
	NORWICH POLICE DEPARTMENT	Distribution ALL PERSONNEL	General Order Number 3.03
	POLICY AND PROCEDURE GENERAL ORDER	Original Issue Date	Reissue/Effective Date 4/26/2019
Order Title: CHEMICAL AGENTS	Accreditation Standard: POSTC: 1.14.1, 1.14.3, 1.14.4, 1.14.7	Section 3	
	Section Title RULES OF CONDUCT		
Rescinds:	 Patrick J. Daley, Chief of Police		

This General Order is for departmental use only and does not apply in any criminal or civil proceeding. This General Order should not be construed as creation of a higher legal standard of safety or care in an evidentiary sense with respect to third party claims. Violations of this General Order will only form the basis for departmental administrative sanctions. Violations of law will form the basis for civil and criminal sanctions in a recognized judicial setting

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this General Order is to establish guidelines and procedures governing Norwich Police Department officers' use of a chemical agent while performing their duties

II. POLICY

The policy of the Norwich Police Department ("Department") is to use only that amount of force reasonably necessary to effect an arrest, control a situation, or defend themselves or others from harm. The Department recognizes that combative, non-compliant, armed and/or violent subjects cause handling and control problems that require specialized training and equipment. Thus, the Department has adopted the use of a non-lethal force philosophy to assist with the de-escalation of potentially violent confrontations. Any use of chemical agents must comply with the Department's Use of Force Policies.

Any police officer who makes an unlawful, excessive, or unauthorized use of a chemical agent will be subject to disciplinary actions and may be subject to civil and criminal liability.

III. DEFINITIONS

Actively Resisting: When a subject makes evasive physical movements to interfere with an officer's attempt to control that subject. Evasive physical movements include, but are not limited to, bracing against officer actions, tensing, pulling away, or pushing.

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

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. Any physical coercion used to effect, influence, or persuade an individual to comply with an order from an officer. The term includes the discharge of a firearm, or pointing a firearm at or in the direction of a human being, and the deployment of a canine. The term does not include escorting or handcuffing a person with minimal or no resistance.

Chemical Agent: A pepper compound that irritates the eyes and causes tears, pain, and even temporary blindness, and reduced air flow due to swelling of the respiratory tract. A chemical agent is an intermediate weapon that is classified as less-lethal. It should only be used, however, when an officer is met with active resistance.

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.

IV. PROCEDURE

A. Use of Force Standard

The following are applicable use of force standards directly related to the deployment of a chemical agent:

1. The use of a chemical agent involves the application of force.
2. Each application of a chemical agent constitutes a separate, additional use of force.
3. Multiple applications of chemical agent cannot be justified solely on the grounds that a subject fails to comply with a command, or the initial application did not reach the subject's face absent other indications that the subject is about to flee, or poses an immediate threat to an officer.
4. Any decision to apply multiple applications of a chemical agent must take into consideration whether a subject is capable of complying with the officer's commands.
5. The chemical agent is not intended to replace the use of firearms when lethal physical force is necessary, but rather to provide a non-lethal alternative.

B. Authorization to carry and use a chemical agent

1. Only a chemical agent meeting Norwich Police Department specifications and issued by the Department may be used by police officers in the course of law enforcement responsibilities, both on and off duty.
2. The use and carry of a chemical agent is restricted to officers who are trained and demonstrate proficiency of use.
3. All officers assigned to uniformed patrol shall carry the chemical agent once they have been issued the chemical agent and have been trained in its proper use.

C. Permitted Use of a chemical agent

Officers are only permitted to use a chemical agent in accordance with training in the following instances:

1. Against subjects who are actively resisting in a manner that, in the officer's judgment, is likely to result in injuries to themselves or others.
2. To incapacitate a subject who poses a threat of imminent physical injury to himself/herself.
3. During a physical confrontation with a combative individual and attempts to control the subject by lower levels of force or tactics are ineffective.
4. Against aggressive animals that pose a threat of physical injury to officers or others.
5. During Department authorized training programs and/or demonstrations.

D. Restrictions on Use of a Chemical Agent

Department issued a chemical agent may not be used in the following circumstances:

1. To effect the arrest of a person that is only passively resisting (e.g., going limp, offering no physical resistance);
2. On individuals with frail health, young children, the elderly, women believed to be pregnant, or persons with known respiratory conditions. A chemical agents may only be used under exceptional circumstances involving an imminent danger of suffering serious bodily harm, and the use of the a chemical agent is the only reasonable method to control the child or elderly in order to avoid such harm;

3. Once a suspect complies, becomes incapacitated, or is restrained;
4. In crowded areas, except with supervisor approval after taking into account all of the circumstances, including possible exposure to uninvolved bystanders;
5. In closed or poorly ventilated spaces;
6. To wake up an intoxicated individual; or
7. To threaten or elicit information from a person.

