


LITTLE SILVER POLICE DEPARTMENT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES		
SUBJECT: USE OF FORCE		
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PURPOSE The purpose of this standard operating procedure is to maintain procedures regarding the lawful use of force and to maintain compliance with guidelines and directives promulgated by the New Jersey Attorney General, the Monmouth County Prosecutor, and existing statutory and case law.

POLICY It is the policy of the Little Silver Police Department that officers hold the highest regard for the dignity and liberty of all persons and place minimal reliance upon the use of force and instead use de-escalation tactics to the extent possible under the circumstances. This department respects and values the sanctity of human life and the application of deadly force is a measure to be employed only in the most extreme circumstances.

Law enforcement officers have been granted the extraordinary authority to use force when necessary to accomplish lawful ends. That authority is grounded in the responsibility to comply with the laws of the State of New Jersey regarding the use of force and to comply with the provisions of this SOP. In situations when officers are justified in using force, officers shall use only that degree of force that is reasonable, necessary, and proportional considering the totality of the circumstances, including the subject’s mental and physical condition, the nature of the offense, and most importantly the level of resistance or threat known to the officer at the time.

This SOP reinforces the responsibility of law enforcement officers to take those steps possible to prevent or stop the illegal or inappropriate use of force by other officers. Officers are encouraged to do whatever they can to interrupt the flow of events before other officers do something illegal and before any official actions are necessary.

Officers whose actions are consistent with the law and the provisions of this SOP will be strongly supported by the law enforcement community in any subsequent review of their conduct regarding the use of force. Conversely, officers whose actions are contrary to law and the provisions of this SOP may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including criminal prosecution and/or termination.

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PROCEDURES

I. DEFINITIONS

A. Use of force options:

1. Physical force involves contact with a subject beyond that which is generally used to effect an arrest or other law enforcement objective. Physical force is employed when necessary to overcome a subject's physical resistance to the exertion of the officer's authority, or to protect persons or property. Examples include taking a resisting subject to the ground, using wrist or arm locks, striking the subject with the hands or feet, or other similar methods of hand-to-hand confrontation, such as certain pain compliance techniques.
2. Mechanical force involves the use of a device or substance, other than a firearm, to overcome a subject's resistance to the exertion of the officer's authority. Examples include use of a tactical baton, or other object, or aerosol spray device.
3. Deadly force is force that an officer uses with the purpose of causing, or that a reasonable officer knows, creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury.
 - a. Discharging a firearm, constitutes deadly force, unless the discharge occurred during a law enforcement training exercise, routine target practice at a firing range, a lawful animal hunt, or the humane killing of an injured animal.
 - b. A threat to cause death or serious bodily injury by the display of a weapon or otherwise, so long as the officer's purpose is limited to creating an apprehension that deadly force will be used, if necessary, does not constitute deadly force.

B. Active assailant is a person who is using or imminently threatening the use of force, with or without a weapon, in an aggressive manner that poses a substantial risk of causing bodily injury to an officer or another person. A threatening assailant becomes an active assailant when the threat becomes imminent.

C. Aerosol spray device (ASD) means a device carried by a law enforcement officer that projects a vapor, a stream of oleoresin capsicum (OC), or other chemical or natural agent intended to produce temporary physical discomfort or to incapacitate a suspect. NOTE: Aerosol spray device does not include chemical munitions or similar projectiles that are launched by a firearm or by a non-firearm delivery device or system.

D. Bodily injury is physical pain or temporary disfigurement, or any impairment of physical condition. Bodily harm and bodily injury have the same definition for the purposes of this SOP (N.J.S.A. 2C:11-1(a); N.J.S.A. 2C:3-11(e)).

E. Civil disturbance is an assembly of persons engaged in or creating an immediate threat of collective violence, destruction of property, looting, or other criminal acts. Such a gathering may also be referred to as a riot.

- F. Chokehold is a technique that involves applying direct pressure to a person's trachea (windpipe) or airway (front of the neck) with the effect of reducing the intake of air. This includes a carotid restraint or any lateral neck restraint, where direct pressure is applied to the carotid artery restricting the flow of blood to the brain causing temporary loss of consciousness. Chokeholds, neck restraints, vascular restraints, or carotid restraints are prohibited except in extraordinary circumstances when the officer's life is in danger and deadly force is authorized.
- G. Constructive authority is not considered a use of force because it does not involve physical contact with the subject. Rather, constructive authority involves the use of officers' authority to exert control over a subject.
1. Examples include verbal commands, gestures, warnings, and un-holstering a weapon.
 2. Pointing a firearm at a subject is an element of constructive authority to be used only in appropriate situations.
- H. Cooperative person is a person who responds to and complies with an officer's directions.
- I. Critical decision-making model is an organized way of making decisions about how an officer will act in any situation, including those that may involve potential uses of force.
- J. Deadly weapon means any firearm or other weapon, device, instrument, material or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which in the manner it is used or is intended to be used, is known to be capable of producing death or serious bodily injury, or in the manner in which it is fashioned would lead the victim reasonably to believe it to be capable of producing death or serious bodily injury (see N.J.S.A. 2C:11-1(c)).
- K. De-escalation refers to the action of communicating verbally or non-verbally to reduce, stabilize, or eliminate the immediacy of a threat. De-escalation may also be used to create the time needed to position additional resources to resolve the situation with the least amount of force necessary.
- L. Excited delirium is a medical disorder generally characterized by observable behaviors, including extreme mental and physiological excitement, intense agitation, hyperthermia often resulting in nudity, hostility, exceptional strength, endurance without apparent fatigue, and unusual calmness after restraint accompanied by a risk of sudden death. Specific signs and characteristic symptoms may include, but are not limited to:
1. Constant or near constant physical activity.
 2. Irresponsiveness to police presence.
 3. Nakedness/inadequate clothing that may indicate self-cooling attempts.
 4. Elevated body temperature/hot to touch.
 5. Rapid breathing.

6. Profuse sweating.
 7. Extreme aggression or violence.
 8. Making unintelligible, animal-like noises.
 9. Insensitivity to or extreme tolerance of pain.
 10. Excessive strength (out of proportion to the person's physique).
 11. Lack of fatigue despite heavy exertion.
 12. Screaming and incoherent talk.
 13. Paranoid or panicked demeanor.
 14. Attraction to bright lights/loud sounds/ glass or shiny objects.
- M. Feasible means reasonably capable of being accomplished or carried out, given the totality of the circumstances, in a manner that maintains the safety of the public and officers
- N. Imminent danger describes threatened actions or outcomes that are immediately likely to occur during an encounter absent action by the officer. The time involved is dependent on the circumstances and facts evident in each situation and is not the same in all situations. The threatened harm does not have to be instantaneous, for example, imminent danger may be present even if a subject is not at that instant pointing a weapon at the officer, but is carrying a weapon and running for cover, to gain a tactical advantage.
- O. Law enforcement executive means the Chief of Police. In situations when the Chief of Police is recused from a matter, then law enforcement executive refers to the next highest-ranking officer without a conflict.
- P. Law enforcement incidents are defined as:
1. Any use of force by an officer resulting in death.
 2. Any use of force by an officer resulting in serious bodily injury.
 3. Any use of deadly force (including the discharge of a firearm as defined in subsection V.A of this SOP) by an officer, regardless of whether such force resulted in injury.
 4. The death of any civilian during an encounter with an officer.
 5. The death of any civilian while in the custody of law enforcement.
- Q. Meaningful command review is a formal documented process to determine whether policy, training, equipment, or disciplinary issues need to be addressed.

- R. Peaceful demonstration is a nonviolent assembly of persons organized primarily to engage in free speech activity. These may be scheduled events that allow for law enforcement planning or spontaneous. They include, but are not limited to, marches, protests, and other assemblies intended to attract attention.
- S. Physical contact involves routine or procedural contact with a subject necessary to effectively accomplish a legitimate law enforcement objective. Examples include guiding a subject into a police vehicle, holding the subject's arm while transporting, routinely handcuffing a subject, and maneuvering or securing a subject for a frisk. Physical contact alone does not constitute force.
- T. Positional asphyxiation is insufficient intake of oxygen because of body position that interferes with the subject's ability to breathe. It can occur during the process of subduing and restraining a person by placing the person in a posture that prevents or impedes the mechanism of normal breathing. If the person cannot escape from the position, death may occur very rapidly. Restraint in the prone position presents a significant risk of asphyxia, particularly when a person is handcuffed and left in a face-down position. As soon as handcuffed and restrained, a person should be raised immediately to a seated or standing position that does not impede the mechanism of normal breathing.
- U. Proportional force is the minimum amount of force, of both type (e.g., physical, mechanical, or deadly) and intensity, that is necessary to control a situation and achieve a legitimate law enforcement objective. The law permits officers to overcome unlawful force or resistance; thus, the term proportional force is not intended to mean a type and intensity of force that is exactly equal to the type and intensity of force being used by the subject. The term proportional force is intended to highlight that the level of force a law enforcement officer utilizes shall be no more than is necessary to overcome the unlawful force or resistance being confronted by the officer.
- V. Reasonable belief is an objective assessment based upon an evaluation of how a reasonable police officer with comparable training and experience would react to, or draw inferences from, the facts and circumstances confronting and known by the officer at the scene.
- W. Resisting arrest refers to the act of a person who purposely prevents a law enforcement officer from affecting an arrest, to include such things as threatening to use physical force or violence against the law enforcement officer or use of any other means to create a substantial risk of causing physical injury to a law enforcement officer when acting under the color of his official authority (N.J.S.A. 2C: 29-2).
1. Active resistor is a person who is uncooperative, fails to comply with directions from an officer, and instead actively attempts to avoid physical control. This type of resistance includes, but is not limited to, evasive movement of the arm, flailing arms, tensing arms beneath the body to avoid handcuffing, and flight.
 2. Passive resistor is a person who is non-compliant in that they fail to comply in a non-movement way with verbal or other direction from an officer.

