

Overview

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Order Number	Date	Title	Category	
V1/A4/S31.00	11/06/2003	Use of Force	Use of Force	▼

31.00 Use of Force

- A. It is the policy of the Watertown Police Department to provide guidelines on the reasonable use of force. The authority to use force is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community, and is a serious responsibility that must be exercised judiciously. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when necessary, may use objectively reasonable force in the performance of their duties consistent with the parameters outlined in this policy
- B. All officers are obligated to guide their actions according to their training and this policy whose core principles include commitment to the utmost respect for the sanctity and dignity of human life, employment of de-escalation whenever safe and feasible, the duty to intervene when witnessing the use of excessive force, the preservation and advancement of community trust and public safety, and adherence to constitutional principles.
- C. The department acknowledges its responsibility to train, monitor, and evaluate officers to ensure adherence to this use of force policy
- D. Violations of this policy will lead to corrective action and/or discipline, up to and including termination of employment

31.01 Definitions:

- A. **Deadly Force** - Force reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or serious physical injury. This includes force that, under the circumstances, is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury
- B. **De-escalation** - Taking action or communicating, verbally or non-verbally, during a potential force encounter in an attempt to reduce the intensity of conflict, stabilize a situation or reduce the immediacy of a threat so that more

time, options, and resources can be called upon to resolve the situation without the use of force or with a reduction in the force necessary

- C. **Safe and Feasible** - Reasonably capable of being carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the lawful objective or arrest without increasing risk to the officers, suspects, or other persons
- D. **Force** - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents, or weapons to another person. It is *not* a use of force when a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed, or restrained
- E. **Imminent** - Ready to take place; approaching; impending. Imminent *does not* mean immediate or instantaneous
- F. **Intervene** - To verbally or physically interact with another officer so as to prevent or alter a result or course of events
- G. **Objectively Reasonable** - An objective standard used to judge an officer's actions. Under this standard, a particular application of force must be judged through the perspective of a reasonable officer facing the same set of circumstances, without the benefit of 20/20 hindsight, and the totality of the circumstances that are known to that officer at the time the force was used
- H. **Necessary** - Force is necessary if it is required in order to make an arrest, investigatory stop, or lawful detention and it is objectively reasonable given the totality of circumstances known to a reasonable officer on the scene
- I. **Reasonable Belief** - Those facts and circumstances within the knowledge of the individual which would make a reasonable and prudent person tend to believe that the facts and circumstances are true
- J. **Serious Physical Injury** - Physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death or causes death or serious and protracted disfigurement, protracted impairment of health,

or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ (NY Penal Law §10.00(10))

- K. **Totality of the Circumstances** - All facts and circumstances known to the officer at the time, taken as a whole, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of force

31.02 De-escalation

- A. Officers shall use de-escalation techniques and tactics when it is safe and feasible to do so under the totality of the circumstances, consistent with the officer's training
 - 01. De-escalation may include the use of techniques and tactics, both verbal and non-verbal, such as verbal persuasion, body posture, command presence, commands or warnings, tactical repositioning, or any tactic or force option that in the officer's reasoned judgement is likely to result in the least amount of force being used to accomplish the objective at hand
 - 02. Officers are not expected to compromise safety in order to de-escalate a situation if it is likely to result in harm to the officer or others

31.03 Duty to Intervene

- A. Any officer on the scene, who is in possession of all necessary facts, who observes another officer or supervisor using force that is not objectively reasonable shall intervene when safe and feasible
 - 01. Any officer who observes another officer, including a supervisor, use force that is potentially beyond that which is objectively reasonable or is against policy shall report the force to any supervisor immediately

31.04 Use of Force

- A. Officers shall use only the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the objective facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose
- B. The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight
- C. Officers should continually assess the totality of the circumstances as the situation changes, and adjust the use of force appropriately to ensure the level of force remains proportionate to the perceived threat
- D. Authorized use of force should cease when the officer reasonably perceives that the purpose necessitating the use of force has ceased
- E. Nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force

