

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER

USE OF FORCE
SUBJECT

DATE: JANUARY 11, 2022

NO: Q-1

FROM: INTERIM CHIEF JIM CHRASKA

TO: ALL PERSONNEL

INDEX: **USE OF FORCE**
REPORTING USE OF FORCE
DEADLY FORCE
INTERCEDING

I. POLICY

- A. The Stockton Police Department (SPD) is committed to protecting people, their property, and their rights in a fair and unbiased manner. It is the policy of the SPD to de-escalate situations without using force when possible. At times, Department members are confronted with situations where control is required to make an arrest or protect public safety. Attempts will be made to achieve control through identification as a peace officer, advice, and persuasion. However, in situations where resistance or the threat of injury or death to an officer or another is encountered and advice, warnings, or persuasion are or would be ineffective, force may have to be used. Force will not be used against any person except as necessary to protect human life and to effect other lawful objectives.
- B. Force is defined as the exertion of power by any means, including physical or mechanical devices (to include deployments of the Spit Net or Wrap), to overcome or restrain an individual where such force causes him/her to act, move, or comply against his/her resistance. In cases where Department members are required to use force on duty or in an off-duty enforcement action, it shall be reported in a memorandum or appropriate police report. This does not include routine handcuffing of arrested persons or basic control holds where no resistance occurs.
- C. Department members shall abide by all penal and constitutional guidelines when force is used.
- D. The Training Section Lieutenant is responsible for developing and maintaining a training curriculum, according to current POST and legal guidelines and coordinating with Section Lieutenants for annual training of all sworn personnel. All courses taught will meet the minimum training requirements to meet the objectives in the use of force policy. Examples of courses are ACT, Firearms, Rifle, EVOG, Taser, Less Lethal, etc.)
- E. Supervisors are to reinforce this policy with subordinate personnel during Roll Call at least twice yearly and will cause such training to be documented in the officer's training file via signed roster forwarded to the Training Section Manager for inclusion in TMS.
- F. A peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:
1. To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.
 2. To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify

themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

A threat of death or serious bodily injury is "imminent" when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person.

II. LAW

- A. Per Section 7286 of the Government Code defines the following minimum standard regarding the use of force.
1. That officers utilize de-escalation techniques, crisis intervention tactics, and other alternatives to force when feasible.
 2. That an officer may only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to the seriousness of the suspected offense or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance.
 3. That officers immediately report potential excessive force to a superior officer when present and observing another officer using force that the officer believes to be beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances based upon the totality of information actually known to the officer.
 4. Retaliation against an officer that reports a suspected violation of a law or regulation of another officer to a supervisor or other person of the law enforcement agency who has the authority to investigate the violation is prohibited.
 5. Officers must intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, taking into account the possibility that other officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by a subject.
- B. Under the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, Department members are authorized to use reasonable force to effect an arrest, to prevent escape, to overcome resistance, in self-defense, or in defense of others while acting in the lawful performance of their duties.
- C. Department members shall become familiar with the following Penal Code Sections regarding the use of force:
1. Section 69 P.C. - Resisting executive officers by force of violence.
 2. Section 147 P.C. - Inhumanity to prisoners.
 3. Section 148 P.C. - Resisting arrest.
 4. Section 149 P.C. - Assault by officers under color of authority.
 5. Section 196 P.C. - Justifiable homicide by public officers.
 6. Section 673 P.C. - Cruel and unusual punishment.
 7. Section 692 - 694 P.C. - Lawful arrest.
 8. Section 835 P.C. - How an arrest is made and what restraint is allowed.
 9. Section 835 (a) P.C. - The right of the arresting officer to use reasonable force.
 10. Section 4550 P.C. – Rescue of prisoners.
 11. Section 7286 G.C. – Use of Force Standards

III. DEFINITIONS OF RELEVANT TERMS

A. Active Resistance:

Resistance that poses a threat of harm to the officer or others, such as when a subject attempts to attack an officer or does attack an officer; exhibits combative behavior (examples include but are not limited to: lunging toward the officer, striking the officer with hands, fists, kicks, or any instrument that may be perceived as a weapon); or attempts to leave the scene, flee, hide from detection, in some instances, standing when the subject has been told to sit down or pull away from the officer's grasp. Verbal statements alone do not constitute active resistance. Bracing or tensing alone ordinarily does not constitute active resistance but may if they pose a threat of harm to the officer or others.

