

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
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I. POLICY

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department is committed to protecting people, their property and rights while providing the best in public safety and service. The proper use of force is essential for policing. There are circumstances where individuals will not comply with the law unless compelled or controlled by the use of force. Officers must also remain mindful that they derive their authority from the community and that unreasonable force degrades the legitimacy of that authority. In a use of force incident, the governmental interest must match the level of force and intrusion upon an individual's constitutional rights.

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It is the policy of this Department that officers hold the highest regard for the dignity and liberty of all persons, and place minimal reliance upon the use of force. The Department respects the value of every human life and the application of deadly force is a measure to be employed in the most extreme circumstances.

II. DEFINITIONS

1. **Approved Weapons** - weapons meeting department specifications for which officers receive proficiency and safety training. Before the use of any approved weapon option, the officer, when practical, will communicate to other officers and the subject that the use of the option is imminent, and clearly and audibly announce the same to all personnel in the immediate area unless exigent circumstances prevent this from occurring.
2. **Blocking** - the positioning of a police vehicle in the path of an occupied subject vehicle where contact between the vehicles is not anticipated or is anticipated to be minimal.
3. **Critical Incident Review Team (CIRT)** - a team put in place to conduct an administrative examination of uses of deadly force and other high-risk law enforcement operations, for the purpose of improving both individual and the agency's performance.
4. **Cuffing Under Power** - a tactic where a secondary officer handcuffs a subject while the Electronic Control Device (ECD), being deployed by the primary officer, is cycling and the subject is in Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI).
5. **Deadly Force** - the degree of force which is likely to produce death or serious bodily injury. Deadly force can also result from a force option being improperly applied. Deadly force is not limited to the use of firearms.
6. **Electronic Control Device (ECD)** - a Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI) device that stimulates the motor neurons to contract to disrupt communication from the brain to the muscles thereby causing temporary motor skill dysfunction.
 1. **Spark Display** - a non-contact demonstration of the ECD's ability to discharge electricity.
 2. **Touch Stun** - a secondary function of the ECD intended to administer pain to a subject by making direct contact with the body.
 3. **Probe Mode** - the primary function of the ECD where the ECD cartridge is deployed firing probes at the subject. The intent is that the subject is temporarily immobilized for the period the ECD is cycled.
7. **Fatal Detail** - a section of the Traffic Bureau who conducts or assists in investigations related to uses of force with a vehicle which may cause serious bodily injury, or result in death.
8. **Force Investigation Team (FIT)** - a team put in place to conduct a criminal investigation to determine whether the use of deadly force was legally justified under criminal law. FIT also directs the investigation against a subject who either committed crimes which led to the use of deadly force or who has committed crimes against an officer.
9. **Force Transitions** - the movement, escalation/de-escalation, from the application of one force type to another in conjunction with the "objectively reasonable" standard from Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). The officer must consider all the factors before using force and choose a reasonable option based on the "totality of the circumstances" present.

The LVMPD Use of Force Policy applies to all commissioned officers, but the legal standard specific to incidents involving use of force within a pretrial detention facility are set forth in Kingsley v. Hendrickson, 576 U.S. (2015).

10. **Imminent Threat** - an impending violent act or resistance that an officer reasonably believes will occur, based on the totality of the circumstances.

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11. Intermediate Force - a level of force that has the potential to cause injury or substantial pain, and is greater than low-level force.
12. Involved Officer - a commissioned officer or supervisor who participated in, directed or influenced the application of the use of force.
13. Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint® (LVNR®) - a control technique in which the carotid arteries on the sides of the neck are compressed, restricting blood flow to the brain, causing the subject to lose consciousness.
14. Levels of Control - broad categories of influence and force in identifiable, escalating stages of intensity. They are identified as low level force, intermediate force and deadly force.
15. Low Level Force - a level of force or control that is neither likely nor intended to cause injury.
16. Non-Deadly Force - the level of force required to compel compliance, which is not intended to and is not known to create a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily harm.
17. Officer-Involved Shooting - an officer's discharge of a firearm at a person, with or without physical injury or the death of the person.
18. Officer Witness Monitor - a designated officer who is not involved in the use of deadly force. The responsibilities of the officer witness monitor are to observe and prevent discussions regarding the incident among involved officer(s), witness officer(s), witness(es), and other individuals who arrive at the scene (lieutenants, captains, Collective Bargaining Association representatives/attorneys, etc.) prior to the arrival of FIT.
19. Other Firearm Discharge - an unintentional discharge of a firearm that does not cause injury or death to a person, or the humane euthanizing of injured or dangerous animals.
20. Precision Intervention Technique (PIT) - a specific manner of intentional contact using a police vehicle against a fleeing vehicle to cause the fleeing vehicle to come to a stop.
21. Public Safety Statement (PSS) - a series of questions to obtain information to determine if there is an immediate threat to public safety and must be taken in a timely manner. (An example would be shots fired by an officer or a subject in the direction where the public may be in immediate danger.) The supervisor must take appropriate action to ensure public safety, based on the information received from the PSS.
22. Ramming - the use of a vehicle to intentionally hit another vehicle, outside the approved PIT, blocking and stationary vehicle immobilization policies.
23. Reasonable Force - an objective standard of force viewed from the perspective of a reasonable officer, without the benefit of 20/20 hindsight, and based on the totality of the circumstances presented at the moment the force is used. See section III, Determining Objectively Reasonable Force.
24. Reportable Force - any use of force which is required to overcome subject resistance to gain compliance that results in injury or complaint of injury, complaint of continuing pain, or any use of force greater than low level force (see Levels of Control) and any application of the LVNR®.
25. Serious Bodily Injury - a bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death, causes serious, permanent disfigurement or results in a prolonged loss or impairment of the functioning of any bodily member or organ.
26. Significant Force - any force which results in treatment at a medical facility due to injuries or alleged injuries caused by an officer. Examples include, but are not limited to: skeletal fractures, serious bodily injury or complaint of injury to a person's head or sternum area. All significant force is reportable force.

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27. Stationary Vehicle Immobilization Technique (Pinching) - a containment tactic whose use is restricted for specialized units. It employs extremely low-speed, intentional vehicle contact with a subject's vehicle.
28. Use of Force Model - a visual guide describing the appropriate levels of force authorized to be used by an officer in response to the level of resistance being displayed by a subject.
29. Witness Officer - a commissioned officer or supervisor who did not participate in or directly influence the application of the use of force.

III. DETERMINING OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE FORCE

The United States Supreme Court decisions and interpretations of the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution states a police officer may only use such force as is "objectively reasonable" under all of the circumstances. The standard that courts will use to examine whether a use of force is constitutional was first set forth in Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989) and expanded by subsequent court cases. The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with 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. The LVMPD Use of Force Policy applies to all commissioned officers.

The reasonableness inquiry in reviewing use of force is an objective one. The question is whether the officer's actions are "objectively reasonable" in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them. The officer's perception will be a consideration, along with other objective factors that may affect the reasonableness of the force. These factors may include but are not limited to:

1. The severity of the crime(s) at issue.
2. Whether the subject poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officer(s) or others.
3. Whether the subject is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.
4. The influence of drugs/alcohol or the mental capacity of the subject.
5. The time available to an officer to make a decision.
6. The availability of officers/resources (including the number of officers present at the time) to de-escalate the situation.
7. The proximity or access of weapons to the subject.
8. The environmental factors and/or other exigent circumstances.

The officer will use a level of force that is necessary and within the range of "objectively reasonable" options. When use of force is needed, officers will assess each incident to determine, based on policy, training and experience, which use of force option will de-escalate the situation and bring it under control in a safe and prudent manner. Reasonable and sound judgment will dictate the force option to be employed. Therefore, the Department examines all uses of force from an objective standard rather than a subjective standard.

LVMPD allows certain classifications of civilian employees to carry a firearm and Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray while on duty. Civilian employees have no power of arrest and therefore may only use force consistent with Nevada law on self-defense or defense of others.

IV. MEDICAL ATTENTION

Whenever an officer applies a use of force option upon a subject that results in a visible injury or complaint of injury, the officer will monitor the subject and immediately summon medical attention. When requesting medical attention, the officer will provide the nature of the injury to responding medical personnel. NOTE: In some instances, the best course of action may be to transport the subject to the nearest medical facility. In these instances, the nature of injury, response time of medical personnel and the proximity of the medical facility should be considered.

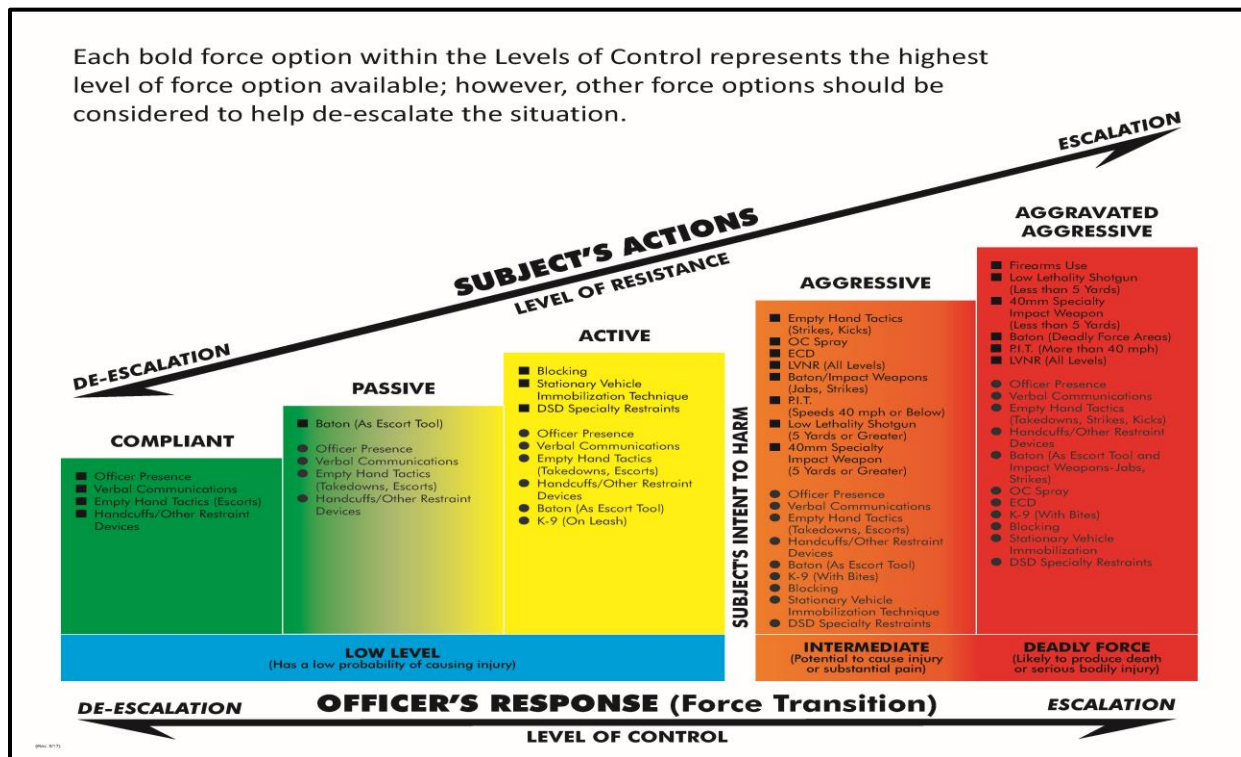
Medical attention will be summoned for the following use of force applications, regardless of visible injury or complaint of injury:

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1. Baton/Impact Weapons - any strikes to the head, neck or groin area.
2. Canine - all bites.
3. ECD - probe strikes to the head, neck or groin area.
4. LVNR® - when applied.
5. OC Spray - direct exposure to the facial area.
6. Use of Force with a Firearm:
 - a. Low Lethality Shotgun - all strikes.
 - b. 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon - all strikes.
 - c. Handgun/Shotgun (“00” Buck & Slug)/Rifle - any discharge.
7. Use of Force with a Vehicle:
 - a. Precision Intervention Technique (PIT) - over 40mph.
 - b. Blocking - contact with an occupied vehicle.
 - c. Stationary Vehicle Immobilization Technique (Pinching) - all.
 - d. Ramming - all.

V. USE OF FORCE MODEL



This graphic is intended as a general guideline for an officer. The subject’s actions will dictate the Resistance Level and officers will make an “objectively reasonable” force option choice. Corrections officers will follow their established standard operating procedures in incidents involving use of force within a detention facility (i.e., DSD SOP 09.11.01 Use of Force).