- X. Serious bodily injury means bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious, permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ. Serious bodily injury and serious bodily harm have the same definition the purposes of this SOP. See N.J.S.A. 2C:11-1(b); N.J.S.A. 2C:3-11(d).
- Y. Strategic redeployment is repositioning by an officer to increase space and time to react to a subject. It includes gaining time to de-escalate by withdrawing from the immediate vicinity of the subject if doing so will not create a threat to the safety of the public or the officer in doing so.
- Z. Tactical communication is verbal communication techniques that are designed to avoid or minimize the use of force. Such techniques include giving clear, simple instructions or directions, using active listening techniques to engage the suspect, and explaining the consequences of failure to comply with directions or instructions, including that force may be used.
- AA. Tactical positioning is making advantageous uses of position, distance, and cover to reduce the risk of injury to an officer and avoid or reduce the need to use force.
- BB. Tactical team is a group of officers who are specially selected, trained, and equipped to handle high-risk incidents, including, but not limited to, those involving snipers, barricaded persons, warrant services, apprehensions, act of terrorism, and other situations or activities as deemed necessary by command leadership.
- CC. Threatening assailant is a person who is threatening the use of force against an officer or another person, with or without a weapon, in an aggressive manner that may cause bodily injury. Examples may include a person armed with a weapon who fails to disarm, and an unarmed person who advances on an officer or any other person in a threatening manner thereby reducing the officer's time to react, putting the officer in reasonable fear of a physical attack.
- DD. Time as a tactic is a method to avoid forcing an immediate resolution to a situation if it can be safely done, including establishing a zone of safety around a person that creates an opportunity for an assessment and action, when feasible, thereby decreasing the need to resort to force.

II. CORE PRINCIPLE #1

- A. *In serving the community, officers shall make every effort to preserve and protect human life and the safety of all persons. Officers shall also always respect and uphold the dignity of all persons in a non-discriminatory manner.*
 - 1. A respectful and cooperative relationship with the community is essential for effective law enforcement. That relationship can be undermined when force is used unnecessarily or unequally.
 - 2. Every officer shall respect the sanctity of human life and the dignity of every person, and act to preserve every life, whenever possible, and avoid unnecessary injury to members of the public or themselves.

3. In carrying out their duties as guardians of public safety, officers shall always treat every person equally without regard to the individual's actual or perceived race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, age, marital status, civil union status, domestic partnership status, affectional or sexual orientation, genetic information, sex, gender identity or expression, disability, nationality, familial status, or any other protected characteristic under N.J.S.A. 10:5-1 et seq.

III. CORE PRINCIPLE #2

- A. Force shall only be used as a last resort when necessary to accomplish lawful objectives that cannot reasonably be achieved through verbal commands, critical decision making, tactical deployment or de-escalation techniques. Force shall never be used as a retaliatory or punitive measure.
- B. Officers are granted the unique authority to use force for lawful purposes, including, but not limited to, the following:
 1. Effectuating a lawful arrest or detention; or
 2. Carrying out a lawful search; or
 3. Overcoming resistance directed at the officer or others; or
 4. Preventing physical harm to the officer or to another person (including intervening in a suicide or other attempt of self-inflicted injury); or
 5. Protecting the officer or a third party from unlawful force; or
 6. Preventing property damage or loss.
- C. Officers cannot use or threaten to use force for any following reasons:
 1. To punish a person or to retaliate against them for past conduct; or
 2. As a lesson to prevent a person from resisting or fleeing in the future; or
 3. To resolve a situation more quickly, unless delay would risk the safety of the person involved, officers, or others, or would significantly interfere with other legitimate law enforcement objectives.
- D. Officers shall exhaust all other reasonable means to gain compliance before resorting to force, if feasible. Thus, if a safe alternative would achieve law enforcement's objective, force shall not be used. Therefore, officers shall use verbal commands, critical decision making, tactical deployment and de-escalation techniques to gain voluntary compliance, when feasible. Importantly, officers shall never engage in unnecessary, overly aggressive, or otherwise improper actions that create a situation where force becomes necessary.
- E. Critical decision-making and tactical deployment techniques include tactical communication and tactical positioning, such as strategic redeployment and time as a tactic. Critical decision-making and tactics require officers to do the following:
 1. Begin critical assessment and planning prior to arriving at the scene; and

2. Collect available information; and
 3. Assess situations, threats, and risks; and
 4. Identify options for conflict resolution; and
 5. Determine the best course of action; and
 6. Act, review, and re-assess the situation as it evolves.
- F. De-escalation is the action of communicating verbally or non-verbally to reduce, stabilize, or eliminate the immediacy of a threat. De-escalation may also be used to create the time needed to allow the situation to resolve itself or to position additional resources to resolve the situation with the least amount of force necessary. Officers should employ de-escalation techniques when feasible, which include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. Communication techniques to calm an agitated subject (e.g., regulating tone and pitch, such as speaking slowly in a calm voice); and
 2. Techniques to promote rational decision making, such as ensuring that only one officer addresses the subject and other officers remain detached as safety permits as to not escalate the situation and splitting up individuals at the scene who are arguing.
 3. Active listening techniques, such as sharing the officer's name, asking the subject their name, and exhibiting a genuine willingness to listen.
 4. Slowing down the pace of the incident by taking deep breaths, slowing speech, and/or applying strategic or critical thinking.
 5. Using calming gestures and facial expressions (e.g., arms extended with palms out and avoid angry expressions).
 6. Practicing procedural-justice techniques, such as explaining the officer's actions and responding to questions.
 7. Verbal persuasion and advisements (e.g., explaining, without threats, how the person would benefit from cooperation, and the subject's rights or what the officer wants the subject to do).
 8. Avoiding the unnecessary display of weapons, including firearms, batons, or OC aerosol.
- G. Generally, officers should not immediately use force when encountering noncompliance with verbal directions. Instead, and whenever feasible before using force, officers shall:
1. Provide clear instructions and warnings; and
 2. Attempt to determine whether the person has a special need, mental condition, physical limitation, developmental disability, or language barrier (See subsection III.H below); and

3. State the consequences of refusing to comply with a mandatory directive, including that force will be used unless the person complies; and
 4. Give the suspect a reasonable opportunity to comply.
- H. Officers should consider an individual's mental, physical, developmental, intellectual disability, or other conditions, such as age of the suspect, that affect the person's ability to communicate or comply. This includes, when feasible, considering the following factors related to the individual:
1. Behavioral or mental health crisis; or
 2. Drug interaction; or
 3. Medical condition; or
 4. Mental impairment; or
 5. Physical limitation; or
 6. Developmental disability, including autism spectrum disorder; or
 7. Cognitive impairment or intellectual disability; or
 8. Hearing loss or impairment; or
 9. Communication disorder, including speech impairment; or
 10. Language barrier; or
 11. Visual impairment; or
 12. Age; or
 13. Other factors beyond the individual's control.
- I. Whenever an officer determines that one of the above listed factors exists (subsection III.H above) and is influencing the person's failure to comply with an officer's command, when feasible, the officer shall consider whether specific techniques or resources would help resolve the situation without the need to utilize force. Techniques for responding include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. Obtaining information about the person from available sources including family members, caregivers or others who know the individual; and
 2. Decreasing exposure to the potential threat by moving to a safer position. This may involve creating distance, seeking cover, tactical repositioning, concealment, and/or placing barriers between an uncooperative person and the officer; and
 3. Slowing down the pace of the incident by the officer slowing their speech, taking deep breaths, and/or applying strategic and critical thinking; and

4. Keeping the non-compliant person confined to a limited area and calling for a supervisor, back-up officers, and specially trained resources to assist in resolving the incident. These specially trained resources may include crisis intervention team-trained officers, behavioral or mental health care providers, negotiators, qualified bi-lingual officers, or officers equipped with less-lethal devices; and
 5. Using time as a de-escalation strategy, thereby creating an opportunity to calm the non-compliant person; and
 6. Using simplified speech and shorter verbal directions or instructions; and
 7. Eliminating or reducing sensory distractions (e.g., bright flashing lights, sirens, or other loud noises); and
 8. Any reasonable strategy that lessens the emotional anger, frustration, combativeness of a subject or others who may be present may be appropriate.
- J. Importantly, officers should not default to attempting to resolve the incident immediately if slowing down the pace is viable and can be accomplished without creating an immediate threat to the public or placing officers in unreasonable danger.

