

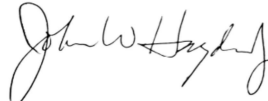
**METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL ORDER**

Date Issued: February 27, 2020 **Order No.:** SO 1-01
Effective Date: February 27, 2020 **Expiration:** Indefinite
Reference: Police Manual Rule 9
CALEA Standards: 1.3.1; 1.3.4; 1.3.5; 1.3.6; 1.3.7; 1.3.8; 1.3.9; 1.3.10; 1.3.11; 1.3.12; 41.3.8; 42.2.1; 54.1.3; 83.2.1
Cancelled Publications: Section IX of SO 1-01, issued January 29, 2020; Section X of SO 1-01, issued January 29, 2020
Subject: USE OF FORCE
To: ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

PURPOSE: To outline policy and procedures for the use of force by officers.

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By Order of:



JOHN W. HAYDEN
Colonel
Police Commissioner

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**METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
SPECIAL ORDER**

Date Issued: September 9, 2014 **Order No.:** Section I of SO 1-01

Effective Date: September 9, 2014 **Expiration:** Indefinite

Reference:

CALEA Standards: 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.5; 1.3.12

Cancelled Publications: Section I of SO 1-01 dated June 20, 2013

Subject: PHILOSOPHY FOR USE OF FORCE AND PERIODIC REVIEW OF POLICY

To: ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

PURPOSE: To outline policy and procedures for the use of force by officers.

A. INTRODUCTION

The policy and procedures in this Order are for Departmental use only and do not apply in any criminal or civil proceeding; policy/procedural violations will form the basis for Departmental action only. In addition, the policy and procedures are not to be construed as creating a higher legal standard of safety or care in an evidentiary sense with respect to third party claims.

B. PHILOSOPHY

1. It is the policy of the **Department** that a reverence for human life will guide officers in the use of deadly force. Deadly force will only be used when necessary to protect the lives of officers or other persons; it is never justified solely to protect property. **(1.3.2)**
2. Officers will use the least amount of force reasonably necessary to accomplish their lawful objectives while safeguarding their own lives and the lives of others. Deadly force will be a last resort, and will only be exercised when all reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or appear impractical. **(1.3.1)**
3. An officer will take care that he/she does not, by his/her own actions, create a situation in which the use of deadly force becomes necessary (e.g., jumping into the path of a fleeing vehicle in an attempt to stop same).

C. PERIODIC REVIEW OF USE OF FORCE POLICY (1.3.12)

1. All commissioned officers will be issued copies of and instructed in the use of force policies by the Academy staff before being authorized to carry a weapon. The issuance and instruction will be documented.
2. Monthly, the CALEA Accreditation Unit will disseminate the Department “Use of Force Policy Statement” to all officers via the Policy Acknowledgement SyStem (PASS). CALEA will monitor compliance with the acknowledgement of the Policy Review.
3. Commanders and Supervisors will periodically review the Use of Force Policy and all relevant procedures with all commissioned personnel under his/her command.

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D. RENDERING AID AFTER USE OF FORCE (1.3.5)

1. Any time a member uses force, appropriate medical aid will be provided for any person(s) involved. This does not mean that all persons upon whom any force was used need to be immediately evaluated by medical personnel. It may include increased observation to detect changes in physical condition, first aid, evaluation by paramedics, or transport to a medical facility, depending on circumstances.
2. Any officer who may have caused injury by lethal force, after the immediate threat has ceased, will approach the suspect to determine if life saving measures and/or appropriate medical aid should be initiated. If an officer determines immediate medical aid should be rendered, the officer will notify responding medical units, render the scene safe, and provide for appropriate medical first aid to the suspect.

DSD/vlt
251-13-00027

**METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
SPECIAL ORDER**

Date Issued: October 21, 2016 **Order No.:** Section II of SO 1-01

Effective Date: October 21, 2016 **Expiration:** Indefinite

Reference:

CALEA Standards: 1.3.2, 1.3.3

Cancelled Publications: Section II of SO 1-01, issued July 15, 2009

Subject: USE OF DEADLY FORCE

To: ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

PURPOSE: To outline policy and procedures for the use of deadly force by officers.

A. DEFINITIONS (1.3.2)

1. Deadly Force – is any use of force that is likely to cause death or serious physical harm. Deadly force includes any discharge of a firearm at a person. It also includes strikes with a weapon to the following areas of the body:
 - a. head, to include the cranium and face;
 - b. neck;
 - c. internal organs;
 - d. genitalia; and
 - e. spinal column.
2. Probable Cause – facts and circumstances which lead a reasonable person to believe that a crime has been committed or is being committed by a particular person.
3. Reasonable Belief – a belief or conclusion reached by a person with an ordinary degree of reason, prudence, care, foresight, or intelligence whose conduct, conclusion, or expectation in relation to a particular circumstance or fact is used as an objective standard by which to measure or determine something.
4. Serious Physical Harm – physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes serious disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any part of the body.
5. Significant Threat – a convincing expression of an intention to inflict pain or injury; an indication of impending danger or harm; or a person or group regarded as a possible danger to others.

B. DEADLY FORCE POLICY (1.3.2)

Deadly force may be used in the performance of police duty under the following circumstances:

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1. to protect the officer or others from what is reasonably believed to be an immediate threat of death or serious physical harm;
2. when reasonably necessary to prevent the escape of a person when ALL of the following conditions apply:
 - a. the officer has probable cause to believe that the person committed a felony involving the infliction or attempted infliction of serious physical harm; AND
 - b. the officer reasonably believes that the person is armed with a firearm or other item which can cause death; AND
 - c. the officer has probable cause to believe that the person poses a significant threat to human life should escape occur.
3. In addition to the foregoing, an officer may discharge a firearm:
 - a. to destroy seriously injured or dangerous animals when no other method is practical; or
 - b. at an approved firing range; or
 - c. in the laboratory by a qualified firearms examiner.

C. RESTRICTIONS

1. Preface

The Department recognizes that in exceptional circumstances, violations of the following restrictions may be justified by necessity. Every use of deadly force will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine the reasonableness of the officer's action.

2. Bystanders/Hostages

An officer will not discharge a firearm, when to do so would endanger a bystander or hostage.

3. Shooting At Moving Vehicles or Suspects in Vehicles

- a. **Firearms will not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force by means other than the vehicle (e.g., the officer or other persons are being fired upon by the occupants of the vehicle).**
- b. **The moving vehicle alone will not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies an officer's use of deadly force.**
- c. **Officers will not move into or remain in the path of a moving vehicle. Moving into or remaining in the path of a moving vehicle, whether deliberately or inadvertently, will not be justification for discharging a firearm at a vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer in the path of an approaching vehicle will attempt to move out of its path to a position of safety rather than discharge a firearm at the vehicle or at any occupants inside the vehicle.**

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NOTE: An officer should never place himself/herself or another person in jeopardy in an attempt to stop a vehicle.

4. **Shooting From A Moving Vehicle**

Firearms will not be discharged from a moving vehicle.

5. Identification as Officer and Verbal Warning

Before shooting at a suspect, an officer will identify him/herself as an officer and state his/her intent to shoot, whenever possible.

6. Warning Shots (1.3.3)

Warning shots are prohibited.

7. Drawing/Displaying of Weapons

Other than at inspections, training and other legitimate administrative purposes, an officer will only draw or exhibit a weapon when he/she has reasonable cause to believe that it may be necessary to use that weapon in compliance with this policy.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL ORDER

Date Issued: October 17, 2019 **Order No.:** Section III of SO 1-01
Effective Date: October 17, 2019 **Expiration:** Indefinite
Reference:
CALEA Standards: 4.1.4, 4.2.1, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4
Cancelled Publications: Section III of SO 1-01, issued April 16, 2014
Subject: USE OF NON-DEADLY FORCE - GENERAL
To: ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

PURPOSE: To **establish** policy for the use of non-deadly force by officers.

A. DEFINITION

Non-deadly Force – Any use of force not likely to cause death or serious bodily injury. Non-deadly force includes the use of defensive tactics (punches/kicks) as well as the offensive use of any Department-approved weapon, other than a firearm, in a manner not embodied within the definition of “Deadly Force” in this Order. The use of pepper mace products containing oleoresin capsicum also is classified as non-deadly force.

B. NON-DEADLY FORCE POLICY

1. Prior to the use of any force, officers will assess the situation to determine the best method to safely bring the incident under control with the least amount of force applied.
2. Officers may use non-deadly force for the resolution of incidents, as follows:
 - a. To protect themselves or others from physical harm; or
 - b. To restrain or subdue a resistant individual; or
 - c. To bring any unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.

C. REPORTING USE OF NON-DEADLY FORCE (4.2.1.c)

1. An officer will prepare an **incident** report whenever he/she uses non-deadly force, including the use of defensive tactics (punches/kicks) as well as the offensive use of any Department approved weapon other than a firearm, against a person or animal. This report will always require the approval of a Watch Commander.
2. The “Officer Assault Segment” of the **incident** report must be completed whenever non-deadly force is used against a person.

D. AUTHORIZATION OF NON-DEADLY WEAPONS (4.1.4)

1. Weapons considered to be in this category include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Pepper mace;
 - b. Impact weapons (Department-issued handheld batons/nightstick and personally owned ASP Collapsible batons); and
 - c. TASER conducted energy weapons.

E. USE OF FORCE POLICY DISTRIBUTION (4.3.4)

1. Prior to being authorized to carry any non-deadly weapons, officers will be issued, and receive training on, the Department's use-of-force policy.
2. Documentation verifying the distribution of the Department's use-of-force policy, and all other records pertaining to use-of-force training, will be maintained in appropriate systems.

F. PEPPER MACE

The Police Commissioner has authorized the use of Department-issued pepper mace products containing "oleoresin capsicum." Pepper mace not issued by the Department is not authorized for use.