31.05 Use of Force Authorization

- A. Officers are authorized to use objectively reasonable force when necessary to accomplish lawful objectives, including:
 - 01. Effecting an arrest, to prevent escape of a person from custody, or in defense of self or others from imminent physical force;
 - 02. Effecting an investigatory stop or detention where there is a reasonable suspicion to believe that criminal conduct has occurred or is ongoing;
 - 03. Taking subjects into protective custody, including civil custody, when authorized by law, such as persons who are a danger to themselves or others or persons

incapacitated by intoxicating agents;

04. Preventing a subject from committing suicide or inflicting serious physical injury upon themselves, provided the force shall not rise to the level of deadly physical force;
05. Assisting a licensed medical provider in providing necessary medical treatment;
06. Overcoming resistance to a lawful police order following a verbal warning

31.06 Factors Used to Determine the Reasonableness of Force

- A. When determining whether de-escalation is safe and feasible, whether or not to apply force, and the amount and type of force that is reasonable and necessary, the following factors should be taken into consideration:
 01. The immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others, including the potential for injury to officers and others;
 02. The seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the subject;
 03. The level of the subject's resistance, whether the subject is attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the officer;
 04. Dynamics between the officer and subject such as the age, size, physical condition, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the length or duration of the encounter, the number of officers available vs. subject, etc.;
 05. Whether the subject exhibits any pre-assault indicators, such as verbal aggression, posture change, physiological changes consistent with stressor events, target glance,

undirected over-compliance, aggression directed at another person or an inanimate object, kinetic body movements, physical non-compliance, defensive or offensive physical posturing, or any combination;

06. A subject's escalation of verbal, physical, or emotional response;
07. The relative physical leverage, or position of physical advantage or disadvantage, created by the proximity or positioning of the officer and subject;
08. Nature and/or location of the incident, including whether a domestic disturbance or dispute is involved;
09. Unique characteristics of the subject, including their mental state or capacity, whether they exhibit any effects of drug or alcohol use, their ability to understand and comply with officer commands, and whether they are a member of a vulnerable class (child, elderly, disabled, visibly pregnant);
10. The subject's proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices;
11. The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained;
12. The availability of other options and their possible effectiveness;
13. The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape;
14. The need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation;
15. Whether the subject's conduct no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others;

16. Environmental factors (e.g. elevation, lighting, spatial confinement, weather, presence and proximity to others);
17. Prior contacts and whether the subject is known to have a propensity for violence;
18. Any other exigent circumstances including such circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe that a particular action is necessary to prevent physical harm to an individual, the destruction of relevant evidence, the escape of a suspect, or some other consequence which improperly impedes legitimate law enforcement efforts;
19. Any other conclusions that can be drawn about the subject, circumstances, or environment, which a reasonable officer perceives as a result of training or experience to pose a threat of harm

31.07 Prohibited Uses of Force

- A. Officers must cease using force when the officer reasonably perceives that the purpose necessitating the use of force has ended, and must continually assess the situation and changing circumstances, and adjust or discontinue the use of force appropriately. In addition, force shall not be used in the following circumstances:
 01. To obtain or seek to obtain a confession from a subject;
 02. To obtain physical evidence from a subject absent a court order;
 03. Against subjects who are handcuffed or restrained unless it is necessary to prevent injury or escape, or to otherwise overcome resistance posed by the subject;
 04. To torture, unlawfully coerce, or punish a subject;

05. To extract an item from the body or cavity of a subject without a warrant, except where exigent circumstances are present (e.g. medical distress);

31.08 Use of Deadly Force

- A. An officer may use deadly force only when it is objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances
- B. Use of deadly force is considered objectively reasonable when:
 01. The officer reasonably believes or perceives the subject has a weapon or is attempting to access a weapon and it is reasonable to believe the subject intends to use it against the officer or third person(s);
 02. The officer reasonably believes or perceives the subject is capable of causing serious bodily harm or death to the officer or third person(s) even in the absence of a weapon and it is reasonable to believe the subject intends to do so;
 03. It is necessary to protect the officer or third person(s) from what is reasonably believed or perceived to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm;
 04. It is necessary to prevent the escape of a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the subject has committed, or intends to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm or death and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily harm or death to the officer or third person(s) if the subject is not immediately apprehended