B. Constitutional Standard:

The United States Supreme Court case *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989), and other subsequent cases have established that an officer's right to make an arrest or investigatory stop necessarily carries the right to use physical coercion or threat thereof to effect it. An officer's use of force is considered a seizure under the 4th Amendment and must, therefore, be objectively reasonable when analyzed under the "Objective Reasonableness" standard as defined below. In *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1 (1985), the Supreme Court held that under the 4th Amendment, a police officer may not use deadly force to prevent the escape of a fleeing suspect unless the officer has probable cause to believe the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others. However, Section 835 a of the California Penal Code expands this requirement when the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended.

C. Feasible:

Capable of being done or carried out to successfully achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk to the officer or other persons.

D. Imminent Threat:

A threat of death or serious bodily injury is "imminent" when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.

E. Intermediate Force:

A level of force used to compel compliance that, while less severe than lethal force, nonetheless presents a significant intrusion upon an individual's rights. Intermediate force has the potential to but is neither intended to nor likely to, but may, under certain circumstances, cause serious physical injury or death.

Note that case law decisions have specifically established that certain force options such as chemical agents (pepper spray, etc.), probe deployment with a TASER, impact projectiles, canine bites, and baton strikes are classified as intermediate force.

Intermediate force will generally be deemed reasonable only when an officer is confronted with **active resistance** and an **imminent threat** to the safety of officers or others.

F. Involved Officer:

Any Department member who participated in the use of force.

G. Deadly Force:

Force that poses a substantial risk of causing serious bodily injury or death.

H. Low-Level (non-deadly) Force:

Force that poses a minimal risk of injury or harm.

I. Objectively Reasonable Force:

The test by which courts evaluate force used to effect an arrest or protect the officer or other persons. This standard that courts will use to examine whether a use of force is constitutional/justifiable was first set forth in *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989) and expanded by subsequent court cases. This is based on a totality of the circumstances and the facts known to the officer at the time of the incident. Courts will evaluate the reasonableness of an officer's use of force from the perspective of the reasonable officer on scene at the time of the action rather than with 20/20 hindsight. The United States Supreme Court recognized that courts must make some allowance for the fact police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions with limited information in situations that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.

J. Passive Resistance:

Non-compliance with officer commands that is non-violent and does not pose an imminent threat to the officer or the public. Bracing, tensing, linking arms, or verbally signaling an intention to avoid or prevent being taken into custody constitute passive resistance.

K. Serious Physical Injury:

A physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes death or serious and protracted disfigurement or impairment of the function of any bodily organ or limb.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. General responsibility when force is used:

1. Policing, at times, requires that an officer exercise control of a violent or resisting subject to make an arrest, overcome resistance, prevent an escape, or protect the officer, other officers, or members of the community from risk of imminent harm. Clearly, not every potential violent confrontation can be de-escalated, but officers do have the ability to impact the direction and the outcome of many situations they handle, based on their decision-making and the tactics they choose to employ. Department members shall, where appropriate, use de-escalation techniques.
2. Department members may use that force, which is reasonable and necessary to make an arrest, prevent an escape, overcome resistance, or in self-defense or the defense of another. The type and degree of force used must be reasonable, based upon the facts and circumstances of the situation, which were known by the officer at the time the decision to use force is made.

Considerations should be taken into account when contacting vulnerable populations, including, but not limited to, children, elderly persons, people who are pregnant, and people with physical, mental, and developmental disabilities. The goal of gaining compliance when contacting vulnerable populations is to de-escalate when possible or use the least amount of reasonable force necessary to gain compliance.

The use of disproportionate or otherwise unreasonable force will subject the involved officer to Departmental corrective action, including, but not limited to, remedial training and/or disciplinary action, as well as to possible criminal prosecution and/or civil liability.

3. The reasonableness of force used is determined by consideration of three main factors: 1) the seriousness of the crime at issue; 2) whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the officer or others; 3) whether the suspect is actively engaged in resisting

arrest or attempting to flee. Other factors affecting the reasonableness determination include:

