



SAUGERTIES POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

This policy is being issued on the date shown below and is subject to change.
This policy supersedes any and all previous policies issued regarding specific issues.

BY ORDER OF: **Joseph A. Sinagra Chief of Police**
POLICY 1st ISSUED: **08/02/2010**
POLICY REVISED: **06/11/2020**

**POLICY
NUMBER**

80

POLICY: **ARREST - USE OF FORCE**

PURPOSE: It is the policy of the Saugerties Police Department to provide clear procedures to sworn officers regarding the use of force in the performance of their duties. Sworn Law Enforcement Officers in New York State are authorized to use reasonable and legitimate force in specific circumstances. Federal constitutional and state statutory standards dictate when and how much force can be used. This policy is founded in these standards but, is not intended to be an exhaustive recitation of state and/or federal legal framework governing use of force.

I. POLICY

Our main responsibility as law enforcement officers is to protect the life and property of our citizens. In compliance with applicable law, officers shall use only the amount of force necessary and reasonable to control a situation. The federal and state standards by which use of force is measured are both founded in the basic premise of objective reasonableness. The amount of force that is used by the officers shall be the amount of force that is objectively reasonable under the circumstances for the officer involved to effect an arrest, prevent an escape, or in defense of themselves or others. The standard of objective reasonableness, established by the United States Supreme Court in *Graham v. Connor*, is used in this policy and is intended to provide officers with guidelines for the use of force, including deadly physical force.

As the Supreme Court has recognized, this reasonableness inquiry embodies “allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments — in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving — about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.

This policy is written in recognition of the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires a careful balancing of all interests.

Officers who use excessive or unjustified force degrade the confidence of the community that they serve, undermine the legitimacy of a police officer’s authority, and hinder the Department’s ability to provide effective law enforcement services to the community. Officers who use excessive or unauthorized force shall be subject to discipline, possible criminal prosecution, and/or civil liability. Use of force is only authorized when it is objectively reasonable and for a lawful purpose. Accordingly, in accordance with SOP 4015.00, the Department will thoroughly review and/or investigate all uses of force incidents by officers to assure compliance with all legal requirements and department policy.



SAUGERTIES POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

This policy is being issued on the date shown below and is subject to change.
This policy supersedes any and all previous policies issued regarding specific issues.

BY ORDER OF: **Joseph A. Sinagra Chief of Police**
POLICY 1st ISSUED: **08/02/2010**
POLICY REVISED: **06/11/2020**

**POLICY
NUMBER**

80

II. Definitions

Actively Resisting: When a subject makes physically evasive movements to interfere with an officer's attempt to control that subject; including bracing, tensing, pulling away, or pushing.

Authorized Weapons: Weapons that meet Department specifications and officers are permitted to carry; and for which officers successfully complete proficiency and safety training.

Electronic Control Weapon: An incapacitating, intermediate weapon used for subduing a person by administering an electric shock for the purpose of disrupting superficial muscle functions. This is an intermediate weapon and is classified as non-deadly. The weapon should only be used when an officer is met with a certain degree of resistance or aggression through either actions or words.

Critical Firearm Discharge: A discharge of a firearm by any member of the Saugerties Police Department officer to the extent such discharges are authorized under this policy (See SOP 660.00 Firearms Policy.) Range and training discharges, and discharges at animals are not included under this section.

Deadly Force: Any physical force that can reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical injury. Officers must understand that deadly physical force is an extreme measure and should only be used in accordance with the law and as stated in this Policy.

De-escalation: A decrease in the severity of force used in an incident in direct response to a decrease in the level of resistance.

Soft Hand Control: The use of physical strength and skill in defensive tactics to control arrestees who are reluctant to be taken into custody and offer some degree of physical resistance. Such techniques are not impact oriented and include pain compliance pressure points, takedowns, joint locks, and simply grabbing a subject. Touching or escort holds may be appropriate for use against levels of passive physical resistance.

