USE OF FORCE

FC No.: 131
Date: 03-10-14

If a provision of a regulation, departmental directive, rule, or procedure conflicts with a provision of the contract, the contract prevails except where the contract provision conflicts with State law or the Police Collective Bargaining Law. (FOP Contract, Article 61)

Contents:

I. Policy
II. Definitions
III. Force Options
IV. Firearms
V. Electronic Control Devices (ECD)
VI. 12-Gauge Impact Projectiles
VII. Custody and Transport Responsibilities
VIII. Use of Force Reporting Requirements
IX. Use of Force and Weapons Review Committee
X. Training/Certification Requirements
XI. CALEA Standards
XII. Proponent Unit
XIII. Cancellation
XIV. Disclaimer
Appendix A: Use of Force Report-Criteria for Use

I. Policy

A. The need to use force, whether deadly or non-deadly, is one of the most demanding and critical decisions that a law enforcement officer must make. There are situations when an officer is forced to make the irreversible decision of whether or not to use deadly or non-deadly force. Such a decision can have a powerful and possibly harmful effect on the officer, the department, and the community. The purpose of this policy is to provide some guidance to aid in the exercise of that decision.

B. Officers may only use force which is ***objectively*** reasonable to make an arrest, ***an investigatory stop/detention or other seizure,*** or ***in the performance of their lawful duties,*** to protect themselves or others from personal attack, physical resistance, harm, or death. The decision to exercise force must be based upon the circumstances that the officer reasonably believes to exist. ***In determining the appropriate level of force to be used by an officer, the nature of the threat or resistance faced or perceived by the officer as compared to the force employed should be considered. Factors to be considered in assessing the level of force to be used include, but are not limited to the following:***

1. ***the severity of the crime at issue,***
2. ***whether the subject poses an imminent threat to the safety of the officers or others, and***
3. ***whether the subject is actively resisting arrest, or the subject is attempting to evade arrest by flight.***

C. All officers have a number of force options available to use in those situations where force is objectively reasonable. Examples may include but are not limited to:

1. ***Subduing or arresting a physically assaultive person***
2. ***Instances that reasonably threaten the safety of an officer or other person***
3. ***Stopping a person who is attempting to flee or escape a lawful detention or arrest***
4. ***When directing, controlling, or escorting resistive or physically uncooperative persons***

5. ***Other situations where persons who are being placed into custody are non-compliant or resistant to lawful orders***

II. Definitions

A. Deadly Force: ***Any use of force which is intended to or likely to cause a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury.***

B. ***Medical Treatment: A minimum of an on-scene response by MCFRS.***

C. Non-Deadly Force: ***Any use of force other than that which is considered deadly force.***

D. ***Objectively Reasonable Force: That level of force which is appropriate when analyzed from the perspective of a reasonable officer possessing the same information and faced with the same circumstances as the officer who actually utilized the force.***

E. ***Passive Resistance: A refusal by an unarmed person to comply with an officer's verbal command or physical control techniques in such a way that the subject does not use physical force, or resistance of any kind.***

F. Probable Cause: Facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe that a crime has been committed and a particular individual has committed that crime.

G. Protective Instruments: ***Devices or tools authorized by the department that are intended to protect the officer or others or to affect an arrest, investigative stop/detention, or seizure. These include the expandable baton, electronic control devices, OC Aerosol, flashlight, and kinetic energy /12 gauge impact projectiles.***

H. ***Scene: The location(s) where force was utilized during an event.***

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

III. Force Options

An officer may encounter situations that require not only the officer's presence, but some form of verbal or non-verbal communication. This communication may take the form of providing information, giving commands, physical gestures, or directions, asking or answering questions, conducting interviews, etc. It may also take the form of issuing specific instructions to individuals or groups, dealing with arguments, verbal assaults, or threats, handling disputes, disagreements, etc. The department recognizes that some situations require the application of force.

A person need not strike or attempt to strike an officer to be considered a physical threat as long as an officer has an objectively reasonable belief (verbal threats, verbal defiance, physical stance, etc.) that the person is physically threatening and has the present ability to harm the officer or another. Examples of actions or observations that may lead an officer to believe that a person is a threat include, but are not limited to, clenched fists, displayed hostility or anger, verbal threats, aggressive stance, non-compliance, and furtive movements, among other things. Under the law, officers are not obligated to retreat when confronted with a threat. The department relies on the officer's judgment and discretion to employ objectively reasonable force under each unique circumstance.