- a. The knowledge or belief the subject is under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs;
 - b. The subject's medical or mental history or condition known to the officer at the time;
 - c. Known history of the subject to include violent tendencies or previous encounters with law enforcement which were combative;
 - d. The relative size, age, and condition of the subject as compared to the officer;
 - e. The number of subjects compared to the number of officers;
 - f. Where it is apparent to the officer a subject is in a state of crisis, this must be taken into account in the officer's approach to the situation;
 - g. Special knowledge possessed by the subject (i.e., known experience in martial arts or hand-to-hand combat);
 - h. Physical confrontations with the subject in which the officer is on the ground;
 - i. If feasible, whether warning and sufficient time to respond were given to the subject prior to the use of force; and,
 - j. If feasible, opportunities to de-escalate or limit the amount of force used.
4. The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene rather than with a 20/20 vision of hindsight. The reasonableness must account for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second judgments in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.
 5. Department members need not retreat or desist in the reasonable use of force to avoid confrontation.
 6. Department members should be prepared to employ various force options to control the person in the event that an option that has been selected is not effective or that the circumstances of the encounter change such that the originally-selected option is no longer reasonable.
 7. Officers need not start at the lowest level of force in every situation. The force option selected for a given situation should be reasonable.
 8. When a confrontation escalates suddenly, a Department member may use that degree of force necessary to defend the Department member or others as long as the force is objectively reasonable.
 9. Where feasible while deploying a particular force option, Department members should continually evaluate whether the force option may be discontinued while still achieving the arrest or other lawful objectives.
 10. Firearms may be discharged in the performance of a police duty only under the following circumstances:
 - a. To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.
 - b. To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately

apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

- c. At an approved firearms range.
11. Lethal firearms will not be discharged under the following circumstances:
 - a. At a person suspected of committing a misdemeanor and the suspect is not posing an imminent threat to use deadly force or force likely to produce great bodily injury.
 - b. As warning shots.
 - c. When capturing or preventing the escape of a person believed to have committed a felony that did not involve use or threat to use deadly force.
 - d. In general, officers are prohibited from discharging a firearm from their moving vehicle or at another moving vehicle, providing only for exceptions that require such actions to end an imminent threat to human life.
 - e. Officers shall make every effort to avoid putting themselves into a position where they could be struck by a fleeing vehicle, requiring them to use a firearm to protect themselves.
 12. Deadly force will not be used in self-defense or the defense of another where there is no imminent threat by the suspect to use deadly force or force likely to produce great bodily injury. A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.
 13. Department members shall take authorized and necessary action to intercede and prevent or stop the use of excessive force by another officer when it is safe and reasonable to do so. "Intercede" includes, but is not limited to, physically stopping the excessive use of force, recording the excessive force, if equipped with a body-worn camera, and documenting efforts to intervene, efforts to de-escalate the offending officer's excessive use of force, and confronting the offending officer about the excessive force during the use of force and, if the officer continues, reporting to dispatch or the watch commander on duty and stating the offending officer's name, unit, location, time, and situation, in order to establish a duty for that officer to intervene.

Department members are also reminded of Rules and Regulations 3.29: Misconduct Observed by Police Personnel. This states in part that any Department member who observes or is informed of alleged misconduct shall take necessary action, including proper reporting, in accordance with Department policies and procedures.
 14. A Department member's on-duty supervisor will personally respond for an evaluation where a Department member has used force on duty. Therefore, the Department member who used force must ensure their supervisor is advised of the incident. The responding supervisor's name will be listed in the report detailing the use of force. The supervisor may also forward a memorandum through channels to the Chief of Police when additional comments are appropriate.
 15. When reasonably safe to do so following a use of force, Department members and a supervisor, upon arrival, shall inspect and observe subjects on whom force has been used for injury or complaints of pain resulting from the use of force, and shall immediately obtain any reasonable medical care which is necessary. This may require a Department member to provide emergency first aid until professional medical care providers arrive on scene.

16. Department members shall report any use of force, or threat of force, while on duty in the appropriate police report and any off-duty use of force in the course of enforcement activity in a memorandum.

The reporting requirements do not apply in officer-involved-shooting incidents as covered in General Order Q-6 "Officer Involved Shootings" and the San Joaquin County Officer-Involved Critical Incident Protocol Manual.

17. Responding supervisors will ensure that photographs are taken of any alleged or visible injuries received by a Department member or arrestee.

V. SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Response to scene in on-duty use-of-force incidents:

1. The Department member's supervisor shall personally respond, with extreme priority, for an on-scene evaluation of each case where a Department member has used force while on duty.
2. The supervisor shall personally obtain or direct another Department member to take photographs of any alleged or visible injuries and shall not assign the Department member who used force to take the photographs.
3. The supervisor shall review all body-worn camera videos of the incident to aid in determining whether the force used was appropriate. If no video is captured, the supervisor will address as appropriate.
4. The supervisor shall enter each use-of-force incident they evaluate into the Use of Force Database during the shift the force was used. This includes use of force levels from physical force all the way to deadly force. They shall ensure that all required information is entered, including their determination regarding whether the force used was appropriate (based on preliminary information obtained) except in protocol cases as noted below.
 - a. In use-of-force incidents resulting in a protocol investigation, the responding supervisor shall not make a determination as to whether or not the force used was appropriate. The supervisor shall instead check the option "Protocol" under the "Force Consistent with Policy" tab in the database.
5. The supervisor shall notify the on-duty Watch or Section Commander of a use-of-force incident the supervisor has entered into the database.