IV. CORE PRINCIPLE #3

- A. Officers shall use the least amount of force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional to safely achieve the legitimate law enforcement objective under the circumstances.
- B. In situations when officers are justified in using force, officers shall use only that degree of force that is reasonable, necessary, and proportional considering the totality of the circumstances, including the subject's mental and physical condition, the nature of the offense, and most importantly the level of resistance or threat known to the officer at the time.
- C. The decision to use force and the appropriate amount of force requires careful attention to the facts and circumstances of each incident. As time permits and is feasible, officers must consider the following non-exhaustive list of factors when determining whether and how much force to apply:
1. Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or the public; and
 2. The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time; and
 3. Characteristics of the officer and subject (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects); and
 4. The effects of drugs or alcohol; and
 5. The individual's mental state or capacity; and

6. The proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices; and
 7. The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and their ability to resist despite being restrained; and
 8. The availability of other options and possible effectiveness; and
 9. The seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual. For example, in dealing with minor offenses, such as motor vehicle or and local ordinance violations practicing procedural justice techniques, such as explaining the officer's actions and responding to questions before resorting to force, is particularly important; and
 10. The officer's training and experience; and
 11. The potential for injury to officers, suspects, and the public.
- D. Since law enforcement encounters are never static and rapidly evolve, officers must continuously assess the effectiveness, proportionality, and necessity of their actions, including their tactical positioning, to decrease the likelihood of force being needed for self-protection. Officers may increase the time available to evaluate the threat by positioning an object between themselves and the subject, being aware of their surroundings, and waiting for backup, when it is available.
- E. The level of resistance that officers encounter is a key factor in determining the appropriate amount of force that can be used in response. Although it is not possible to determine in advance what the appropriate level of force is for every encounter, one factor that is consistent is the amount of resistance the officer is facing at the time. The less resistance an officer faces, the less force the officer should use. Consistent with training, the following general rules apply in determining the appropriate level of force:
1. Cooperative person – when dealing with a cooperative person, officers may rely on police presence and/or verbal control techniques but should not use force.
 2. Passive resistor – when dealing with a passive resistor, officers may rely on police presence, verbal control techniques, holding techniques, lifting/carrying, wrist locks and other manual pain compliance techniques. Greater force, such as strikes, punches, etc. shall not be used.
 3. Active resistor – when dealing with an active resistor, in addition to the options available for passive resistors, officers may use physical strikes with hands or feet, aerosol spray device, or tactical batons applied with non-impact pressure, and taking the person to the ground. Intentional strikes to the head or face, which are only allowed in an act of self-defense, are not permitted when dealing with an active resistor (see deadly force, subsection V.C of this SOP). Police canines shall not be utilized against an active resistor.

4. Threatening assailant – in general, when dealing with a threatening assailant, officers may use all types of force options other than deadly force. This includes striking with tactical batons or applying an aerosol spray device. Although a range of force options is generally available, the officer shall only use force that is proportional to the threat faced. Any strikes to the head or neck with a tactical baton are considered deadly force and can only be used when deadly force is allowed (subsection V.C of this SOP).
 5. Active assailant – in general, when dealing with an active assailant, officers have all force options available, though deadly force shall only be used as a last resort in accordance with Core Principle #4 (see deadly force, section V of this SOP).
- F. An individual's status evolves from a resistor to an assailant when he/she uses force, threaten to use force, or otherwise act in an aggressive manner that increases the likelihood that they may cause physical injury to an officer or to another person. However, flight from an officer does not, on its own, qualify a person as an assailant.
1. When dealing with an individual who poses a threat to the officer, the individual could be considered either a threatening assailant or an active assailant. To determine the individual's status for appropriate officer response, the officer must assess whether the threat poses an imminent danger.
 2. If the threat is imminent, then that individual is considered an active assailant and all use of force options are available with deadly force being an absolute last resort in accordance with Core Principle #4 (see deadly force, section V of this SOP).
- G. Officers face a dynamic environment in which interactions with individuals can escalate very quickly from one level of resistance to another. For example, a passive resistor may become an active assailant in an instant.
1. In responding to the level of resistance, the officer may use the level of force that corresponds to the level of resistance the officer is facing and need not use lesser levels of force that will not address the threat that the officer faces at the time.
 2. If the individual's resistance diminishes, the officer shall immediately reduce the level of force used against the individual. If the individual stops resisting entirely, the officer must immediately cease using force.
- H. Special requirements must be met before an officer can display a firearm. Unholstering or pointing a firearm are tactics that should be used with great caution. The presence of an officer's firearm, under the right circumstances, can discourage resistance and ensure officer safety in potentially dangerous situations without the need to resort to force. However, at the same time unnecessarily or prematurely drawing a firearm could limit an officer's options in controlling a situation, could create greater anxiety on the part of the public, and could result in an unwarranted or accidental discharge of the firearm.
1. Consistent with training, officers can point a firearm at a person only when circumstances create a reasonable belief that it may be necessary for the officer to use deadly force.

2. When the officer no longer reasonably believes that deadly force may be necessary, the officer shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster the firearm.
- I. Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a passive or active resistor. Officers can only apply pain compliance techniques on which the officer has received department approved training and only when the officer reasonably believes that the use of such a technique is necessary to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider the totality of the circumstances including, but not limited to, the following:
 1. The potential for injury to the officer(s) or others if the technique is not used.
 2. The potential risk of serious injury to the individual being controlled.
 3. Whether the pain compliance technique is effective in achieving an appropriate level of control or a different technique should be employed.
 4. The nature of the offense involved.
 5. The level of resistance of the individuals(s) involved.
 6. Whether immediate resolution is necessary.
 7. The application of any pain compliance technique shall be immediately discontinued once the officer determines that compliance has been achieved or other more appropriate alternatives can reasonably be utilized; and
 8. Officers shall only use striking techniques directed at a subject's face as a means of self-defense, or in the defense of others. Striking at a subject's face using fists, elbows, knees, and feet, shall not be used as a means of pain compliance.
 - J. Officers must recognize the heightened risk of positional asphyxiation and compression asphyxiation during restraint and be alert to any actions that must be immediately taken to avoid or minimize the risk of asphyxiation.
 1. Positional asphyxia can occur when a person is restrained, handcuffed, or left unattended in any position that impedes their ability to breathe normally, particularly in a prone position. If the person cannot escape from the position, death may occur very rapidly. Thus, while using force officers shall be alert to the following heightened risk factors for positional asphyxiation:
 - a. Alcohol or drug intoxication; and/or
 - b. Possible mental health episode or incident; and/or
 - c. A substantially overweight individual; and/or
 - d. Possible suffering of respiratory muscle fatigue (exhaustion); and/or
 - e. Possible airway obstruction; and/or
 - f. Unconsciousness.

2. Officers shall take the following actions to reduce the risk of positional asphyxiation:
 - a. As soon as handcuffed and restrained, a person should be immediately rolled to the side and taken to an upright position that does not impede the mechanism of normal breathing. This requirement is especially important when the subject is handcuffed face down in the prone position; and
 - b. Care should be taken not to put sustained pressure on the neck or back, as breathing can be restricted even if the person is placed in the recovery position. This includes sitting, kneeling, or standing on a person's chest, back, or neck for a prolonged time; and
 - c. Officers shall continuously monitor the person's condition while being restrained, as death can occur suddenly and develop beyond the point of viable resuscitation within seconds; and
 - d. Whenever possible during team restraint, the on-scene supervisor or senior officer shall designate a '*Safety Officer*', with the responsibility to monitor the health and welfare of the person during restraint; and
 - e. The arrested person must not be transported in the prone position; and
 - f. The arrested person should be monitored prior to, during, and at the conclusion of the transport.

3. Officers shall continually monitor the condition of the subject(s) in their custody for the following warning signs of positional asphyxiation:
 - a. Verbal complaints or comments of being unable to breathe properly, although be aware that a person suffering breathing difficulties may not be able to complain about their crisis; and/or
 - b. Visual signs that the subject is struggling or exhibiting increased effort to breathe; and/or
 - c. Gurgling/gasping sounds with foam or mucus coming from the nose or mouth; and/or
 - d. Display of a heightened level of aggression during restraint, which may be a physiological response to fighting for air, such that any increased resistance during restraint of a person should be regarded with caution; and/or
 - e. Sudden behavioral changes, such as going from being violent and noisy to passive, quiet, and tranquil, or alternatively, suddenly becoming more aggressive; and/or
 - f. Blue discoloration of facial skin (cyanosis); and/or
 - g. Swelling, redness or blood spots to the face or neck; and/or

h. Any loss or a reduced level of consciousness.