A. ***Authorized Use of Non-Deadly Force***

1. ***Non-deadly force, as defined herein, may be used to effect arrests, to safely make or maintain an investigative detention or seizure, or to protect officers or others from personal attack, physical resistance, or injury, provided the force applied is reasonable based upon the immediate circumstances confronting the officer at the time.***
2. ***Non-deadly force may involve the use of defensive tactics (hands/body) and/or protective instruments.***
3. ***Although the department issues authorized protective instruments, in exigent circumstances, officers are not prohibited from using another object or instrument in order to protect themselves or others as long as the object is used in accordance with the limitations on force contained in this policy.***

B. Authorized Use of Deadly Force

Officers may use deadly force to defend themselves or another person from what they reasonably believe is an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that any use of deadly force must be objectively reasonable. This standard will be applied to all uses of deadly force regardless of whether or not a suspect is fleeing when an officer employs deadly force.

C. Destruction of Animals

1. ***Humane Destruction of Injured Animals***
   Officers may discharge their firearms to destroy injured animals when no other reasonable alternative exists. Factors taken into account must include backstop, location, etc. When an animal is destroyed, officers must complete the MCP 37, "Use of Force Report," in accordance with Appendix A. An incident report will be completed for the destruction of injured domestic animals (cats, dogs, cattle, horses, etc.). An incident report is not required for the humane destruction of non-domestic animals (deer, raccoons, and other wildlife). Officers/Animal Services Division (ASD) will attempt to locate the owner of a destroyed domestic animal.
2. ***Destruction of Dangerous or Vicious Animals***
   If an officer destroys a dangerous or vicious animal (domestic or non-domestic) that presents a threat to the safety of the officer or another, an incident report documenting the incident shall be completed in addition to the MCP 37. This includes attempted destruction by firearm. Officers who are confronted by dangerous animals are encouraged to consider the use of non-firearm alternatives, to include an ECD. An MCP 37 is required in cases where an officer uses a protective instrument against a dangerous or vicious domestic animal.

IV. Firearms

A. Drawing a Firearm

Firearms may be drawn whenever officers reasonably fear for their safety or the safety of others.

B. Consideration of Backstop

When discharging a firearm for any reason, officers must exercise reasonable caution in order to avoid unnecessarily endangering the lives of bystanders. When possible, officers should give consideration to background, bystanders, and location.

C. Prohibitions

1. Warning shots are prohibited.
2. ***Officers are prohibited from intentionally placing themselves in the path of a moving vehicle where an officer's*** use of deadly force would be the probable outcome. When confronted by an oncoming vehicle, officers will move out of its path, if possible, rather than fire at the vehicle.
3. ***Officers are prohibited from shooting at or from*** moving vehicles unless the circumstances would authorize the use of deadly force.

V. Electronic Control Devices

A. *General: An Electronic Control Device (ECD) is a less-lethal weapon and as such is to be used to help control persons who are actively resisting or acting aggressively. An ECD is not an all-purpose weapon that takes the place of de-escalation techniques and other options. Officers are reminded that an ECD, as a less-lethal weapon, has some potential to result in a fatal outcome even when used in accordance with policy and training. Each application of an ECD must be independently justified, and risks should be weighed against other force options.*

1. *Definition*
   The department-issued electronic control device (ECD), currently the TASER, is a protective instrument which utilizes neuro-muscular incapacitation technology to temporarily incapacitate an individual in order to enable officers to gain control and/or custody of that person.
2. *Authorized Users*
   Only officers that have successfully completed the department's approved training and certification requirements will be permitted to carry and/or utilize an ECD.
3. *Carrying the ECD*
   Only department-issued ECDs will be carried by members of the department. Officers will only carry the ECD in a department issued holster on their side opposite their handgun.
4. *Verbal Notifications*
   When practical, the ECD operator will:
   a. *Give verbal warnings to a subject that the ECD is about to be deployed.*
   b. *Verbally announce "TASER" to other officers before the ECD is discharged. This will let the officers involved know that the ECD is being deployed.*