See Section IV of SO 1-01 for more information on the use of pepper mace.

G. IMPACT WEAPONS

1. **Authorization**

The Police Commissioner has authorized use of the Department-issued nightstick or a personally owned ASP Collapsible Baton.

2. **Personally Owned ASP Collapsible Batons (4.3.1.a)**

- a. The Police Commissioner has approved the carrying of the ASP Collapsible baton by commissioned officers in lieu of the Department-issued nightstick. An officer desiring to carry an ASP collapsible baton may select the 21-inch or 26-inch model.
- b. If an officer elects to carry the ASP collapsible baton, the officer must defray the cost of the baton and carrying case.
- c. It will be the immediate responsibility of the officer's supervisor and the overall responsibility of the Watch Commander to ensure that officers are certified to carry the ASP collapsible baton and that the baton complies with the above specifications.

3. **Restrictions on Impact Weapons**

- a. No other impact weapons, such as personally owned pocket batons, (i.e., slappers, saps, etc.) are authorized for use.
- b. Flashlights may not be used as impact weapons.

NOTE: The Department recognizes that in exceptional circumstances, violations of this restriction may be justified by necessity. Such violations will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine the reasonableness of the officer's actions.

See Section V of SO 1-01 for more information on the use of impact weapons.

H. CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON (TASER)

The Police Commissioner has authorized the use of Department-issued TASER conducted energy weapons. Conducted energy weapons not issued by the Department are not authorized for use.

See Section VI of SO 1-01 for more information on the use of conducted energy weapons.

I. REVIEW, INSPECTION, AND APPROVAL OF NON-DEADLY WEAPONS

1. All non-deadly weapons will be reviewed, inspected, and approved by a qualified weapons instructor in the Academy prior to issuance. (4.3.1.c)
2. The Academy will be responsible for maintaining records on Department-owned non-deadly weapons. (4.3.1.e)
3. If a Department-issued non-deadly weapon is deemed unsafe or not in working order through inspection or malfunction, it will be taken out of service and conveyed to the Academy for repair or replacement. (4.3.1.d)
4. If a personally owned ASP Collapsible baton is deemed unsafe or not in working order, the officer will not be authorized to carry the weapon and will be responsible for its repair or replacement.

J. NON-DEADLY WEAPONS TRAINING AND PROFICIENCY

1. Officers will be required to receive training by a qualified weapons instructor in the Academy, and demonstrate proficiency prior to being authorized to carry, and being issued, each weapon. (4.3.4)

NOTE: If an officer elects to carry a personally owned ASP Collapsible baton, he/she will be required to receive proficiency training prior to being authorized to carry the weapon.

2. Annual training and a demonstrated proficiency with the use of the weapon will be required of all officers authorized to use conducted energy devices.
3. Officers will receive in-service training at least biennially on weaponless control techniques and other non-deadly weapons (including personally owned ASP Collapsible batons, if applicable).
4. If an officer is unable to successfully qualify or complete training on non-deadly weapons or weaponless control techniques, he/she will not be authorized to carry the weapon.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
SPECIAL ORDER

Date Issued: August 24, 2007 **Order No.:** Section IV of SO 1-01

Effective Date: August 24, 2007 **Expiration:** Indefinite

Reference:

CALEA Standards: 1.3.4, 1.3.5, 1.3.6, 1.3.11

Cancelled Publications: Section IV of SO 1-01 dated May 24, 2006

Subject: USE OF NON-DEADLY FORCE – PEPPER MACE

To: ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

PURPOSE: To establish procedures relating to the use of (1) Def-Tec Mark IV “First Defense” pepper mace; and (2) any other pepper mace products containing “oleoresin capsicum” approved by the Department.

A. DEF-TEC MARK IV PEPPER MACE (1.3.4)

1. Pepper mace is provided for use when force is necessary to control belligerent, uncooperative persons for whom verbal controls are ineffective. The product is designed to be used as an alternative to physical contact (an intermediate option) between the officer and person(s) involved.
2. Pepper mace contains ingredients derived from red pepper plants. It is designed to be sprayed directly into the face and eyes of a person from a distance of 3 to 8 feet (3 feet being ideal). As the product enters the eyes, nose and mouth of the person, it may incapacitate immediately by causing coughing, closing of the eyes and skin inflammation. The person may also experience a sense of panic.
3. Pepper mace is usually effective with most individuals, including persons under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and persons with mental health/emotional problems. The product is also usually effective against animals. Pepper mace causes no permanent physical harm; the symptoms mentioned in the previous paragraph begin to dissipate without treatment in 45 minutes.
4. Officers issued pepper mace will be required to undergo an instructional program conducted by a certified instructor before being issued the canisters. **(1.3.11)**
5. The Firearms Training Unit will be responsible for storing, issuing and replacing pepper mace products.

B. USE OF PEPPER MACE (1.3.4)

1. General Procedures

An officer may use pepper mace:

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- a. to effect a lawful arrest, or to otherwise lawfully control a combative, uncooperative person, when verbal commands and persuasion have been ineffective in inducing cooperation; or
 - b. to control a dangerous animal.
2. Pepper mace will not be used against a person who is being controlled by a neck restraint.
 3. Since pepper mace can adversely affect persons in the immediate area of the person against whom it is used, an officer should make every effort to avoid unnecessarily exposing bystanders to pepper mace.

C. HANDLING OF CASE AS “RESISTING” (1.3.4)

1. Since pepper mace is a method of physical control, and may only be used to overcome resistance to an officer’s lawful authority, any arrest in which pepper mace is used will be classified as “Resisting Arrest.”
2. All procedures applicable to “Resisting Arrest” cases, as set forth in the Special Order entitled “Arrest, Booking and Related Procedures” will apply to cases where pepper mace is used with the following exception:

EXCEPTION: The person against whom pepper mace was used will be taken to the hospital only when other force besides the pepper mace was used.

D. TREATMENT FOR PERSONS EXPOSED TO PEPPER MACE (1.3.5)

1. An individual exposed to pepper mace will be treated for the exposure as soon as he/she becomes manageable, according to the following procedures:
 - a. The exposed individual should be taken to a secure location and permitted to thoroughly wash his/her face and eyes with cold water for several minutes to neutralize the effects of the pepper mace. **UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL WARM OR HOT WATER BE USED, SINCE THIS WILL INTENSIFY THE SYMPTOMS.** If water is not available, the person should be exposed to fresh air.
 - b. In cases of extreme exposure, the person will be taken directly to the City Justice Center and allowed to take a cold shower. Arrangements will be made by the arresting officer to provide the person with a change of clothing. Persons exposed to pepper mace will not be allowed to shower at any Patrol Division.
2. An officer will not remove contact lenses from the eyes of a person who has been exposed to pepper mace. The person may remove his/her own contact lenses, or, if necessary, EMS personnel will be contacted to remove the person’s lenses. Once removed, the contact lenses will be packaged and held until the subject is released from place of confinement (e.g., City Justice Center, hospital). The owner must be informed that, because he/she was exposed to pepper mace, the lenses are no longer usable and that placing them in the eyes will result in a return of the symptoms of the pepper mace exposure. The officer will indicate in his/her report that the owner was so informed.
3. EMS should be called immediately for medical assistance, if an individual exposed to pepper mace exhibits breathing difficulties, blistering, or if the symptoms of pepper mace exposure persist.

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E. REPORTING USE OF PEPPER MACE (1.3.6 c)

1. An officer will prepare an I/LEADS report whenever he/she uses pepper mace against a person or an animal. This report will always require the approval of a Watch Commander.
2. The “Officer Assault Segment” of the I/LEADS report must be completed whenever pepper mace is used against a person.

JM/trp

**METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
SPECIAL ORDER**

Date Issued: April 16, 2014 **Order No.:** Section V of SO 1-01

Effective Date: April 16, 2014 **Expiration:** Indefinite

Reference:

CALEA Standards: 1.3.4, 1.3.5, 1.3.11

Cancelled Publications: Section V of SO 1-01, issued June 30, 2013

Subject: USE OF NON-DEADLY FORCE – IMPACT WEAPONS

To: ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

PURPOSE: To establish guidelines for the use of impact weapons (i.e. batons/nightsticks).

A. USE OF BATONS/NIGHTSTICKS (1.3.4)

1. Impact weapons may be used by officers when empty hand skills are insufficient to control the subject, but deadly force is not justified. However, specific strikes outlined in Section II of this Order constitute deadly force by the officer and are only justified when the officer can demonstrate he/she was in danger of serious physical injury or death.
2. Officers who carry batons or nightsticks are required to undergo an instructional program conducted by certified instructor before use.

B. ISSUES TO CONSIDER (1.3.4)

1. An officer must assess all conditions affecting his/her decision to use the baton/nightstick. Specifically, an officer must assess the relative size and strength of the suspect to that of the officer. In addition, the officer must be cognizant of demonstrated and/or indicated skills of the subject.
2. The primary goal of the baton/nightstick, when used as non-deadly force, is to create a temporary muscle or motor dysfunction in a subject's arms or legs. The acceptable targets include the area of the body where:
 - a. a strike would cause a nervous system reaction (i.e., radial nerve, median nerve, common peroneal nerve and the femoral nerve); or where
 - b. the bone is closest to the skin (i.e., forearm, upper arm, foot, ankle, shin and thigh).

C. RENDERING AID AFTER USE OF FORCE (1.3.5)

1. Any time a member uses force, appropriate medical aid will be provided for any person(s) involved. This does not mean that all persons upon whom any force was used need to be immediately evaluated by medical personnel. It may include increased observation to detect changes in physical condition, first aid, evaluation by paramedics, or transport to a medical facility, depending on circumstances.