Hard Hand Control: Impact oriented techniques that include knee strikes, elbow strikes, punches, and kicks. Control strikes are used to subdue a subject and include strikes to pressure points such as: the common peroneal (side of the leg), radial nerve (top of the forearm), or brachial plexus origin (side of neck).

- Defensive strikes are used by officers to protect themselves from attack and may include strikes to other areas of the body. Techniques in this category include pressure point controls, stunning or striking actions delivered to a subject's body with the hand, fist, forearm, legs, or feet. These techniques target the major muscle groups and are delivered to create muscle cramping, thereby inhibiting muscle action and allowing the officer to subdue the subject. In extreme cases of self-defense, the officer may need to strike more fragile areas of the body where the potential for injury is greater. The use of neck restraints, chokeholds, or other similar weaponless control techniques are prohibited, unless the use of deadly force is authorized.

Force: Any physical strike or instrumental contact with a person; any intentional attempted physical strike or instrumental contact that does not take effect; or any significant physical contact that restricts the movement of a person. The term includes the discharge of a firearm, use of chemical spray, chokeholds or hard hands, taking of a subject to the ground, or the deployment of a canine. The term does not include escorting or handcuffing a person with



SAUGERTIES POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

This policy is being issued on the date shown below and is subject to change.
This policy supersedes any and all previous policies issued regarding specific issues.

BY ORDER OF: **Joseph A. Sinagra Chief of Police**
POLICY 1st ISSUED: **08/02/2010**
POLICY REVISED: **06/11/2020**

**POLICY
NUMBER**

80

minimal or no resistance. Use of force is lawful if it is **objectively reasonable** under the circumstances to effect an arrest, or protect the officer or other person, is used.

Great Bodily Harm/Serious Physical Injury: Serious bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death, causes serious or permanent disfigurement, or results in long-term loss or impairment of the functioning of any bodily member or organ.

Imminent Threat: An officer's reasonable perception of impending danger, death, or serious injury from any action or outcome that may occur during an encounter. A subject may pose an imminent or impending danger even if he or she is not pointing a weapon at the officer but has, for example, a weapon within reach, is running for cover carrying a weapon, or running to a place where the officer has reason to believe a weapon is available.

Impact Weapons: Department approved tools that provide a method for gaining control of a subject when lethal force is not justified, but when empty-hand control techniques are not sufficient to effect control.

Non-Deadly: Any force used by an officer that would not reasonably be expected to cause death.

Level of Control: The amount of force that an officer uses to gain control over a subject.

Level of Resistance: The amount of force used by a subject to resist compliance with the lawful order or action of an officer.

Non-Verbal and Verbal Non-Compliance: When a subject expresses his/her intentions not to comply with an officer's directive through verbal and non-verbal means. An officer may encounter statements ranging from pleading to physical threats. Such statements may also include physical gestures, stances, and subconscious mannerisms.

Objectively Reasonable: The degree of force used in effecting an arrest, investigatory stop, or other seizure is evaluated by using an objective, reasonable police officer standard. The reasonableness of each particular use of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, based on the facts and circumstances known to and confronting the officer at the time. (*Graham v. Connor*, 490 US 388 (1989.)) In determining the appropriate level of force to be used, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the unique facts and circumstances of each case. Those factors include, but are not limited to, the seriousness of the crime or suspected offense; the level of threat or resistance presented by the subject; the risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape; and whether the subject was posing an imminent threat to officers or others.

Passive Resistance: When a subject does not cooperate with an officer's commands, but does not take action to prevent being taken into custody. For example, a protestor who lies down in front of a doorway and must be carried away upon arrest.

Verbal Commands: The use of advice, persuasion, and/or warnings prior to resorting to actual



**SAUGERTIES POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES**

This policy is being issued on the date shown below and is subject to change.
This policy supersedes any and all previous policies issued regarding specific issues.

BY ORDER OF: **Joseph A. Sinagra Chief of Police**
POLICY 1st ISSUED: **08/02/2010**
POLICY REVISED: **06/11/2020**

**POLICY
NUMBER**

80

physical force. In an arrest situation officers shall, when feasible, give the arrestee simple directions with which the arrestee is encouraged to comply. Verbal commands are the most desirable method of dealing with an arrest situation.