31.09 Deadly Force Limitations and Prohibitions

- A. **Chokeholds:** The department bans the use of chokeholds as a police practice in a manner consistent with the conduct prohibited by NY Penal Law §121.13-A, unless deadly force is objectively reasonable under the circumstances. A chokehold is defined as either:
01. A technique that applies pressure to the throat or windpipe of a person in a manner that may hinder breathing or reduce intake of air (NY Exec Law §837-t); or
 02. A technique that applies pressure on the throat or neck of such person or blocks the nose or mouth of such person with intent to impede the normal breathing or circulation of blood of another person (NY Penal Law §121.11)
- B. **Property Destruction:** Officers shall not use deadly force against subjects to prevent the destruction of property
- C. **Warning Shots:** Officers shall not fire warning shots
- D. **Drawing or Displaying Weapons:** Officers may only draw and display firearms where there is a reasonable belief there is a possibility of danger to the officer or others, or to ensure the safety of any person
- E. **Shooting at a Moving Vehicle:** Discharging a firearm at a moving vehicle is prohibited unless an officer reasonably believes or perceives that any occupant(s) of the vehicle are using or are about to use deadly force against the officer or another person, and the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat posed by the vehicle or its occupants
01. Due to the inherent danger of this tactic, the following guidance applies:
 - a. When confronted by an oncoming vehicle, officers should not position themselves in the path of the vehicle, and should make every effort to move out

of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants

- b. Officers should not discharge their firearm at a vehicle when it is reasonable to believe that the vehicle may contain an innocent occupant or when it is reasonably foreseeable that doing so may cause the vehicle to lose control and injure an innocent bystander
- c. Officers should not discharge their firearms at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle

F. Shooting from a Moving Vehicle: Discharging a firearm from a moving vehicle is prohibited unless an officer reasonably believes or perceives that the subject is using or is about to use deadly force against the officer or another person, and the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat posed by the subject

31.10 Use of Force Notification

- A. All officers involved in a use of force incident shall immediately inform a supervisor of the event
- B. Any use of force by an officer shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in a departmental Use of Force Report as well as any other applicable required reports
- C. The officer should articulate the factors perceived and why the officer believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances
- D. Upon notification of a use of force incident, a supervisor shall immediately conduct an investigation
- E. All officers involved in a use of force incident, including the investigating supervisor(s), evidence technician(s), and

command personnel, where appropriate, shall complete the required and necessary reports

31.11 Medical Treatment/Evaluation

- A. Once it is reasonably safe to do so, officers shall immediately request medical assistance for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or was rendered unconscious
- B. An officer should take steps to obtain medical attention for a person who appears to be mentally ill *and* is behaving in a manner that is likely to result in serious harm to the person or to others
- C. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical or mental distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until the individual can be medically assessed
- D. Individuals shall not be placed on their stomachs for longer than necessary, as this could impair their ability to breathe
- E. Officers shall render first aid within the limits of their individual skills, training, and available equipment when it is safe and practicable to do so, until professional medical care providers arrive on scene
- F. The on-scene supervisor or, if the on-scene supervisor is not available, the primary officer shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force
- G. Individuals who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior (possibly accompanied by profuse sweating), extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, are imperviousness to pain, or who require a protracted physical encounter to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death and should therefore be

monitored for signs indicating a medical emergency.
Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency shall request medical assistance as soon as practicable

- H. Officers should document requests for medical or mental health treatment, refusals of medical or mental health treatment, as well as efforts to arrange for such treatment
- I. The on-scene supervisor should notify the Chief of Police through the chain of command of any subject receiving medical treatment as a result of a use of force incident