K. Mechanical force:

1. NOTE: mechanical force options could be ineffective for subjects exhibiting signs of excited delirium due to the subject's elevated threshold of pain. See this department's SOP on *Emotionally Disturbed Persons* for instructions on dealing with someone with signs of excited delirium.
2. Tactical batons:
 - a. Batons are defensive impact tools that may be used when the justification for the use of mechanical force exists in compliance with this SOP.
 - b. Batons shall only be used as instructed.
 - c. Once resistance ceases, the use of the baton as a striking tool shall cease.
 - d. Officers must exercise special care in their use and avoid striking those potentially fatal areas of the body identified during training except where deadly force is otherwise authorized.
3. Oleoresin capsicum (OC):
 - a. OC is permitted in situations where the use of mechanical force is necessary and justified to apprehend or control an individual, and the use of the OC will facilitate the arrest with the minimum chance of injury to the officer, the arrestee, or innocent bystander.
 - b. OC must not be handled by children or unauthorized individuals.
 - c. Generally, OC has been found to be ineffective in controlling persons who are under the influence of alcohol and/or narcotics, persons highly agitated or motivated and those who are mentally unbalanced. The effects of OC vary with different types of individuals. Therefore, officers must be continually alert to the possibility that other means may be necessary to subdue a resistive or noncompliant subject or attacker.
 - d. OC has been found to be useful against aggressive animal attack and may also work well against attacking dogs. Caution must be used when repelling dogs trained to attack and/or those who are extremely motivated. OC exposure to animals may not be effective and may cause the animal to be even more aggressive.
 - e. OC should be sprayed directly into the target's face with the spray being directed to the eyes, nose, and mouth from as close as safely possible. OC should always be used in the upright position with short one-half to one-second bursts.
 - f. OC shall not be used in the immediate vicinity of infants or the elderly unless necessary.

5. High-volume OC delivery systems are designed for, and may be used in, civil disturbances against groups of people engaged in unlawful acts resulting in, or creating an immediate risk of, bodily injury or significant property damage.
6. CS (2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile) chemical agents are primarily offensive weapons that shall be used with the utmost caution. Thus, CS:
 - a. May be deployed only by specially trained individuals who are part of a special tactical unit authorized to deploy such agents; and
 - b. May be deployed only with the specific and express approval of the IC; and
 - c. May be deployed defensively to prevent injury when lesser force options are either not available or would likely be ineffective; and
 - d. May be deployed only after an announcement is made and when avenues of egress are available to the crowd.
7. CN (phenacyl chloride) shall not be used in any instance.
8. Canines shall not be deployed against a crowd, except to respond to a threat of death or serious bodily injury to a member of the public or to an officer.

V. CORE PRINCIPLE #4

- A. *Deadly force shall only be used as an absolute last resort and in strict compliance with this SOP. Other actions by officers that create a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury must be avoided or employed only under the strictest of conditions.*
- B. Deadly force is force that an officer uses with the purpose of causing, or that a reasonable officer knows creates a substantial risk of causing, death, or serious bodily injury. Discharging a firearm constitutes deadly force, unless the discharge occurred during a law enforcement training exercise, routine target practice at a firing range, a lawful animal hunt, or the humane killing of injured animals.
- C. Deadly force includes the following potentially lethal actions:
 1. Applying a chokehold, carotid artery restraint, or similar technique that involves pressure on the neck; and/or
 2. Sitting, kneeling, or standing on a person's chest, back, or neck for a prolonged time; and/or
 3. Intentionally driving a vehicle at or in the direction of a person with the intent to strike the individual; and/or
 4. Using a baton or other weapon to intentionally strike an individual in the head or neck area.

- D. An officer may use deadly force only when the officer reasonably believes that such action is immediately necessary to protect the officer or another person from imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury. Officers must adhere to the following:
1. When feasible, officers shall attempt to de-escalate situations, issue verbal warnings, or use less-lethal force with the goal of resolving encounters without using deadly force; and
 2. Officers shall not use deadly force if a reasonably available alternative will avert or eliminate an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury and achieve the law enforcement purpose safely; and
 3. When feasible, prior to using deadly force the officer shall identify themselves as a law enforcement officer and give a clear verbal warning to the suspect that the officer will use deadly force; and
 4. Officers shall not use deadly force when the use of deadly force creates a substantial risk of injury to innocent persons.
- E. In addition to all requirements in subsection V.D of this SOP (above), an officer may only use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing suspect in the rare case when the suspect's escape would create an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or a member of the public if the suspect is not immediately apprehended.
- F. There are specific circumstances in which the use of deadly force is prohibited. In general, officers may not discharge their weapons or use other deadly force, as outlined above, in the following manner:
1. To signal for help; or
 2. To issue a warning shot; or
 3. To prevent property damage or loss; or
 4. To prevent the destruction of evidence (e.g., under no circumstances shall an officer use a chokehold, or any lesser contact with the neck area to prevent the destruction of evidence by ingestion); or
 5. Against a person who poses a threat only to themselves and not to others.
- G. Deadly force against individuals in a moving vehicle – strict additional requirements must be met before an officer may use deadly force against a driver or passenger of a moving vehicle. Moving vehicles create tremendous risk to officers engaged in enforcement operations, particularly officers attempting to arrest fleeing suspects. Officers must abide by the following guidelines:
1. During such operations, officers shall never intentionally position themselves in the path of a moving vehicle or a vehicle that is likely to move; and
 2. Officers shall make every effort to move out of the path of a vehicle to maintain their safety; and

3. Officers shall not grab onto moving vehicles or the drivers or occupants of moving vehicles. If a vehicle begins to move while an officer is engaged with the driver or an occupant, the officer shall, if feasible, disengage from the contact with the driver or occupant to avoid being dragged, carried, or struck by the moving vehicle; and
 4. While any firearm discharge entails some risk, discharging a firearm at a moving vehicle entails an even greater risk to innocent persons and passengers because of the risk that the fleeing suspect may lose control of the vehicle. Due to this greater risk, and considering that firearms are not generally effective in bringing moving vehicles to a rapid halt, an officer shall not fire at the driver or occupant of a moving vehicle, unless no other means are available at the time to avert or eliminate the danger and one of the following circumstances exists:
 - a. When there is imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person, created by a person in the vehicle using means other than the vehicle, such as when shots are being fired from the vehicle; or
 - b. When the suspect is driving their vehicle toward persons other than the officer in a manner creating an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, such as in a terrorist attack; or
 - c. When the officer is being dragged or carried by the vehicle, cannot disengage from the vehicle, and is in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury.
- H. Shooting from a moving vehicle – strict additional requirements must be met before an officer may shoot from a moving vehicle. Every discharge of a firearm by an officer creates risk to the public and to other responding officers. Firearms discharges from moving vehicles by law enforcement officers have proven to be inaccurate and ineffective, generally creating unacceptable levels of risk. Due to these risks, officers shall not discharge a firearm from a moving vehicle except in the following extraordinarily rare circumstance:
1. When the suspect is driving a vehicle toward persons other than the officer in a manner creating an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, such as in a terrorist attack; and
 2. No other means are available at that time to avert or eliminate the danger.
- I. In active shooter situations, officers shall not fire a weapon into buildings, doors, windows, or other openings when the person being fired upon is not clearly visible unless extraordinary circumstances necessitate officers to engage the subject to protect the lives of injured persons requiring immediate rescue and evacuation from an area in which a subject's continued actions (i.e., active shooting) pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.

VI. CORE PRINCIPLE #5

- A. *Regardless of rank, title, seniority, position, or status, every officer has an affirmative duty to take steps to prevent any use of force that is illegal, excessive, or otherwise inconsistent with such policies, regulations, and laws, if possible, before a fellow officer uses excessive, illegal, or otherwise inappropriate force. Every officer has a duty to immediately report any improper use of force.*
1. An officer's duty to intervene is rooted in the commitment to always protect public safety. Interventions that prevent improper use of force will lead to fewer civilian complaints, fewer officer disciplinary matters, higher morale, and a healthier working environment. Preventing misconduct preserves the integrity of all officers and the law enforcement profession. Intervening to prevent improper use of force can assist fellow officers by preventing them from engaging in conduct that may be illegal, inappropriate, and in violation of this SOP.
 2. All officers who observe another officer about to use force that is illegal, excessive, or otherwise inconsistent with this SOP must, if feasible, do whatever they can to interrupt the flow of events before the fellow officer engages in an improper use of force. Officers can serve each other and the public by simply saying or doing the right thing to prevent a fellow officer from resorting to force illegally or inappropriately.
 - a. If officers observe a situation when another officer is attempting to intervene in an improper use of force, officers shall assist in that effort.
 - b. If a supervisor observes such a violation, the supervisor must issue a direct order to stop the violation.
 3. Officers shall use signaling, verbal intervention, or physical intervention, if necessary, to stop any improper use of force. It is important to note that the duty to intervene does not stop at one officer. It is the responsibility of all officers to ensure use-of-force compliance.
 4. Any officer who observes or has knowledge of a use of force that is illegal, excessive, or otherwise inconsistent with this SOP must:
 - a. Notify a supervisor or the OIC as soon as possible; and
 - b. Submit an individual written report to a supervisor/OIC before reporting off duty on the day the officer becomes aware of the incident. If the supervisor/OIC is the subject of the report, officers shall report the matter to the next level of the chain of command or directly to the Professional Standards Commander in accordance with this agency's SOP on *Internal Affairs*
 - c. Such supervisors must report this incident in accordance with this agency's SOP on *Internal Affairs*.