III. Procedures

A. General

1. Officers shall use advisements, warnings, and verbal persuasion, when possible before resorting to force.
2. Force shall be de-escalated immediately as resistance decreases.
3. When feasible based on the circumstances, officers will use disengagements; area containment; surveillance; waiting on a subject; summoning reinforcements; and/or calling in specialized units, in order to reduce the need for force and increase officer and civilian safety.
4. Officers shall allow individuals time to submit to arrest before force is used wherever possible.

B. Use of Force Authorization and Limitations

Officers are authorized to use only the amount of force necessary to accomplish lawful objectives. Force may be used:

1. To effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed an offense.
2. To defend the officer or others from the use, or imminent use, of physical force.
3. To take persons into protective custody when authorized by law, such as persons who are a danger to themselves or others, persons incapacitated by alcohol, and/or runaway children.
4. To prevent someone from committing suicide or inflicting serious physical injury upon themselves.
5. To assist a licensed physician or psychologist in providing necessary medical treatment.
6. To neutralize an unlawful assault and defend themselves or others from harm.

The authorized use of physical force ends when resistance ceases and/or the officer has accomplished the purpose necessitating the use of force. Justification for the use of force is limited to the facts known or perceived by the officer at the time such force is used, including levels of



SAUGERTIES POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

This policy is being issued on the date shown below and is subject to change.
This policy supersedes any and all previous policies issued regarding specific issues.

BY ORDER OF: **Joseph A. Sinagra Chief of Police**
POLICY 1st ISSUED: **08/02/2010**
POLICY REVISED: **06/11/2020**

**POLICY
NUMBER**

80

resistance, suspect's behavioral cues, the number of officers and/or offenders present, and the availability of other options.

Force shall never be used to subject a person to torture and/or other cruel or inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment.

C. Verbal Warning

When tactically feasible, an officer will identify him/herself as a police officer and issue verbal commands and warnings prior to the use of force. When feasible, an officer will allow the subject an opportunity to comply with the officer's verbal commands. A verbal warning is not required in circumstances where the officer has to make a split-second decision, or if the officer reasonably believes that issuing the warning would place the safety of the officer or others in jeopardy.

D. Duty To Intervene

1. Any officer present and observing another officer using force that he/she reasonably believes to be clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force, if and when the officer has a realistic opportunity to prevent harm.
2. An officer who observes another officer use force that exceeds the degree of force necessary should promptly report these observations to a supervisor.

E. Use of Deadly Force in Defense of Human Life

An officer is justified in using deadly physical force only when he or she reasonably believes such force is necessary to:

1. Defend the officer, or a third person, from the imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
2. Effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person whom they reasonably believe has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical injury; AND the officer reasonably believes this person still poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or other persons. Where feasible, the officer should give warning of the intent to use deadly physical force.

See, Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S.1, 85 (1985.): The United States Supreme Court ruled that the use of deadly force to prevent the escape of a suspected felon violates the Fourth Amendment



SAUGERTIES POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

This policy is being issued on the date shown below and is subject to change.
This policy supersedes any and all previous policies issued regarding specific issues.

BY ORDER OF: **Joseph A. Sinagra Chief of Police**
POLICY 1st ISSUED: **08/02/2010**
POLICY REVISED: **06/11/2020**

**POLICY
NUMBER**

80

prohibition against unreasonable seizure if used against an apparently unarmed, non-violent suspect (the case involved a burglary suspect). The Supreme Court further stated that deadly force may be used against an offender who has attempted or committed an offense involving the

infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm. Deadly force may not be used against an unarmed, non-violent, property crime offender. The United States Supreme Court decision went on to state that when an officer is justified in the use of deadly force he will, if feasible, first give a verbal warning. (Example: "Police Officer, Halt").

F. Deadly Force Restrictions

1. Warning Shots Prohibited

Officers are prohibited from discharging their firearms as a means of warning or frightening a person.