In use of force incidents, the officer will transition to differing degrees or types of force, including attempts to de-escalate. Force situations are dynamic and require an officer to continually assess the subject’s actions to ensure an “objectively reasonable” response. Officers shall modify their Level of Control in relation to the amount of resistance offered by a subject. (6/15, 11/15)■

6/002.01 USE OF FORCE PROCEDURE

I. USE OF FORCE TO AFFECT A DETENTION, AN ARREST OR TO CONDUCT A SEARCH

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- II. DUTY TO INTERVENE**
- III. LEVELS OF RESISTANCE (see Use of Force Model)**
- IV. LEVELS OF CONTROL (see Use of Force Model)**
- V. DE-ESCALATION**

I. USE OF FORCE TO AFFECT A DETENTION, AN ARREST OR TO CONDUCT A SEARCH

- A. Officers may use reasonable force:
 - 1. To protect themselves.
 - 2. To protect others.
 - 3. To affect a lawful detention.
 - 4. To affect a lawful arrest.
 - 5. To conduct a lawful search.

- B. If it is not already known by the subject to be detained, arrested or searched, officers should, if reasonable, make clear their intent to detain, arrest or search the subject. When practical, officers will clearly and audibly identify themselves as a peace officer before using force.

II. DUTY TO INTERVENE

Any commissioned officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is “objectively reasonable” under the circumstances will, when in a position to do so, safely intercede to prevent the use of excessive force. Officers will promptly report these observations to a supervisor.

III. LEVELS OF RESISTANCE (see Use of Force Model, 6/002.00)

It is important for officers to bear in mind that there are many reasons a subject may be resisting arrest or may be unresponsive. The person in question may not be capable of understanding the gravity of the situation. Officers must consider several factors when dealing with a non-compliant subject. A subject may be non-compliant due to a medical condition, mental, physical or hearing impairment, language barrier, drug interaction or emotional crisis, and have no criminal intent. These circumstances may not make the subject any less dangerous, but it may require a change in tactics that will be more effective while maintaining officer safety once these circumstances are known to the officer.

- 1. Compliant - a person contacted by an officer who acknowledges direction or lawful orders given and offers no passive, active, aggressive or aggravated aggressive resistance.

- 2. Passive Resistance - 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 power to move (becoming "dead weight"), holding onto a fixed object or locking arms to another during a protest or demonstration.

- 3. Active Resistance - the subject’s verbal or physical actions are intended to prevent an officer from placing the subject in custody and taking control, but are not directed at harming the officer. Examples include: walking or running away, breaking the officer’s grip.

----- SUBJECT’S INTENT TO HARM -----

- 4. Aggressive Resistance - the subject displays the intent to harm the officer, themselves 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.

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5. Aggravated Aggressive Resistance - the subject's actions are likely to result in death or serious bodily harm to the officer, themselves or another. These actions may include a firearm, use of a blunt or bladed weapon and extreme physical force.

IV. LEVELS OF CONTROL (see Use of Force Model, 6/002.00)

When use of force is needed, officers will assess each incident to determine, based on policy, training and experience, which use of force option is believed to be "objectively reasonable" for the situation and bring it under control in a safe and prudent manner.

1. Low Level Force - a level of force or control that is neither likely nor intended to cause injury. Examples are: handcuffing a compliant arrestee for transport to a detention facility or proning a subject out on a high-risk vehicle stop.
This level of force includes:
 1. Officer Presence.
 2. Verbal Communication.
 3. Empty Hand Tactics (takedowns).
 4. Handcuffs/Other LVMPD Approved Restraint Devices.
 5. Baton (as escort tool).
 6. Canine (on leash).
 7. Pinching.
 8. Blocking.
2. Intermediate Force - a level of force that has the potential to cause injury or substantial pain and is greater than Low Level Force.
This level of force requires a Use of Force Report and includes:
 1. Empty Hand Tactics (takedown with injury, strikes, kicks).
 2. Baton/Impact Tools (jabs, strikes).
 3. LVNR® (all levels).
 4. OC Spray.
 5. ECD.
 6. Low Lethality Shotgun (fired at a distance of five (5) yards or greater).
 7. 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon (fired at a distance of five (5) yards or greater).
 8. Canine (with bites).
 9. PIT (speeds 40mph or below).
3. Deadly Force - that degree of force which is likely to produce death or serious bodily injury. Deadly force can also result from a force option being improperly applied. For the use of deadly force to be justified, at least one of the parameters and all elements must be present. Examples include but are not limited to:
 1. Baton (striking head, neck, sternum, spine, groin or kidneys).
 2. LVNR® (all levels).
 3. Low Lethality Shotgun (fired at a distance less than five (5) yards).
 4. 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon (fired at a distance less than five (5) yards).
 5. PIT (speeds more than 40mph).
 6. Ramming.
 7. Firearm Use.
4. Parameters for Use of Deadly Force - an officer may use deadly force upon another person only when it is "objectively reasonable" to:
 1. Protect themselves or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
 2. Prevent the escape of a fleeing felon who the officer has probable cause to believe has committed a violent felony crime and is an imminent threat to human life if escape should occur. (See NRS 171.1455.) Officers will give some warning, if feasible, before the use of deadly force.

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Example: "Police! Stop, or I will shoot!"

5. Elements of Deadly Force:

1. Ability - exists when a person has the means or capability to cause grave injury, serious bodily harm or death to an officer or another. Ability may include, but is not limited to the following: the subject's physical ability, size, age, strength, combative skill, level of aggression and any weapons in their immediate control.
2. Opportunity - exists when a person is in a position to effectively resist an officer's control or to use force or violence upon the officer or another. Examples which may affect opportunity include: relative distance to the officer or others and physical barriers between the subject and the officer.
3. Imminent Jeopardy - based upon all the facts and circumstances confronting the officer, the officer reasonably believes the subject poses an imminent threat to the life of the officer(s), or other third parties and the officer must act immediately to prevent death or serious bodily injury.
4. Preclusion - lesser alternatives have been reasonably considered and exhausted before the use of deadly force, to include disengagement. Deadly force in response to the subject's actions must remain reasonable while based upon the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time force was applied. (06/15)

V. DE-ESCALATION

Policing requires that at times an officer must exercise control of a violent or resisting subject to make an arrest, or to 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.

When reasonable under the totality of circumstances, officers should gather information about the incident, assess the risks, assemble resources, attempt to slow momentum and communicate and coordinate a response. In their interaction with subjects, officers should use advisements, warnings, verbal persuasion and other tactics and alternatives to higher levels of force. Officers should recognize that they may withdraw to a position that is tactically more secure or allows them greater distance to consider or deploy a greater variety of force options. Officers shall perform their work in a manner that avoids unduly jeopardizing their safety or the safety of others through poor tactical decisions.

The prospect of a favorable outcome is often enhanced when supervisors become involved in the management of an overall response to potentially violent encounters by coordinating resources and officers' tactical actions. Supervisors should possess a good knowledge of tactics and ensure that officers under their supervision perform to a standard. As a good practice, supervisors will acknowledge and respond to incidents in a timely manner where law enforcement use of force is probable. (4/14, 5/14) ■

- 6/002.02 AUTHORIZED FORCE TOOLS, DESCRIPTION, REQUIREMENTS, USES AND CONSIDERATIONS**
- I. PRESENCE AND VERBAL COMMUNICATION**
 - II. EMPTY HAND TACTICS**
 - III. HANDCUFFS, FLEXIBLE HANDCUFFS, OR OTHER RESTRAINT DEVICES (excluding DSD specialty restraint devices)**
 - IV. BATON/IMPACT TOOLS**
 - V. OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) SPRAY**
 - VI. DETENTION SERVICES DIVISION (DSD) SPECIALTY RESTRAINT DEVICES**
 - VII. LATERAL VASCULAR NECK RESTRAINT® (LVNR®)**
 - VIII. ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE (ECD)**
 - IX. USE OF CANINE**
 - X. USE OF FORCE WITH A VEHICLE**
 - XI. USE OF FORCE WITH A FIREARM - Handgun/Shotgun/Rifle/Low Lethality Shotgun/40mm Specialty Impact Weapon**

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With minimal exception, only department-approved weapons and training techniques shall be used. Uniformed officers will carry all issued tools and equipment required by the policies of this agency. Officers should note that less lethal tools may result in a lethal outcome, or be ineffective even when used appropriately.

Non-uniformed commissioned personnel the rank of lieutenant and below are required to carry at least one intermediate force option (baton, OC spray or ECD) on their person when on-duty unless the requirement is waived, via completion of an Authorized Force Tools and Equipment Exemption Waiver, LVMPD 483, by their division commander.

Supervisors of commissioned personnel will ensure their subordinates complete their minimum required hours of training within the calendar year. Officers completing an academy during the calendar year are exempt from the minimum hour requirement. Defensive tactics proficiency testing will be required for the quarter following graduation from an academy.

If the employee fails to demonstrate proficiency, the employee and/or the employee's supervisor will contact the Organizational Development Bureau (ODB)/DSD Training as soon as practical for assistance in formulating a remedial training program.

The following are authorized force tools/restraints and techniques which may be used when "objectively reasonable" and otherwise permitted under this policy. Specialized units may have additional tools that are not covered in this policy.

I. PRESENCE AND VERBAL COMMUNICATION

1. Level of Control:
 - a. Low Level Force.
2. Approved Use:
 - a. Officers will, when and to the extent reasonably possible, attempt to use verbal communication skills to control subjects before resorting to physical control methods.

II. EMPTY HAND TACTICS

1. Level of Control:
 - a. Low Level Force - takedown (not likely to cause injury), escorts.
 - b. Intermediate Level Force - takedown, strikes, kicks.
 - c. Deadly Force - takedown, strikes, kicks.
2. Certification/POST Requirements:
 - a. Entry-level training is taught at the LVMPD police and corrections academies.
 - b. Annual Training – two (2) hours of Defensive Tactics training per quarter for lieutenants and below. NV POST requires officers must participate in eight (8) hours of Defensive Tactics training per year and demonstrate proficiency with each tactic/tool they are authorized to use.
3. Approved Use:
 - a. These tactics will be used only in accordance with policy and department training.
 - b. Officers should only use tactics appropriate to the situation which have been taught by department Defensive Tactics instructors.
4. Additional Considerations:
 - a. Summon medical attention on use of an empty hand tactic and/or any incident where a subject is injured and/or complains of injury.
 - b. All strikes, punches, kicks and/or any incident where a subject is injured or complains of injury is a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team.

III. HANDCUFFS, FLEXIBLE HANDCUFFS, OR OTHER RESTRAINT DEVICES (excluding DSD specialty restraint devices)

1. Level of Control:
 - a. Low Level Force.

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2. Description:
 - a. Officers will only use department-authorized or issued handcuffs.
3. Certification/POST Requirements:
 - a. Entry-level training is taught at the LVMPD police and corrections academies.
 - b. Annual Training - two (2) hours of Defensive Tactics training per quarter for lieutenants and below. NV POST requires officers participate in eight (8) hours of Defensive Tactics training per year and demonstrate proficiency with each tactic/tool they are authorized to use.
4. Inspection Requirement:
 - a. Handcuffs will be maintained in clean and working order.
5. Approved Use:
 - a. This tool will be used only in accordance with policy and department training.
 - b. In an attempt to minimize the risk of injury to officers and others during arrest situations, officers will handcuff all persons arrested as soon as possible.
 - c. During investigative detentions (“Terry Stops”) where one or more of the following factors is present (NOTE: Investigative detentions cannot exceed 60 minutes pursuant to NRS 171.123.):
 - i. Articulate facts that the subject is physically uncooperative.
 - ii. Articulate facts that a subject’s actions at the scene may present physical danger to themselves or others if not restrained.
 - iii. Reasonable possibility of flight based on the action of the subject.
 - iv. Information that the subject is currently armed.
 - v. The stop closely follows a violent crime and the subject matches specific parts of a description.
 - vi. When there are articulable facts that a crime of violence is about to occur.
 - vii. Care and discretion should be used when the subject is at extremes of age (elderly and young children), pregnant, or physically disabled when handcuffing an individual during an investigative detention.
 - viii. The authority to handcuff during investigatory stops continues for only as long as the circumstances above exist.
 - d. Suicidal persons.
 - e. During a search warrant service.
 - i. At a private residence as is reasonably necessary to execute the warrant in safety.
 - ii. At a commercial business open to the public if it reasonably appears that handcuffing is necessary to protect an officer or others from physical harm. Circumstances which may justify initial handcuffing may change and eliminate continued justification.
 - f. Persons being transported to detoxification facilities.
 - g. By detention personnel moving in-custody subjects.
6. Disapproved Use:
 - a. If medical circumstances make it unreasonable to handcuff an arrestee, officers will refrain from handcuffing.
 - b. When responding to a security office where a subject has already been placed in handcuffs before arriving at the scene, officers shall not place LVMPD handcuffs on the subject until they have reasonable suspicion or probable cause based on their independent investigation and/or findings.
7. Tactical Considerations:
 - a. Officers will check handcuffs for tightness and double lock as soon as it is safe to do so before transport.
 - b. When a handcuffed subject first complains that handcuffs are too tight and/or are hurting the subject, the officer having custody of the handcuffed subject will, as soon as reasonably possible, check the handcuffs to make sure that they are not too tight. If they are too tight (per training), they will be loosened and double locked.
8. Additional Considerations:
 - a. Summon medical attention on use of handcuffs or other restraint devices and/or any incident where a subject is injured and/or complains of injury.
 - b. Any incident where a subject is injured or complains of injury is a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team.