5. Commanders, supervisors, and officers are prohibited from retaliating in any form against an officer who intercedes in or reports illegal or inappropriate uses of force or who cooperates with an investigation into a possible violation of this SOP.

VII. CORE PRINCIPLE #6

- A. *After any use of force, and when the environment is safe, officers shall promptly render medical assistance to any injured person consistent with the officer's training and shall promptly request emergency medical assistance for that person, if needed or requested. Officers also have a duty to monitor individuals for potential medical intervention after any officer uses force.*
- B. Following any use of force, officers shall immediately evaluate the need for medical attention or treatment for the person upon whom the force was used and provide first aid to the extent of their training except where the application of first aid will expose the officer to immediate danger.
 1. The duty to render medical assistance and monitor applies to all officers on scene and continues throughout any transportation and custody of the individual.
 2. Officers shall pay particular attention to persons reasonably believed to be pregnant, children, the elderly, physically frail individuals, and those experiencing a mental health or substance use crisis.
 3. In any instance when deadly force is used, officers shall summon EMS and paramedics as soon as possible. While EMS and paramedics will not be permitted to enter an area that is not tactically secure, they should still be summoned to a secure area near the scene to expedite treatment for the person(s) once the scene is secure.
 4. Officers are required to control the situation to whatever degree possible until assistance arrives. This shall include:
 - a. Emergency assistance to injured persons; and
 - b. Search for additional suspects or weapons, if applicable.
 5. Be alert for signs of potential excited delirium (see definitions).
 - a. Officers should check the subject's pulse and respiration on a continuous basis until transferred to EMS personnel. Officers shall ensure the airway is unrestricted and be prepared to administer CPR or an automated external defibrillator (AED) if the subject becomes unconscious.
 - b. Whenever possible, an officer should accompany the subject to the hospital for security purposes and to assist as necessary.
 6. If a baton is used, officers shall observe the affected subject(s) for obvious changes in condition or breathing and shall immediately summon medical assistance if the subject appears to need medical aid.

7. Following the use of an aerosol spray device (i.e., OC), officers shall sit the subject upright and decontaminate the subject as soon as practicable. Personnel shall monitor subjects who had been exposed to OC staying alert to any obvious changes in condition or breathing and shall immediately summon medical assistance if the subject appears to need medical aid.
 8. Decontamination procedures for exposure to OC consist of:
 - a. Once subjects have been secured, have ceased resisting, and are no longer a threat to officers, themselves, or others, every reasonable effort will be made to relieve discomfort.
 - b. Expose the subject(s) to fresh air as soon as possible and have them remain calm.
 - c. Have the subject flush the affected areas with large amounts of fresh water.
 - d. Have subject remove contact lenses and contaminated outer clothing; have the subject wash these items prior to reuse.
 - e. Do not apply salves, creams, oils, lotion, grease, or bandages to the exposed area. These remedies can trap the OC against the skin or mucus membranes and cause irritation.
 - f. Summon medical assistance if the subject has medical problems and/or continues to have difficulty after the decontamination procedures.
 - g. Officers shall be on constant alert for medical problem(s) or difficulty that the exposed subject may experience. Officers shall also monitor for positional asphyxiation.
 - h. If the affected area(s) remain inflamed or discomfort continues beyond 45 minutes, arrangements may be made for medical treatment if necessary.
- C. Any person requesting and/or deemed in need of medical attention shall be transported to the nearest available emergency medical treatment center or hospital. Officers shall contact EMS to request such transportation assistance.
1. Ordinarily, officers should not transport the subject in a Little Silver Police Department vehicle.
 2. The extent of the injury and the treatment offered/provided shall be documented in the body of the investigation report.
 3. If EMS is summoned to treat an injured subject who is under arrest, the arrestee shall remain handcuffed unless otherwise directed by medical personnel with the approval of a supervisor. If transportation to a medical facility is required, the arrestee shall remain under constant guard consistent with this department's SOP on *Arrest and Transportation*.

- D. Under no circumstances shall agency employees sign or endorse medical authorization for any person under arrest or in custody indicating that the Borough of Little Silver is the responsible billing party.
- E. In addition to providing the appropriate medical aid, officers shall also:
 - 1. Promptly notify their supervisor or OIC of the incident.
 - 2. Attempt to locate and identify all witnesses.
- F. Unless unavailable, a supervisor (or OIC) should respond to the scene of any use of force incident when, as the result of the application of force, officers, bystander, or the detainee/prisoner are injured, complain of injury, or complain of discomfort and require medical attention. Minimally, notify a supervisor or the OIC. The supervisor or OIC shall:
 - 1. Ensure that affected persons receive the necessary assistance, including medical attention; and
 - 2. Remove the officer as soon as possible from the scene of the incident when serious injury or death resulted during any confrontation; and
 - 3. When necessary, notify the appropriate support staff, e.g., Chief of Police, lieutenant, Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office, and/or Professional Standards Commander. When an injury or complaint of pain exists, officers should obtain photographic documentation to the extent possible.
- G. Incidents involving the use of force and/or firearms discharge by off-duty officers that occur outside the boundaries of Little Silver Borough require the following action on the part of the duty sergeant/OIC:
 - 1. Collection of preliminary data regarding the event and notification to the Chief of Police through the chain of command.
 - 2. Provide the officer with instructions regarding his/her obligations as defined in this SOP.
 - 3. Establish contact with the investigating law enforcement agency and determine what assistance the department can provide.

VIII. CORE PRINCIPLE #7

- A. *Every use of force must be reported and receive a meaningful command level review as set forth in a written department SOP that includes review by the law enforcement executive. The law enforcement executive shall also conduct an annual review and analysis of the overall use of force by the department.*
- B. In all instances when law enforcement force is used except when such force results in a fatality, whether on or off duty, all officers who employ such force shall complete and submit the following:
 - 1. An electronic *Use of Force Report* (through the [DCJ reporting portal](#)). The reporting guide is available on DMS.

- a. The officer shall complete the report before the end the shift in which the force was used, but within 24 hours.
 - b. If the officer who used force is unable to complete the report within 24 hours, it should be completed as soon the officer is able to do so, or by a supervisor within 48 hours.
 - c. If the force resulted in a fatality, only the Division of Criminal Justice or the Monmouth County Prosecutor can authorize the officer(s) to complete the electronic use of force report.
2. The investigation report made underlying the nature of the incident; except:
- a. In accordance with *New Jersey Attorney General's Supplemental Directive Amending Attorney General's Directive 2019-4*, supervisors shall not require officers deploying force, which results in death or serious bodily injury, being investigated by the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office or Division of Criminal Justice to submit incident/supplemental reports.
 - b. Only the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office or the Division of Criminal Justice can order such reports. Such officers' statements to the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office or Division of Criminal Justice can suffice as their report of the incident.
 - c. Officers not directly involved in the application of such force, but who may have indirect involvement (e.g., secondary responders, assisting responders, witnesses, etc.) may be required to submit incident/supplemental reports upon approval of the lead investigating agency (i.e., Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office or Division of Criminal Justice).
- C. Though not a use of force, pointing a firearm at another constitutes a seizure that must be reported as a 'show of force' in the [DCJ reporting portal](#).
- D. Except in deadly force incidents (see subsection VIII.B above), a *Monmouth County Firearms Discharge Report* and an *Investigation Report* are required in all instances when an officer unintentionally discharges a firearm for any reason or discharges a firearm for other than a lawful training or recreational purposes, and discharges occurring in other jurisdictions. See section XI of this SOP for animal destruction.
1. The discharge of any firearm by an employee of this department, whether unintentional or intentional shall be reported to the department through the on-duty sergeant/OIC as soon as practicable.
 - a. If the discharge occurs on duty (whether injury to any person results) the notification shall be made immediately after the incident occurs.
 - b. If any firearm discharge by an employee of this department results in a fatality, regardless of their duty status or location of the incident, the employee shall immediately notify the duty sergeant/OIC

2. If the firearms discharge occurs within another jurisdiction, the officer shall also immediately report the discharge to the law enforcement agency where the discharge occurred.
 3. If a firearm is inadvertently discharged and NO person dies or is injured as the result of such discharge, the sergeant/OIC shall immediately notify the Chief of Police through the chain of command.
 4. The Professional Standards Commander or his/her designee shall notify the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office within 24 hours of the facts and circumstances regarding the discharge.
 5. In the event an officer, who has discharged a firearm is physically incapacitated or fatally injured at the time of the firearm discharge and is therefore incapable of submitting this report, his/her immediate supervisor shall prepare the report.
 6. These reports shall be forwarded through the chain of command to the Professional Standards Commander.
- E. Except for those reports related to death or serious bodily injury being investigated by the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office or Division of Criminal Justice, the officer's sergeant/OIC shall review these reports for accuracy and completeness and shall promptly address any issues as they may pertain to policy changes, training, weapons or equipment, or discipline.
1. The officer's sergeant/OIC must review the *Use of Force Report* through the [DCJ reporting portal](#). The reviewing sergeant/OIC or designee shall print or make an electronic copy of the use of force report and include it with the case file.
 2. The review shall also include an examination of all available sources of information about the incident, including any video of the incident, reports, officer or other witness statements, medical records, and records of injuries.
 3. The review shall also include an analysis of whether force was used in a non-discriminatory fashion to ensure officers are treating every person equally without discrimination based on race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, disability, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or any other protected characteristic.
 4. The reviewing sergeant/OIC shall make a recommendation of what action, if any, should be undertaken, including commendation of the officer, policy changes, remedial training, equipment changes, administrative action, disciplinary action or, if appropriate, referral for criminal prosecution in Guardian Tracking.
 5. If the sergeant/OIC or another supervisor uses force, the next highest-ranking supervisor in that chain of command shall conduct the initial meaningful review.