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2. Any officer who may have caused injury by lethal force, after the immediate threat has ceased, will approach the suspect to determine if life saving measures and/or appropriate medical aid should be initiated. If an officer determines immediate medical aid should be rendered, or is not absolutely sure death has occurred, the officer will notify responding medical units, render the scene safe, and provide for appropriate medical first aid to the suspect.
3. For Impact Weapon:
 - a. After striking the suspect, the officer will contact a supervisor and transport to a hospital if there is an apparent injury, or complaint of injury by the suspect. The officer will notify the booking officer the suspect was struck with an impact weapon.
 - b. Blows to the following areas of the body are considered Deadly Force:
 - 1) head, to include the cranium and face;
 - 2) neck;
 - 3) internal organs;
 - 4) genitalia; and
 - 5) spinal column.

D. **REPORTING USE OF IMPACT WEAPONS** (1.3.6 c)

1. **An officer will prepare an I/LEADS report whenever he/she uses an impact weapon against a person or an animal. This report will always require the approval of a Watch Commander.**
2. **The “Officer Assault Segment” of the I/LEADS report must be completed whenever an impact weapon is used against a person.**

DSD/trp

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
SPECIAL ORDER

Date Issued: July 25, 2008 **Order No.:** Section VI of SO 1-01

Effective Date: July 25, 2008 **Expiration:** Indefinite

Reference:

CALEA Standards: 1.3.1, 1.3.4, 1.3.5, 1.3.6, 1.3.7, 1.3.9, 1.3.10, 1.3.11, 1.3.12

Cancelled Publications: Section VI of SO 1-01 issued August 24, 2007

Subject: USE OF NON-DEADLY FORCE – CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICE

To: ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

PURPOSE: To establish procedures for the use of a conducted energy device known as the “TASER”.

A. DEFINITIONS

1. AFTER FIRING IDENTIFICATION DOTS (AFID) – Small identification tags ejected from the Air Cartridge when the **X26** Advanced Taser is fired. The AFID’s have the individual unit’s serial number printed on them which identifies which unit was fired.
2. Air Cartridge – The replaceable cartridge of the **X26** Advanced Taser which contains and fires the electrical probes. The Air Cartridge has two probes on the front allowing it to be used as a contact device. When the Air Cartridge is removed the **X26** Taser can also be used as a contact Electro-Muscular Disruption device. The Air Cartridge has an expiration date and ejects 40 AFID identification tags when fired.
3. Conducted Energy Device (CED) – A weapon primarily designed to disrupt a subject’s central nervous system by means of deploying electrical energy sufficient to cause uncontrolled muscle contractions and override an individual’s voluntary motor responses.
4. Data Port – A computer data port located at the back of the **X26** Advanced Taser which allows data to be downloaded from the device. Each time the device is fired it stores the time and date of activation.
5. X26 Advanced Taser – A 26 watt hand-held Conducted Energy Device manufactured by TASER International. The device fires two probes a distance of up to 21 feet from a replaceable Air Cartridge. The probes are connected to the weapon by a high-voltage insulated wire. Electrical pulses are sent along the wires to the probes with the intended effect being to temporarily incapacitate the targeted subject. The **X26** Advanced Taser is the only Taser authorized for use by the Department. **(1.3.9 a)**
6. Probes – Projectiles that are fired from a Conducted Energy Device and penetrate the skin; wires are attached to the probes leading back to the CED.

B. INTRODUCTION

1. Officers should use the least amount of force necessary to accomplish their lawful objectives while safeguarding their own lives and the lives of others. **(1.3.1)**

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2. Consistent with this policy, the Department authorizes the use of the TASER CED by designated officers as an incapacitating weapon to: **(1.3.4)**
 - a. to control a subject exhibiting active aggression when an officer reasonably believes that his/her life is in danger;
 - b. to effect a lawful arrest, or to otherwise control a combative, uncooperative person when verbal commands and persuasion have been ineffective in inducing cooperation;
 - c. to prevent a subject from harming himself/herself or others; or
 - d. to apprehend a fleeing subject when the officer has PROBABLE CAUSE for arrest (the fact that a subject is fleeing, without probable cause or other extenuating circumstances, is insufficient reason to use the TASER).

NOTE: A TASER is never to be used on a passive subject, or as a pain-inflicting device to ensure compliance.

3. The TASER employs a pulsating electrical current through two probes which overpower the body's normal electrical signals in the nervous system. When properly used to subdue a subject, the TASER system does not harm nerves, muscle or any other part of the human body.
4. The TASER is classified in the Department's "Use of Force Index" as an Intermediary Weapon designed to resolve conflicts with minimal force.

C. TRAINING

1. The Police Academy, with the approval of the Chief of Police, will establish training and deployment guidelines for the use of TASER's and Department-issued holsters. **(1.3.11 a) (1.3.12)**
2. Only officers who have been trained by a certified instructor under the auspices of the Police Academy may employ a TASER. Officers are required to be re-certified annually. The Academy will maintain records to ensure that officers receive the training at the appropriate times. **(1.3.10) (1.3.11 b)**

D. GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR USE OF TASER (1.3.4)

1. Only Department issued TASERs may be used to restrain a subject.
2. The TASER will be used when other less-lethal force options have proven ineffective in controlling an aggressive subject or when it reasonably appears that other less-lethal options will be ineffective.
3. The TASER will be carried in accordance with Department-approved training and ONLY in the issued holster.
4. The TASER will not be carried on the same side as the officer's duty weapon.
5. The TASER will NOT be carried or used by officers during Secondary Employment or off-duty.

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E. SITUATIONS WHERE TASER MAY BE USED

1. The TASER may be used in situations where:
 - a. an officer reasonably believes that he/she will become engaged in a violent encounter with a subject either when the subject aggressively moves towards an officer or the subject's demeanor indicates the subject will engage the officer in a violent encounter; or
 - b. it is deemed reasonable that lesser force options will likely be ineffective.
2. Examples of situations where the TASER may be considered for use will include, but not be limited to:
 - a. a perceived mentally ill subject who may be violent and pose a threat to officers or others;
 - b. a subject who is armed with some type of lethal weapon (e.g., knife, firearm) but is NOT posing an immediate threat to the officer(s) AND the TASER officer can deploy the TASER with a high probability of success;

NOTE: The Officer using the TASER must have a backup officer present to provide lethal force if it becomes necessary

- c. an arrest attempt where the subject may be violent;
- d. a violent subject under the influence of drugs or alcohol; or
- e. a subject expressing the desire and having the means to commit suicide.

NOTE: The TASER may be an effective option for use on violent animals, when used in accordance with training standards.

F. SITUATIONS WHERE TASER SHOULD BE AVOIDED IF POSSIBLE

Although not absolutely prohibited, officers should give additional consideration to the unique circumstances involved prior to applying the TASER in any of the following situations:

1. when the officer cannot approach the subject within its effective range;
2. near flammable liquids, gases, blasting materials or any other highly combustible materials which may be ignited by the use of the device, including potential methamphetamine (meth) labs or subjects contaminated with such materials.
3. when it is reasonable to believe that incapacitation of the subject may result in serious injury or death;
4. on persons in wheelchairs;
5. to control persons in operation of a vehicle in motion;
6. on elderly persons;

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7. on pregnant women;
8. on persons with known heart problems;
9. on persons with an apparent debilitating illness or who are visibly frail;
10. on young children or those under 80 pounds;
11. on individuals with known neuromuscular disorders such as multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy or epilepsy; or
12. on an individual who refuses to come out of a holdover cell.

G. DEPLOYMENT OF TASERS

1. A TASER should not be pointed at any individual unless the officer reasonably believes it will be necessary to use the device.
2. The TASER is capable of delivering unlimited 5-second bursts of current once the probes make contact with the subject.
3. When deploying a TASER, officers should, under normal circumstances, use it for one standard cycle (a five second burst of current) and stop to evaluate the situation, while using verbal commands. Should an aggressive subject not comply with the commands of the deploying officer, he/she is to deliver a subsequent five-second cycle as reasonably necessary and re-evaluate the situation before delivering a final five-second cycle. Alternate methods to subdue the subject should be considered.
4. When possible, an officer who deploys the TASER will give a loud verbal warning prior to deployment, unless to do so would place any other person at risk. The deploying officer will shout the words "TASER, TASER!" This verbal warning will fulfill these purposes:
 - a. give an aggressive subject a final warning that his/her actions are dictating the use of the TASER; and
 - b. warn other officers and bystanders that the TASER is about to be deployed.

NOTE: Since the TASER cartridge produces a loud popping sound which could be mistaken for a gun shot, the loud verbal warning will notify other officers who may be on the scene that the discharge about to be heard is most likely the TASER being deployed.

5. The deploying officer will then direct the actions of any other assisting officer(s) on the scene in handcuffing the subject. The TASER will not deliver its charge to a second person unless that person places his/her hand or a body part in between the two probes. The TASER should not be used on handcuffed subjects unless they are actively resisting or exhibiting active aggression.
6. Assisting officers are also warned to approach the subject with caution so as not to break the wires connecting the probes to the TASER.
7. Following a TASER deployment, officers should use a restraint technique that does not impair respiration.

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8. For maximum effect, TASERS should be fired at center body mass. The head, face, breast, or genitalia should be avoided if possible.
9. The TASER “probe mode” should be the primary setting option, with “drive stun” mode generally used as a secondary option. The “drive stun” mode is an application of the TASER directly to the subject with a spent air cartridge in place or with the air cartridge removed. This application delivers the 50 thousand volts of current to the adversary resulting in pain and is to be used when a failure has occurred or when other circumstances dictate its use. The subject will experience pain but exhibit little or no involuntary muscle contractions.
10. A Supervisor should respond to all incident scenes where a TASER has been deployed and conduct an initial review of the TASER deployment.

