized to use deadly force when they reasonably believe that such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to him/her or another, or to prevent the imminent commission of a forcible felony.
- B. Prior to the use of deadly force, officers should, if possible, identify themselves as a police officer and command the suspect to stop, unless to do so would jeopardize the safety of the officer or any other innocent person.
- C. An officer may discharge a firearm under the following circumstances:
 - 1. To protect the officer or other persons from what is reasonably believed to be an immediate threat of death or bodily harm.
 - 2. To apprehend a fleeing forcible felony suspect or fleeing escapee from a penal institution when such force is necessary and there is probable cause to believe that the suspect poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to the officer or public at large.
 - 3. To prevent injury by a dangerous animal. If possible, contact will be made with the supervisor on duty prior to the use of deadly force against the animal.
 - 4. To destroy an injured animal that humane consideration requires be released from further suffering, when no other reasonable means are available and supervisory approval has been obtained.
 - a. In instances where a domestic animal is involved, all efforts should be made to identify the owner while awaiting a response by Seminole County Animal Services.
 - b. When a response by Seminole County Animal Services is determined to be an extended period of time, the shift supervisor may approve the humane destroying of the injured animal.
- D. Firearms will not be discharged under the following conditions:
 - 1. When circumstances do not provide a high probability of striking the intended target and when there is risk to the safety of innocent persons.
 - 2. *Warning shots are absolutely prohibited.*
 - 3. Officers will not discharge their firearms at or from a moving vehicle unless the occupants of the other vehicle are using deadly force against the officer by means other than the moving vehicle.

Exception: An officer may shoot at a moving vehicle if the officer is in immediate danger of death or serious bodily harm and no other means are available, including adequate cover.

4. Firing at escaping prisoners who are handcuffed, unless returning fire.
5. Officers will not fire into buildings, enclosures, or through doors where the suspect and the field of fire are not visible or known.

E. Drawing and Displaying

1. Firearms will not be drawn or displayed unless it is tactically necessary and then only upon consideration of personal safety of others, except during cleaning, maintenance, inspection, approved training, or participation in other authorized activities.
2. When an officer draws a firearm, the following will be adhered to:
 - a. The trigger finger will be kept outside the trigger guard, parallel to the frame until the weapon clears the holster.
 - b. Unless imminent danger or expected deadly force exists, members will maintain their trigger finger outside the trigger guard at the low-ready position.
3. An officer will not have an un-holstered weapon while searching or handcuffing a suspect.

F. Forcible blocking/bumping and pit maneuvers are considered use of deadly force. Officers shall NOT engage in these maneuvers unless properly trained and the events/circumstances warrant and justify the use of deadly force.

VIII. Post-Action Procedures for Deadly Force Incidents

- A. All officer involved shootings will be investigated internally by the Lake Mary Police Department to determine compliance with General Orders.
- B. An independent, outside agency shall be brought in to determine compliance with state statutes, unless the Chief of Police determines the investigation can be handled internally.
- C. All public information will be coordinated through the Chief of Police or his designee. Officers will NOT discuss details or circumstances beyond that required in the officer's duties.
- D. All officers under investigation and subject to interview by members of his or her agency for any reason which could lead to disciplinary action (example: suspension, demotion, or dismissal) shall be given a copy of F.S.S. 112.532 (Law Enforcement Officers Bill of Rights).

- E. When an officer uses deadly force, (or unintentionally discharges their firearm and injuries are sustained) they shall immediately take the following actions:
1. Determine the condition of any injured person, render first aid, and summon medical assistance, if appropriate;
 2. Evaluate the condition of the injured person(s) to determine if they pose an immediate threat to the officer or any other person and secure them if necessary;
 3. Notify the Communications Division of the incident; request assistance to secure the scene and emergency medical personnel (if necessary);
 4. The officer shall immediately request the patrol supervisor to respond to the scene;
 5. Remain at the scene (unless injured) until the arrival of a supervisor;
 6. The officer will be removed from the scene (absent any extenuating circumstances) and escorted to the Lake Mary Police Department building. The escort will remain with the officer until the assigned detective or CID Lieutenant arrives. The officer's firearm will be collected for examination, and a replacement will be issued.
 7. The officer will complete a Response to Resistance Report. The narrative section will be left blank and the continuing investigation block will be marked. If the officer is unable to complete the report, the report will be completed by the officer's supervisor.
 - a. The supervisor will forward the Response to Resistance Report through the appropriate chain of command to the Chief of Police.
 - b. If the officer's actions resulted in serious bodily injury or death, the officer shall be removed from the line of duty until an agency review of the incident is concluded.
 8. Administrative reassignment shall not be construed as a disciplinary action. The officer will continue to receive all pay and benefits. The officer shall remain available for official interviews and statements regarding the incident.
 9. The officer shall be returned to duty at the discretion of the Chief of Police.
 10. The officer may be required to consult with a licensed professional of the department's choosing, for a fitness for duty evaluation.