6. If the Chief of Police uses force, the Professional Standards Commander shall contact the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office, who will determine the process for the meaningful command review, which could include prosecutor's office staff.
- F. The Professional Standards Commander shall also review these incidents in the same manner as described above:
1. The Professional Standards Commander shall also make a recommendation of what action, if any, should be undertaken, including commendation of the officer, policy changes, remedial training, equipment changes, administrative action, disciplinary action or, if appropriate, referral for criminal prosecution.
 2. The Professional Standards Commander will endorse, reject, or modify the Guardian Tracking record, as appropriate.
- G. The Chief of Police (or law enforcement executive if there is a conflict) shall review each meaningful command review and approve or reject the recommendations of the supervisors who conducted the review. The Chief of Police's decision shall be memorialized and retained in the use-of-force investigative file.
1. After the review is completed, supervisory and/or training officers should examine and analyze the use of force incident, including any BWC, MVR, or other video evidence, with the officer as a training tool.
 2. This examination should analyze the circumstances that led to the use of force as well as the force that was used, so that the officer can gain insight into which tactics and decisions were effective and whether different tactics or decisions could have been used to improve the outcome.
- H. The Professional Standards Commander or other designee of the Chief of Police shall prepare the annual *Monmouth County Use of Force Summary Report* for submission to the Monmouth County Prosecutor.
- I. The Chief of Police (or law enforcement executive if there is a conflict) shall also conduct an annual summary and review of all use of force incidents in the department. The review shall include, at a minimum, the following:
1. Analytical reports from the [DCJ reporting portal](#).
 2. An audit of BWC/MVR and other videos on a risk-based and randomly selected basis.
 3. Any internal affairs complaints; and
 4. An analysis of the uses of force to ensure that force is being applied without discrimination based on race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, disability, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or any other protected characteristic.
 5. Based on that thorough review, the Chief of Police (or law enforcement executive if there is a conflict) shall determine whether changes in departmental structure, policy, training, or equipment are appropriate.

6. The Chief of Police shall then provide a written report documenting the annual review to the Monmouth County Prosecutor.

IX. NOTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. Immediately notify the duty sergeant/OIC, Professional Standards Commander, on-duty or on-call detective, the Chief of Police, and the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office when the use of any law enforcement force results in death or serious bodily injury, or when an injury of any degree results from the use of a firearm by an employee.
- B. An independent investigator assigned by the Office of Public Integrity and Accountability (DCJ) will conduct the investigation into the use of force in accordance with the *New Jersey Attorney General's Supplemental Directive Amending Attorney General's Directive 2019-4* whenever an incident occurs that involves an officer of this department that has employed force that results in serious bodily injury or death. The Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office is responsible for the necessary notifications to the Division of Criminal Justice.
 1. This notification shall occur before any investigation of the incident is undertaken other than to secure the scene and to render medical assistance as required.
 2. The lead investigative team is responsible for all phases of the investigation including photography, evidence gathering.
 3. internal affairs supervisor shall only investigate any administrative matters surrounding the incident. If an employee's actions are of a criminal nature, the administrative internal investigation must cease.
 4. Copies of any reports associated with such application of force shall not be distributed to anyone unless authorized by the independent investigator.
- C. Prior to the arrival of the lead investigative team, the on-scene supervisor or his/her designees shall complete the following tasks as soon as possible, not necessarily in the order listed:
 1. Identify any remaining threats and take necessary action.
 2. Ensure that emergency medical services have been dispatched and appropriate medical aid is rendered to injured parties.
 3. Secure the scene pending the arrival of the lead investigative team. The scene will be relinquished to the lead investigative team, upon its arrival.
 4. Ensure that an inner perimeter is established to secure the scene(s). Direct that an outer perimeter be established to prevent all from entering except those who have a specific function to perform.
 5. Maintain a scene log documenting who enters and leaves. The scene log will be relinquished to the lead investigative team upon its arrival.
 6. Secure any suspect(s) at the scene(s) unless the suspects are injured and require immediate medical care.

7. Locate and secure in place (if no danger or threat exists) all weapons, ammunition and expended cartridges used by the suspect(s) and/or involved officer(s).
 8. Providing there is no immediate danger to anyone, preserve the involved officers' firearms in their original state at the time of the incident (i.e., not to be unloaded and/or rendered safe or reloaded).
 9. If vehicles are involved in the incident and there is no immediate danger to anyone, the vehicles shall not be moved or altered from their location at the time of the incident (e.g., emergency lights, headlights, MVR, etc.) until directed to do so by the lead investigative team. No equipment and/or property shall be removed without authorization from the lead investigative team.
 10. Ensure that all potential witnesses have been identified and separated and ask that they remain on-scene to provide a statement. If witnesses wish to leave, obtain their contact information for future communications.
 11. All law enforcement officers involved in the incident shall be kept separated at the scene, as circumstances warrant. If from a different agency, document their names and agency.
 12. Locate and secure in place as evidence any clothing or other personal items that may have been discarded or removed from the suspect(s) and/or officer(s) by medical personnel.
- D. Upon the arrival of the lead investigative team, agency personnel will assist as directed with certain non-investigatory tasks including, but not limited to:
1. Preserve the scene by closing roadways and conducting detours whenever feasible.
 2. As necessary, arrange and provide through the local fire department and/or DPW sufficient nighttime illumination and/or other heavy machinery or equipment at the scene.
 3. Make death notifications only as directed by the lead investigative team in compliance with NJ Attorney General's Guidelines.
 4. Arrange for the towing of vehicles with contracted towers as required. Only flatbed towing shall be utilized. Towed vehicle(s) must be removed to a secure area where it can be easily accessed later for additional inspections but, not at a facility operated by this agency.
 - a. Towing operators **MUST** be advised **NOT** to place debris from the roadway into the passenger compartment of the vehicle(s) involved in the incident.
 - b. Towing operators **MUST** be advised to wear gloves when touching any part of the vehicle(s) involved. All vehicles being towed will be escorted by a member of the lead investigative team to maintain the evidence chain-of-custody.

5. Complete and file the *NJTR-1 Police Crash Investigation Report*, if applicable.
- E. No employee of this agency shall directly or indirectly (i.e., through another person) share information learned during the use of force investigation including but, not limited to police video recordings or information learned from reviewing such videos, with any principal(s) or other law enforcement or civilian witness without prior expressed authorization from the independent investigator assigned by OPIA.
1. No officer who is a witness to the use of force incident, including a principal(s), shall receive any such information from any sworn or civilian employee of a law enforcement agency without first obtaining authorization from the independent investigator assigned by OPIA or his or her designee.
 2. Any dissemination or receipt of investigative information without prior authorization as required by this section shall be reported promptly to the independent investigator assigned by OPIA or his/her designee, who shall investigate the circumstances.
- F. All firearm discharges shall be reported to the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office Professional Responsibilities Unit, including discharges for animal destruction. This requirement extends to unintentional discharges and in all on duty and off duty incidents but does not extend to training and/or qualification discharges with no other injuries or damage.
- G. Any officers whose actions or use of force in an official capacity result in death or serious bodily injury to any person shall be promptly removed from line-duty assignment(s) pending meaningful command review.
1. The meaningful command review shall be conducted by the Professional Standards Commander or other designee of the Chief of Police (or law enforcement executive if there is a conflict) and shall determine whether policy, training, equipment, or disciplinary issues should be addressed.
 2. Any meaningful command review resulting from the application of deadly force must occur regardless of the outcome of the prosecutor or attorney general's investigation.
 3. Employees should be afforded the appropriate level of critical incident stress debriefing or counseling consistent with department SOPs.
 4. The officer/employee may be assigned to administrative duties or placed on administrative leave as soon as practicable following the incident pending a complete investigation and review of the incident. This reassignment is not considered a disciplinary action.

X. TRAINING

- A. All department personnel authorized to carry agency lethal, or mechanical force weapons shall be issued copies of, and be instructed in, this SOP prior to being authorized to carry a weapon. The issuance and instruction shall be documented. This issuance and documentation can be accomplished electronically.