B. *Appropriate Use of the ECD*

1. *As a de-escalation technique, sparking the ECD from a safe distance without a cartridge as well as pointing the ECD's laser at the subject is permitted in order to gain compliance prior to deploying the ECD.*
2. *ECDs should be used only against subjects who are exhibiting active aggression or who are actively resisting in a manner that, in the officers judgment, is likely to result in injuries to themselves or others. The ECD may be used to incapacitate a person who is actively assaulting or physically resisting an officer, and to prevent an assault upon and/or an injury to officers, other persons, and/or the subject.*
3. *The ECD may be used to incapacitate a subject who is fleeing when the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe the subject is involved in criminal activity. However, fleeing should not be the sole justification for using an ECD against a subject. Personnel should consider the severity of the offense, the subject's threat level to themselves or others, and the risk of serious injury to the subject before deciding to use on a fleeing subject.*
4. *Personnel should use an ECD for one standard cycle (five seconds) and then evaluate the situation to determine if subsequent cycles are necessary. In determining the need for additional energy cycles, officers should be aware that an energized subject may not be able to respond to commands either during or immediately following an ECD exposure. Assisting officers must secure the subject as soon as practical and, if practical, handcuff the subject when the ECD is cycling.*
5. *The ECD may be used during department-authorized training programs and/or demonstrations.*

C. *Prohibited ECD Uses*

Officers are prohibited from using the ECD under the following circumstances:

1. *In a punitive or malicious manner.*
2. *In drive stun mode as a prod or escort device.*
3. *To rouse unconscious, impaired, or intoxicated individuals.*
4. *The ECD shall not be used on those who passively resist as defined in this policy.*
5. *On handcuffed subjects, unless the subject poses an imminent threat to the officer, the subject, or others and other techniques have been or would likely be ineffective (specific articulation of exigent circumstances is required).*

6. *To experiment on a person or allow a person to experience the ECD device even if the person requests it, when the ECD's use would not otherwise be allowed by this policy. This prohibition does not apply to voluntary ECD exposures of sworn officers during training or demonstrations that are authorized by the department. Voluntary ECD exposures to non-sworn personnel must be approved by the Director of the Training Academy prior to the training or demonstration.*
7. *In a known flammable or explosive environment (i.e., a meth lab, where gasoline is stored, or where alcohol based OC spray was used, etc.) unless the officer's only other option would be deadly force.*
8. *The ECD must not intentionally be aimed or discharged at the eye, face, head, throat, neck, or groin unless such use occurs when deadly force is authorized. The ECD must not be intentionally discharged in the chest area near the heart.*

D. *Elevated Risk Factors*

The department strongly discourages ECD usage under the following conditions due to the increased risk of harm to a subject or others. However, officers may face circumstances that dictate the necessity to utilize the ECD when elevated risk factors are present. Officers must specifically articulate the circumstances justifying the use of the ECD when:

1. *Immediate surroundings create an obvious undue hazard (i.e., the subject could fall from a significant height or fall into water, etc.).*
2. *The subject has control of a moving motor vehicle or machinery.*
3. *The subject is obviously pregnant, elderly and frail, or is a small child.*
4. *Repeated ECD applications (more than three 5 second cycles or drive stuns)*
5. *When more than one ECD device is used on a subject simultaneously, (this includes situations when officers use the ECD in conjunction with officers from another agency).*
6. *Personnel should consider that exposure to the ECD for longer than 15 seconds (whether due to multiple applications or continuous cycling) may increase the risk of death or serious injury. All applications should be independently justifiable, and the risks should be weighed against other force options.*

E. *ECD Limitations*

1. *Continued ECD applications administered to a subject that is highly resistant to pain may not change the subject's behavior. If the desired behavior is not achieved after deployment, officers should consider alternative methods.*
2. *ECD applications will be administered in a manner and duration consistent with training provided by the Department.*

F. *Accidental Cartridge Discharge*

In the event of an accidental ECD discharge, the officer shall promptly notify their supervisor who will ensure an incident report is completed documenting the incident.

G. *ECD Probe Removal*

1. *Officers will take photos of:*
   (a) All visible signs of injury,
   (b) ECD probes in skin or clothing prior to removal, and
   (c) All marks produced by ECD probe or drive stun.
2. *Officers may remove probes from non-sensitive areas according to probe removal training guidelines. Officers are responsible for providing first aid after probe removal by applying alcohol wipes and band aids, if needed. Probes are to be treated as bio-hazard sharps and handled accordingly.*
3. *Medical personnel shall remove probes located in sensitive areas (eye, face, breasts, throat, or groin) or deeply embedded in a body part.*

VI. 12 Gauge Impact Projectiles

A. ***The 12 gauge impact projectiles are intended to provide a less-lethal use of force option with greater standoff distance than other protective instruments.***