2. Shooting at or from Moving Vehicles

Officers are prohibited from discharging their firearms at or from a moving vehicle, motorcycle, or bicycle (collectively, "moving vehicle") unless officers reasonably believe deadly force is necessary to defend the officer or a third person from the use, or imminent use, of deadly force. For purposes of this policy, officers will not discharge their firearms at moving vehicles except under extreme circumstances. Such discharges will be rigorously scrutinized. Officers shall, as a rule, avoid tactics that could place them in a position where a vehicle could be used against them. When confronted with an oncoming, moving vehicle, officers must attempt to move out of its path and should Generally avoid placing themselves in situations where the use of deadly force is more likely.

3. Risk to Innocent Bystanders

When officers are about to discharge their firearms they should be aware of their field of fire, including the backstop, so as to not unnecessarily create a substantial risk of harm to innocent persons. Officers are prohibited from discharging their firearms when, based on the totality of the circumstances, discharging a firearm would constitute a greater risk to innocent human life than the subject's actions. (*e.g. discharging a firearm into a crowd, or shooting into a building or through a wall, where the subject is not clearly identified and it is unknown if there are other occupants present.*)

4. Drawing and Pointing Weapons

Officers are prohibited from drawing and pointing their firearms at or in the direction of a person absent an objectively reasonable determination that the situation may escalate to the point where deadly force would be authorized under this policy. When it is determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, officers shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster their firearms. It is the rule of this department that drawing a firearm and pointing it at a target is considered a use of force.



**SAUGERTIES POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES**

This policy is being issued on the date shown below and is subject to change.
This policy supersedes any and all previous policies issued regarding specific issues.

BY ORDER OF: **Joseph A. Sinagra Chief of Police**
POLICY 1st ISSUED: **08/02/2010**
POLICY REVISED: **06/11/2020**

**POLICY
NUMBER**

80

5. Use of Firearm to Destroy Animals

Officers may use deadly force against an animal that represents a threat to public safety, or as a humanitarian measure where the animal poses a danger to public safety or to the officers' safety, or where the animal is seriously injured after the officers have received authorization from the animal's owner (to the extent practicable) and the officer's supervisor.

6. Use of Department Weapons for Training and Other Purposes

Officers may discharge their firearms for the purpose of practice, firearms training, when on the police range or other established shooting ranges, or when authorized by the Chief of Police to participate in law enforcement competition events.

7. Use of Firearms While Under the Influence of Alcohol and/or Drugs

Officers shall not carry or use any firearms or weapons while impaired by alcohol, drugs, or any other medical condition that might interfere with their judgment or proficiency.

8. Security, Storage, and Safe Handling of Firearms

Officers shall be trained in accordance with Department guidelines and shall obey all safety rules when handling any firearm or any other weapon. No person other than Saugerties Police Department Officers shall be permitted access to any department-owned firearm, with the exception of: police officers from other jurisdictions in the official performance of their duty; for repair or maintenance as approved by the department; or other circumstances with the express permission of the Chief of Police. Officers will secure and store firearms, both on and off duty, in such a way as to ensure that no unauthorized person will have access to or gain control over the firearm. All Department firearms kept at home must be secured in a safe place inaccessible to family members, especially children. Whenever an officer is in the Department and removes his/her handgun or other weapon, the item must not be left in the open and must be secured so that it is not readily accessible to civilians, suspects, victims, or witnesses.

G. Use of Non-Deadly Force

Officers shall only use weapons and control techniques that are issued and/or approved for use by the Department. The use of non-deadly force shall be limited to defensive and control purposes. Officers shall use only the reasonable amount of force necessary to overcome resistance or accomplish the police task. The use of non-deadly force shall conform to applicable Department Standards of Conduct, policies, procedures, and training. Officers shall not carry any less lethal weapons, or employ any non-deadly techniques, prior to successfully completing the relevant Department approved training for each weapon or technique.



SAUGERTIES POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

This policy is being issued on the date shown below and is subject to change.
This policy supersedes any and all previous policies issued regarding specific issues.