H. POST USE PROCEDURES (1.3.5)

1. Probes, AFIDs and cartridge packs used against individuals will be recovered and seized as evidence.
2. Probes which penetrate skin:
 - a. If the probes have penetrated skin, they will be removed only by officers trained in their removal and at the direction of the Scene Supervisor.
 - b. In the event that a probe is broken off in the skin or the probe is not fully intact, the subject will be transported to a contracted hospitalization provider.
 - c. ONLY hospital personnel are to remove probes embedded in sensitive tissue areas such as the head, neck, throat, face, female breast or genitalia.
 - d. The probes will be packaged in accordance with existing procedures for the storage and handling of bio-hazardous materials.
3. Probes which have not penetrated skin will be packaged to ensure the safety of persons later handling the evidence packages.
4. Packaging:
 - a. All probes seized as evidence will be packaged in accordance with the existing procedures concerning sharp objects.
 - b. Spent cartridges and some of the AFIDs from the spent cartridge will be packaged as evidence and may be placed in the same larger envelope as the spent barbs.

I. MEDICAL TREATMENT (1.3.5)

1. Persons who have been TASERed or experienced a drive-stun (stunned) do not normally require medical treatment, unless there are indirect injuries, such as those sustained from a fall after TASER use, etc.
2. The electrical pulse effect does not cause any long-term health issues. Once the 5-second electrical pulse has ceased, the subject will not feel any additional disruption in their central nervous system. The TASER should not affect the functions of a pacemaker, and it should not cause the subject to experience any kind of additional twitching or uncontrolled spasms.

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3. All subjects experiencing the TASER will be taken to the hospital for evaluation if exposure was greater than the standard (i.e., three or fewer activations of five-second duration). If the subject experiences three or fewer five-second activations, he/she will be taken to the nurse at the City Justice Center for evaluation.

J. AFTER USE REPORTING (1.3.6 b) (1.3.6 c)

1. With the exception of training, all instances of TASER use, including accidental discharges, will be reported. All use of the TASER to control a subject, including but not limited to deploying the probes, a “drive stun,” using the aiming dot or an arc display will be recorded in the I/LEADS report narrative of I/LEADS, located on Page 2 of the Incident module. In these cases, officers will be required to check the box next to “Weapons Discharged by Police” located on Page 3 of the Incident module.

NOTE 1: TASER discharges will normally be included in a formal I/LEADS report with complaint numbers. For accidental TASER discharges not involving an injury, an officer will submit an Intra-Department report instead of an I/LEADS report through channels to his/her Commander containing complete details, within 24 hours.

NOTE 2: Every I/LEADS report of TASER use must be linked in I/LEADS to TASER [Taser] Role in I/LEADS.

2. If an employee is injured in the accidental discharge, the responding Supervisor will take immediate action relative to providing medical attention to the injured employee. The Supervisor will also complete an “Employee Injury Report,” HUMAN RES-70, in accordance with Section II, SO 3-03, “Work Related Injury, Illness & Limited Duty.”
3. Deployment of the probes, a “drive stun,” aiming the dot or an arc display are considered a use of force and are subject to the same reporting requirements as other uses of force.
4. The incident report which documents the use of a TASER will indicate the serial number of the unit used, the distance between the officer and subject at the time it was fired, the locations of impact on the subject, and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the device on the subject.
5. All copies of the Arrest Register will be clearly marked in red ink “TASER” when a subject is booked after the application of a TASER.
6. **TASER related reports must be reviewed and approved by a sergeant and command rank officer – not an acting command rank officer. If a command rank officer is not on-duty for the respective command, the command rank officer of another assignment will review and approve the report.**
7. Each use of a TASER will require a Critical Incident Review to be conducted by the officer’s chain of command. A report of the review will be forwarded to the officer’s Bureau Commander for approval. (1.3.7)

K. MAINTENANCE

Testing and maintenance of the TASER will be consistent with the manufacturer’s specifications and conducted by the Armory staff.

**METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
SPECIAL ORDER**

Date Issued: September 9, 2014 **Order No.:** Section VII of SO 1-01

Effective Date: September 9, 2014 **Expiration:** Indefinite

Reference:

CALEA Standards: 1.3.6; 1.3.7

Cancelled Publications: Section VII of SO 1-01, issued July 31, 2012

Subject: ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES – USE OF FORCE

To: ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

PURPOSE: To outline administrative procedures concerning incidents involving the use of force.

A. GENERAL – FIREARM DISCHARGED/OTHER DEADLY FORCE (1.3.6.a)

Unless the Force Investigation Unit (FIU) is investigating the incident, an officer will, if able, submit an Intra-Department Memorandum with complete details through the chain of command to his/her Commander within 24 hours whenever he/she:

1. discharges his/her firearm other than during qualification or training;
2. accidentally causes property damage or while qualifying or training at the Department firearms range or during private use (hunting, target practice, etc.);
3. uses other weapons or equipment as deadly force; or
4. witnesses any portion of an incident in which a firearm has been discharged or other deadly force has been used.

B. DEADLY FORCE REPORTING (1.3.6.b)

1. I/LEADS Report Preparation

- a. An I/LEADS report will be prepared by the District of occurrence, detailing any incident outlined in Section II of this Order. This report will always require the approval of a Watch Commander.

EXCEPTION: If an officer kills or wounds someone, the Force Investigation Unit (FIU) will be notified immediately and assume responsibility for the police investigation and the preparation of the police reports(s).

- b. Officers involved in deadly force incidents outside the City of St. Louis will promptly contact the Police Department of that jurisdiction and cooperate with the investigation of the incident. In addition, the involved officer will notify the Command Post of the incident. The Command Post officer will notify the Internal Affairs Division as well as the involved officer's Unit Commander. A copy of the police report from the reporting agency will be obtained by the investigating command and submitted as an attachment to the Administrative Report.

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2. Administrative Investigation and Report (1.3.7)

- a. The Commander of the officer will conduct an administrative investigation and prepare the administrative report of each incident. However, if the incident involves the wounding or death of a suspect/victim, or the incident occurs outside the City of St. Louis, the Internal Affairs Division will conduct the administrative investigation and prepare the administrative report.
- b. The administrative investigation findings will be submitted on an Administrative Reports Transmittal Sheet, GEN-14 (ARTS), with recommendations. The ARTS will detail the circumstances of the incident including but not limited to:
 - 1) all personnel involved in the incident;
 - 2) damage and/or injury sustained;
 - 3) the type of weapon used and the date of last instruction in the use of deadly force;
 - 4) the serial number of the firearm if applicable;
 - 5) whether the firearm was issued by the Department or privately owned, if applicable;
 - 6) the date the firearm was approved for use, if applicable;
 - 7) date of qualification for weapon used, if applicable;
 - 8) the number of rounds discharged, if applicable;
 - 9) whether the ammunition was approved by the Department, if applicable; and
 - 10) the number of previous shots fired incidents.

c. Attachments to the ARTS will include:

- 1) a copy of each officer's Intra-Department Memorandum **or recorded statement**;
- 2) detailed Memoranda **or recorded statements** from all officers who witnessed any portion of the incident in which a firearm has been discharged or other deadly force was used if applicable;

NOTE: Follow-up Memoranda may be necessary to clarify any discrepancies or inconsistencies within memoranda and/or police reports.

- 3) physical audio recordings (tape, CD, DVD, etc.) for all corresponding radio communication relative to the incident, including a copy of the submitted Radio Communication Request Form requesting recorded radio communications relative to the incident;
- 4) physical video recordings (VHS tape, CD, DVD, etc.) for all digital in-car camera footage from all responding vehicles and/or other available video footage, including a copy of the submitted Video File Request form(s); if video is unavailable, this fact should be noted in the ARTS; and
- 5) all corresponding NetViewer data.

NOTE: Once the ARTS has been approved for filing by the **Chief of Police**, the Inspector of Police will be responsible for determining how long recorded radio communication and in-car camera footage will be retained.

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d. Recommendations

- 1) If no violation of the Department use of force policy is indicated, an ARTS will be prepared with the recommendation that the report be “Approved for File,” and forwarded through the chain of command to the **Chief of Police**.
- 2) If a violation of the Department use of force policy is indicated, an Allegation of Employee Misconduct Form, GEN-150 will be prepared in accordance with Department procedures.
- 3) If no violation of the Department’s deadly force policy is indicated, but a violation unrelated to the use of deadly force is indicated:
 - a) the use of force incident will be processed separately; and
 - b) an Allegation of Employee Misconduct Form will be prepared for the non-use of deadly force-related violation.
- 4) If no violation of the Department’s deadly force policy is indicated, but there is evidence that the officer departed from normal training standards or tactical courses of action:
 - a) A recommendation will be made that the use of force incident be “Approved for Review and Instruction”;
 - b) the Commander will recommend appropriate steps to retrain the officer when dealing with future similar situations; and
 - c) once the retraining has been completed, the officer’s Commander will send a memorandum to the Inspector of Police for inclusion in the officer’s file.

3. Examination of Firearms

- a. When an officer has shot someone, or the circumstances of the incident indicate that the officer may have shot someone, the **FIU investigator** or in some cases the Internal Affairs investigator assigned to investigate the incident will take possession of the weapon used by the involved officer and deliver it to the Laboratory Division for examination.
- b. An officer may obtain a replacement firearm from the Department Armorer between 7:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m., Monday through Friday or from the Command Post at all other times.
- c. Weapons will be released by the Laboratory Division to the Firearms Training Unit only upon the written authorization of the Internal Affairs Division and the **FIU**. A replacement weapon will be returned to the party from whom it had been obtained.
- d. In all incidents in which the officer is not required to surrender his/her firearm, the ranking officer on the scene will inspect the officer’s weapon and issue replacement ammunition.

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C. NON-DEADLY FORCE REPORTING (1.3.6.c) (1.3.6.d)

An original report will be prepared containing complete details, including the circumstances surrounding the application of the non-deadly force; the non-deadly force method employed by the officer; and the injuries sustained, if any. The report will always require the approval of a Watch Commander.