31.12 Training

- A. Officers will receive annual in-service training on this policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding

31.13 Policy Availability

- A. This policy shall be readily available to the public upon request and shall be posted on the City of Watertown website

31.14 Reporting Requirements

- A. It is the department's policy to document all use of force incidents in a timely, complete, and accurate manner
- B. Each incident shall be investigated and reviewed by the chain of command

31.15 Definitions:

- A. **Reportable Use of Force** - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents, or weapons to another person

- B. **Critical Use of Force** - Any reportable use of force in which a human subject is exposed to deadly physical force or serious physical injury, or otherwise dies as a result of police action, or while in police custody, or other cases as directed by the Chief of Police or his/her designee

31.16 Investigation of Use of Force Incidents

A. Officer Responsibilities:

01. As soon as reasonably practicable following a use of force, officers should assess and render medical treatment as set forth in section 31.11 of this policy. Officers shall document any attempts to provide medical care, and the acceptance or refusal of such care in the officer's reports
02. Officers involved in a use of force shall immediately notify a supervisor
03. An officer other than an officer involved in the use of force shall obtain photographs of the subject to document the existence of any injuries
04. Upon the arrival of an investigating supervisor, provide all requested information about the incident, including identification of any known witnesses to the incident
05. Sufficiently summarize the facts relative to the incident in a police incident report including:
 - a. The facts and circumstances presented to the officer that led to the use of force;
 - b. The type, extent, duration, and sequence of the force used by the subject, if any;
 - c. The specific type, extent, duration, and sequence of the force used by any involved officers, including all verbal commands given to the

subject

- d. The identification of any injuries to the subject and/or involved officers; and
 - e. Whether or not an arrest is made
06. Force of any type used against crowds or unknown persons will be documented in a police incident report
07. Each officer involved in the use of force will complete either an incident report or a supplemental report documenting such use of force

B. Evidence Technician Responsibilities:

- 01. Coordinate with the investigating supervisor with respect to documenting all evidence of the use of force incident
- 02. Take photographs of the use of force incident and scene, including documenting the subject's injuries, the involved officer's injuries, and any observed evidence of the incident in question, the degree of force or resistance used, the evidence of a struggle, etc.
- 03. Collect any relevant physical evidence
- 04. Prepare a narrative report to document any additional relevant evidence not otherwise reflected in the photographs or collected as physical evidence

C. Supervisor Responsibilities:

- 01. It shall be the investigating supervisor's responsibility to respond to the scene as soon as practicable and ensure all the elements of a thorough investigation are completed
- 02. Ensure the person upon whom the force was used receives necessary medical treatment if needed

03. Ensure all necessary evidence is collected and photographs are taken of the scene of any person or police officer involved in the use of force in order to document the presence of, or lack of, injuries resulting from the use of force
04. Injuries to the person upon whom the force was used, and the involved officer(s), are fully documented
05. Investigate the use of force to include the following:
 - a. Interview the subject;
 - b. Interview all other involved officers;
 - c. Conduct a canvas of the incident location and interview any other witnesses, where practicable and available;
 - d. Secure any video/cell phone evidence, if practicable
 - e. Secure and review dispatch center audio files and event chronology records
 - f. Review any police-generated video including BWC and in-car camera footage
 - g. Review all relevant police reports
 - h. Review any photographs or other physical evidence
 - i. Consider any available evidence of the extent of the subject's injuries, including medical reports if available, observation of the subject's condition, and the subject's own statements about their condition/injuries
06. Ensure that all involved officers have completed the

necessary reports. In the event that the involved officer is unable to complete reports due to injuries, the supervisor shall ensure the officer completes the required reports as soon as it is practicable

07. The supervisor shall complete a supplemental report indicating a supervisory use of force review has been completed
08. Ensure a copy of the use of force report is forwarded to the Chief of Police and Captain for their review as soon as practicable following the use of force