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IV. BATON/IMPACT TOOLS

1. Level of Control:
 - a. Low Level Force - when used as an escort tool.
 - b. Intermediate Force - when used for jabbing or striking.
 - c. Deadly Force - striking subjects on the head, neck, sternum, spine, groin or kidneys.
2. Description:
 - a. A baton is a department-authorized expandable straight baton.
 - b. All commissioned police personnel the rank of lieutenant and below must obtain certification training and carry the baton when in an approved LVMPD uniform (see 4/107.00).
 - c. Plain clothes officers are required to carry OC spray, an ECD or an expandable straight baton.
3. Certification/POST Requirements:
 - a. Entry-level training is taught at the LVMPD police and corrections academies.
 - b. All officers, in the rank of lieutenant and below, will complete the following requirements:
 - i. Receive initial baton training in the academy; or
 - ii. Receive a minimum of four (4) hours of initial expandable straight baton training by a LVMPD certified Defensive Tactics Instructor.
 - c. Annual Training - two (2) hours of Defensive Tactics training per quarter for lieutenants and below. Nevada POST requires officers participate in eight (8) hours of Defensive Tactics training per year and demonstrate proficiency with each tactic/tool they are authorized to use.
4. Inspection Requirement:
 - a. Batons will be maintained in clean and working order.
5. Deployment Requirement:
 - a. When deploying, an officer will, if practical, announce a warning to the subject and other officers of the intent to deploy a baton/impact weapon if the subject does not comply with your commands.
Example, "Do what I am telling you to do, or I will strike you with my baton."
 - b. Officer shall give the subject a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
6. Approved Use:
 - a. This tool will be used only in accordance with policy and department training.
 - b. Blocking, jabbing, to apply control holds or passive/active escort techniques. Example: stirring the pot.
 - c. The use of instruments as a tool for the purpose of striking or jabbing (i.e., flashlights, radio, etc.) other than department-authorized batons, is strongly discouraged and acceptable only when other authorized force responses have been exhausted and are either unavailable or ineffective.
 - d. Officers must be able to articulate a compelling need to use any other device or object other than an authorized baton as an impact tool.
7. Disapproved Use:
 - a. A subject who poses no imminent threat will not be struck with a baton or impact tool.
 - b. Officers are discouraged from using their firearm as an impact tool due to the possibility of an unintentional discharge.
 - c. During non-deadly force incidents, officers will use reasonable care to avoid striking subjects on the head, neck, sternum, spine, groin or kidneys, as these strikes may constitute deadly force.
8. Additional Considerations:
 - a. Summon medical attention on all strikes with a baton/impact tool and/or any incident where a subject is injured and/or complains of injury.
 - b. Notify a supervisor when a baton/impact tool has been used.
 - c. Use of the baton for escort/control or "stirring the pot" is non-reportable.
 - d. All strikes or any incident where a subject is injured and/or complains of injury is a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team.

V. OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) SPRAY

1. Level of Control:
 - a. Intermediate Force.
2. Description:

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- a. OC spray is a non-lethal agent which causes inflammation of the skin and mucus membranes. OC spray is naturally based as opposed to chemically based.
- b. All commissioned police personnel the rank of lieutenant and below must obtain certification training and carry OC spray when in an approved LVMPD uniform (see 4/107.00).
- c. Plain clothes officers are required to carry OC spray, an ECD or an expandable straight baton.
- d. NOTE: SWAT and SERT personnel are exempt from these provisions during tactical operations and will follow their training and standard operations procedures (SOP).
3. Certification/POST Requirements:
 - a. Entry-level training is taught at the LVMPD police and corrections academies.
 - b. Annual Training - two (2) hours of Defensive Tactics training per quarter for lieutenants and below. Nevada POST requires officers participate in eight (8) hours of Defensive Tactics training per year and demonstrate proficiency with each tactic/tool they are authorized to use.
4. Inspection Requirement:
 - a. OC spray expiration date and serviceability will be checked annually.
5. Deployment Requirement:
 - a. When deploying, an officer will, if practical, announce a warning to the subject and other officers of the intent to deploy the OC spray if the subject does not comply with your commands.
Example, "Do what I am telling you to do, or I will spray you."
 - b. Officer shall give the subject a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
6. Approved Use:
 - a. OC spray will be used only in accordance with policy and department training.
 - b. OC spray may be used when subject is engaging or displays the intent to engage in aggressive resistant behavior which may cause injury.
 - c. OC spray may be used on vicious or aggressive animals when those animals interfere with the safety of the officers or citizens.
 - d. Care and discretion should be used when the subject is at extremes of age (elderly and young children), pregnant or physically disabled.
 - e. OC spray may only be used in a protest or demonstration situation when authorized by an incident commander in response to imminent threat of harm.
7. Disapproved Use:
 - a. OC spray will not be used on a subject inside a closed vehicle, unless an officer is attempting to secure an aggressive resistant subject in a police vehicle. OC spray is not intended to be used to force extraction from an enclosed area unless utilized in a detention facility (See DSD SOP 09.11.01 Use of Force).
 - b. OC spray will not be used on passive resistant protestors.
 - c. OC spray will not be used other than as an aerosol/stream.
 - d. OC spray will not be used on a handcuffed subject unless the subject is displaying aggressive resistance.
8. Tactical Considerations:
 - a. Whenever possible, OC spray should be used upwind and relatively close to the subject.
 - b. A Devastator (high capacity OC spray) may be used as an intermediate level of control; however, officers will assess the effect the device will have on subjects in the general area due to the volume of agent dispersed.
9. Supervisory Consideration:
 - a. Incident commander may authorize use in a protest or demonstration situation in response to imminent threat of harm.
10. Additional Considerations:
 - a. Summon medical attention on all use of OC spray and/or any incident where a subject is injured and/or complains of injury.
 - b. Notify a supervisor when OC spray has been used.
 - c. Inform detention personnel the subject has been exposed to OC spray and ensure they have been screened by the detention facility medical staff.
 - d. The use of OC spray on a subject is a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team.
 - e. NOTE: In addition to the above, when OC spray is used by a civilian department member, a patrol officer and supervisor will respond to the scene to assist with enforcement action.

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VI. DETENTION SERVICES DIVISION (DSD) SPECIALTY RESTRAINT DEVICES (i.e., chair, bed, etc.)

1. Level of Control:
 - a. Low Level Force.
2. Description:
 - a. Devices may be used to control inmates who display behaviors that may or do result in the destruction of property or who are in danger of causing harm to themselves or others.
3. Certification/POST Requirements:
 - a. Entry-level training is taught at the LVMPD corrections academy.
 - b. All Corrections officers, in the rank of lieutenant and below, will receive annual recertification training.
4. Inspection Requirement:
 - a. All DSD specialty restraint devices will be inspected at the beginning of each shift, by a designated supervisor, to ensure they are in working order.
5. Deployment Requirement:
 - a. Specialty restraints will be deployed in accordance with DSD Specialty Restraint Devices SOP (09.11.03).
6. Approved Use:
 - a. This tool will be used only in accordance with DSD SOP (09.11.03) and LVMPD training.
 - b. Upon approval of sergeant, with notification to lieutenant.
7. Disapproved Use:
 - a. Specialty restraint devices will not be used to administer punishment or as a method of correcting behavior.
 - b. Specialty restraint devices will not be used outside parameters set forth in DSD SOP (09.11.03).

VII. LATERAL VASCULAR NECK RESTRAINT® (LVNR®)

1. Level of Control:
 - a. Intermediate Force - LVNR® (all levels).
 - b. Deadly Force - LVNR® (all levels).
2. Description:
 - a. The LVNR® is a control technique in which the carotid arteries on the sides of the neck are compressed, restricting blood flow to the brain, causing the subject to pass out.
3. Certification/POST Requirements:
 - a. Entry-level training is provided in the LVMPD police and corrections academies. No officer will use the LVNR® without first completing the 12-hour certification course provided in the academy.
 - b. Training will be provided by certified LVNR® instructors only.
 - c. All commissioned officers, the rank of lieutenant and below, will receive training in the LVNR®.
 - d. Officers certified in the LVNR® will be required to complete recertification training through quarterly defensive tactics.
 - i. Any officer requesting an exemption from LVNR® training due to medical reasons must obtain a medical exemption from their physician, Authorized Force Tools and Equipment Exemption Waiver, LVMPD 483.
 - ii. This exemption must be obtained immediately upon requesting the exemption and at the beginning of each calendar year thereafter, and be forwarded to the Director of Risk Management.
4. Approved Use:
 - a. LVNR® will be used only in accordance with policy and department training.
 - b. The LVNR® is a defensive tactic to quickly and safely stop aggressive/aggravated aggressive resistance.
5. Disapproved Use:
 - a. LVNR® will not be used on subjects that have been exposed to OC spray or who are experiencing difficulty breathing.

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- b. Officers will not use any arm bar technique that involves a neck restraint.
- 6. Tactical Considerations:
 - a. When applying the LVNR®, only the amount of force necessary to bring the subject under control will be used.
 - b. Upon the subject being brought under control, the LVNR® will be relaxed.
- 7. Additional Considerations:
 - a. Summon medical attention on all use of LVNR® and/or any incident where a subject is injured and/or complains of injury.
 - b. Notify a supervisor when LVNR® has been attempted or used.
 - c. Inform detention personnel LVNR® has been applied on the subject and ensure they have been screened by the detention facility medical staff.
 - d. Any application of LVNR® on a subject is a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team.

VIII. ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE (ECD)

All commissioned personnel at the rank of lieutenant and below must obtain initial ECD certification training and annual recertification. Sergeants and below, who are issued an ECD, must carry the device when in an approved LVMPD uniform (including overtime assignments; see 4/107.00), excluding NYE, Police Memorial Week, 9/11 or any other Special Events as stated in the IAP for the event.

- 1. Level of Control:
 - a. Intermediate Force.
- 2. Description:
 - a. The ECD is a Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI) device that disrupts the body's ability to communicate messages from the brain to the muscles thereby causing temporary NMI. An air cartridge is a replaceable cartridge for the ECD which uses compressed nitrogen to fire two barbed probes on thin connecting wires, sending a high voltage/low current signal into a subject.
 - b. Use of the ECD Camera:
 - i. Some ECDs are equipped with a video camera and audio recording device.
 - ii. Any and all images, video and/or audio generated by the ECD camera are the sole property of the LVMPD. No video and/or audio may be downloaded unless obtained in the course of official duties. No material produced by the ECD cameras may be reproduced, uploaded to non-departmental websites or otherwise disseminated without authorization from the Sheriff or his designee.
 - iii. When an officer leaves Patrol, the ECD camera must be turned in to the Supply Section.
 - c. There are three types of reportable ECD applications:
 - i. Spark Display - a non-contact demonstration of the ECD's ability to discharge electricity.
 - ii. Touch Stun - a pain compliance application of the ECD without a cartridge intended to gain compliance of a subject or used to complete a circuit by making direct contact with the body. Air cartridge must be expended or removed with X26 and X26P. Touch Stun can be conducted with live cartridges still inserted with X2. NOTE: Use of the ECD as a pain-compliance tool is discouraged.
 - iii. Probe Mode - the primary function of the ECD where the ECD cartridge is deployed, firing probes at the subject. The intent is that the subject is temporarily immobilized for the period of time the ECD is cycled and provide the officer with a "window of opportunity" in which to take the subject safely into custody.
- 3. Certification/POST Requirements:
 - a. Entry-level training is taught at the LVMPD police and corrections academies.
 - b. Defensive Tactics instructors who have been certified as ECD instructors will be the only authorized persons to instruct on the ECD.
 - c. Officers authorized to use an ECD must successfully complete an initial six-hour (6) certification training course, to include written and practical tests.
 - d. Annual Training - once certified, all officers, regardless of issuance of an ECD, must attend a two-hour (2) recertification training taught by the Advanced Officer Skills Training (AOST) staff.

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- e. If the employee fails to demonstrate proficiency at any time, the employee and/or the employee's supervisor will contact the Organizational Development Bureau (ODB) for assistance in formulating a remedial training program.
4. Inspection Requirement:
 - a. Officers will use only authorized ECD equipment issued by the LVMPD. The ECD will be inspected for damage and cleanliness, and batteries and cartridges replaced by the officer when required. The ECD will be inspected and maintained in accordance with training protocols. When off duty, ECDs must be stored and secured in a climate-controlled area (i.e., locker), not in a vehicle.
 - b. Officers must conduct a spark check, outside the public view, at the beginning of shift to ensure the ECD will function properly. This spark check does not require completion of a Use of Force Report.
 - c. Uniformed officers will carry the ECD in a department approved holster. The holster will be carried on the duty belt, on the side opposite the duty firearm. The cross-draw position is optional. Plain clothes officers, who are issued an ECD, will carry the device on their weak side. Officers have the option of carrying the standard DPM or the X-DPM, which is an extended version capable of carrying a spare ECD cartridge.
5. Deployment Requirement:
 - a. When displaying an ECD, officers will give a warning, when practical, to the subject and other officers before firing the ECD.