D. POST-SHOOTING/SERIOUS PHYSICAL HARM/CRITICAL INCIDENT TRAUMA PROGRAM

All officers involved in the application of deadly force are required to report for the incident trauma program as outlined in Section VIII of this Order.

E. DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL, POLICE DIVISION (1.3.6.c) (1.3.6.d) (1.3.7)

1. The **Department of Personnel, Police Division** will use the RAMS System and internal reports to identify all incidents of the following nature:
 - a. firearm discharges by police officers;
 - b. resisting arrests, interfering with arrests and assaults against police officer;
 - c. use of force by officers; and
 - d. complaints against officers.
2. Monthly, **the Department of Personnel, Police Division** will forward a computer generated Use of Force Notification Form to the Commander of each officer involved in an incident in which force was applied. The Commander will indicate on the form any recommendations he/she is making regarding the officer or the incident. If the Commander does not have a recommendation, this will be noted on the form. The form must be returned to Human Resources within fourteen (14) days of notification.
3. Human Resources is responsible for submitting the following periodic reports through the chain of command to the Chief of Police:
 - a. Statistical report concerning the number of each of the above type incidents (monthly);
 - b. Report concerning the need for policy/procedural modifications and/or training modifications as determined by the Use of Force Review Committee (quarterly); and
 - c. Report detailing the number of incidents in which officers have discharged firearms (annually).
4. The Human Resources **Manager** will select personnel to serve as peer counselors to employees traumatized by critical incidents, including shootings, fatal auto accidents, crimes involving young victims, etc. See Section VIII of this Order for complete details.

F. USE OF FORCE REVIEW COMMITTEE

1. A Use of Force Committee will be comprised of the following individuals or their designated representative:

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- a. Deputy Chief, Bureau of Professional Standards (Chairperson)
 - b. Deputy Chief, Bureau of Community Policing
 - c. Human Resources **Manager**
 - d. Any other individual appointed by the Chief of Police
2. The committee will meet quarterly to review all use of force incidents during the quarter. The committee will not make recommendations for action in individual cases, but will provide the Chief of Police with a brief report on overall findings and make recommendations regarding the Use of Force Policy.

DSD/tp/jb/vlt
251-13-00027

**METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
SPECIAL ORDER**

Date Issued: April 2, 2015 **Order No.:** Section VIII of SO 1-01

Effective Date: April 2, 2015 **Expiration:** Indefinite

Reference:

CALEA Standards: 1.3.8

Cancelled Publications: Section VIII of SO 1-01, issued September 9, 2014

Subject: POST SHOOTING TRAUMA/SERIOUS PHYSICAL
HARM/CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS TEAM & PROGRAMS

To: ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

PURPOSE: To provide procedures for assisting members in adjusting to the emotional trauma normally associated with police shootings, incidents involving serious physical harm, and other critical incidents.

A. DEFINITIONS

1. Serious Physical Harm: Physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes serious disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any part of the body.
2. Critical Incident: Any event that places an individual's experience outside the range of usual human experience and that would be markedly distressing to almost anyone.

EXAMPLES: Serious threat to one's life or physical integrity; serious threat or harm to one's children, spouse or other close relatives and friends; sudden destruction of one's home or community; or witnessing another person who is being (or has recently been) seriously injured or killed as a result of an accident or physical violence.

B. TRAUMA/STRESS PROGRAM

The Department has adopted a two-part program consisting of the following:

1. Post Shooting Trauma/Serious Physical Harm Program consisting of (a) peer counseling; (b) temporary assignment to administrative duties; (c) referral to department Employee Assistance Program for debriefing/therapy; and (d) required post shooting fitness to return to duty psychological evaluation. **(1.3.8)**
2. Critical Incident Stress Program consisting of peer counseling and Employee Assistance Program intervention for employees who have been involved in critical incidents.

EXAMPLES: Observed traffic accidents involving death or serious injuries; observed abused/neglected children, etc.

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C. POST-SHOOTING TRAUMA/SERIOUS PHYSICAL HARM PROGRAM

1. Eligibility

The Post Shooting Trauma/Serious Physical Harm Program is designed for members involved in the death or serious injury of a citizen through use of a firearm or other 123-s during the course of duty. This includes (1) the member involved in the incident; (2) any member accompanying the involved officer; or (3) any member who witnessed or was otherwise affected by the shooting or critical incident. **(1.3.8)**

2. Peer Support Program

a. General Information

- 1) The Post Trauma Support Team (PTST) is a volunteer group of commissioned officers who may have been previously involved in police shootings or other critical incidents and who have received training in peer assistance from the current Employee Assistance Program (EAP) staff. Officers will be selected for the PTST by the Officer in charge of the selection process for the PTST and the Human Resources Manager, after consultation with their Commanders. An up-to-date list of qualified team members will be maintained at the Command Post and in the Force Investigation Unit (FIU).
- 2) The Officer in charge of the selection process for the PTST will arrange for the current EAP to conduct the following training:
 - (a) Initial training of new team members; and
 - (b) **Annual** refresher training session for active team members.

b. FIU Responsibilities

- 1) A FIU Supervisor will arrange for eligible officers to be conveyed to the FIU as soon as circumstances permit. The Supervisor will have the Command Post notify two members of the PTST to respond to FIU for consultation with the involved member(s). Whenever possible, the involved member(s) will be permitted to select the team members to assist him/her.
- 2) The FIU Supervisor will also generate **an email** to the involved member's Commander, the Human Resources Manager, **of** the Benefits Section advising that the member was involved in a police shooting. **(1.3.8)**

c. Conducting of Peer Assistance Sessions

- 1) The PTST member may talk to the involved member(s); however, they are not to talk to witnesses to the incident, including members who are witnesses.

NOTE: A separate peer assistance team may be assigned to assist a member who witnessed the incident.

- 2) A PTST member may discuss with the involved member his/her (involved member's) feelings about the incident. A PTST member may also share his/her own feelings regarding similar incidents in which he/she was involved. However, the PTST member will not discuss the facts of the case being investigated.

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- 3) PTST members will keep their conversations with the involved member confidential, with the exception of situations involving criminal acts or violations of Department rules and regulations. Team members will make this point known to the member(s) prior to any conversations. Team members do not have the legally protected privilege of patient confidentiality.
 - 4) PTST members are not to maintain any notes or records of their consultations. Information on the number of contacts can be kept for statistical purposes.
 - 5) An involved member will **receive** be offered at least one peer assistance session **and two follow-up sessions. The follow-up sessions will be provided on a consecutive six-month basis.** Additional sessions will be arranged at the request of the involved member.
 - 6) PTST members will be granted overtime for off-duty consultations.
3. Administrative Assignment (1.3.8)
- a. The involved member(s) will be given an administrative assignment by his/her Commander and will not wear a uniform.
 - b. The involved members will not be allowed to work secondary employment while on administrative assignment.
4. Debriefing/Therapy and Post Shooting/Serious Physical Harm Return to Work Psychological Evaluation
- a. Members will, between 24 and 48 hours after the incident, be required to report for Critical Incident Stress Debriefing, in civilian attire, to the office of the current EAP. The EAP will arrange a date/time for the member to report for a psychiatric evaluation with the department psychologist. The member's Commander will ensure that this is done.
 - b. The department psychologist will make a determination as to the duty status of the officer and so advise the Benefits Section of the Department of Personnel, Police Division. Prior to any notification being sent to the Department psychologist, a release form will have to be signed by the involved officer. The department psychologist will determine the need for future counseling sessions.
 - c. As soon as the department psychologist releases an officer for return to full duty, the Benefits Section of the Department of Personnel, Police Division will be notified by email; and the member's Commander will be notified immediately of the status of the member.
 - d. The counseling sessions between the member and the EAP will be strictly confidential unless it is believed that the member's mental state poses a serious threat to the member or others. Under such circumstances, the EAP staff is required by law to notify this Department, via the Benefits Section of the Department of Personnel, Police Division.

D. CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS PROGRAM

1. Introduction

- a. The Department maintains a Post Trauma Support Team (PTST) for employees who may need assistance after being involved in critical incidents including police shootings or other incidents involving serious physical harm.
- b. Any employee who witnesses or is otherwise involved in a critical incident, e.g. responding officer, Dispatcher, ETU Officer, etc., may request to meet with the PTST or contact the Employee Assistance Program. Commanders, who believe an employee under their command has been adversely affected by an incident, may direct that employee to meet with the PTST or the Employee Assistance Program.

2. Goal

The goal of the Critical Incident Stress Program is to ensure that all personnel involved in a potentially traumatic incident will receive the support and services necessary to make a successful recovery by providing:

- a. immediate support to all involved personnel;
- b. management of post-trauma consequences; and
- c. support for the involved person and his/her family.

3. Procedures

Upon arrival at the scene of a critical incident, the Precinct Supervisor or Watch Commander will inform the Command Post of the nature and scope of the incident, the location of the staging area, and request two PTST members to respond. An up-to-date list of qualified PTST members will be maintained by the Command Post. The Command Post officer will contact two PTST members as well as notify the Human Resources Manager or his/her designee that a critical incident has occurred. The PTST member may contact the EAP to respond as well if needed.

4. Involved Personnel

- a. Involved personnel will remain on full duty status unless the Human Resources Manager requests special duty.
- b. Involved personnel will be debriefed by the EAP 24 to 72 hours after the incident. PTST members are to be included if they were present at the incident.
- c. Involved personnel and their families will be provided long-term counseling by the EAP if deemed necessary. The EAP will notify the Human Resources Manager if long-term counseling is recommended.

**METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL ORDER**

Date Issued: February 27, 2020 **Order No.:** Section IX of SO 1-01
Effective Date: February 27, 2020 **Expiration:** Indefinite
Reference: Administrative Regulation 120(B)
CALEA Standards: 41.3.8; 4.2.3
Cancelled Publications: Section IX of SO 1-01, issued January 29, 2020
Subject: OFFICER RESPONSE AT OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTINGS (OIS)
To: ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

PURPOSE: To outline the protocol and guidelines for officers responding to the scene of an officer-involved shooting (OIS) and to provide guidelines for the investigation. The term “officer-involved” includes all armed personnel.