F. The first responding supervisor shall:

1. Respond immediately to the scene;
2. Ensure that the duties of the involved officer have been carried out;
3. Assign an officer, at earliest convenience, to escort the officer involved to the Lake Mary Police Department building;
4. Assume responsibility for securing the scene;
5. Instruct the Communications Division to notify the chain of command, up through and including the Chief of Police and the State Attorney's Office;
6. Render assistance to the assigned investigator;
7. Prepare a memorandum that summarizes the course of events leading up to and including the use of deadly force. The memorandum will be submitted to the Deputy Chief through the chain of command.

G. The Criminal Investigations Lieutenant will:

1. Respond to the scene immediately upon notification.
2. Be responsible for briefing the responding Deputy Chief and Chief.
3. Assume responsibility for securing the scene until the assigned authorized agency takes control of the scene (as determined by the Chief).
4. If the Chief determines the case shall be investigated internally only, the responding Criminal Investigations Lieutenant will be responsible for:
 - a. Assuming responsibility of the scene;
 - b. Processing the scene;
 - c. Examining the weapon of the officer involved;
 - d. Collecting the weapon that was fired;
 - e. Collecting samples of unspent ammunition;
 - f. Separating, securing, and interviewing all witnesses;
 - g. Ensuring the security of all physical evidence;
 - h. Securing copies of radio transmissions, telephone, or other recordings from the Communications Division;
 - i. Advising the officer of their constitutional rights prior to interviewing or requesting written statements;
 - j. Obtaining hospital, autopsy, laboratory, and photographic reports;
 - k. Submitting a detailed written report of the investigation to the Chief of Police through the appropriate chain of command.

- H. The Chief of Police (or designee) shall:
1. Evaluate the situation.
 2. Determine if an outside agency will be required to respond and investigate the incident.
 3. Contact the appropriate outside agency and remain at the scene until their arrival.

IX. Post-Action Procedures for an Unintentional Discharge of a Firearm (No Injuries)

- A. All officer involved shootings with no injuries will be investigated internally by the Lake Mary Police Department. If warranted, an independent outside agency may be brought in to review compliance with state statutes.
- B. All public information will be coordinated through the Chief of Police or his designee. Officers will NOT discuss details or circumstances beyond that required in the officer's duties.
- C. The officer shall:
1. Immediately notify the on-duty supervisor who will respond to the scene.
 2. Remain at the scene until the arrival of a supervisor.
 3. Complete a Response to Resistance Report. The supervisor will forward the Response to Resistance Report through the appropriate chain of command to the Chief of Police.
 4. The officer will be removed from the scene (absent any extenuating circumstances) and escorted to the Lake Mary Police Department building. The escort will remain with the officer until the assigned detective or sergeant arrives.
 5. The officer's firearm will be collected for examination, and a replacement will be issued.
 - a. Administrative reassignment shall not be construed as a disciplinary action. The officer will continue to receive all pay and benefits. The officer shall remain available for official interviews and statements regarding the incident.
 - b. The officer shall be returned to duty by the authority of the Chief of Police.
 - c. The officer may be required to consult with a psychologist or psychiatrist of the department's choosing.
 6. All officers under investigation and subject to interview by members of his or her agency for any reason which could lead to disciplinary action (example: suspension, demotion, or dismissal) shall be given a copy of Florida State Statute 112.532 (Law Enforcement Officers Bill of Rights).

7. The officer will be required to participate in remedial firearms training and will be required to re-qualify with a newly issued firearm.

D. The responding supervisor shall:

1. Have the Communications Division notify the chain of command, including the on-call detective, Deputy Chief, Criminal Investigations Lieutenant, and the Chief of Police.
2. Secure the scene until the on-call detective responds.
3. The ranking on-duty supervisor will prepare a memorandum that will summarize the course of events leading up to and including the use of deadly force. The memorandum and summary will be submitted to the Deputy Chief.
4. Forward the Response to Resistance Report and supervisor's memorandum and summary through the appropriate chain of command to the Chief of Police.