Example: "Do what I am telling you to do or I will taze you, and it will hurt."
 - b. Officer shall give the subject a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
 - c. NOTE: Officers shall be aware of the higher risk of sudden death which may exist in subjects under the influence of illicit drugs and/or exhibiting symptoms associated with excited delirium. In addition, once a subject has received an ECD application, officers shall be aware of the potential for impaired breathing during restraint procedures. Severely impaired breathing could result in death.
6. Approved Use:
 - a. This tool will be used only in accordance with policy and department training.
 - b. The ECD is an intermediate level of control and may be used when there is an imminent threat of physical harm.
7. Disapproved Use:
 - a. Officers are not authorized to draw or display the ECD except for training and inspection unless the circumstances create a reasonable belief that use may be necessary. The ECD will be handled in the same manner as a firearm and will be secured before entering any detention facility.
 - b. The intentional use of more than one ECD simultaneously on the same subject is prohibited.
 - c. The ECD will not be used:
 - i. When the officer knows a subject has come in contact with flammable liquids or is in a flammable atmosphere.
 - ii. When the subject is in a position where a fall may result in serious bodily harm or death.
 - iii. Punitively for purposes of coercion or in an unjustified manner.
 - iv. To escort or jab individuals.
 - v. To awaken unconscious or intoxicated individuals.
 - vi. When the subject is visibly pregnant, unless deadly force is the only other option.
 - vii. When a subject displays solely passive or active resistance (i.e., peaceful protest, refusal to stand, non-aggressive verbal resistance, etc.).
 - viii. When a subject is fleeing as the sole justification for use of the ECD.
 - d. The ECD should not be used in the following circumstances unless there are compelling reasons to do so which can be clearly articulated:
 - i. When the subject is in handcuffs or waist restraints.
 - ii. When the subject is operating a motor vehicle.
 - iii. When the subject is holding a firearm.
 - iv. When the subject is at the extremes of age (elderly and young children) or physically disabled.
 - v. In a situation where deadly force is clearly justifiable unless another officer is present and capable of providing deadly force to protect the officers and/or others as necessary.
 - e. Use of the ECD Camera:
 - i. The ECD camera will not be used as a simple recording device.

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- ii. The ECD camera may only be used for official law enforcement business. Any use of the ECD camera video or audio that is not in the performance of official duties is strictly prohibited.
- 8. Tactical Considerations:
 - a. For a frontal shot, reasonable effort should be made to target lower center mass and avoid intentionally targeting the head, neck, groin and chest. It is recognized that the dynamics of each situation and officer safety may not permit the officer to limit the application of the ECD probes to a precise target area. Back shots are the preferred target area when practical.
 - b. When deploying an ECD, officers will:
 - i. Use the standard ECD five (5) second cycle, and then the officer will evaluate the need to apply a second five (5) second cycle after providing the subject with a reasonable opportunity to comply. Each subsequent five (5) second cycle requires separate justification based on the “objectively reasonable” standard of Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). Once the subject has been exposed to three (3) cycles, the ECD will be deemed ineffective and another use of force option will be considered unless exigent circumstances exist.
 - ii. Begin control and restraint procedures, including cuffing under power, as soon as is reasonably safe and practical to do so to minimize the total duration of ECD exposure(s). The device user and those assisting the user should avoid touching the probes, wires and the areas between the probes to avoid accidental shock during the electrical discharge.
 - iii. Use Touch Stun mode only to supplement Probe Mode to complete the Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI) effect. The ECD Touch Stun mode requires the same level of justification as Probe Mode deployment.
- 9. Additional Considerations:
 - a. Summon medical attention on all use of the ECD and/or any incident where a subject is injured and/or complains of injury.
 - b. Notify a supervisor when ECD has been used (Spark Display, Probe Mode or Touch Stun).
 - c. Inform detention personnel an ECD has been used on the subject (Probe Mode or Touch Stun) and ensure they have been screened by the detention facility medical staff.
 - d. Any use of ECD on a subject is a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team with the only exception being a spark check out of public view. NOTE: Any accidental discharge of an ECD other than at a subject will be documented on an Officer’s Report.
 - e. If the subject is thought to be experiencing impaired breathing, they should be placed on their side to reduce the risk of aspiration.

IX. USE OF CANINE

- 1. Level of Control:
 - a. Low Level Force (on leash).
 - b. Intermediate Force (with bite(s)).
- 2. Certification/POST Requirements:
 - a. All police service dogs will be initially certified per the LVMPD Canine Certification Manual.
 - b. Patrol dogs will be re-certified on a quarterly basis, while detector dogs will be re-certified on a semi-annual basis.
- 3. Inspection Requirement:
 - a. Maintenance training with the canine team should occur on a daily basis to ensure the training standards are maintained.
- 4. Deployment Requirement:
 - a. Canine teams can be requested through Communications, 24 hours a day, and seven (7) days a week. A canine team may need to be called out upon the approval of the section lieutenant or his designee.
- 5. Approved Use:
 - a. Active Level of Resistance - canine presence (on leash) is approved when a subject’s verbal or physical actions are intended to prevent an officer from placing the subject in custody and taking control, but is not directed at harming the officer. Since a use of force is not justified under Graham

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- v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989), handlers will keep the dog on leash and not allow the dog to make contact with the subject.
- b. Aggressive or Aggravated Aggressive Level of Resistance - canine (with bite(s)) is approved when there is probable cause to believe a subject has committed a crime or is a danger to themselves or others, and when the subject is actively evading efforts to take them into custody and the use of a canine would reduce the risk to officers or the public. Canine will be used only in accordance with policy, department training and Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989).
6. Disapproved Use:
 - a. Since the use of police dogs may inflame an already volatile situation, it is the policy of this Department to place limitations on the use of police dogs in crowd control, civil disorders or riot situations. In the event of such an occurrence, the canine teams may be dispatched to the problem area in a standby status. They would be utilized only when authorized by the field lieutenant in charge of the scene in a dire emergency. Such an emergency would be for crowd control in conjunction with an all-out police effort to rescue isolated officers or citizens in danger of serious bodily injury or death.
 7. Tactical Considerations:
 - a. In police operations, canine handlers are in charge and responsible for their dogs' deployment.
 - b. When it is believed a subject may be armed with a weapon likely to cause injury or death to the police service dog, the handler may exercise their discretion before deploying the dog.
 - c. Risk to Third Parties - in using police service dogs, the canine handler shall exercise reasonable care to avoid unnecessary risk of injury to persons who are not the subject of a search or apprehension.
 - d. When cover officers accompany canine handlers during searches, they should stay with the handler during a search and not move or run past the canine team unless directed to do so. Cover officers should watch for dangers, make citizen contacts and let canine handlers issue commands to a subject. The canine handlers will let the cover officers know when it is safe to apprehend a subject.
 8. Additional Considerations:
 - a. Summon medical attention on all bites and/or any incident where a subject is injured and/or complains of injury.
 - b. Notify a supervisor when a subject or person has been bitten by a police service dog.
 - c. Inform detention personnel the subject has been bitten by a police service dog and ensure they have been screened by the detention facility medical staff.
 - d. Any use of a canine (with bite(s)) on a subject is a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team. NOTE: Any injury caused by a police service dog to a person who was not the subject of the search will be documented in an Officer's Report.

X. USE OF FORCE WITH A VEHICLE

1. Level of Control:
 - a. Low Level Force - blocking & pinching.
 - b. Intermediate Force - PIT at speeds 40mph or below.
 - c. Deadly Force - PIT in the following instances:
 - i. At speeds of more than 40mph.
 - ii. When used on motorcycles.
 - iii. When used on high center of gravity vehicles likely to roll over, such as vans, SUVs and jeeps.
 - iv. In circumstances creating a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury.
 - d. Deadly Force - ramming, regardless of speed.
2. Description:
 - a. Blocking - the positioning of a police vehicle in the path of an occupied subject vehicle where contact between the vehicles is not anticipated or is anticipated to be minimal. The intent of blocking is to prevent an avenue of escape by the safe placement of a police vehicle. In circumstances where the officer initiates contact, it is a reportable use of force. In the use of blocking, the potential for injuries and vehicle damage is low. If the subject initiates contact, this will be investigated as a traffic incident.

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- b. Stationary Vehicle Immobilization Technique (Pinching) - a containment tactic restricted for use only by specialized units. It employs extremely low-speed and intentional police vehicle contact with a subject's vehicle. The purpose is to render a vehicle immobile so that subjects can be taken into custody.
 - c. Precision Intervention Technique (PIT) - a specific manner of intentional contact using a police vehicle against a fleeing vehicle to cause the fleeing vehicle to come to a stop. The purpose is to render a vehicle immobile by blocking it in place with police vehicles so that subjects can be taken into custody.
 - d. Ramming - the use of a police vehicle to intentionally hit another vehicle outside the approved PIT, blocking and stationary vehicle immobilization (pinching) techniques.
3. Certification/POST Requirements:
- a. Stationary Vehicle Immobilization Technique (Pinching):
 - i. Personnel assigned to an approved unit intending to use this technique for a pre-planned apprehension must re-certify each year by attending an Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC) training.
 - ii. Approval necessary for specialized units to train in and use this technique must be given by the specialized unit's bureau commander and the ODB Commander.
 - iii. Training records for personnel certified in this technique will be maintained by the Training Section of ODB.
 - b. Precision Intervention Technique (PIT):
 - i. Entry-level training is taught at the LVMPD police and corrections academies.
 - ii. Only commissioned officers who maintain current certification may use this stopping technique.
4. Deployment Requirement:
- a. Blocking - the officer has reasonable belief the subject has committed a crime and may use the vehicle to flee.
 - b. Stationary Vehicle Immobilization Technique (Pinching) - the officer has reasonable belief the subject has committed a crime and has been attempting to evade, or has the potential to harm themselves or others.
 - c. Precision Intervention Technique (PIT):
 - i. Prior to initiating a PIT, officers will use their emergency equipment (red and blue lights and sirens) and will give the operator of the subject vehicle a reasonable opportunity to stop.
 - ii. Officers will broadcast through dispatch the intent to use a PIT if circumstances permit. Otherwise, notification will be made immediately after.
 - d. Ramming - the officer has reasonable belief imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury exists. Notification will be made immediately after. Ramming is prohibited except in a deadly force situation which can be clearly articulated.
5. Approved Use:
- These tactics will be used only in accordance with policy and department training.
- a. Blocking - the intent of blocking is to prevent the escape of a subject by utilizing a police vehicle to block the path of the occupied subject vehicle when contact is not anticipated or probable.
 - b. Stationary Vehicle Immobilization Technique (Pinching) - this pre-planned tactic is not approved for use by Patrol. May be used by specialized units who have gathered intelligence on a specific subject(s) requiring the application of the tactic based on the subject's potential for violence, disregard for public safety or to prevent a potential vehicle pursuit.
 - c. Precision Intervention Technique (PIT) - circumstances warranting the use of a PIT as deadly force are as follows:
 - i. Continued movement of the pursued vehicle would place others in danger of serious bodily injury or death.
 - ii. Apparent risk of harm, to other than the occupants of the pursued vehicle, is so great as to outweigh the risk of harm in making the forcible stop.
 - iii. Other means of apprehension have been considered and rejected as impractical (i.e., continue to follow, stop sticks, request the air unit).

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- d. Ramming - to be used when all other means of apprehension have been considered and rejected as impractical or an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury exists.
- 6. Disapproved Use:
 - a. Stationary Vehicle Immobilization Technique (Pinching) - not approved for use by Patrol.
 - b. Precision Intervention Technique (PIT):
 - i. PIT will not be used unless the subject demonstrates their attempt to evade police and the elements necessary for an approved Vehicular Pursuit (6/014.00) are present (i.e., violent felony offense or subject presents a clear and immediate danger to the public).
 - ii. Officers driving department trucks or SUV-type vehicles are not authorized to use a PIT (exception: Community Policing Division or Tourist Safety Division marked Ford Explorer, SUV, Major Violator Section, Narcotics Section and Viper Section trucks/mini-vans/SUV).
 - c. Ramming - when the imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to an officer or citizen does not exist.
- 7. Tactical Considerations:

Officers will consider the safety of the public and subject(s) before utilizing these tactics.