A. DEFINITIONS

1. Armed Personnel – See Section X of this Order.
2. Involved Officer/Armed Personnel – See Section X of this Order.
3. Officer-Involved Shooting (OIS) – Discharge of a firearm by an officer/armed personnel during a hostile encounter, or accidentally, while on-duty or off-duty, regardless of injuries to suspects, officers, or third parties.

NOTE: When a firearm is discharged by outside law enforcement resulting in no injuries within the City of St. Louis, the District of occurrence will investigate.

B. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROTOCOL FOR OIS INVESTIGATIONS

1. Once officers are dispatched for an OIS, proper protocols must be followed in order to preserve the integrity of the investigation.
2. All OISs will be treated as a crime scene. As such, all procedures and techniques commonly used in criminal investigations will be followed. Only personnel assigned to investigate the incident will be permitted within the perimeter of the scene. Radio transmissions will be kept to a minimum to allow for emergency transmissions.
3. In events where multiple scenes occur, as determined by first responders, it will be the Scene Supervisor’s responsibility to ensure that each scene is individually secured and all evidence is retained in its natural state and position at the scene.

EXAMPLES: Two or more discharge sites; multiple evidence collection sites; multiple arresting sites, etc.

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4. In cases where video evidence (e.g., private video source or media device, etc.) is present at the scene, the On-Scene Supervisor will have the Real Time Crime Center (RTCC) contact Cyber Crime. The responding Cyber Crime officer will retrieve and process any video evidence or media device that is relevant to the incident. Upon completion, the responding Cyber Crime officer will prepare a Supplemental Report.

C. STATEMENTS OF INVOLVED OFFICERS/ARMED PERSONNEL

Statements by involved officers/armed personnel will be taken per Section X of this Order.

D. GENERAL GUIDELINES

1. Activation of Video Camera System/Video Processing Unit (VPU) Equipment (41.3.8.a)

All officers responding to an OIS incident will activate any video equipment assigned to them. The equipment is to remain activated until ordered otherwise by the FIU Supervisor. Refer to SO 5-33 (Digital In-Car Video System) for additional information.

2. Responsibilities of Involved Officer(s)/Armed Personnel

- a. The primary responsibility of Involved Officer(s)/Armed Personnel is to ensure that they maintain tactical control of the incident as it evolves, relaying any information that is pertinent to their safety and the safety of responding officers.
- b. Once the scene is secure, the Involved Officer(s)/Armed Personnel will provide the appropriate medical aid to injured parties.

NOTE: Mandatory drug and alcohol testing for Department employees involved in deadly force and other critical incidents is performed in accordance with the Department of Personnel's drug and alcohol testing program. Refer to Administrative Regulation No. 120(B) for additional information.

3. Responsibilities of Primary Officer

- a. The first officer to arrive at the scene of an OIS incident, other than the Involved Officer/Armed Personnel, will be referred to as the Primary Officer. The Primary Officer and assisting officers will determine if a threat still exists. It is imperative that a threat assessment is performed for the safety of everyone in the vicinity. If the scene remains active, the Primary Officer will notify the Dispatcher and request additional units to respond. If the scene is secure, the Primary Officer will notify the Dispatcher that no further assistance is needed.
- b. Once the Primary Officer determines there is an OIS incident, he/she will notify his/her immediate Supervisor. If there are any suspects at-large from the event, the Primary Officer will ensure that any new information about the status or whereabouts of the suspect(s) is broadcast as soon as possible.
- c. When the incident is no longer an active scene, the Primary Officer will initiate the process of securing and segregating witnesses (recording the name, DSN, and car number of all responding officers) and taping off the crime scene area to protect and preserve any evidence. The responding Supervisor/Commander will ensure that the Primary Officer has sufficient assistance to control the scene and protect the integrity of any evidence.

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NOTE: ALL responding officers will be required to identify themselves and remain at the scene until excused to return back to duty by the FIU Supervisor.

- d. The Primary Officer will relinquish the scene and its supervision to the first Supervisor or Commander to arrive on the scene.
- e. The Primary Officer and any assisting officers will notify the Scene Supervisor of the following required factors:
 - 1) Any injuries to officers or citizens;
 - 2) Location of the Involved Officer(s)/Armed Personnel;
 - 3) Location of witnesses;
 - 4) Location of scene evidence;
 - 5) Type of scene evidence;
 - 6) Person(s) securing the scene evidence;
 - 7) Scene boundaries; and
 - 8) Officer(s) currently in charge of recording information from the responding officers, as outlined in the responsibilities of the Primary Officer.
- f. The Primary Officer and assisting officers will provide any assistance required of them until relieved by the FIU Supervisor or detective.

4. Responsibilities of Scene Supervisor

- a. The assigned Supervisor or Commander will respond as quickly as possible and will assume responsibilities as the Scene Supervisor.
- b. Upon his/her arrival, the Scene Supervisor will ensure that the appropriate medical aid has been provided to any injured persons.
- c. The Scene Supervisor will ensure that the FIU Supervisor is contacted and directed to the scene.
- d. The Scene Supervisor will have all Involved Officers/Armed Personnel medically screened by EMS. The screening will include such things as, but not limited to, blood pressure, pulse, blood oxygen levels, and medically appropriate questions.
- e. The Scene Supervisor will ensure that the Primary Officer and any assisting officers notify him/her of the required factors as outlined in the responsibilities of the Primary Officer.
- f. Officers/Armed Personnel involved in an OIS incident will be segregated as soon as possible and should be placed in individual squad cars. If possible, an uninvolved officer should remain in the vehicle with each individual Involved Officer/Armed Personnel; however, he/she will refrain from discussing the incident with Involved Officer(s)/Armed Personnel.
- g. The Involved Officer/Armed Personnel is to preserve his/her firearm in the condition that it was in at the conclusion of the OIS incident. The Involved Officer/Armed Personnel is required to holster his/her firearm and retain it for later examination. The Involved Officer/Armed Personnel will only relinquish his/her firearm and ammunition to an FIU Supervisor or his/her designee unless exigent circumstances exist.

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- h. The Involved Officer(s)/Armed Personnel will NOT be removed from the general area of the incident unless exigent circumstances exist (i.e., emergency medical treatment, scene integrity). Only after conferring with a FIU Supervisor, will a Supervisor from the Involved Officer's home assignment or designated Supervisor from the District of occurrence, have the involved Officer(s)/Armed Personnel conveyed to FIU. This Supervisor is responsible for the involved Officer(s)/Armed Personnel until properly relieved by a FIU Supervisor.
- i. In circumstances where the Involved Officer/Armed Personnel is incapacitated and transported to a medical facility, his/her duty belt including holstered pistol and magazines will be seized either at the scene or hospital, if applicable. The Involved Officer/Armed Personnel's firearm will not be removed from the holster, unloaded or manipulated so that the firearm and magazines will remain in the condition that it was at the conclusion of the OIS incident. FIU personnel will inspect the firearm and direct its subsequent seizure and request for forensic examination.
- j. FIU personnel will be responsible for ensuring that the Involved Officer's/Armed Personnel's firearm is seized. The Involved Officer's/Armed Personnel's firearm will remain in the condition that it was in at the conclusion of the OIS incident.
- k. The first Supervisor on the scene will designate a staging area for officers who respond to the scene but take no action until directed by the Scene Commander. Any officer responding to the scene will remain at the staging area until directed by the Scene Commanders to perform some duty or until dismissed from the scene by the FIU Supervisor.

E. SCENE PRESERVATION AND SECURITY

- 1. It is imperative that the Primary Officer, with the aid of assisting officers, preserve the scene and complete the construction of a perimeter using scene tape. The scene will be preserved until members of the FIU arrive. Absolutely NO ONE will be allowed within the scene perimeter unless those persons are emergency first aid responders or directly performing a task as directed by FIU personnel.
- 2. Responding officers should be mindful of the need to secure any suspect firearms or other important suspect evidence. Officers will not touch suspect firearms unless officer safety is a concern, but they will guard the firearms PRIOR TO and AFTER the construction of the perimeter. Officers must prevent any loss of evidence.
- 3. Responding officers will identify themselves to the Dispatcher and remain on the scene until released by the FIU Supervisor.

F. OIS INVESTIGATIONS

- 1. FIU Supervisor
 - a. The FIU Supervisor will have full control and responsibility for any OIS scene and investigation, reporting directly to the Commander of Professional Standards or, in his/her absence, the Police Commissioner.
 - b. In the event the FIU detectives are not immediately available to respond to the scene, the FIU Supervisor will coordinate activities at the scene with the ranking officer present. In such a case, Homicide will respond and coordinate with the FIU Supervisor.

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2. Responsibilities of FIU Detectives

- a. Any officer, victim, or suspect removed from the scene and transported to a hospital will be interviewed by a FIU detective.
- b. FIU detectives can receive any oral statement from any officer(s), victim(s), witness(es), or suspect(s).
- c. FIU detectives will direct the activities of additional investigators being utilized at the scene.
- d. FIU detectives will direct the seizure of any evidence relevant to the investigation in cooperation with Laboratory personnel.
- e. FIU detectives will provide the Medical Examiner's office with any necessary assistance.

G. NOTIFICATIONS

1. Responsibilities of the Real Time Crime Center

- a. Immediately notifying the FIU Supervisor;
- b. Contacting an Internal Affairs investigator, who is subject to call back;
- c. Contacting Public Information; and
- d. Contacting Cyber Crime, when video evidence is present at the scene.

2. Responsibilities of Communications – Dispatcher

- a. Immediately contacting ETU; and
- b. Facilitating notifications to any support units for response to the scene.