BY ORDER OF: **Joseph A. Sinagra Chief of Police**
POLICY 1st ISSUED: **08/02/2010**
POLICY REVISED: **06/11/2020**

**POLICY
NUMBER**

80

1. Authorization to Use Non-deadly Force

Officers are authorized to use Department approved, non-deadly force techniques and authorized weapons to:

- a. Prevent the escape from custody, or to effect a lawful arrest, of a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed an offense; or
- b. Protect or defend the officer or others from what he/she reasonably believes to be active resistance while effecting or attempting to effect an arrest, or while preventing or attempting to prevent an escape.

NOTE: Nothing in this policy is intended to discourage officers from using a higher level of force whenever such force is necessary and objectively reasonable under the circumstances.

2. Non-Deadly Force Restrictions

The following tactics of non-deadly force may be permitted in circumstances only when deadly force is authorized by this policy:

- a. Any chokeholds or neck restraints, with or without a device, that restricts a person's airway;
- b. Any strike with an impact weapon or object to a person's head or neck; and/or
- c. Any use of flashlights, radios, or any other items not issued or trained specifically as defensive weapons.

In limited circumstances when a confrontation escalates suddenly, however, an officer may use any means or device at hand such as a flashlight, radio, and other issued equipment, to defend him/herself, defend themselves, another person, or to bring a situation under control when in light of the circumstances surrounding the officer, at the time, it was found reasonably necessary to do so as long as the level of defensive action is objectively reasonable given the existing circumstances.

- d. Force shall not be used against persons in handcuffs, except as objectively reasonable to prevent imminent bodily harm to the officer or another person or persons, or, as objectively reasonable, where physical removal is necessary to overcome passive resistance.

3. Impact Weapons



SAUGERTIES POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

This policy is being issued on the date shown below and is subject to change.
This policy supersedes any and all previous policies issued regarding specific issues.

BY ORDER OF: **Joseph A. Sinagra Chief of Police**
POLICY 1st ISSUED: **08/02/2010**
POLICY REVISED: **06/11/2020**

**POLICY
NUMBER**

80

Authorized impact weapons may be used only when an officer is confronted with occurring or imminent active aggression against him/herself or another person.

- a. The use of a baton or similar instrument to strike a blow to a subject's arms or legs will be considered use of non-deadly force. The use of any such items to intentionally strike a subject's head or neck is prohibited except where deadly force is authorized by this policy.

4. Electronic Control Weapon

An Electronic Control Weapon is authorized for use when other less lethal options have been ineffective, or when it reasonably appears that such options will be ineffective in subduing the subject. Electronic Control Weapons shall only be used in situations where the subject is actively resisting or attempting to avoid arrest by escape and poses an imminent threat to the safety of him/herself, another person, or the officer. (Refer to Policy 3070.00 for specifics regarding the authorized use of an electronic control device.)

H. Training and Qualifications

In addition to training required for firearms qualification (Refer to the Firearms Policy 660.00), officers shall receive Department authorized training designed to simulate actual situations and conditions and, as otherwise necessary, to enhance officers' discretion and judgment in using deadly and less lethal force in accordance with this policy.

1. All officers shall, at least annually, receive in-service training in the Department's Use of Force Policy and related case law updates. All training, including remedial training, will be documented.
2. All officers qualified in the use of impact weapons, electronic control weapons, and control techniques shall, at least every two years, requalify on such weapons or techniques under the instruction of a certified instructor.
3. Training and proficiency results for any authorized weapon will be documented in the training files. Officers must demonstrate proficiency with weapons in compliance with DCJS requirements.
4. All officers who fail to demonstrate the required proficiency with Department issued weapons shall receive remedial training. Remedial instruction for Department issued firearms shall follow the Department's Firearms Policy.
(See Firearms Policy 660.00)
5. An officer failing to demonstrate proficiency with a weapon shall not return to duty with that weapon until such time as proficiency is demonstrated and documented.



**SAUGERTIES POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES**

This policy is being issued on the date shown below and is subject to change.
This policy supersedes any and all previous policies issued regarding specific issues.