 - a. Environmental factors:
 - i. Areas with pedestrians.
 - ii. Other vehicle traffic.
 - iii. Parked vehicles.
 - iv. Telephone/utility poles.
 - v. Bridges/overpasses.
 - vi. Areas adjacent to paved roads with a large elevation change.
 - b. Subject factors:
 - i. Seriousness of the crime.
 - ii. Number of subjects.
 - iii. Subject(s) known to have or has access to firearms.
 - iv. Potential of the subject to use the vehicle as a weapon.
 - v. Potential of a tactical disadvantage due to proximity of the subject(s).
 - vi. Potential of creating a crossfire situation.
 - vii. Size/weight of the subject's vehicle compared to the police vehicle.
- 8. Supervisory Consideration:
 - a. Blocking - utilized to prevent the escape of a subject in a vehicle.
 - b. Stationary Vehicle Immobilization Technique (Pinching):
 - i. Supervisors assigned to units authorized to use this technique will ensure all personnel operating police vehicles in a Stationary Vehicle Immobilization deployment are current on annual certifications.
 - ii. Order discontinuation of the pinch when the necessity for apprehension is outweighed by the dangers of the pinch.
 - iii. Ensure this is the best tactic and that other reasonable options have been considered.
 - c. Precision Intervention Technique (PIT):
 - i. Immediately acknowledge the officer's notification over the radio, and assume responsibility for (either approving or disapproving) PIT.
 - ii. Order discontinuation of the PIT when the necessity for apprehension is outweighed by the dangers of the PIT.
 - iii. Consider use of other options.
 - d. Ramming - when the imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to an officer or citizen does not exist.
- 9. Additional Considerations:
 - a. Summon medical attention on all incidents involving use of force with a vehicle or any incident where a subject is injured or complains of injury.
 - b. Notify a supervisor on any use of force with a vehicle.
 - c. Blocking with contact of a vehicle that is occupied is a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team.
 - d. Blocking with contact of an unoccupied vehicle, or a subject's vehicle unintentionally touches the patrol vehicle, the contact will be reported as a traffic incident, LVMPD 42, Vehicle Incident Report.

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- e. Pinching is a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team. In addition, any contact or collision between any vehicles will be documented by Traffic and reported as a traffic incident, LVMPD 42, Vehicle Incident Report.
- f. PIT (successful uses, attempts or declared uses) is a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team. In addition, a Pursuit Report in Blue Team is required when a PIT is used during a pursuit.
- g. Ramming, regardless of speed, is a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team.

XI. USE OF FORCE WITH A FIREARM - Handgun/Shotgun/Rifle/Low Lethality Shotgun/40mm Specialty Impact Weapon

1. Level of Control:
 - a. Low Lethality Shotgun
 - i. Intermediate Force - when fired at a distance of five (5) yards or greater.
 - ii. Deadly Force - when fired at a distance less than five (5) yards.
 - b. 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon
 - i. Intermediate Force - when fired at a distance of five (5) yards or greater.
 - ii. Deadly Force - when fired at a distance less than five (5) yards.
 - c. Handgun/Shotgun (“00” Buck & Slug)/Rifle
 - i. Deadly Force - shots fired.
2. Description:
 - a. Low Lethality Shotgun - department-issued Remington 870 shotguns with the fore end and stock colored orange. The ammunition is a 12 gauge, drag stabilized, less lethal round.
 - b. 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon - department-issued weapons designed to shoot a foam/sponge projectile.
 - c. Handgun/Shotgun (“00” Buck & Slug)/Rifle - see policy 5/208.02, Authorized Firearms and Associated Equipment.
 - d. NOTE: SERT and SWAT personnel are exempt from these provisions during tactical operations and will follow their training and standard operating procedures (SOP).
3. Certification/POST Requirements:
 - a. Entry-level training is taught at the LVMPD police and corrections academies.
 - b. Low Lethality Shotgun – re-qualify annually.
 - c. 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon - FTTU or Adjunct FTTU initial class, re-qualify annually.
 - d. Handgun/Shotgun (“00” Buck & Slug)/Rifle (see LVMPD 5/108.14, Firearms Training).
4. Inspection Requirement:
 - a. Ensure weapon is clean and functional at all times.
 - b. Low Lethality Shotgun:
 - i. Prior to each shift, ensure shotgun is only loaded with department-issued low lethality munitions.
 - c. 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon:
 - i. Prior to each shift, ensure the weapon is only loaded with department-issued 40mm eXact Impact Sponge ammunition and ensure the weapon is zeroed in.
 - ii. Only officers that have been certified by the FTTU or Adjunct FTTU will be authorized to utilize the weapon.
 - d. Handgun/Shotgun (“00” Buck & Slug)/Rifle:
 - i. Ensure weapon is loaded with department duty ammunition and not mixed with practice ammunition.
 - ii. Officer is responsible for knowing how many rounds are loaded in the firearm and each magazine(s).
5. Deployment Requirement:
 - a. Low Lethality Shotgun:
 - i. Prior to firing a low lethality shotgun, when feasible, the officer will announce a warning to the subject and other officers of the intent to deploy the low lethality shotgun if the subject does not comply with commands.

Example: “Police! Do what I am telling you to do, or I will shoot you with a bean bag, and it will hurt.”

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- ii. Officer shall give the subject a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
 - iii. Two officers will be present if a low lethality shotgun is deployed.
 - b. 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon:
 - i. When reasonable, before firing a 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon, the officer will announce a warning to the subject and other officers of the intent to deploy the weapon if the subject does not comply with commands.
 - Example: "Police! Do what I am telling you to do, or I will shoot you with an Impact Round, and it will hurt!"
 - ii. Officer will give the subject a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
 - iii. Two officers will be present if a 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon is deployed.
 - c. Handgun/Shotgun ("00" Buck & Slug)/Rifle:
 - i. Before using a firearm, officers will, whenever feasible, identify themselves and state their intention to shoot.
 - Example: "Police! Stop, or I'll shoot!"
 - ii. Officer shall give the subject a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
 - d. Rifle Deployment:
 - i. If there is a potential for deadly force, an officer may deem an approved rifle is appropriate based on distance, available cover and tactical situation presented. It is important for an officer to understand terminal ballistic capabilities and limitations of the rifle to be deployed. Airport Bureau officers may openly carry a rifle, slung with muzzle down, during any event where this method of carrying could make the officer more effective in crime (or terrorism) prevention, or at the direction of the Airport Bureau Commander. No reporting procedure will be necessary in this instance.
 - ii. It is incumbent on the officer to use discretion when deploying and displaying the rifle and to only deploy the rifle when the situation dictates. The officer must be aware of the number of rifles already deployed.
 - iii. Officer(s) deploying rifle(s) will:
 - 1. Announce intent to deploy the rifle via the radio and receive an acknowledgement from dispatch.
 - 2. Whenever possible, deploy the rifle using a two officer team consisting of a single rifle carrier supported by a cover officer to ensure security of the scene.
 - 3. Advise dispatch, via the radio, of deployment location and update dispatch and others assigned to the event whenever deployment location changes, thus providing situational awareness to all personnel on-scene of the location of deployed rifle(s).
 - 4. Advise dispatch, via the radio, of whether or not deploying officer is accompanied by a cover officer.
 - iv. Communications will re-broadcast that a rifle has been deployed and notify the area supervisor of the deployment.
 - e. Deployment within DSD:
 - i. Within the confines of the Clark County Detention Center (CCDC), the North Valley Complex (NVC) and the Tucker Holding Facility (THF), firearms deployment will be authorized by a bureau lieutenant or above and limited to the following circumstances:
 - 1. Staff deploying firearms will be weapons carriers who are currently qualified to carry firearms pursuant to LVMPD policy.
 - 2. The immediate use of firearms to stop an assailant will be limited to situations where the presence of a weapon (firearm) has been confirmed, or the firearm is actively being used to cause death or serious bodily injury.
 - 3. The presence of a firearm will not constitute justification for the immediate use of firearms.
 - 4. SWAT will be the primary unit deployed, if time allows, when a potential for the use of deadly force exists within the confines of the CCDC, the NVC, and the THF.
- 6. Approved Use:

All firearms will be used only in accordance with policy and department training.

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- a. Low Lethality Shotgun:
 - i. The low lethality shotgun should only be used against persons who are armed with a weapon that could cause serious injury or death to themselves or others, or when a subject poses an imminent threat to the safety of the officer or other persons. These circumstances include, but are not limited to: an edged weapon, club, pipe, bottle, brick, etc.
 - ii. Officers are cautioned that the target area for impact munitions substantially differs from a deadly force target area. Instead of aiming for center mass of the body, the low lethality shotgun will be aimed at the abdomen and target the large muscle groups of the buttocks, thigh and even the knees of the subject. The head, neck, and groin should be avoided.
 - iii. It may be used as an option to deadly force only when circumstances allow the officer involved to bring an incident to a safe conclusion without unnecessary risk to the officers.
 - b. 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon:
 - i. The 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon will only be used against persons who are armed with a weapon that could cause serious injury or death to themselves or others, or when a subject poses an imminent threat to the safety of the officer or other persons. These weapons include, but are not limited to: an edged weapon, club, pipe, bottle, brick, etc.
 - ii. Officers are cautioned that the target area for impact munitions substantially differs from a deadly force target area. Instead of aiming for center mass of the body, 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon will be aimed at the abdomen and target the large muscle groups of the buttocks, thigh and even the knees of the subject. The head, neck and groin will be avoided.
 - iii. It may be used as an option to deadly force only when circumstances allow the officer involved to bring an incident to a safe conclusion without unnecessary risk to officers and citizens.
 - c. Handgun/Shotgun (“00” Buck & Slug)/Rifle:
 - i. Officers are to fire their weapons only:
 - 1. To stop and incapacitate a subject from completing a potentially deadly act.
 - 2. To protect themselves or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
 - 3. To prevent the escape of a fleeing felon who the officer has probable cause to believe has committed a violent felony crime and is an imminent threat to human life if escape should occur (see NRS 171.1455 and Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S. 1 [1985]).
 - ii. Humanely Euthanize Injured or Dangerous Animals - officers may humanely euthanize an injured or dangerous animal under the following circumstances:
 - 1. In self-defense.
 - 2. To prevent serious harm to the officer or others.
 - 3. When the animal is so badly injured as to require humane relief from further suffering.
 - 4. NOTE: A seriously wounded or injured animal may be euthanized only after attempts have been made to request assistance from the agency (Humane Society, animal control, game warden, etc.) responsible for the disposal of animals. The destruction of vicious animals involves the same rules set forth for self-defense and the defense and safety of others. (See policy 5/109.08 for an exception regarding the Humane Disposal of Animals at Resident Locations.) Also, if the animal’s owner is present, the owner will be allowed, at his option, to transport the animal to veterinary care.
7. Disapproved Use:
- a. Low Lethality Shotgun:
 - i. The low lethality shotgun will not be used in the following circumstances:
 - 1. Against persons who are holding a firearm unless there are compelling reasons to do so which can be clearly articulated.
 - 2. In a civil unrest situation unless authorized by an incident commander or above. Each application must have a specific targeted individual who presents an imminent threat, and it must be reasonably assured that other individuals in the crowd who pose no threat of violence will not be struck by the munitions.

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3. When the subject is visibly pregnant unless deadly force is the only other option.
 - ii. The low lethality shotgun should not be used in the following circumstances unless there are compelling reasons to do so which can be clearly articulated:
 1. When the subject is at the extremes of age (elderly and young children) or physically disabled.
 2. When a subject is in an elevated position where a fall is likely to cause serious injury or death.
 3. When the subject is handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
 4. As a breaching tool.
 - b. 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon:
 - i. The 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon will not be used in the following circumstances:
 1. Against persons who are holding a firearm unless there are compelling reasons to do so which can be clearly articulated.
 2. In a civil unrest situation unless authorized by an incident commander or above. Each application must have a specific targeted individual who presents an imminent threat and it must be reasonably assured that other individuals in the crowd who pose no threat of violence will not be struck by the munitions.
 3. When the subject is visibly pregnant unless deadly force is the only other option.
 - ii. The 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon should not be used in the following circumstances unless there are compelling reasons to do so which can be clearly articulated:
 1. When the subject is at the extremes of age (elderly and young children) or physically disabled.
 2. When a subject is in an elevated position where a fall is likely to cause serious injury or death.
 3. When the subject is handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
 4. As a breaching tool.
 - c. Handgun/Shotgun (“00” Buck & Slug)/Rifle:
 - i. Officers are not authorized to draw or display their firearms, except for training at an approved firearms range, unless the circumstances create reasonable belief that it may be necessary to use the firearm in the performance of their duty. Airport Bureau officers may openly carry a rifle, slung with muzzle down, during any event where this method of carrying could make the officer more effective in crime (or terrorism) prevention, or at the direction of the Airport Bureau Commander. No reporting procedure will be necessary in this instance.
 - ii. Officers are not authorized to discharge their firearm:
 1. As warning shots.
 2. If it appears likely that an innocent person may be injured.
 - iii. It is the policy of this Department that officers will not discharge a firearm at/from a moving vehicle unless it is absolutely necessary to preserve human life.