31.17 Evaluating the Use of Physical Force

- A. All supervisors are responsible for monitoring subordinate behavior relative to the use of force in the performance of duty to ensure that departmental policies, procedures, and training are followed
 01. Supervisors must take immediate corrective action when subordinate behavior is found to be inconsistent with departmental policies, procedures, and training regarding any facet of the use of force
 02. When a supervisor finds that an officer's behavior is inconsistent with departmental policies, procedures, and training on the use of force, they must notify their superior officer in writing
- B. The CID Lieutenant will investigate any internal or external complaints regarding allegations of improper use of force unless directed otherwise by the Chief of Police. This investigation will include a review of the facts and circumstances of the use of force by a department Defensive Tactics Instructor. The results of the investigation shall be reported to the Chief of Police and the Captain who will assess and determine whether the force used was consistent with departmental policies, procedures, and training

- C. At the conclusion of each departmental and/or criminal investigation resulting in a finding of improper use of force, the Chief of Police shall make the final determination on any action to be taken

31.18 Investigating Critical Use of Force Incidents

- A. All critical use of force incidents, as defined in section 31.15 B shall be fully investigated as outlined in the procedures above, with the exception of those incidents involving an officer-involved shooting, or resulting in the death of a person, whether in custody or not, shall be investigated by an outside law enforcement agency
- B. An outside agency shall also be responsible for investigating any other critical use of force incident as directed by the Chief of Police
- C. When an outside agency is responsible for the ensuing investigation, it will be necessary for CID detectives and supervisors to provide assistance with preliminary aspects of the investigation
- D. Involved Officer Responsibilities:
 - 01. Determine what actions need to be taken to render the scene safe
 - 02. Once the scene is safe, immediately determine the physical condition of any injured person(s)
 - 03. Render first aid when appropriate
 - 04. Request medical first responders
 - 05. Notify dispatch of the incident and location
 - 06. Notify and request a supervisor respond to the scene

07. Secure the incident scene, and if feasible, protect all physical evidence and identify all potential witnesses
 08. Remain at the scene (unless injured) until the arrival of appropriate supervisory officers
- *If the circumstances are such that the officer's continued presence at the scene may cause the development of a more hazardous situation, the ranking commanding officer on the scene may, at their discretion, direct the officer to respond to another location
09. Once cleared from the scene by a supervisor, the involved officer will be transported to the Public Safety Building, unless medical attention is needed or requested
 10. The officer shall surrender their weapon to authorized personnel if directed to do so
 11. The officer involved shall not discuss the incident with anyone, including the accompanying officer, however, the involved officer may discuss the incident with the following authorized personnel:
 - a. Authorized investigative personnel
 - b. Attorneys representing the officer
 - c. Qualified mental health professionals
 - d. Union representatives

E. Assisting Officer Responsibilities

01. Whenever an officer is involved in a critical use of force incident, any assisting officers on scene, which can include an officer witnessing the incident or otherwise arriving on the scene, shall share responsibility for the following, where feasible and appropriate under the circumstances:

- a. Ensure that there are no further safety threats
- b. Secure and separate the suspects, if necessary
- c. Relay critical information to the dispatcher
- d. Request emergency medical services and provide first aid as needed
- e. Locate witnesses
- f. Prepare reports or statements, as directed

F. Supervisor Responsibilities

- 01. When a supervisor is summoned to the scene of a critical use of force incident, the supervisor shall undertake the following actions, where feasible and appropriate under the circumstances
 - a. Determine the existing danger level on-scene
 - b. Ensure that those that are injured receive medical attention
 - c. Assume control and maintain the integrity of the scene until properly relieved
 - d. Obtain a brief overview of the incident, relay pertinent public safety information immediately via radio to responding units as appropriate, and relay pertinent information to CID investigators or outside agency investigators
 - e. If the officer involved is equipped with BWC, obtain and secure the officer's BWC for the investigation
 - f. If available, assign a Peer Support Team member to accompany the involved officer to the Public

Safety Building as soon as practical. If a PST member is not available, assign an uninvolved officer to accompany the involved officer. The accompanying member shall remain with the involved officer, but shall not discuss the incident with the involved officer