B. ***All officers who use this system must ensure that any person struck with the projectile and in custody receives a prompt medical evaluation at a hospital. Officers will request that Montgomery County Fire Rescue Services transport the person. If MCFR refuses to transport the person an on-scene supervisor will ensure the person is transported to the hospital by an officer. Photos of all injuries will be taken.***

VII. ***Custody and Transport Responsibilities***

A. ***Important Considerations***

Officers must be mindful of certain indicators and/or conditions when detaining or arresting a person. The following conditions and/or indicators may potentially contribute to sudden unexpected death following extreme physical exertion and/or restraint;

1. ***Excited Delirium: State of extreme mental and physiological excitement, characterized by extreme agitation, hyperthermia, epiphoria, hostility, exceptional strength, and endurance without fatigue.***
2. ***Alcohol or drug use/abuse***
3. ***Obesity***
4. ***Display of erratic/psychotic behavior***
5. ***Incoherent speech***
6. ***State of agitation***
7. ***Subject intentionally injuring themselves***
8. ***Subject disrobing or naked***

Officers must recognize these factors and closely monitor a subject in custody in the aftermath of a struggle when one or more of the above indicators are present and the scene is secure.

B. ***Officers must take appropriate measures so that the individual being transported is able to breathe without restriction and if possible should lay the subject on their side or seated in an upright position. Officers should avoid transporting subjects in a face-down position whenever possible. Additionally, officers should avoid transporting a person in any position which places pressure on the ECD probes.***

C. ***Medical Emergencies***

Officers must immediately summon emergency medical assistance if the subject exhibits or complains of trouble breathing, becomes unresponsive, exhibits reduced levels of consciousness, or if in the officer's opinion the subject requires evaluation or medical treatment.

D. Medical ***Treatment***

Officers and supervisors ***shall obtain medical treatment*** as soon as practical for individuals:

1. who show signs of injury as a result of any use of force.
2. who complain of injury as a result of any use of force and the person requests medical attention.
3. when the officer or supervisor reasonably believes an individual is in need of medical ***attention*** as a result of any use of force.
4. ***who show obvious signs that chemical restraint may be necessary.***
   a. ***Officers must specifically request an Advanced Life Support Unit (ALS). ALS units carry medication, such as Haldol or Ketamine, which can assist in treating individuals suffering from excited or agitated delirium.***
5. ***who have been exposed to an ECD (MCFRS Ambulance medical is an appropriate level of care; no hospital/emergency medical center visit is required.)***

E. Medical treatment will not be refused for any individual who requests it.

F. If safety circumstances reasonably dictate moving the subject to another location, officers may have emergency medical personnel meet the officers at a nearby location to assess the subject and render aid.

VIII. Use of Force Reporting Requirements

A. When to Report Use of Force or Firearms Discharge

The MCP 37 will be completed in the following circumstances (refer to Appendix A):

1. Anytime force is used to counteract a physical struggle.
2. Following the use of any force which results in an injury to an individual.
3. When an individual claims ***to have been injured as a result of use of force.***
4. Whenever force is applied using a protective instrument.
5. Whenever a firearm is discharged other than authorized target practice.
6. Whenever a department canine inflicts injury on any subject or suspect in conjunction with a search, arrest, or attempted apprehension.
7. ***Anytime an officer is assaulted or ambushed.***

B. One Subject - One MCP 37

When multiple officers are involved in a use of force incident with one subject, it will be considered a single event for reporting purposes. Only one MCP 37 is needed unless more officers are involved than can be captured on a single MCP 37; in that case, additional MCP 37s must be completed.

C. Multiple Subjects - Multiple MCP 37s

When force is used against more than one subject in an incident, an MCP 37 must be completed for each subject.

D. The ***MCP 37*** will be completed prior to the end of the tour of duty. It will be forwarded, via the chain of command, to the ***bureau chief*** who, after review, will forward it to the ***Policy and Planning Division.*** No copies of the ***MCP 37*** will be ***maintained*** other than those kept by the ***Policy and Planning Division.***

E. The ***MCP 37*** will be used administratively to evaluate use of force department-wide and will not be used by the Internal Affairs Division (IAD) in any subsequent investigation. An ***annual*** report ***summarizing the data from*** these forms will be made to the Use of Force and Weapons Review Committee, which, after review, will report its analysis and ***any*** recommendations to the Chief of Police.