Officers are authorized to discharge their firearms at/from a moving vehicle in the event that the operator of the vehicle presents an imminent threat of danger to the officer or others. If an imminent threat is identified and deadly force is the only option, the force will be applied to the individual operating the vehicle, not for the purpose of disabling the vehicle.

A vehicle being used as an imminent threat must be evaluated against the following factors:

 1. Officers will not intentionally place themselves in the path of an oncoming vehicle and will make every attempt to move out of the path of an oncoming vehicle if possible, rather than discharging their firearms.
 2. Officers will not attempt to disable a vehicle by discharging their firearms.
 3. Officers will only discharge their firearms at a fleeing vehicle when the driver continues to present an ongoing imminent threat to others and deadly force is the only option to preserve lives.
8. Tactical Considerations:
 - a. Low Lethality Shotgun:

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- i. Officers should not fire the low lethality shotgun through barriers, such as glass or chain link fences, because the bag may tear and pellets may be released.
 - b. Handgun/Shotgun (“00” Buck & Slug)/Rifle:
 - i. An officer’s decision to draw or exhibit a firearm shall be based on the tactical situation at hand and the officer’s reasonable belief there is a substantial risk that the situation will escalate to the point where deadly force may be justified. Unnecessarily drawing or exhibiting a firearm may limit an officer’s alternatives in controlling a situation, create unnecessary anxiety on the part of citizens, and result in an unwarranted or accidental discharge of the firearm.
 - ii. Officers should shoot at the “center mass” for maximum stopping effectiveness and minimal danger to innocent bystanders.
 - iii. Flashlights mounted to firearms will be used only for the purposes authorized and intended and will not be used routinely in the place of a hand-held flashlight.
 - c. Rifle:
 - i. It is the supervisor’s responsibility to ensure proper deployment of rifles and address over-deployment.
 - ii. Bureau/area supervisor will:
 - 1. Proceed immediately to the incident involving the rifle deployment and assume tactical control, when possible.
 - 2. Ensure that rifle deployment is appropriate for the incident.
 - 3. If rifle deployment is inappropriate for the incident, modify or cancel deployment.
- 9. Storage Requirements:
 - a. The 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon will only be carried in the designated Tactical Vehicles.
 - b. The 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon will be stored in the trunk area of the Tactical Vehicles and secured inside of the weapon issued bag to prevent any damage to the weapon.
- 10. Additional Considerations:
 - a. Summon medical attention on all use of a firearm (Low Lethality Shotgun/40mm Specialty Impact Weapon/“00” Buck and Slug) or rifle, or any incident where a subject is injured or complains of injury.
 - b. Notify Communications of “Shots Fired!” and specify if the low lethality shotgun or 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon were used or if an accidental or negligent discharge occurred.
 - c. Notify a supervisor when a 40mm Specialty Impact Weapon has been used.
 - d. Any intentional use of a firearm (Low Lethality Shotgun/40mm Specialty Impact Weapon/“00” Buck and Slug) or rifle on a subject is a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team.
 - e. Inform detention personnel a low lethality shotgun/40mm Specialty Impact Weapon has been used on the subject and ensure they have been screened by the detention facility medical staff, when applicable.
 - f. All rifle deployments are a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team. Exceptions to Blue Team reporting are rifle deployments as part of training or a tactical drill exercise (i.e., MACTAC tests), SWAT personnel, Airport Bureau officers, and Corrections officers conducting a high-risk transport.
 - g. When multiple officers deploy rifles during a single incident, the supervisor shall designate one deploying officer to complete the Rifle Deployment Report in Blue Team, listing all officers that deployed a rifle as “involved officers” in the report. (9/15, 3/17)

6/002.03

POST USE OF FORCE INVESTIGATIONS

I. REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS

II. REPORTABLE FORCE PROCEDURES

III. INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES - Use of Non-deadly Force

IV. INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES - Use of Deadly Force or Force Involving Serious Bodily Injury/Death

V. ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

XII. REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS

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The Department reviews or investigates all reportable use of force incidents to determine their justification, as well as to correct any identifiable training deficiencies. Officers involved in reportable uses of force or alleged use of force incidents will immediately notify their supervisor. If unavailable, the officer will notify another on-duty supervisor and complete the Use of Force Report in Blue Team before the end of shift. Any exceptions to this must be approved by the supervisor of the officer completing the report. A report will be required by each officer involved in a use of force incident when reportable force is used. The report will include a detailed description of the level of force, tool or tactic used, to include its effectiveness or ineffectiveness, and the eight (8) “objectively reasonable” force factors. Each application of a reportable use of force tool/tactic must be separately justified and documented. All Use of Force Reports in Blue Team will be completely documented and reviewed through the officer's chain of command within 30 calendar days of the event.

Supervisors will respond to each use of force incident in which reportable force is used, conduct an investigation and assist with the completion of the Use of Force Report. NOTE: Acting supervisors are not authorized to complete this investigation. The supervisor will complete a Citizen Contact in Blue Team for unfounded, alleged uses of force. Internal Oversight and Constitutional Policing (IOCP) Bureau will provide a monthly report to the appropriate division commander listing all Use of Force Reports which have exceeded the 30-day limitation.

Reportable force incidents which require the completion of a Use of Force Report in Blue Team include, but are not limited to:

1. Empty Hand Tactics with injury or complaint of injury (takedown, strikes, kicks).
2. Baton/Impact Tool (jabs, strikes).
3. OC Spray.
4. ECD (spark display, touch stun and probe mode deployment).
5. LVNR® (all levels).
6. Canine (with bites).
7. Use of Force with a Vehicle:
 - a. Blocking (with officer initiated contact).
 - b. Stationary Vehicle Immobilization Technique (Pinching) - with contact between vehicles.
 - c. PIT (used or attempted).
 - d. Ramming.
8. Use of Force with a Firearm:
 - a. Low Lethality Shotgun/40mm Specialty Impact Weapon - discharge, five (5) yards or greater.
 - b. Handgun/Shotgun (“00” Buck & Slug)/Rifle.
 - c. Deployment of rifles (excluding SWAT/SERT).
9. Any use of force which is required to overcome subject resistance to gain compliance that results in injury, complaint of injury, or complaint of continuing pain.

Exceptions to reportable force - a Use of Force Report is not required when no injury or complaint of injury occurs as a result of:

1. Low profile pat down/high profile pat down/arm lock/standing search.
2. Routine handcuffing.
3. Felony prone handcuffing (front and rear).
4. Felony prone search/felony kneeling.
5. Baton escort technique.
6. Takedown.
7. Blocking without contact.

XIII. REPORTABLE FORCE PROCEDURES

1. A Use of Force Report is required by each officer involved in a use of force incident. Any civilian employee who uses force (empty hand, OC spray or firearm) is required to complete a Use of Force Report in Blue Team. Additional Blue Team reports may be required depending on the force application (Firearm Discharge, Rifle Deployment (excluding SWAT/ SERT) and Vehicle Pursuit).
2. CIRT will complete the Use of Force Report and, when applicable, the Pursuit Report when deadly force is used (i.e., PIT over 40mph or Low Lethality Shotgun/40mm Specialty Impact Weapon less than five

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(5) yards) or force which results in death. CIRT will also complete the Use of Force Report when less-lethal options are used during a deadly force incident at the discretion of the CIRT lieutenant, based on the totality of the circumstances.

3. The following incidents require a Firearm Discharge Report:
 - a. Accidental discharge of a firearm during a law enforcement operation.
 - b. A firearm discharge resulting in death or serious bodily injury, CIRT will complete the Firearm Discharge Report.
 - c. A non-injury or property damage intentional discharge of a firearm incident (which includes an intentional discharge at anything other than a person, such as a dog).
 - d. When shots are fired outside the firearms range, excluding off-duty situations such as hunting or participating in competitive shooting. When a firearm is discharged at a human being or an animal in self-defense or to humanely euthanize an animal (excluding resident areas), CIRT will complete the Firearm Discharge Report.
 - e. When a resident area officer discharges a firearm at an animal either in self-defense or to humanely euthanize the animal, the resident officer will complete the Firearm Discharge Report. (6/15, 2/17)

XIV. INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES - Use of Non-Deadly Force

1. Non-deadly force requiring a Use of Force Report, but not resulting in death or serious bodily injury, will be investigated by the officer's chain of command. NOTE: Acting supervisors are not authorized to complete this investigation. Supervisors involved in the use of force incident shall not investigate other involved officers; investigative duties will be relinquished to the next level of supervision in the officer's chain of command.
2. All reportable uses of force on a subject, regardless of visible injury, will be photographed and downloaded into Blue Team. If CSI responds and documents the injuries, the results will be uploaded into OnBase.
3. The officer will:
 - a. Request that Communications notify the respective immediate supervisor when a reportable non-deadly use of force occurs.
 - b. Complete the Use of Force Report in Blue Team and any other required reports connected to the incident.
 - i. Include a synopsis of the incident.
 - ii. Ensure all eight (8) "objectively reasonable" force factors are addressed (see LVMPD 6/002.00, Use of Force) and the prongs of Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989) are each addressed.
 - c. Forward the Use of Force Report and any other required reports to the investigating supervisor via Blue Team, sending a copy to their immediate supervisor.
4. Additional Tool/Tactic Requirements:
 - a. ECD:
 - i. Handle the probes in the same manner as contaminated needles and sharps in accordance with department bio-hazard disposal procedures (see 5/110.10), and impound all probes, wires and cartridges as evidence. In cases of deadly force or in-custody death, CSI will impound the probes and fired cartridges.
 - ii. Provide the ECD to a supervisor for data or video download before the end of shift.
 - b. Use of Force with a Vehicle:
 - i. Blocking – contact when an unoccupied vehicle or a subject's vehicle unintentionally touches the patrol vehicle, the contact will be reported as a traffic incident, LVMPD 42, Vehicle Incident Report. A Use of Force Report is not necessary.
 - ii. Stationary Vehicle Immobilization Technique (Pinching) - a reportable Use of Force Report in Blue Team. In addition, any contact or collision between any vehicles will be documented by Traffic and reported as a traffic incident, LVMPD 42, Vehicle Incident Report.
 - iii. Precision Intervention Technique (PIT) - Traffic officers will respond to assist with the traffic investigation. NOTE: Request CSI response to take photographs of the subject(s), the scene and officer(s) involved and collect any evidence related to the Use of Force.

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- iv. NOTE: Blocking, Pinching and PIT are planned enforcement techniques; a NHP 5, State of Nevada Accident Report, will not be required.
5. A supervisor will:
- a. Ensure medical assistance has been requested when applicable.
 - b. Respond to the scene without unnecessary delay. If unable to respond, request an alternate supervisor at the same level or higher respond to the scene.
 - c. Document investigation in a Citizen Contact (CC) in Blue Team when use of force is determined to be unfounded or alleged only on the part of the subject.
 - d. Ensure the level of force used is a use of non-deadly force.
 - e. Notify Communications and the bureau/area lieutenant or watch commander to ensure proper notifications are made, to include when significant force is used.
 - f. Interview the subject, officer(s), medical personnel and witnesses who claim to have firsthand knowledge of the incident. Witness statements should be documented on a voluntary statement or recorded, and are obtained by an uninvolved officer.
 - g. Ensure photographs are taken and placed into Blue Team, to include the subject(s), the scene, officer(s) involved and collect any evidence related to the use of force.
 - h. Check the surrounding area for any video surveillance and obtain a copy (mp4 format, if possible). If body camera video is available, refer to 5/210.01, Body Worn Cameras.
 - i. Viewing of third party video prior to authoring a statement - an officer shall be given the opportunity to review third party surveillance video when the video depicts the officer's actions during a reportable use of force incident. For the purpose of this policy, third party surveillance video is considered video recorded and made available by third party security systems, video captured from cell phones, tablets, etc., CCDC surveillance video and/or video recorded by handheld cameras at CCDC which we are in legal possession of and can legally view. The immediate supervisor (or investigating supervisor) will:
 - i. Permit the officer to review only their actions as depicted by the third party surveillance video. If multiple officers are shown on the third party surveillance video using force, it's necessary that each officer view only their actions, not the actions of the other officers, before doing their Use of Force Report.
 - ii. Ensure the third party video is impounded as evidence and noted in Blue Team.
 - j. Review all applicable reports in Blue Team to ensure accuracy and completeness.
 - i. Document how a use of force has been determined to be justified and in adherence to procedure.
 - ii. Document any training deficiencies identified and how they were corrected.
 - iii. Document if misconduct is identified and how it has been addressed.
 - k. When an ECD has been used:
 - i. Ensure the data record of the ECD or the video in which a reportable use of force incident occurs has been uploaded into Blue Team before the end of shift (X26 uploads must be attached in either a .pdf or .rtf format).
 - ii. Verify the probes, wires and cartridges are properly impounded and arrange for replacement cartridges. Accidental discharges will not require impounding of the probes, wires and cartridges unless there has been an injury. Forward to the next supervisor in the involved officer's chain.
6. The Bureau/Area Lieutenant/Watch Commander will:
- a. Respond to the scene when significant force is used. If unable to respond, request an alternate supervisor at the same level respond to the scene.
 - b. Ensure interviews, photographs and reports are being completed.
 - c. Notify the Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB) lieutenant if significant force is used (examples include, but are not limited to, skeletal fractures, serious bodily injury or complaint of injury to a person's head or sternum area). All significant force is reportable force.
 - d. Review the Use of Force Report, all attached documentation, to include video footage, and evidence in Blue Team to ensure accuracy and completeness, then forward to the bureau commander.