- g. Ensure the following notifications are made:
 - (01) The Chief of Police and Captain
 - (02) The CID Commander
- h. Once relieved from the scene, if needed, respond to the Public Safety Building to assist investigators

G. Criminal Investigation Division Responsibilities

- 01. The Criminal Investigation Division (CID) will respond to the scene of all critical use of force incidents and will assist in conducting preliminary investigative activities, including but not limited to the following, where feasible and appropriate under the circumstances:
 - a. Obtain a briefing on the incident
 - b. Ensure that the incident scene has been properly secured
 - c. Attempt to locate witnesses
 - d. Conduct a preliminary canvas of the area
 - e. Attempt to locate and secure surveillance videos
 - f. Ensure notification of the evidence unit and/or evidence technician to respond to the scene and process the scene for evidence

- g. Ensure the involved officer is issued a replacement weapon by a department armorer, if appropriate
- h. Make any required next of kin notification to the family members of the subject
- i. Determine and recommend to the Chief of Police if any uninvolved officers should also be placed on administrative leave as a result of the critical use of force incident
- j. Establish and maintain a liaison with the District Attorney's Office
- k. Establish and maintain a liaison with the New York State Attorney General's Office, if appropriate
- l. Prepare a complete and accurate report regarding the incident for review by the District Attorney's Office and the New York State Attorney General's Office

H. Chief of Police Responsibilities

- 01. Be available if called upon to provide oversight to the investigation, as required
- 02. Coordinate with the department's PIO regarding media coverage of the incident
 - a. The name of the officer will not be released for at least 72 hours after the incident or following the investigative interview of the involved officer, whichever is later
- 03. Place the involved officer(s):
 - b. On administrative leave without loss of pay or benefits for a minimum of 72 hours, *and*

- c. On administrative leave or restricted duty for such additional periods of time as are necessary to allow the completion of any investigation
- 04. Place the assisting officers on administrative leave for an appropriate period of time
- 05. Make prompt notification to the City Manager, as appropriate
- 06. Assemble a panel of appropriate personnel from within the department to prepare an after-action report for the purpose of identifying possible training and/or policy recommendations
 - a. The after-action report should be completed no more than 90 days from the conclusion of the investigation or as soon as otherwise practicable, and will remain separate from all the incident criminal investigation documentation
- 07. At the conclusion of both the criminal and departmental investigation, make a final determination of any appropriate action to be taken with respect to the involved officer(s)
- 08. Evaluate for any necessary changes to existing departmental policy or training

I. Treatment of Involved Officer

- 01. In the event of an injury to an involved officer, the Chief of Police, Captain, or designee, shall arrange for family notifications and transportation, as necessary and appropriate
- 02. After the necessary investigative responsibilities of the involved officer have been completed, the Chief of Police or Captain will place the involved officer(s) on administrative leave

03. Prior to providing any statements to CID or outside agency investigators, the officer(s) involved in the critical use of force incident shall be allowed to confer with union representatives and attorneys
04. After 72 hours or when deemed appropriate by the CID Lieutenant, a request will be made that the involved officer(s) provide a voluntary statement to the investigator
05. The involved officer and their family will be provided access to the services of the department's Police Chaplain. Any information discussed with the Chaplain is protected, privileged communication
06. Counseling services will be made available to the involved officer separate and independent from the departmental investigation of the incident. These services are voluntary and any information discussed with a counseling service is protected, privileged communication
07. Prior to returning to duty, the involved officer(s) readiness to return to duty will be assessed to the best of the department's capabilities
 - a. The involved officer(s) will be required to attend a mandatory course of PTSD treatment provided by River Hospital or other equivalent program as determined by the Chief of Police

31.19 New York Executive Law § 837-T Reporting Requirements

- A. The department shall comply with the reporting requirements of § 837-T of the New York Executive Law
- B. Unit commanders are responsible for inputting qualifying use of force information resulting from incidents reported by their respective units

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