H. MEDIA ACCESS

The Scene Supervisor will designate an area for the media to stage. All media requests will be coordinated through Public Information.

I. INVOLVED OFFICER RETURN-TO-DUTY POLICY

Any Involved Officer(s)/Armed Personnel of an OIS will: **(4.2.3)**

1. Be removed from line-duty assignment;
2. Be placed on administrative leave by his/her Commander;
3. Not wear a Department-issued uniform pending an administrative review;
4. Not be allowed to work secondary employment while on administrative leave/duty;
5. Remain in this status for a minimum of three (3) working days, until officially released by the Department psychologist and notified by the Commander of Professional Standards; and
6. Complete a Return-to-Duty Firearms Program.

**METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL ORDER**

Date Issued: February 27, 2020 **Order No.:** Section X of SO 1-01
Effective Date: February 27, 2020 **Expiration:** Indefinite
Reference: Administrative Regulation 120(B)
CALEA Standards: 4.2.1
Cancelled Publications: Section X of SO 1-01, issued January 29, 2020
Subject: FORCE INVESTIGATION UNIT (FIU)
To: ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

PURPOSE: To outline the functions and responsibilities of the Force Investigation Unit (FIU).

POLICY: It is the policy of this agency that officer-involved shootings and other serious incidents be investigated to determine whether the actions of involved officers/armed personnel conform to applicable law and agency rules, policies, procedures, and training.

A. DEFINITION

1. *Armed Personnel* – A non-commissioned employee who is required to carry a firearm as a function of his/her job duties (e.g., Marshals, Park Rangers, and Security Officers employed by the Department).
2. *Involved Officer/Armed Personnel* –
 - a. Officer/armed personnel who discharged his/her firearm during a hostile encounter, or accidentally, while on-duty or off-duty, regardless of injuries to suspects, officers, or third parties (officer-involved shooting (OIS)).
 - b. Officer who had control of a suspect through the application of some level of force, who died in custody, while the officer was effecting an arrest, or shortly thereafter.
 - c. Armed personnel who had control of a suspect through the application of some level of force, and who died in custody, while the armed personnel was functioning in the capacity of his/her job duties.

B. FIU RESPONSIBILITIES

1. FIU is responsible for conducting the criminal investigation for the following types of incidents.
 - a. All use-of-force incidents resulting in the death or imminent death of the suspect occurring in the City of St. Louis, involving officers or armed personnel of the Department or involving outside law enforcement officers.

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NOTE 1: These incidents involving outside law enforcement agencies will be evaluated on a “case-by-case” basis. Such incidents generally will be investigated by FIU. However, Federal law enforcement agencies may elect to conduct their own investigation.

NOTE 2: Homicide is responsible for the criminal investigation of any incident involving the use of deadly force by FIU personnel occurring within the City of St. Louis.

- b. All other discharges of a firearm as a use of force by officers or armed personnel of the Department.
 - c. Any incident in which officers or armed personnel of the Department are shot in the performance of their job duties.
 - d. Any deaths directly resulting from vehicular pursuits or emergency vehicle operation by officers or armed personnel of the Department in the performance of their job duties, based on the overall circumstances of the crash.
 - e. Any other death of a person in custodial care of the Department following actions taken by Department personnel.
 - f. Any other incident, as directed by the Police Commissioner.
2. The FIU prepares all required incident reports relative to these incidents. (4.2.1)
 3. The FIU presents facts and circumstances of the investigation to the Circuit Attorney’s Office for a determination of criminal liability.

C. STATEMENTS OF INVOLVED OFFICER/ARMED PERSONNEL

The Involved Officer/Armed Personnel will make any combination of the following types of statements:

1. Public Safety Statement [Required];
2. Voluntary Statement [Voluntary]; and/or
3. Internal Statement [May be Required]

D. PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT

1. The Involved Officer(s)/Armed Personnel **may** provide a Public Safety Statement to the first responding Supervisor/Commander to further the interest of public safety, to ensure that a complete area canvas is conducted, and to facilitate the location of suspect(s), potential witness(es), and evidence. Additionally, the Involved Officer(s)/Armed Personnel **may be asked** to provide the same Public Safety Statement to FIU personnel upon their arrival at the scene.
2. A Public Safety Statement contains the following information: **(see MPD Form GEN-448)**
 - a. Type of force **and weapons** used by Involved Officer(s)/Armed Personnel and suspect(s);
 - b. **Direction and approximate number of shots fired by Involved Officer(s)/Armed Personnel and suspect(s);**

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- c. Location of injured person(s);
- d. Description and location of any known victims or witnesses;
- e. Description and location of any known evidence;
- f. Description of at-large suspect(s) to include:
 - 1) Mode and direction of travel;
 - 2) Time elapsed since the suspect(s) was(were) last seen;
 - 3) Any suspect weapons **utilized or unsecured at the scene**;
 - 4) **Any other information necessary to ensure officer and public safety.**

E. VOLUNTARY STATEMENT

1. Like any citizen, armed personnel of the Department have protection against self-incrimination, as outlined in the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.
2. In order to better understand the details of the event, the FIU Supervisor or designee will ask the Involved Officer/Armed Personnel to make a Voluntary Statement about the circumstances/details of the incident.
3. The Involved Officer/Armed Personnel will be advised that a Voluntary Statement is completely voluntary.
4. The Voluntary Statement will be given to the FIU Supervisor or designee on mutually agreeable terms between the Involved Officer/Armed Personnel, his/her attorney (when applicable), and the FIU Supervisor.
5. Before providing a Voluntary Statement, the Involved Officer/Armed personnel will be advised of the following:
 - a. He/she has a right to consult with an attorney and to have one present.
 - b. The Voluntary Statement will be included in the incident report.
 - c. The Public Safety Statement and the Voluntary Statement will be the ONLY statements he/she provides that are shared with the Circuit Attorney's Office.
 - d. Lack of a Voluntary Statement could negatively affect the Circuit Attorney's decision to initiate a criminal prosecution of the suspect(s).
 - e. Lack of a Voluntary Statement could negatively influence public perception of the event.

F. INTERNAL STATEMENT

1. The Internal Statement is the Involved Officer's/Armed Personnel's statement to Internal Affairs (IA) as part of the administrative review of the incident, used to investigate compliance with Department policies, procedures, and code of ethics.
2. Refer to Section VII (Administrative Procedures – Use of Force) of SO 1-01 (Use of Force) for additional information concerning the administrative review.

NOTE: Mandatory drug and alcohol testing for Department employees involved in deadly force and other critical incidents is performed in accordance with the Department of Personnel's drug and alcohol testing program. Refer to Administrative Regulation 120(B) for additional information concerning this program.

G. PUBLIC RELEASE OF INFORMATION

After FIU has completed the investigation and the Circuit Attorney's Office has reviewed all presented information, the Department will release any open record associated with the incident, as required by the Missouri Sunshine Law.

JWH/vlt
482-20-00024

**METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL ORDER**

Date Issued: August 31, 2017 **Order No.:** Section XI of SO 1-01

Effective Date: August 31, 2017 **Expiration:** Indefinite

Reference:

CALEA Standards: 1.3.7

Cancelled Publications: Section XI of SO 1-01, issued September 9, 2014

Subject: DEADLY FORCE TACTICAL REVIEW PROCESS

To: ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

PURPOSE: To outline the process for tactical review of deadly force incidents.

A. DEADLY FORCE TACTICAL REVIEW BOARD

1. The Deadly Force Tactical Review Board will review all deadly force incidents involving police officers, or any other incident as directed by the **Police Commissioner**.
2. The Deadly Force Tactical Review Board will consist of the following personnel:
 - a. **Commander, Bureau of Investigation, who will act as the Chair;**

EXCEPTION: If the involved Officer is assigned to the Bureau of Investigation, the Commander, Bureau of Neighborhood Policing, will act as the Chair.
 - b. Bureau Commander of the involved Officer;
 - c. Commander, Internal Affairs;
 - d. Commander, Policy Academy;
 - e. Commander, Laboratory;
 - f. Supervisor, Defensive Tactics;
 - g. Department Legal Counsel or Attorney from the City of St. Louis Law Department; and
 - h. An Officer of rank equal to the involved Officer selected by the **Police Commissioner**.
3. Within 15 working days from the date of receipt of the investigative files from the Force Investigation Unit (FIU), the Deadly Force Tactical Review Board will convene a hearing and may receive oral reports from any of the following:
 - a. FIU Investigators;
 - b. Commanding Officer of the involved Officer(s);
 - c. Any Officers who utilized deadly force during the incident;
 - d. Any scene Supervisors or Commanders; and
 - e. Any other personnel, as determined by the Deadly Force Tactical Review Board.
4. Upon determination by the Board Chair that he/she has sufficient information and responses to any questions he/she may have, the Chairman of the Deadly Force Tactical Review Board

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will have a written report submitted to the **Police Commissioner** within 20 days of the Board's last meeting date. These recommendations will include but not be limited to:

- a. Whether or not there should be additional training of any kind to officers involved in the incident.
 - b. Whether or not there should be any modifications to Department tactical training or equipment.
 - c. Any other recommendations the Deadly Force Tactical Review Board believes are necessary for the effective management of the organization and the well-being of its employees.
- B. After the **Police Commissioner** has completed his/her review of the matter, he/she will notify the **Commander, Bureau of Professional Standards** of his/her decision in writing.
- C. Upon completion of all direction given by the **Police Commissioner, the Commander, Bureau of Professional Standards** will, in writing, notify the **Police Commissioner**.