F. Officer's Responsibilities

In every circumstance described in section VIII.A. above, officers are required to adhere to the following:

1. ***On-duty officers must immediately report the incident to their on-duty supervisor. Off-duty officers must immediately report the incident to an on-duty supervisor in the district of occurrence.***
2. Officers will complete or provide information for the completion of an incident report(s), charging document(s), and/*or* the MCP 37. ***If the officer involved in the use of force does not complete some or all of the required documentation, then the reporting officer must ensure the information is accurately recorded. The reporting officer will identify the source of the information in the required documentation. If it is investigatively necessary to keep the source out of the required documentation then the identity of the source will be maintained on notes in the officer's and/or detective's case file.***

G. Supervisor's Responsibilities

An *ECC supervisor will immediately notify an on-duty patrol supervisor of, and the on-duty supervisor will respond to, all ECD deployments, firearm discharges, 12 gauge impact projectiles, and any use of force that results in serious bodily injury or in-custody death. Supervisors are required to notify the Duty Commander, or the District Commander of the district of occurrence during daytime hours Monday-Friday, of any of the above incidents.*

1. ***Notifications: Supervisors are required to make the below notifications in the circumstances described regardless of whether the involved employee is on or off-duty.***
   a. ***Homicide and Sex Section:*** Immediately notify a Homicide and Sex Section supervisor in the following instances:
      i. All intentional firearm discharges by an employee, whether injuries occur or not, with the exception of authorized range practice or the destruction of dangerous or injured animals.
      ii. All accidental firearm discharges by an employee that result in an injury to anyone, including the involved officer.
      iii. All incidents where an individual sustains life-threatening injury as a result of police action.
   b. ***Internal Affairs Division (IAD):*** Immediately notify IAD in the following instances:
      i. All intentional and accidental firearm discharges ***involving departmental firearms and authorized off-duty firearms, regardless of injury (except range practice or the destruction of an animal)***
      ii. Any range practice or destruction of an animal incident resulting in injury
      iii. Any use of force incident resulting in death or serious injury requiring the immediate hospitalization of a person in police custody
      iv. Any other event or situation as may be deemed necessary after consultation with an executive officer.
   c. ***Training and Education Division (TED): Notify the TED to provide a replacement firearm, as appropriate.***
2. Complete the MCP 37 if the officer is unable to complete it.
3. Review the submitted MCP 37 for ***accuracy and*** completeness.
4. ***Ensure that an incident report and any additional reports are completed and submitted if required.***
5. ***In incidents involving intentional or accidental firearms discharges (except for authorized range practice or for the purpose of destroying animals),*** the supervisor will complete the MCP 37. In the section for supervisor's comments, the supervisor will indicate that the incident is under investigation and not provide any judgment about the circumstances.
6. Forward the MCP 37 to the ***bureau chief*** via the chain of command prior to the end of the tour of duty.
7. ***In instances where force was used to destroy a dangerous animal (domestic or non-domestic) that presented a threat to the safety of the officer or anyone else, supervisors will forward a copy of the incident report through the chain of command to their respective bureau chief. The bureau chief will, in turn, forward copies of the incident report to the ASD and IAD for review.***
8. Remove ***any*** officer from line duty who has been involved in any use of force that results in death or serious physical injury and refer ***them*** to the department's Traumatic Incident Program in accordance with that program's guidelines. ***(See FC 310, "Administrative Leave" and Appendix O of the FOP Collective Bargaining Agreement)***
9. On-duty supervisors in the district of occurrence will ensure that off-duty officers involved in reportable use of force events fulfill the requirements of this directive. The on-duty supervisor will complete the supervisor's section of the MCP 37 and forward it, along with a copy, to the officer's assigned supervisor.

IX. Use of Force and Weapons Review Committee

A. The Use of Force and Weapons Review Committee will review ***all in custody deaths and*** intentional discharge of firearms by department personnel and report the results of this review, along with any conclusions or recommendations, to the Chief of Police, as requested. The committee will focus on overall operations and procedures and not on individuals. In addition, the committee will periodically evaluate the list of authorized departmental ***firearms*** and protective instruments and, in coordination with the Joint Health and Safety Committee, make recommendations concerning approval, adoption, and required training/certification.