Members are required to remove a subject exposed to a chemical agent from a prone (face-down) position as soon as it is safe to do so.

E. Verbal Commands

1. A verbal warning and time to allow the subject to comply, must be given prior to the use of a chemical agent, unless a warning would present a danger to the officer or others.
2. Verbal commands before, during, and after the application of a chemical agent are important in order to de-escalate any situation and gain compliance and control of an actively resisting or aggressive subject.
3. After resistance has ceased, the subject must be reassured that nothing further will happen to him or her, and that decontamination for the spray application is forthcoming. Without this reassurance, the subject may again become violent from frustration, or in an effort to escape discomfort. Statements such as “No one is going to hurt you” and “Stay calm and we will help you” provide incentive for cooperation and demonstrate the de-escalation of force as the subject’s resistance is reduced.

F. Application Techniques

1. Initially, one one-second discharge of the Department issued a chemical agent should be directed to the upper chest area.
2. Direct discharge into the eyes should be avoided.
3. Except in an emergency situation, do not discharge a Department-issued a chemical agent when closer than three feet from the subject due to the increased risk for self-contamination or contamination of other officers at the scene.

4. Additional discharges may be used if the initial burst proves ineffective. Allow a brief time for the pepper to take effect before additional applications. Be prepared to take other appropriate action should the spray fail to be effective.
5. Officers shall not discharge Department issued a chemical agent into or near an open flame.

G. Post-Use Decontamination and Treatment

1. Once the spray has been applied, and/or empty-hand techniques are being used, commands must be given to direct the now-confused and distracted subject: e.g., “Kneel down on the ground” or “Put your hands behind your back” and “Stop resisting arrest” - tell the subject what is required and how to stop the pain of a compliance technique. Officers will use other de-escalation techniques as appropriate.
2. Subjects should be assured that the effects of the chemical agent are temporary.
3. After the chemical agent has been used and the subject has been restrained and moved to an uncontaminated area, the affected areas of the subject should be flushed with water within 20 minutes, absent exceptional circumstances.
4. Subjects should be asked if they suffer from any respiratory diseases or problems, such as asthma, bronchitis or emphysema. If a subject displays respiratory problems, the subject should be exposed to fresh air if possible and medical attention should be sought immediately.
5. While transporting a subject to a police or medical facility, the subject's condition should be monitored for signs of breathing difficulty, nausea, or other physical discomfort through activation of the in-car video system. A subject should never be left unattended until the effects of the chemical agent have completely diminished or the individual indicates that they have fully recovered from the effects of the spray.
6. Under normal circumstances, all symptoms should disappear within thirty to forty-five minutes. If the symptoms persist beyond forty-five minutes, medical attention should be sought immediately.
7. Forty-five minutes after use of a chemical agent, subjects shall be inspected to determine whether or not additional decontamination or first aid measures are required.
8. Booking Facility personnel shall be informed when a subject has been sprayed with a chemical agent.

H. Training and Certification in the Use and Operation of a Chemical Agent

1. Each Norwich Police Department officer who has been assigned a chemical agent as part of the official equipment must be duly trained and certified as a user by certified instructors prior to carrying or using the weapon.
2. In order to meet the accreditation standards, all trained police officers shall be recertified every two years.
3. All training, including remedial training, shall be documented.

I. Reporting Required

1. After deploying a chemical agent, the officer shall notify a supervisor as soon as it is practical to do so.
2. After deployment of a chemical agent, the officer who discharged the spray shall comply with all reporting and investigation requirements outlined in the Department's Reporting and Investigating Force Policy, and shall include:
 - a. The facts and circumstances which dictated the officer's use of force;
 - b. Commands given to the subject, including any appropriate warning;
 - c. Manner in which the subject refused to comply;
 - d. Targeted area (face, upper torso or other)
 - e. Witnesses to the discharge of the chemical agent;
 - f. Number of discharges, and length of each;
 - g. Estimated distance at which the chemical agent discharge(s) occurred;
 - h. Extent, if any, of the subject's injuries;
 - i. Description of first aid provided;
 - j. The name of the supervisor notified; and
 - k. Time of such notification.

J. Supervisory Responsibility

1. Department supervisors shall comply with all reporting and investigation requirements outlined in the Department's Reporting and Investigating Force Policy.
2. Any misapplication or misuse of a chemical agent is subject to disciplinary action, along with criminal and civil liability.