E. The detective on-call will:

1. Assume responsibility of the scene;
2. Process the scene;
3. Examine the weapon of the officer involved;
4. Seize the weapon that was fired;
5. Seize samples of unspent ammunition;
6. Separate, secure, and interview all witnesses;
7. Ensure the security of all physical evidence;
8. Secure copies of radio transmissions, telephone, or other recordings from the Communications Division;
9. Submit a detailed written report of the investigation to the Chief of Police through the appropriate chain of command.

X. Use of Less Lethal Weapons

- A. Officers are not permitted to use less-lethal weapons or techniques unless proficient and qualified in its use as determined during an appropriate course of instruction. Officers may only use issued weapons and techniques approved by the department, while in the performance of their duties.
1. A department Armorer will maintain a list of each type of approved less-lethal weapon.
 2. All less-lethal weapons shall be inspected annually to ensure that expiration dates are not exceeded.
 3. All less-lethal weapons authorized for use shall be reviewed annually to ensure their continued adequacy for safe use. Respective high liability instructors will keep abreast of professional literature dealing with the weapons in their area of expertise. The high liability instructors shall meet with the Deputy Chief annually to review their literature and research as to the appropriateness of continued use of all department weapons, lethal and less-lethal.
- B. Electronic Control Device (ECD)
1. The Taser X26P is the only Electro Muscular Disruption and Stun Device authorized to be carried or used by LMPD personnel. The ECD shall be carried in its department issued holster affixed securely on the gun belt. It will be worn in a manner that will permit an officer to access the device with his/her non-gun hand.
 2. The ECD is a non-lethal weapon that causes no permanent injury. It is a passive, electronic tool to aid police officers in controlling subjects who present a threat to themselves, the officers, or another's safety. The device should always be regarded as a weapon and employed and safeguarded as such. It can incapacitate an individual on a temporary basis by delivery of an electronic charge that affects both the sensory and motor nervous system.
 3. The deployment of the ECD against an armed attacker is extremely hazardous and not recommended. The ECD is not meant or intended to replace any other police equipment.
 4. The ECD may be employed in situations of personal defense by an officer and to prevent injury to other persons when a subject is acting in a physically combative manner. It may also be used in situations to prevent injury to officers, suspects, and others during arrest procedures.
 5. The ECD will not intentionally be directed to the head, face, throat, or genital areas.
 6. After the ECD is used, appropriate medical aid shall be rendered to the subject. If the ECD darts are embedded in any sensitive body area, medical personnel will be summoned to remove them.

C. Chemical Munitions

1. Freeze plus P spray, CTS 40 mm liquid gas rounds, 40 mm powder and CTS riot spray are the only chemical agents authorized by the department for use.
2. The Lake Mary Police Department's authorized hand-held chemical munitions will only be utilized by personnel who have been properly trained in the deployment and use of these munitions.
3. Only under extreme conditions will hand-held aerosol chemical munitions be used at a distance of less than three (3) feet.

NOTE: *If an officer dispenses the chemical munitions closer than three (3) feet to the suspect, a detailed explanation must be included in the narrative section of the Response to Resistance Report.*

4. Officers will request Fire/Rescue via the Communications Division.
5. Anytime a person is exposed to a chemical agent, as soon as practical, that person must be:
 - a. Escorted to an uncontaminated environment;
 - b. Exposed to fresh air; and
 - c. Allowed to flush contaminated body areas with water.
6. A person who has been contaminated by a chemical agent will not be left unattended by department personnel throughout the contamination period.
7. During periods of contamination, the contaminated person will be continuously monitored for valid signs of a medical complaint or the development of medical problems. If medical problems are detected, medical assistance will be sought immediately.
8. Contaminated persons will NOT be placed or allowed to lie on their stomachs.
9. Personnel utilizing hand-held aerosol chemical munitions will notify the on-duty supervisor as soon as possible.
10. All line of duty incidents involving exposure will be documented in a Response to Resistance Report, General Offense/Incident Report, and Arrest Report, when applicable.
11. Jail intake personnel will be notified if the suspect was exposed to hand-held aerosol chemical munitions.
12. An officer exposed to chemical munitions will complete a Workers Compensation Workers Injury Investigation Form.