LO/wcw

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
SPECIAL ORDER

Date Issued: November 21, 2014 **Order No.:** Section XII of SO 1-01

Effective Date: November 21, 2014 **Expiration:**

Reference: **Police Manual Rule 9.4**
Sections I-III of SO 1-01 for Use of Force Philosophy and Deadly and
Non-Deadly Force Definitions and Policies

CALEA Standards:

Cancelled Publications:

Subject: **CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL UNIFIED**
COMMAND

To: **ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS**

PURPOSE: To establish general policy guidelines for the use of force by this Department, St. Louis County Police Department, Missouri State Highway Patrol, and other participating law enforcement agencies in mass civil disobedience contexts, and to establish command protocol.

POLICY: Nothing in this policy supersedes this Department’s general use of force policy for all actions taken by Department Officers.

A. MISSION STATEMENT

The overall goal of the Unified Command of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, the St. Louis County Police Department, and The Missouri State Highway Patrol, and other participating law enforcement agencies, is the preservation of life, property, and the protection of a citizen’s Constitutional rights. When possible, legal counsel will be sought to guide our actions. We should ensure that our actions do not deprive citizens of any Constitutional rights.

B. DEFINITIONS

1. Agitator: An individual who is conducting, and encouraging others to conduct, illegal acts while in a group of protestors.
2. Arrest Team: A group of approximately eight (8) Officers and one (1) Sergeant who will affect the arrest of any individual indentified as committing unlawful or criminal acts at the scene of mass civil disobedience. Members of this team will be trained in Civil Disobedience Team (CDT) tactics.
3. Deadly Force: Any force likely to cause death or serious physical harm. Deadly force includes any discharge of a firearm at a person. Deadly force also includes strikes with a weapon to the areas of the body including head, neck, internal organs, genitalia, and spinal column.
4. Documentation Team: A group of Officers responsible for recording protest actions through video and/or photographs, photographing arrested protestors before they are conveyed from the scene, and writing any necessary police reports. Members of these teams will stage behind CDT personnel.

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5. Non-Deadly Force: Any force not likely to cause death or serious physical harm. Non-deadly force includes the use of defensive tactics (punches/kicks) as well as the offensive use of any Department-approved equipment, other than a firearm, in a manner not embodied within the definition of “Deadly Force.”
6. Skirmish Line: A single line of Officers formed as a crowd-control maneuver. Skirmish lines are formed from multiple squads and will be at the direction of the front-line Supervisors.
7. Unified Command: An equal representation of command from all law enforcement agencies involved in an incident response making unified, agreed-upon decisions before taking action. All activities are directed, coordinated, and controlled to accomplish Strategic Goals, Tactical Objectives, and Tactical Methods in light of the preservation of core principles embodied in the Mission Statement. Unified Command creates shared responsibility for overall incident management during a multi-jurisdictional or multi-agency incident.

C. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE GUIDELINES

1. General Guidelines Regarding Deadly Force

Reverence for human life will guide Officers in the use of deadly force. Officers are authorized to use deadly force in order to protect themselves or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or serious physical harm. Officers will use a reasonable amount of force to accomplish their lawful objectives while safeguarding their own lives and the lives of others. Deadly force will be a last resort and will be exercised only when all reasonable alternatives have been exhausted.

2. General Guidelines Regarding Non-Deadly Force

Officers will assess the situation to determine the best method to safely bring the incident under control with the appropriate amount of force necessary. Officers may use non-deadly force to:

- a. protect themselves or others from physical harm;
- b. restrain or subdue a resistant individual; or
- c. bring any unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.

D. CHAIN OF COMMAND/SPAN OF CONTROL

1. All Officers assigned to the Civil Disobedience Multi-Jurisdictional Unified Command structure will always follow the unified chain of command.
2. All Officers will be assigned to a squad commanded by one Sergeant. The span of control should be one Sergeant commanding four (4) to eight (8) Officers. Sergeants will be under the command of a Lieutenant who could be in command of several squads.
3. To protect the integrity of the squad structure, no Officer will take individual action until a Sergeant or Lieutenant has been advised and has ensured that the appropriate resources are in place in order to maintain Officer safety.
4. All direction/action for squad Officers on the skirmish line will be given by their squad Sergeants.

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E. POINT OF CONTACT

1. Physical contact by protestors is unacceptable. Verbal threats, spitting on Officers, finger pointing within inches of an Officer's face and eyes, and throwing objects at Officers intended to harm Officers can be cause for arrest under the appropriate charges.
2. Squad Sergeants will monitor and recognize these incidents and coordinate the appropriate response.

F. RULES OF ENGAGEMENT – SKIRMISH LINE

1. While assigned to the civil disobedience skirmish line, Officers will follow all orders given by their Supervisor.
2. CDT Sergeants and Lieutenants will have full authority to:
 - a. direct Officers on the line;
 - b. have agitators within a crowd arrested by CDT Arrest Teams;
 - c. have protestors committing blatant criminal activity arrested by CDT Arrest Teams; and

EXAMPLES: Destruction of property; on-view burglary; personal threats to Officers' safety; and assault.

 - d. ensure their Officers maintain the integrity of the skirmish line;
3. CDT Sergeants and Lieutenants will be responsible for:
 - a. being cognizant of Officer safety issues; and
 - b. watching for signs of fatigue among Officers while on the line.

G. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE UNIFIED COMMAND DECISIONS

1. Unified Command will be responsible for all major civil disobedience decisions.
2. Unified Command will have the authority to manage and deploy resources in response to the following, and other, potential types of civil disobedience events:
 - a. blocking of any highway ramp;
 - b. blocking of access to any hospital or any other critical infrastructure;
 - c. blocking of access to any business;
 - d. blocking of access to any residential home; and
 - e. enforcement action on any State or municipal violations.
3. Recognizing that civil disobedience events may escalate quickly and immediate action may be required in order to protect life or property, front-line Supervisors are authorized to take action if it is determined that a delay would be detrimental to public safety. Any action taken should be communicated through the Unified Command as soon as the situation is rendered under control.
4. Unified Command will have the ultimate responsibility for any deployment of tactical units at the scene. Unified Command will ensure that when tactical units are deployed, they will have a clear purpose and direction.

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EXAMPLES: Crowd movement, crowd dispersal, and addressing lethal threats.

5. Unified Command will direct tactical units in the deployment of any control equipment at their disposal.
6. Under these circumstances, the Unified Command will use the following escalation of force:
 - a. Officer Presence;
 - b. Verbal Command/Sounds;
 - c. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray or Fogger;
 - d. Open Hand Tactics;
 - e. Closed Hand Tactics;
 - f. Hand-tossed inert smoke grenades will be deployed first, followed by hand-tossed Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) or Tear Gas. ONLY TACTICAL UNITS will deploy this equipment, with the approval of Unified Command or at the discretion of the on-scene Incident Commander;
 - g. Launchable Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) or Tear Gas. ONLY TACTICAL UNITS will deploy this equipment, with the approval of Unified Command or at the discretion of the on-scene Incident Commander;
 - h. Deadly Force.
7. Unified Command will always adhere to the Mission Statement of this policy regarding the preservation of life, property, and individual Constitutional rights.
8. Unified Command will identify Documentation Teams to capture and document protest actions.
9. At the conclusion of any civil disobedience incident, the Unified Command will conduct a Critical Incident Review of the event and the multi-jurisdictional response.

DSD/jl/jb
251-14-00116

**METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL ORDER**

Date Issued: July 10, 2015 **Order No.:** Section XIII of SO 1-01

Effective Date: July 10, 2015 **Expiration:** Indefinite

Reference:

CALEA Standards: 1.3.1; 1.3.4; 1.3.6; 1.3.9

Cancelled Publications: Paragraph A in Section V of SO 4-02, issued January 22, 2015

Subject: **DEPLOYMENT OF CHEMICAL AGENTS FOR CROWD
DISPERSAL**

To: **ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS**

PURPOSE: To outline a policy for the deployment of chemical agents for crowd dispersal.

A. CHEMICAL AGENT EQUIPMENT

1. Mobile Reserve/Special Weapons and Tactics (MR/SWAT) is issued a range of equipment that includes, but is not limited to, inert smoke grenades, Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) and Chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) gas grenades, and launched OC, CS, and PepperBalls ©.
2. High-capacity, extended-range OC spray also is issued to Sergeants and is available at the Area Stations.

B. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE

1. Any use of chemical agents for crowd dispersal requires the briefing and express consent of the Chief of Police or the Assistant Chief of Police. If neither the Chief of Police nor the Assistant Chief of Police is readily available, another Deputy Chief may grant approval. Only in situations that turn violent, as described in Paragraph C, may the Incident Commander deploy chemical agents without this approval.

C. RESTRICTIONS ON DEPLOYMENT

1. Chemical agents will not be used for the purpose of frightening or punishing individuals for exercising their constitutional rights.
2. Per a settlement agreement in U.S. District Court, chemical agents will not be used to disperse groups engaged in non-criminal activity without satisfying all of the following elements:
 - a. The Incident Commander ensures that clear and unambiguous warnings are issued stating that chemical agents will be utilized, in conjunction with a statement about why the area is being cleared, (e.g., “You are impeding the flow of vehicular traffic”);
 - b. Individuals are provided sufficient opportunity to heed the above-mentioned warnings and exit the area;

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- c. The impact of chemical agents on individuals who are complying with lawful law enforcement commands is minimized; and
 - d. Ensuring and announcing a means of safe egress from the area that is available to individuals.
3. The above provisions do not apply to situations that turn violent when persons at the scene present an imminent threat of bodily harm to persons, or of damage to property, and when law enforcement officials must defend themselves or other persons or property against such imminent threats.

D. REQUIRED REPORTING

1. When chemical agents are deployed for crowd dispersal, the Incident Commander will ensure that an I/LEADS report is created to document their use. Details must include the following:
 - a. Identity of the Commander approving deployment;
 - b. Time when warnings were issued;
 - c. Specific criminal activity prompting deployment;
 - d. Instructions given regarding the means of egress;
 - e. Type and number of chemical agent munitions/rounds deployed; and
 - f. Time when chemical agent(s) was(were) deployed.

DSD/jb
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