BY ORDER OF: **Joseph A. Sinagra Chief of Police**
POLICY 1st ISSUED: **08/02/2010**
POLICY REVISED: **06/11/2020**

**POLICY
NUMBER**

80

6. Only officers demonstrating proficiency in the use of Department authorized weapons shall be approved to carry such weapons. (See Firearms Policy 660.00)

I. Provide Medical Aid

1. Any time a person has visible injuries or complains of being injured as a result of force used against him/her by an officer, the officer must take appropriate actions to provide medical care for the injured person. This includes providing first aid, requesting emergency medical services, and/or arranging for other transportation to a hospital or emergency medical facility.

2. Officers shall be trained in proper treatment procedures for persons exposed to chemical sprays and the effects of other less-than-lethal force. If the person is offered and/or refuses treatment, this refusal shall be recorded in the police report, along with all relevant information. In addition, the officer will also notify the Shift sergeant (on-call sergeant) as soon as practical. If warranted, the Shift Sergeant will arrange to have photographs taken of the person's injuries, which will be attached to the police report.

J. Use of Force Reporting

The Department shall establish a use of force reporting system that allows for the effective review and analysis of all department use of force incidents. The reporting system shall be designed to help identify trends, improve training and officer safety, and provide timely and accurate information to the department. Officers shall complete a departmental *Use of Force Report form* whenever they use force against any individual/suspect above un-resisted handcuffing. This includes the discharge of a firearm or any action that results in or is alleged to have resulted in, injury to or the death of another person.

1. Officer's Responsibilities

a. When an officer finds it necessary to use force to affect an arrest, or for any other law enforcement purpose, whether on duty or off-duty, that officer shall:

- 1) Notify a Supervisor of the particulars as soon as circumstances allow in those cases which require a Use of Force Report Form
- 2) Complete a Use of Force Report Form, which shall include all other employees involved in or witnessing the incident

All Use of Force Reports must be completed and forwarded to the Shift Supervisor, or designee, as soon as practical after the incident. Sergeants will be held responsible to see that this form is completed prior to the Officer leaving their tour of duty. However, when special circumstances exist, such as those incidents resulting in the death or serious injury of a person, the Chief of



SAUGERTIES POLICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

This policy is being issued on the date shown below and is subject to change.
This policy supersedes any and all previous policies issued regarding specific issues.

BY ORDER OF: **Joseph A. Sinagra Chief of Police**
POLICY 1st ISSUED: **08/02/2010**
POLICY REVISED: **06/11/2020**

**POLICY
NUMBER**

80

Police may grant an extension, on a case-by-case basis, and assign an alternate date and time for use of force reports to be completed and submitted.

2. **Shift Supervisor's Responsibilities**

a. When a reportable use of force incident occurs, the Shift Supervisor will follow the procedures outlined in Policy 4025.00; having the primary responsibility to make certain that all Use of Force incidents are properly investigated and that all Use of Force Report Forms are properly completed, reviewed for accuracy, and submitted as required by officers under their command. The Supervisor will sign the report and forward it through the chain of command.

b. When an on-duty or off-duty officer has been involved in a use of force incident, which has resulted in death or serious injury to any person, the Shift Supervisor will immediately report the incident to the Chief of Police, via the chain of command. This also includes those cases where any firearm is accidentally or purposefully discharged which results in injury or death to any person.

IV. **Review Process**

1. **Office of the Chief**

a. The Chief of Police, Captain and the Lieutenant will review all *Use of Force Report Forms and investigations in order to determine:*

- 1) Whether the action was consistent with policy and procedure
- 2) Whether the action warrants further administrative review/investigation
- 3) Recommendations on equipment upgrades, training, and/or policy issues, if applicable

b. The Captain / Lieutenant may confer with Department instructors/trainers who specialize in the field of force used, as needed. The Chief of Police will be informed about any incident that may not be consistent with policy and procedure or indicates the action warrants further administrative review/investigation.

c. The Chief, will conduct an annual analysis of all "Use of Force" incidents.