B. The committee will be comprised of at least two executive officers from the ***Patrol*** Services Bureau ***(one will be the administrative lieutenant of PSB), one executive officer from the Investigative Services Bureau, (as determined by the Assistant Chief, ISB), one executive officer from IAD, the Director, Policy and Planning Division,*** and the Director, Training and Education Division, ***who will serve as the chair. The committee will meet three times a year.***

C. The ***Policy and Planning Division*** will be the repository for the ***MCP 37 and will provide annual reports to the committee and the FOP. Information for the committee will be provided by the Policy and Planning Division. Recommendations from the committee will be forwarded to the Labor-Management Relations Committee.***

X. Training/Certification Requirements

A. ***Authorization***
Only officers who have successfully completed specified training courses and any required recertification courses as determined by the department are authorized to carry and/or use any defensive tactic, protective instrument, or firearm.

B. ***Annual Certification***
Each officer must certify annually with all approved ***firearms and protective instruments*** that the officer is authorized to use. ***Annual firearms certification must meet the standards of the Maryland Police and Corrections Training Commission and department training standards.*** Failure to recertify annually on any ***firearm or*** protective instrument will withdraw from the officer the authorization to carry or utilize that force option. ***In the case of department-issued firearms, the firearm will be immediately turned over to range staff until recertification is completed.*** In the case of department issued ***protective instruments,*** such equipment will be immediately turned in ***to a sworn academy staff member*** until recertification is completed.

C. ***Use of Force Policies***
Officers will be provided a copy of, and instruction in, the department's use of force policy prior to being authorized to carry any firearm or protective instrument.

D. ***Documentation/Administration***
The Director, TED, is responsible for the maintenance of certification records, approval lists for protective ***instruments*** and defensive tactics, training materials, and approved lesson plans.

E. ***Defensive Tactics***
Original training in defensive tactics occurs during Entry Level Training. Retraining occurs during In-Service Training every year. The number of hours of training dedicated to defensive tactics will be determined by the Director, TED, who will maintain course descriptions and a list of approved defensive tactics.

XI. CALEA Standards: 1.3.1 through 1.3.13

XII. Proponent Unit: Office of the Chief

XIII. Cancellation

This directive cancels Function Code 131, effective date 05-11-98, and Headquarters Memoranda 01-19, 02-02, 02-05, and 02-13.

XIV. Disclaimer

This directive is for department use only and does not apply in any criminal or civil proceeding. This department policy should not be construed as the creation of a higher legal standard of safety or care in a legal proceeding relating to third party claims. Violations of this directive will only form the basis for departmental administrative sanctions.

J. Thomas Manger
Chief of Police

Use of Force Report – MCP 37
Criteria for Use

Appendix A
FC 131

Incident	Instructions/Notifications	Reports Required
• ***Force used to counteract a physical struggle*** • ***When injury occurs from use of force*** • ***When injury is claimed to have occurred from use of force*** • ***Use of a protective instrument***	• MCP 37 forwarded via chain	• Police report related to incident as required (MCP 37 referenced) • MCP 37
Intentional discharge of firearm – other than authorized target practice and destruction of animals	• MCP 37 forwarded via chain • Immediate notification of IAD and Homicide and Sex Section	• Police report related to incident as required (firearm discharge referenced) • MCP 37
Accidental discharge of firearm <u>with</u> injuries	• MCP 37 forwarded via chain • Immediate notification of IAD and Homicide and Sex Section	• Police report related to incident as required (firearm discharge referenced) • MCP 37
Accidental discharge of firearm <u>without</u> injuries	• MCP 37 forwarded via chain • Immediate notification of IAD	• Police report related to incident as required (firearm discharge referenced) • MCP 37
Incident resulting in death or serious injury	• MCP 37 forwarded via chain • Immediate notification of IAD and Homicide and Sex Section	• Police report related to incident as required (firearm discharge referenced) • MCP 37
Use of force against a police officer (police officer assaulted/ambushed)	• MCP 37 forwarded via chain	• Police report related to incident as required (MCP 37 referenced) • MCP 37
Destruction of a ***non-domestic*** animal	MCP 37 forwarded to Policy and Planning Division (direct from supervisor via unit commander)	• No police report • No CR # (event # required) • MCP 37 only
Destruction of a ***domestic*** animal ***(including attempted destruction by firearm)***	• MCP 37 forwarded via chain	• Police report related to incident as required (MCP 37 referenced) • MCP 37
Destruction of a dangerous/vicious animal ***(including attempted destruction by firearm)***	• MCP 37 forwarded via chain	• Police report related to incident as required (MCP 37 referenced) • MCP 37
Canine (K-9) infliction of injury	• MCP 37 forwarded via chain	• Police report related to incident as required (MCP 37 referenced) • MCP 37 ·MCP 741