D. Impact Weapons

1. The ASP expandable baton is the only baton authorized for use by police officers employed by the Lake Mary Police Department. Proficiency training on the use of the ASP baton must be completed prior to an officer carrying the baton.
2. Consistent with training, officers will not intentionally strike anyone with an impact weapon in the head, spine, throat, eyes, groin, or clavicle area unless justified in the use of deadly force.
3. Officers will not strike an individual with anything other than an approved impact weapon except in extreme circumstances, and then the officer must justify their actions.
4. Anytime an officer uses an impact weapon, a Response to Resistance Report will be completed.
5. Flashlights are not designed or approved as weapons; however, with appropriate training, they may be used when an issued impact weapon is not readily available. All rules pertaining to the use of impact weapons shall apply to the use of flashlights as impact weapons.

E. Physical Force

1. While using physical force, officers shall make every reasonable effort to prevent injury to the person the force is being used against as well as the officer.
2. Restraint holds that restrict airflow or blood flow to the brain, including the Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint are **NOT** authorized by the department.

XI. Post Action Procedures for Non-Deadly Force Incidents

When an officer uses non-deadly force in the performance of their duty, they shall immediately take the following actions:

- A. Determine the condition of any injured person, render first aid, and summon medical assistance if required.
- B. If the person is injured, transport them (or have them transported by rescue) to the nearest hospital emergency room.
- C. Document actions in a Response to Resistance Report.
- D. The Response to Resistance Report shall be reviewed/investigated by the officer's supervisor and sent through the appropriate chain of command.
- E. Supervisors at each level will review the report and make recommendations as to the officer's actions.

- F. The Deputy Chief will determine if disciplinary or remedial training is required. The Deputy Chief will notify the Lieutenant concerned if remedial training is required. The Lieutenant will ensure that the required remedial training is scheduled.
- G. The completed Response to Resistance Report will follow the routing stated in Article IV of this General Order.

XII. Physical Restraints

- A. The primary purpose of handcuffs and other restraints is to:
 - 1. Maintain control of the arrestee;
 - 2. Provide safety for the officer, arrestee, and general public; and
 - 3. Minimize the possibility of the situation escalating.
- B. Authorized restraints issued by the Lake Mary Police Department consist of:
 - 1. Double-locking handcuffs;
 - 2. The Nylon Soft Restraint device (Ripp hobble restraint);
 - 3. Plastic flex cuffs; and
 - 4. Leg irons
- C. Handcuffs
 - 1. Double-locking handcuffs shall be carried by all sworn personnel.
 - 2. All members will be responsible for the efficient operation of their handcuffs. Handcuffs must be cleaned and lubricated to prevent any malfunction in times of an emergency.
 - 3. Handcuffs will be used in ALL physical arrests both misdemeanor and felony (male and female) and during the handling and transporting of all prisoners already in custody. Officers shall use handcuffs in any case when the member has reason to believe handcuffs are needed. Arrestees with physical handicaps will be restrained as needed in order to ensure the officer's and arrestee's safety.
 - 4. Handcuffs shall be used when arrestees are within the police department building. Handcuffs may be removed during an interview only while the suspect remains in the presence of an officer.

5. When handcuffs are utilized, they will be placed on the suspect as soon as the suspect is under control. If circumstances allow, handcuffs shall be securely locked (double locked) behind the prisoner's back with the prisoner's palms turned outward to minimize the potential of harm or escape. A check will be made to determine that the handcuffs are not placed so tightly on the person's wrists as to cause physical harm.
6. Officers will maintain physical control of handcuffed prisoners by securely holding onto the prisoner while escorting them on foot.
7. Prisoners shall not be handcuffed to the inside of a vehicle.

D. Leg Restraints

1. The accepted leg restraints approved by the Lake Mary Police Department are the Nylon Soft Restraint and leg irons.
 - a. The Nylon Soft Restraint will be used on prisoners whose violent behavior is likely to cause injury to themselves, others, or property damage (example: kicking at persons, vehicle windows, etc.) if not properly restrained.
 - b. The Nylon Soft Restraint will be applied as taught by the department's instructor.
 - c. The Nylon Soft restraint shall be applied to a prisoner who is already handcuffed (hands behind the back). Once applied, the prisoner shall be placed inside the patrol vehicle in a seated position and transported in like manner.
2. Under no circumstances shall a person be hogtied.

BY ORDER OF

Steve A Bracknell

CHIEF OF POLICE