- B. Use of force training shall be conducted semiannually. This training must reflect current standards established by statutory and case law, as well as state and county policies, directives, and guidelines.
 - 1. The training program will include the use of force in general, the use of physical force (including pain compliance techniques), mechanical force, the use of deadly force, decision making skills; the limitations that govern the use of physical force, mechanical force, and deadly force; and all applicable aspects of agency policies.
 - 2. All use of force training shall be documented. This training and documentation can be accomplished electronically.
- C. All officers have an ongoing obligation to review the department's use of force directives and training materials, and to seek clarification any time they have questions or need guidance. This ongoing review may take place via formal supervisor-led training sessions as well as through mentoring opportunities to reinforce the content and philosophy

XI. ANIMAL DESTRUCTION

- A. Destroying an animal is justified only in the following circumstances:
 - 1. Officers may use a department-authorized firearm to destroy an animal where the animal presents an immediate threat to human life; or
 - 2. Officers may use a department-authorized firearm to destroy an animal that is so badly injured that humanity requires its relief from further suffering. If the injured animal is domesticated, officers should make every reasonable effort to notify an owner. The firearm discharge shall create no substantial risk to personnel or third parties and must be approved by the duty sergeant/OIC or other supervisor.
 - a. Unless impracticable, when officers find it necessary to destroy a domesticated animal, written permission should be obtained from the owner prior to discharging a firearm.
 - b. Officers must be cognizant of surrounding conditions, such as the composition of the material behind or below the animal, and nearby persons or structures that could be affected by a ricochet or deflection.
 - c. Officers shall not touch an animal without first protecting themselves from blood borne pathogens.
 - 3. Suspected rabies cases – Any officer, who is officially or unofficially called to respond to a situation where a suspected rabid animal is involved, is authorized to destroy the animal suspected of carrying rabies.
 - 4. Prior to discharging a firearm, the immediate area where the suspected rabid animal is located should be secured, when possible, for the protection of the public.

5. If more than one officer responds or attends a location containing a suspected rabid animal, only one officer should initiate the discharge of the firearm. Any remaining officers at the scene should take steps to secure the area for the safety and wellbeing of the public during the action, which is being taken.
 6. The number of shots being utilized by the officer is discretionary. However, of foremost importance is to assess each individual situation so that only the minimum number of shots necessary is discharged from the officer's firearm.
 7. For suspected rabid animals, it is preferential that the killing shot should be to an area other than the head of the suspected rabid animal. However, the immediate safety of the officer or officers present, as well as the public who may be exposed to the action that is being taken, is paramount in all situations.
 8. Contact animal control to pick up the dead animal.
- B. Officers shall submit a *Monmouth County Firearms Discharge Report* and an *Investigation Report* in all instances of animal destruction.
- C. If the firearms discharge was a result of the destruction of an aggressive animal threatening human life, an electronic *Use of Force Report* is required in addition to the *Monmouth County Firearms Discharge Report* and an *Investigation Report*.

XII. BARRICADED INDIVIDUALS

- A. ***This SECTION does not apply to active shooter or active killing incidents, which require immediate action by law enforcement officers to preserve life.***
- B. For purposes of this section, the following additional terms are defined:
1. Barricaded individual – a person who is the focus of a law enforcement intervention effort, has taken a position in a physical location, including a structure or vehicle, who does not allow immediate law enforcement access, and is refusing law enforcement orders to exit or comply.
 - a. Barricaded suspect – a barricaded individual who is believed to have committed an offense and is subject to a lawful arrest.
 - b. Barricaded subject – is a barricaded individual who needs medical or mental health intervention and, based on the information available, is believed to presently be a danger to self/others.
 2. Crisis intervention trained officers – Law enforcement officers who have been specially trained to identify persons in mental health crisis and work with mental health professionals to coordinate with appropriate resources and obtain services for those persons. Such training includes specific techniques in communication and de-escalation, such as that provided by CIT (crisis intervention team) training.

3. Crisis negotiation team – A group of law enforcement officers who are specially selected, trained, and equipped to deal with high-risk incidents involving individuals who are refusing law enforcement orders to surrender or comply, especially individuals dealing with behavioral or mental health crises, substance abuse crises, or intellectual, cognitive, or developmental disabilities. The crisis negotiation team has primary responsibility for communicating with the barricaded individual and determines the way others, such as mental health professionals, family members, friends, or colleagues will communicate directly or indirectly with the barricaded subject.
4. Hostage situation – A barricaded individual who unlawfully restrains another for the purposes of holding that person for a ransom, reward, shield, or as a hostage. This includes, but is not limited to, holding the individual to facilitate the commission of a crime, inflict bodily injury, terrorize the victim, or interfere with the performance of any governmental or political function. Supervisors must determine whether a hostage situation exists whenever:
 - a. It is determined that another person is present in the location, but the barricaded person may not be presently aware of the presence of the other person; or
 - b. A third-party is present and consents to stay or refuses to leave the area of the barricaded individual, despite the increased risk associated with remaining.
5. Incident command system (ICS) – A management system designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.
6. Inner perimeter – An area encompassing the incident location that is sufficient to isolate and contain the barricaded person. Officers should establish an inner perimeter that contains the barricaded individual's access to innocent parties, prevents a hostage situation, and provides safety and security for all present. The inner perimeter should be established to permit effective communication but not limit law enforcement's response options in the event of aggressive action by the barricaded person. No one is permitted into the inner perimeter without authorization. Only those personnel who are appropriately equipped (e.g., ballistic protection, personal protective equipment, etc.) and necessary to resolve the situation should be within the inner perimeter.
7. Outer perimeter – A secure area removed from the incident location that excludes public access, is outside the crime scene or critical area defined by the inner perimeter and allows law enforcement to operate effectively.
8. Mental health professional – A person trained to deal with people with mental illnesses, substance abuse disorders, or intellectual, cognitive, or developmental disabilities that can assist law enforcement with resolution strategies that seek to minimize the use of force to resolve situations.

9. Resolution techniques – Primary police action geared toward resolving a barricaded individual situation and involving the use of minimally intrusive techniques such as negotiations, time, electronic surveillance (when legally permissible) and other techniques.
 10. Resolution tactics – Secondary law enforcement action geared toward resolving a barricaded individual situation by initiating physical contact or influencing environmental factors to compel action through the use of intrusive tactics such as mechanized entry tools, chemical agents, and related munitions, less lethal munitions, breach, hold, and call-out procedures, or use of canine. Resolution tactics should be deployed consistent with subsection XII.1.8. Entry and communication tactics, such as breaking windows, controlling doors, or similar techniques necessary for the insertion of surveillance or communications equipment into the area occupied by the barricaded individual or to establish communication with the barricaded individual shall not constitute resolution tactics and may be deployed at the discretion of the tactical commander.
 11. Supervisor – A law enforcement officer who, by virtue of rank or assignment, is responsible for the direction or supervision of the activities of other law enforcement officers.
- C. The primary purpose of this section is to increase the likelihood of resolving incidents without death or serious bodily injury to anyone, including third parties, barricaded individuals, and law enforcement officers, by ensuring that best practices are utilized during law enforcement responses to situations involving barricaded individuals. This section recognizes that during these encounters, responding law enforcement officers and their commanders are often forced to make difficult decisions as they endeavor to mitigate risk to all persons.
 - D. Officers should not default to attempting to resolve an incident immediately if slowing down the pace is viable and can be accomplished without creating an immediate threat to the public or placing officers in unreasonable danger.
 - E. Once officers are successful in preventing death or injury during the initial stages of an encounter, the opportunity for nonviolent resolution increases, especially when assisted by highly trained crisis negotiators.
 - F. Mental health professionals with appropriate education, requisite experience, and familiarity with law enforcement response procedures, can bring unique perspective, expertise in dealing with a person experiencing a mental health crisis, and input informed by access to patient information to the incident leadership team. Their input will provide additional tools and resources to maximize opportunities to successfully resolve delicate encounters with barricaded individuals.
 - G. Once a situation has been determined to involve a barricaded individual or a hostage situation, it is imperative that all relevant information be communicated to tactical team leaders so that appropriate resources may be dispatched. The probability of a successful outcome in such instances is exponentially increased when the responding team is properly trained and equipped.
 - H. Nevertheless, first responding officers still must shoulder the difficult responsibility to contain the situation and establish initial communication with the barricaded individual.

I. Initial Response to Barricaded Individuals:

1. First responding officers:

- a. Initial responding officers must assess the situation, make a preliminary determination whether a barricaded individual situation exists, and begin to request appropriate resources.
- b. Consistent with ICS principles, the first officer on the scene is the incident commander until relieved by higher authority.
- c. Responding to a report of a barricaded individual incident alone should be avoided, when feasible, as this may limit the responding officer's potential resolution responses.
- d. Officers shall immediately request the response of a supervisor to any incident that appears to involve a barricaded individual or appears to have a reasonable probability of evolving into a barricade situation.