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7. The Bureau/area commander will complete the Use of Force Administrative Review, to include all attached documentation, video footage and evidence in Blue Team to ensure accuracy and completeness, then forward to IAB within 30 days of date of incident.

XV. INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES - Use of Deadly Force or Force Involving Serious Bodily Injury/Death

It is the policy of this Department to conduct a fair, impartial and thorough investigation of all uses of deadly force or force involving serious bodily injury/death for the interest of the officer, the Department and the community alike. The following procedures shall apply to all deadly force or force involving serious bodily injury/death investigations.

1. Involved/Witness Officer(s) Responsibilities:
 - a. When an officer intentionally discharges a firearm at a human being, uses deadly force, has an unintentional discharge of a firearm during a police operation, causes serious bodily injury/death or becomes aware of an in-custody death, the officer will:
 - i. Ensure life safety of others.
 - ii. Ensure the scene is safe and secure.
 - iii. Notify both Communications (via radio if on-duty) and a supervisor without delay:
 1. If needed, will request medical assistance and provide information on injuries.
 2. Include suspect description and location.
 - b. In addition, off-duty officers or plain-clothes personnel will:
 - i. Be aware of the particular danger of a potential police-on-police confrontation when first-responding officers arrive at the scene.
 - ii. Make certain they are readily identifiable as officers. Off-duty officers or plain-clothes personnel shall display their badges or identification prominently and identify themselves frequently.
 - iii. Inform Communications via radio (or if off-duty and no radio is available, they should call 9-1-1) if they have taken action, are armed or are wearing plain-clothes.
 - iv. When confronted by first-responding officers, off-duty officers or plain-clothes personnel will be aware of and obey first-responding officers' verbal commands.
 - c. In deadly force investigations, FIT detectives shall be briefed by the first-responding supervisor or supervisor in charge of the event on the names and locations of the involved officer and potential witness officers. When there is concern that an officer is not a witness officer, but an involved officer, the ranking FIT supervisor will make the final determination regarding the status of the officer(s).
 - d. Officer statements:
 - i. Involved Officer - an officer or supervisor who participated in, directed or influenced the application of the use of force. Involved officers may provide a recorded statement to FIT investigators. If given, involved officer statements should be taken at least 48 hours after the incident by FIT investigators. NOTE: The 48 hours may be waived by the involved officer.
 - ii. Witness Officer - an officer or supervisor who did not participate in or directly influence the application of the use of force. Witness officers will provide a recorded statement to FIT investigators. An officer who refuses to provide such information will be deemed in violation of LVMPD 4/104.04, Obedience and Insubordination. Witness officer statements will be taken at a date, time and location determined by FIT investigators.
2. Incident Responsibilities:
 - a. Any officer or supervisor assigned, involved or arrived on the scene of a use of deadly force or force involving serious bodily injury/death investigation will not leave until released by the FIT supervisor in charge of the event.
 - b. The supervisor first on scene will act as incident commander (per 5/213.06) until relieved by a bureau/area lieutenant or watch commander and will:
 - i. Ensure medical attention is provided for those in need.
 - ii. Coordinate the search for outstanding suspects.

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- iii. Ensure the crime scene is safe, secure and prevent the possibility of contamination or alteration of the crime scene and/or the physical evidence present; to include any involved or witness officers.
 - 1. This responsibility includes the removal of all unauthorized persons, including officers from the inner perimeters of the crime scene area. A considerable degree of tact and good judgment must be exercised to avoid alienating or driving away potential witnesses or other persons who may possess information of value to the investigation.
- iv. Oversee the identification and isolation of witnesses.
- v. Ensure witness officer(s) and involved officer(s) are separated and placed in a secure and safe environment with a witness monitor, who must not be connected to the incident.
- vi. Contact Communications and advise the type of incident and request that notifications be made.
- vii. When practical, only the involved officer and a supervisor should be present during the Public Safety Statement (PSS). If multiple officers are involved, the PSS should be done separately with each involved officer, by the same supervisor. The questions below will be read directly from the PSS card to the officer. A supervisor will write down the officer's response. The PSS will be documented and maintained by the supervisor until provided to a FIT detective. No unauthorized card or form will be used for the PSS documentation.
 - 1. Did you discharge your firearm?
 - a. If so, in what direction?
 - b. Approximately where were you located when you fired?
 - c. How many shots do you think you fired?
 - 2. Is anyone injured? If so, where are they located?
 - 3. Are there any outstanding suspects?
 - a. If so, what is their description?
 - b. What direction and mode of travel?
 - c. How long have they been gone?
 - d. What crime(s) have they committed?
 - e. What type of weapon do they have?
 - 4. Is it possible the suspect fired rounds at you?
 - a. If so, what direction were the rounds fired from?
 - b. How many shots do you think the suspect fired?
 - c. Approximately where was the suspect located when they fired?
 - 5. Do you know if any other officer(s) discharged their firearms?
 - a. If so, who are they?
 - b. Approximately where were the officers(s) located when they fired?
 - 6. Are there any weapons or evidence that needs to be secured/protected? If so, where are they located?
 - 7. Are you aware of any witnesses? If so, what is their location?
- viii. NOTE: The PSS is a series of questions to obtain information to determine an immediate threat to public safety. The PSS must be taken in a timely manner and under a condition which has demonstrated an immediate threat to the public. An example would be shots fired by an officer or a subject in the direction where the public may be in immediate danger. The supervisor must take appropriate action based on the information received from the PSS.
- c. The watch commander (or a bureau/area lieutenant) will respond immediately to the scene of the use of deadly force.
- d. The incident commander will:
 - i. Designate a command post.
 - ii. Establish the outer perimeter, the staging area, the Collective Bargaining Association staging area and the media staging area.
 - iii. Identify and separate civilian witnesses.
 - iv. Identify and separate officer witnesses.

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- v. Assign an officer witness monitor(s), who must not be connected to the incident, and explain their duties to them, which are:
 - 1. To ensure that involved officers and witness officers do not discuss the incident being investigated.
 - 2. To ensure that under no circumstance will any member of a Collective Bargaining Association representatives or attorneys be allowed to speak to or move the location of any involved officer or witness until a FIT supervisor has arrived.
 - 3. The monitor will not talk to the officer about the facts and circumstances of the incident.
 - 4. Remain with the officer until firearms countdown is completed.
- e. The appropriate Patrol detective or on-scene supervisor will:
 - i. Respond immediately to begin a preliminary investigation.
 - ii. Ensure the Major Incident Log has been assigned and is being completed.
 - iii. Assist in the early management of the crime scene, the identification and separation of witnesses and the canvass.
- f. Communications will:
 - i. Assign at least one additional sergeant to the scene. If sergeants are unavailable for the particular bureau/area command in which the use of deadly force or force involving serious bodily injury/death occurred, the dispatcher will assign sergeants from other bureaus/area commands or units other than Patrol.
 - ii. Ensure the proper notifications are made immediately by utilizing the approved Critical Incident/OIS messaging system notification.
 - iii. The following guidelines for notifications are to be made by Communications dependent upon the type of incident:
 - 1. Use of deadly force or force involving serious bodily injury/death:
 - a. The officer's immediate supervision (sergeant, lieutenant and captain).
 - b. The watch commander (and bureau/area lieutenant).
 - c. Patrol detectives.
 - d. FIT.
 - e. IOCP Bureau Commander.
 - f. CIRT.
 - g. Crime Scene Investigations Section.
 - h. Risk Management Section.
 - i. Police Employee Assistance Program (PEAP).
 - j. Respective collective bargaining unit.
 - 2. Unintentional discharge or accidental discharge of a firearm at anything other than a person, or animal shoots:
 - a. The officer's immediate supervision (sergeant, lieutenant, and captain).
 - b. The watch commander (and bureau/area lieutenant).
 - c. The officer's bureau commander.
 - d. Crime Scene Investigations Section.
 - e. CIRT will investigate any unintentional discharge of a firearm that occurs during a police operation, such as the inadvertent discharge of a shotgun while deploying it in response to a high-risk call or when an officer discharges firearm at an animal.
 - f. Internal Affairs will investigate any accidental discharges that occur not as the result of a police operation, such as an unintentional discharge of a shotgun while inspecting it at an area command parking lot.
 - g. Risk Management Section, when injury or property damage result.
 - h. PEAP.
 - i. Respective collective bargaining unit.
 - 3. Use of force with a vehicle incident that causes death or serious bodily injury (PIT over 40mph and ramming):
 - a. The officer's immediate supervision (sergeant, lieutenant and captain).
 - b. The watch commander (and bureau/area lieutenant).

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- c. CIRT.
 - d. FIT.
 - e. IOCP Bureau Commander.
 - f. Traffic Bureau/Fatal Detail.
 - g. Risk Management Section.
 - h. Crime Scene Investigations Section.
 - i. PEAP.
 - j. Respective collective bargaining unit.
 4. The use of a PIT at speeds below 40mph when contact is made:
 - a. The officer's immediate supervision (sergeant, lieutenant and captain).
 - b. The watch commander (and bureau/area lieutenant).
 5. An on-duty Traffic supervisor. If any questions or concerns arise from a PIT investigation, regarding if the use of force was deadly or non-deadly, FIT or the Traffic Section/Fatal Detail shall be notified.
3. FIT/CIRT/CSI Response Protocols:
 - a. Force Investigation Team (FIT):
 - i. FIT Response Criteria:
 1. Any use of deadly force as described in LVMPD Use of Force policy 6/002.00.
 2. Officer involved shootings (fatal or non-fatal).
 3. Any incident where a department member, in the course of their duties, is a victim of a violent crime and sustains substantial injury.
 4. PIT over 40mph.
 5. Ramming.
 6. Low Lethal Shotgun/40mm Specialty Impact Weapon - (fired at a distance less than five (5) yards).
 7. In-custody death involving patrol or corrections officer(s).
 8. In-custody death of an inmate housed at CCDC or medical facility.
 9. Other jurisdiction requests meeting FIT criteria.
 - ii. The criminal investigation will seek to determine whether the use of deadly force was legally justified under criminal law. FIT also directs the investigation against a suspect who committed crimes such as robbery, homicide or any other crime immediately before the use of deadly force or who has committed crimes against an officer. The ranking FIT personnel at the scene will be in overall charge of police activities which occur at the crime scene and may request the assistance of additional investigative units if needed. FIT detectives will arrest the suspect on applicable charges. If the involved officer declines to provide FIT with a voluntary statement, and they are the only witness to the incident, the involved officer will decide whether to arrest the suspect. If the involved officer decides to make an arrest, the officer will be responsible for completing the TCR/DOA in the field. The supervisor will arrange for transporting the suspect. Additionally, the involved officer will dictate an Arrest Report before the end of the officer's shift.
 - b. Critical Incident Review Team (CIRT):
 - i. CIRT Response Criteria - CIRT will respond and investigate the following:
 1. Officer involved shootings or the use of deadly force or force involving serious bodily injury/death.
 2. PIT maneuvers which fall into the use of deadly force:
 - a. PIT maneuvers resulting in serious injury, death or major property destruction.
 - b. PIT maneuvers attempted at speeds over 40mph, regardless of injury.
 3. The intentional discharge of any firearm at anything other than a human being, including dog or animal shoots.
 4. Unintentional discharge of a firearm in a police operation, such as an officer assigned to a call or self-initiated activity, for example: the inadvertent discharge of a shotgun while deploying it in response to a high-risk call.
 5. In-custody death which occurs in a police operation or at the Clark County Detention Center where no clear medical issues are related to the death; CIRT will