VI. SECTION/WATCH COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

- ### **A. Upon being advised of an incident involving a use of force, the Section/Watch Commander shall take the following steps:**
1. The Section/Watch Commander shall review the use of force entry in the database to ensure completeness and appropriateness of the force that was used. The Section/Watch Commander will also review the body-worn camera video to aid in this determination. If properly completed, he/she shall then approve the entry. If corrections are needed, he/she, in consultation with the supervisor, shall make the needed changes before the Section/Watch Commander makes the final approval.
 2. If in the Section/Watch Commander's opinion there are questions regarding the appropriateness of the force used, additional follow-up (review of police reports, discussion with sergeant who responded, discussion with Division Commander, etc.) should occur.
 3. If the use-of-force incident involves a Section/Division other than Field Operations, the Commander approving the entry will ensure that details surrounding the incident are passed along to the on-duty Watch Commander.

4. The on-duty Watch Commander will ensure that the use-of-force incident is carried on the Watch Commander Daily, including the name of the supervisor who responded and assessed the incident.

VII. USE OF FORCE WHILE OFF DUTY

- A. If a Department member is required to use substantial force during enforcement activity while off duty, the involved member shall immediately notify his/her Division Commander or the on-duty Watch Commander. Substantial force includes displaying a firearm, an impact weapon, and/or physically subduing a suspect, etc.
- B. The Division or Watch Commander shall initiate an investigation as follows:
 1. If the occurrence is serious in nature, the Division/Watch Commander or a patrol supervisor shall investigate the incident and complete the necessary reports, i.e., crime/arrest report, SIR, and memorandum. Off-duty use-of-force incidents are not entered into the Use of Force database.
 2. Normally, the Division/Watch Commander will require the off-duty Department member to submit a written memorandum explaining details of the incident upon their return to work.
 3. In every case, the Division/Watch Commander shall submit a memorandum to his/her Commander. The memorandum shall explain details of the incident and any action taken.

VIII. REPORTING USE OF FORCE OTHER THAN DEADLY FORCE

- A. On-duty Department members who use low lethality weapons, chemical agents, batons, WRAP Systems, or any other force in those instances that threaten the safety of a Department member or other persons, or subdue and arrest combative or resisting individuals, shall report the details of such use of force in the appropriate ARS report. Details will include the following:
 1. Type of force used.
 2. The reason and detailed circumstances of how the force was used.
 3. Detailed description of alleged or visible injuries to the arrestee and/or Department member.
 4. Photographs will be taken, and the approximate number of photographs taken shall be documented.
 5. The supervisor's or commander's name who the Department member advised of the specific details when force was used on a person. This advisement will occur as soon as practical, but no longer than one hour after the force was used.
 6. Other pertinent information the Department member wishes to include. The Department member who personally used force is required to make the appropriate ARS report.
 7. If the Department member is unable, the investigating officer shall submit the required report.
 8. If several Department members are involved in one incident, each officer shall report their use of force on a separate appropriate ARS report.

IX. REVIEW OF USE-OF-FORCE INCIDENTS BY THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS SECTION

- A. The Professional Standards Section shall conduct a quarterly review of use-of-force incidents. The review shall include the following information:

1. Total number of uses of force incidents that occurred.
 2. Breakdown of various types of force used.
 3. Statistical review of injuries, race, gender, age of suspects, etc.
 4. Ensuring that all use-of-force incidents were appropriately logged in the Use of Force Database.
 5. Total number of incidents logged in the Use of Force Database that indicate no body-worn camera video was captured.
 6. Random case review for policy compliance.
- B. Professional Standards will collect data on use-of-force incidents for annual submittal to the Department of Justice. This will be in compliance with Government Code section 12525.2. The data collected will be for all instances when a peace officer employed by that agency is involved in any of the following:
1. An incident involving the shooting of a civilian by a peace officer.
 2. An incident involving the shooting of a peace officer by a civilian.
 3. An incident in which the use of force by a peace officer against a civilian result in serious bodily injury or death.
 4. An incident in which use of force by a civilian against a peace officer results in serious bodily injury or death.