2. Supervisory response:

- a. Supervisors shall respond immediately to all requests resulting from barricaded individual incidents in accordance with subsection XII.I.1 (above).
- b. Officers and supervisors shall quickly determine whether additional resources are needed and promptly call for the response of the needed resources, which may include *ARRIVE Together* teams or other mental health/crisis intervention resources.
- c. Whenever the incident involves a barricaded individual or hostage situation, the supervisor shall comply with all required agency notifications and contact the commander of the appropriate tactical team. This designated tactical team commander shall determine the appropriate tactical and negotiations resources to respond to the incident.

3. Assess and gather information:

- a. The responding officer should consider whether the barricaded individual is attempting to cause harm to themselves or another, and whether any hostages or third parties are present.
- b. Responding officers and supervisors should gather as much information as possible from available sources. This includes friends, family, and witnesses.
- c. Establish communication with the barricaded individual and assess their status as soon as practicable.

- d. Officers should consider the factors in Core Principle #2 (*Force as a Last Resort and Duty to De-Escalate*) when assessing the situation. In addition, officers should consider the barricaded individual's primary language and, if communication is difficult, take reasonable steps to establish communication via the person's primary language, such as utilizing bi-lingual officers, interpreters, telephonic interpretation/translation services, or community crisis response teams, if feasible and appropriate.
 - e. Determine whether the barricaded individual is wanted for a criminal offense. If the barricaded individual is not a wanted person, the officer should consider whether the person is experiencing a behavioral health episode caused by a mental health, substance use, or similar crisis.
4. **Force can be used only as a last resort and deadly force only as an absolute last resort.**
5. When feasible and when no immediate threat to hostages or others is present, officers shall establish an inner perimeter, clear all third parties, and wait for appropriate resources to respond. Slowing down and using time as a tactic can help resolve the incident with minimal or no force being used.
6. Isolate and contain:
- a. First responding officers should isolate and contain the barricaded individuals and not attempt to force a resolution, unless such action is immediately necessary to prevent injury or death to hostages, other third parties, or officers. However, if clear evidence exists that the barricaded individual is currently engaged in behavior likely to cause their own imminent death or serious bodily injury, officers may take affirmative action to prevent this behavior or render medical aid.
 - b. Nothing in this section is intended to discourage officers from attempting to peacefully resolve an incident during this phase using communication and negotiation tactics.
7. Family members of the barricaded individual:
- a. Whenever family members or close friends of the barricaded individual are at the scene, officers should maintain close contact with these individuals to keep them advised on the status of the situation and to utilize them as sources of information that may be useful to crisis negotiators and mental health professionals in resolving the situation.
 - b. Supervisors should utilize victim-witness assistance resources from the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office or the State Police on scene to assist in these scenarios.

- c. In some situations, community resources, such as community crisis response teams, may be helpful in communications with family members and close friends on scene. The decision to seek or deploy assistance from such community-based resources should be made by the incident commander, in consultation with the county prosecutor's office to ensure that all safety and evidentiary concerns are properly addressed.

J. Ongoing Response to Barricaded Individuals:

1. Use the incident command system. This will help to ensure that appropriate resources are brought in and that all interests are represented in the decision-making process. At a minimum the ICS structure shall include:
 - a. A MOCERT representative.
 - b. A crisis negotiation team representative.
 - c. A senior member of the county prosecutor's office command staff.
 - d. A mental health professional in a consulting role when available.
 - e. The incident commander.
2. Non-operational components of the incident command structure, such as the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office command staff and/or the mental health professional may participate telephonically, when appropriate. Their absence or delayed response to the scene shall not limit tactics or operations deemed appropriate by the incident commander.
3. Communication between MOCERT and the crisis negotiation team is critical for the effective operation of the unified command. Communication in real time will permit the incident commander to make appropriate decisions about how to successfully resolve the situation.
4. Establish incident command and designate an incident commander:
 - a. The first responding officer is responsible for the incident until relieved by higher authority.
 - b. A supervisor shall respond to the scene and establish incident command. The supervisor should begin to determine what resources are needed and start the process of having resources respond to the incident. Resources may include, but are not limited to:
 - 1) MOCERT.
 - 2) Crisis negotiators.
 - 3) Mental health professionals.
 - 4) *ARRIVE Together* team.
 - 5) Specialized equipment.

5. Contact MOCERT through the Monmouth County Radio Room at 732-577-8700. The Radio Room has a protocol on the persons to contact so that a response is efficient and orderly.
 - a. Once an incident has been determined to involve a barricaded individual or hostage situation, the supervisor or incident commander shall contact the MOCERT commander or his/her designee. The MOCERT commander or his/her designee shall determine the appropriate tactical assets, if any, to respond to the incident.
 - b. This section does not preclude appropriate local resources from being used pending the arrival of MOCERT, but such local resources shall yield control of the incident to the MOCERT commander or his/her designee upon notification that MOCERT is on the scene and operational. The incident commander shall assist and support as requested by the MOCERT commander.
 - c. Once an incident has been determined to involve a barricaded individual or hostage situation, the MOCERT commander shall immediately request a crisis negotiation team to respond to the incident, if crisis negotiators are not an integrated component of the tactical team response.
 - d. Crisis negotiators called to respond to incidents involving barricaded individuals pursuant to this section are required to have attended a crisis negotiation course of at least 40 hours duration conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Tactical Officers Association, the Public Agency Training Council, or an equivalent course approved by the Monmouth County Prosecutor or New Jersey Attorney General.
6. As soon as possible, contact the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office, which shall make legal personnel available to assist with decisions and legal process for search warrants, communications data warrants, electronic surveillance applications, potential criminal charges, or any other legal matter.
7. The Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office may also assist with the identification of ARRIVE Together teams within the county, community crisis response teams or other community-based resources for potential utilization in tactical disengagement situations pursuant to this addendum.
8. Absent exigent circumstances, a decision to employ resolution tactics as defined in this section and/or to enter a structure or area occupied by a barricaded individual, shall be made by the incident commander, who shall be the highest ranking on-scene law enforcement supervisor.
 - a. This decision shall be made after giving due consideration to all available information, including that provided by the tactical commander, crisis negotiation team leader, available mental health professionals, and alternative strategies.

- b. Unless there is an immediate threat to hostages, third parties, or officers, commanders shall consider the utility of time-as-a-tactic when considering the use of resolution tactics.
 - c. In certain situations, incident commanders may consider tactical disengagement strategies as an alternative to more traditional resolution strategies. Disengagement is the tactical decision to leave, delay contact, delay custody or plan to make contact at a different time and under different circumstances. This tactic should be considered when an officer reasonably believes continued contact may result in an unreasonable risk to a person in crisis, the public or law enforcement officers.
 - d. A tactical disengagement strategy may include the utilization of the ARRIVE Together program, a community crisis response team, or other community-based resources.
 - e. NOTE: tactical disengagement may be utilized as a de-escalation tool, providing a means to a safer outcome, when public safety concerns have been satisfied and the risk of further contact with the barricaded individual outweighs the risks associated with tactical disengagement.
9. Preserving the life and safety of hostages is a priority in all hostage situations. Therefore, the opportunity to safely extract hostages or potential hostages must be considered in determining resolution tactics and timing. Strategic or tactical disengagement is not an option in hostage situations.

K. Integration of Mental Health Resources:

- 1. When feasible, an officer trained in crisis intervention should respond to incidents involving barricaded individuals and assist in deescalating the situation and recommending appropriate resources. These officers may participate in negotiations until a crisis negotiation team arrives.
- 2. While an in-person response to the barricaded individual incident is preferable, telephonic or virtual responses can add significant value as well. Mental health professionals can assist with negotiations by providing advice and information or, with the recommendation of the crisis negotiation team commander and approval of the incident commander, may communicate directly with the barricaded individual, if it has been determined that this may help to resolve the incident. Mental health professionals may also be able to access information about the barricaded individual that is not available to law enforcement officers but may be useful in resolving the incident.
- 3. When called to respond to an incident involving a barricaded individual, MOCERT and/or crisis negotiation team commanders, shall promptly notify on-call mental health professionals to assist the team in accordance with pre-established protocol. On-scene mental health professionals shall be assigned to a safe and secure area from which they are able to monitor the communications with the barricaded individual and be available to provide insight and expertise to both the crisis negotiators and command personnel. If assisting either telephonically or via a virtual connection, mental health professionals should, to the extent practicable, be provided with information

about the situation and the ability to monitor communications with the barricaded individual. Command personnel should determine, in advance, the most efficient process for consulting with the mental health professionals.

L. Victim-Witness Resources:

1. Once a barricade situation has been determined to exist, victim-witness assistance resources from the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office should be notified and available to respond in the event the resources are needed. This notification is especially important in situations when hostages and/or family members of the barricaded individual are present.
2. The decision to request a response from a victim/witness advocate shall be made by a representative of the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office or the incident commander. As with mental health professionals, while an in-person response to the barricaded individual incident is preferable, telephonic or virtual responses can add significant value as well.

M. Training:

1. All officers shall participate in Police Training Commission online in-service course for law enforcement officers on the provisions and requirements of this section at least once every three years.