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- respond to suicides, attempt suicides, arrest-related deaths, suspicious deaths, and battery on an officer resulting in substantial bodily harm within detention facilities.
 - 6. Officer killed in the line of duty or critically injured in a police operation including a traffic accident.
 - 7. Suspect or citizen critically injured or killed in an incident including a traffic accident involving LVMPD personnel.
 - 8. A high-risk incident, such as active shooter or large-scale civil unrest, upon the request of the Sheriff.
 - ii. CIRT conducts non-criminal, administrative examinations of uses of deadly force or other high-risk police operations as directed by the Sheriff. The purpose of this review is to improve individual and agency performance through the evaluation of decision making, tactics used, supervision and the actual use of force. CIRT will then present conclusions to the Sheriff that may identify possible training needs (for the individual, squad, unit, section or Department) or changes to policies and practices.
 - c. Crime Scene Investigations Section (CSI) - responds to a deadly force incident to complete crime scene documentation. The ranking CSI member will be in charge of the collection, marking, recording and processing of evidentiary material at the crime scene. Prior to commencing the crime scene investigation, the FIT supervisor and ranking CSI supervisor shall confer to determine the actions to be taken by those persons assigned to the scene, including which officers, detectives and crime scene analysts shall be authorized to enter the crime scene perimeter.
4. Initial Briefing:
- a. The incident commander will designate a location for the initial briefing as to provide a secure place where operational security measures can be met. The briefing location will not compromise the integrity of the immediate crime scene. Environmental factors and location of the media should be considered.
 - b. Patrol detective or on-scene supervisor will:
 - i. Conduct the initial briefing.
 - ii. Only essential personnel will attend the briefing. Essential personnel are identified as:
 - 1. The supervisor(s) who obtained the Public Safety Statement (PSS).
 - 2. Involved officer's supervision (sergeant, lieutenant and captain).
 - 3. FIT personnel.
 - 4. IOCP Bureau Commander.
 - 5. CSI personnel.
 - 6. CIRT personnel.
 - 7. Traffic Bureau/Fatal Detail (when applicable).
 - 8. PIO.
 - iii. All other personnel are deemed non-essential and will be excluded from the briefing. FIT lieutenant or designee will monitor those in attendance for compliance.
 - iv. A sign-in sheet will be completed by all personnel at the briefing. The initial briefing shall include the following:
 - 1. Location of involved officer(s), witness officer(s) or civilian witness(es).
 - 2. Location of the subject(s).
 - 3. Location of the scene(s).
 - 4. Location of evidence.
 - 5. Location of the supervisor who took a PSS (when applicable).
 - 6. Details of the incident.
 - c. At the close of the brief, FIT will assume control of the scene and investigation.
 - d. The IOCP Bureau Commander or their designee will coordinate with the PIO before any media release.
5. Scene Walkthrough:
- a. The purpose of the scene walkthrough with an involved officer is to help investigators develop an understanding of the scene and identify potential physical evidence. The walkthrough is voluntary and it is not an interview. Detailed narratives shall be avoided. If more than one officer is involved

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- in the incident, their walkthroughs will be conducted independently of each other. Walkthroughs will be conducted by FIT personnel. The personnel observing the walkthrough will be limited to:
- i. The involved officer.
 - ii. A representative of the officer or legal counsel.
 - iii. FIT detectives.
 - iv. FIT sergeant or lieutenant.
 - v. CSI director or supervisor.
- b. Witness officers will provide a walkthrough and audio recorded statement as needed and directed by FIT. Witness officers will identify their exact location, explain their role as a witness in the incident in order to brief crime scene analysts and assist with prioritizing interviews. An officer who refuses to provide such information will be deemed in violation of LVMPD 4/104.04, Obedience and Insubordination. The personnel observing the walkthrough will be limited to:
- i. The witness officer.
 - ii. A representative of the officer or legal counsel.
 - iii. FIT detectives.
 - iv. FIT sergeant or lieutenant.
 - v. CSI Director or supervisor.
- c. FIT will provide a briefing and scene walkthrough to CIRT after their determination that the scene is completely identified, documented and evidence has been secured.
- d. CSI personnel will collect, preserve and book physical evidence within the identified crime scenes. The FIT supervisor is responsible for determining the steps taken in the handling of any potential video surveillance. Such video surveillance evidence shall be seized and booked in accordance with LVMPD Search and Seizure Policy, Section 4 (5/200.01).
- e. No photographs of the crime scene shall be taken independently of the CSI Section. If other photographs, audio or video recordings have been taken, such evidence will be reported to the FIT by any officer who has such knowledge.
6. Media Release:
- a. Media inquiries shall be referred to the IOCP Bureau Commander or designee. The bureau commander will provide liaison with the on-scene and follow-up media inquiries. At the close of the scene investigation, the FIT lieutenant will prepare the written media release. The PIO will also be an available resource in deadly-force incidents.
 - b. The identity of officers involved in deadly force incidents will not be released to the public or media for 48 hours. The PIO will collect media coverage of deadly force incidents and will provide the coverage to FIT and to CIRT. Such coverage may be a resource for both the investigative and administrative review.
 - c. The FIT lieutenant will be responsible for coordinating with the Sheriff/Undersheriff and the PIO to construct a formal media release to the general public after the 72 hour Executive Staff Brief.
7. Countdown of Firearms and Photographs of Officer Involved:
- a. The FIT supervisor will:
 - i. Determine which officers will be photographed and have their firearms counted down.
 - ii. Ensure the involved and witness officer(s) relinquish custody of their firearm(s) to the CSI Section.
 - iii. Provide a replacement if the firearm used was a handgun for which there is a department-issued replacement available. No immediate replacement will be provided for any department-issued or personally-owned long guns, such as an AR-15 rifle or shotgun.
 - iv. Ensure the officer's equipment is photographed in place (on the person) before examination to show the location, presence and condition of any tools (firearm, ECD, baton, flashlight, etc.) available during the incident.
 - v. Direct the countdown of an officer's firearm. It is preferable the countdown occurs at the FIT's office; however, circumstances may dictate when another location will be utilized. Prior to handling specialized weapons or an unfamiliar firearm, CSI personnel will permit an officer who is familiar with the firearm to unload the firearm, under supervision, to ensure a safe countdown.
 - b. CSI personnel will:

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- i. Ensure, in an officer-involved shooting, that the officer's firearm(s) is not modified, operated, loaded or unloaded in any fashion following the shooting before countdown.
 - ii. Complete the documentation of the officer's immediate condition. Standard documentation will include, but is not limited to:
 1. Photographs of at least four (4) full-length views of the officer (front, back, right and left sides) in a standing position.
 2. Items of evidence or injuries to show general location and condition.
 3. Items of evidence or injuries (with and without scale) so they can be recognized and identified.
 4. Items or areas (patterned injuries, bloodstains, bite marks, etc.) where it is necessary to document class and individual characteristics for future comparison, and at least one facial view.
8. Force Investigation Team's (FIT) Interview Guidelines:
 - a. The involved officer(s) has the same rights and privileges, regarding criminal investigation interviews that all persons have.
 - b. When practical, involved officer(s) should be interviewed last to ensure investigators have as complete a picture as possible before the interview.
 - c. FIT will conduct a voluntary interview with the officer, whose use of force resulted in death or serious bodily injury, a minimum of 48 hours after the incident (unless waived by the involved officer). Since the interview is voluntary, involved officer(s) has the right to decline to be interviewed.
 - d. Under no circumstance will any FIT investigator question an involved officer(s) regarding the facts of the incident without allowing the officer to consult with his Collective Bargaining Representative, however, involved officer(s) may waive their rights to consult with their representative and speak to FIT investigators at any time.
 - e. FIT will forward the investigative case file on all OIS's to the District Attorney's (DA) office for review regardless of a voluntary statement provided by an involved officer.
 - f. If an involved officer refuses to provide a voluntary statement or decides to wait before giving one, they will be admonished by CIRT not to discuss the incident with any other officers involved in the incident. In those cases where an involved officer declines to provide a timely interview, investigators shall document their efforts to obtain the interview, including when the request was made and to whom it was directed. A subsequent compelled interview, conducted by CIRT, will be scheduled at a later date and in compliance with the rights and obligations set out in NRS 289.
 - g. All statements provided to FIT will be transcribed and available to the officer before providing a statement to CIRT.
9. Viewing of Body Worn Camera/Third Party Video:
 - a. The viewing of body worn camera/third party video related to a FIT investigation will be consistent with LVMPD 5/210.01, Body Worn Cameras.
10. Reporting Procedures:
 - a. The involved officer's immediate supervisor will complete the LVMPD 117, Notice of Relief of Duty, thus placing the involved officer in relief of duty status for any incident involving the use of deadly force or wherein serious bodily injury or death results. Supervisors will place other officers in relief of duty status at the direction of PEAP. This will be done based on all the facts and circumstances known to the PEAP personnel and only for the well-being of that officer.
 - b. The CIRT supervisor will:
 - i. Ensure the Firearms Discharge Report and CIRT Case in IAPro are completed for uses of deadly force.
 - ii. Ensure CIRT completes the Use of Force Report when less-lethal options are used during a deadly force incident at the discretion of the CIRT lieutenant, based on the totality of the circumstances.
 - iii. Ensure the Major Incident Log is completed and provided to the FIT to be memorialized in the case file of a use of deadly force incident.
 - iv. If the involved officer is a PMSA member, drug analysis will be performed (see policy 5/110.01).

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- c. The IOCP Bureau Commander, or designee, will brief the Sheriff, Undersheriff or Assistant Sheriffs upon completion of the initial briefing with the details of the incident. Upon completion of the preliminary investigation, the FIT lieutenant, or designee, will draft an email detailing the sequence of events and information learned. The email will be sent to the following:
 - i. Sheriff.
 - ii. Undersheriff.
 - iii. Assistant Sheriff(s).
 - iv. Office of General Counsel.
 - v. Deputy Chief of the involved officer.
 - vi. Patrol area captain or the involved officer's bureau commander.
 - vii. IOCP Bureau Commander.
 - viii. Director of PIO.
 - ix. CIRT lieutenant, sergeant and executive support.
 - x. Office of the Sheriff (OOTS) lieutenant.
 - xi. OIO sergeant.
 - xii. FIT LEST.
11. Police Employee Assistance Program (PEAP) Involvement:
 - a. PEAP personnel respond to use of force incidents resulting in death, serious injury, where death could have resulted or any intentional discharge of a firearm at a human being. PEAP arranges for psychological counselling of involved officers by a qualified psychologist and advises the appropriate chain of command of the officer's readiness to return to duty.
 - b. Upon PEAP personnel's arrival to the scene, they will contact the FIT supervisor. After conferring with the FIT supervisor, PEAP will provide assistance to the officer(s) involved in the incident.
 - c. PEAP personnel will not become involved in the investigative process, nor will personnel discuss any details of the incident with the involved officer before the officer provides a statement to FIT or CIRT. PEAP personnel will be able to interact with involved officers and can explain the investigative process to them while the officer is under the observation of the officer witness monitor.
 - d. If PEAP personnel believe a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing is appropriate after a deadly force incident, PEAP will seek prior approval of such a forum with the FIT lieutenant and the CIRT lieutenant.
12. Contact with Suspect or Person to Whom Force Was Applied:
 - a. If a suspect or person to whom force was applied is transported for emergency medical treatment, an officer shall accompany the subject to the hospital. This will guarantee the chain of evidence is preserved and memorialized, and spontaneous statements can be documented. The escorting officer will verify that medical personnel are aware the subject's clothing and personal effects must be secured as evidence.
 - b. Interviews with a suspect or person involved in a use of deadly force will be video or audio recorded. If a suspect has been transported to a hospital, a FIT detective will arrange for a timely interview when it becomes permissible. Additional evidence from the suspect, such as blood or ballistic evidence, will be collected at the hospital.
 - c. In circumstances such as an unintentional discharge or an inappropriate use of deadly force, if no reasonable suspicion or probable cause exists to warrant an investigative detention, the subject is free to leave. Timely and consensual efforts will be made to attempt to identify the subject and detectives will seek the subject's cooperation. The subject will be told their cooperation is voluntary and such interaction will then be documented.
13. Executive Staff 72 Hour Briefing:
 - a. FIT will provide a briefing to Executive Staff on the details of the criminal investigation related to the use of deadly force.
 - b. The date, time and location of the briefing will be determined by the Office of the Sheriff.
14. The Administrative and Tactical Review
 - a. CIRT will brief the Organizational Development Bureau (ODB) on preliminary review of tactical, training and administrative issues.
 - b. During the criminal investigation conducted by FIT, they will provide copies of reports to the CIRT as they become available. The criminal investigation can and will share its information freely with

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the administrative/tactical examination, but CIRT may not share information with the criminal investigation that was compelled under “Garrity”. Upon completion of the criminal investigation of non-fatal incidents, the FIT lieutenant will notify CIRT. See the Critical Incident Review Team (5/109.04) and the Critical Incident Review Process (5/109.02) policies for further information.

XVI. ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

1. All Use of Force Reports in Blue Team will be completely coordinated through the officer’s chain of command and entered into IAPro within 30 calendar days of the event. IOCP will provide an Outstanding Blue Team Report, listing all outstanding Use of Force Reports, weekly to the appropriate bureau captains and bi-weekly to Executive Staff.
2. The IOCP will complete a documented annual use of force analysis. (7/15, 9/17)■