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<b>Chapter</b> 201 – Patrol Operations			
<b>Reviewing Office</b> Office of Civil Rights			<input type="checkbox"/> <b>New Directive</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Revised</b> <i>Revisions in italics</i>
<b>References</b>			

## INVESTIGATING AND REPORTING USES OF FORCE AND DETAINEE INJURIES

### 201.11- 1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to set forth procedures for the reporting and investigation of incidents involving uses of force and detainee injuries.

### 203.11 - 2 POLICY

The Detroit Police Department (DPD) is committed to ensuring that any situation in which a member uses force or a detainee is injured is properly investigated and that the scope of the investigation is commensurate with the seriousness of the incident and the availability of conclusive video evidence. The DPD is equally committed toward ensuring that any allegation of force is properly reported and transferred to the Office of the Chief Investigator in accordance with Charter of the City of Detroit. No investigation shall be closed simply because a subject or complainant is unavailable, unwilling, or unable to cooperate, including a refusal to provide medical records or proof of injury. All members shall strictly adhere to the procedures set forth in this directive for reporting and investigating uses of force and detainee injuries.

### 203.11 - 3 DEFINITIONS

#### 203.11 – 3.1 Allegation of Use of Force

Any instance where a citizen alleges that force was used and the involved member denies the allegation or has failed to report it.

#### 203.11 – 3.2 Cell Extraction

The removal of a non-compliant detainee from a cell by a tactical team.

#### 203.11 – 3.3 Critical Firearm Discharge

Any situation where a member discharges a firearm, excluding discharges that occur in the course of training or against animals.

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### 203.11 – 3.4 Detainee Injury

Any injury or complaint of injury that occurs in the course of taking, or after an individual has been taken, into custody that is not attributable to a use of force by the member of the Detroit Police Department (DPD). This term includes, but is not limited to, injuries or complaints of injury that occur in the course of vehicular pursuits and foot pursuits.

### 203.11 – 3.5 Escorting

The use of light physical pressure to guide a person or keep a person in place.

### 203.11 – 3.6 Force

Any physical strike or instrumental contact with a person, any intentional attempted physical strike or instrumental contact with a person that does not take effect, any significant physical contact that restricts the movement of a person, or the deployment of a canine. The term “force” includes, but is not limited to, firearm discharges, the discharge of a TASER or other projectiles (even if the TASER or other projectile did not take effect), the use of chemical spray, chokeholds, or hard-hands, and the taking of a subject to the ground. The term “force” does not include firearm discharges or the use of less-lethal techniques or devices during approved training sessions. The term “force” also does not include escorting or handcuffing a person with no or minimal resistance or firearm discharges at animals.

### 203.11 – 3.7 Hard Hands

Using physical pressure to force a person against an object or the ground, or the use of physical strength or skill that causes pain or leaves a mark.

### 203.11 – 3.8 Hospital Admission

Any person admitted to a hospital on an in-patient basis for treatment of any illness or injury by a qualified medical or mental health professional. The term hospital admission does not include emergency room visits, medical treatment, or mental health care completed on an out-patient basis.

### 203.11 – 3.9 Injury

Any impairment of physical condition or pain.

### 203.11 – 3.10 Non-Involved Supervisor

A supervisor who did not authorize, witness, or participate in the incident.

### 203.11 – 3.11 Serious Use of Force

Any action by a member that involves the use of deadly force, including all critical firearm discharges; the use of force in which the person suffers serious bodily injury or requires hospital admission; a canine bite; and the use of chemical spray against a restrained person.

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### 203.11 – 3.12 Special Populations

Individuals who because of some condition (age, medical condition, mental impairment, size, stature, etc.) are unable to comply with a member's verbal commands.

### 203.11 – 3.13 Verbal Commands

A member's verbal expression of a specific instruction the subject is to perform, compliance with which would mitigate or eliminate the need for force. For example, "Get down on the ground right now!"

### 203.11 – 3.13 Verbal Warning

A verbal command that also includes a specific indication of the action a member will take if the subject does not comply with the verbal command. For example, "Stop resisting, or you will be tased!"

## 203.11 - 4 PROCEDURES

### 203.11 – 4.1 Reporting

Members shall notify the zone dispatcher and request a non-involved supervisor as soon as possible following a use of force or detainee injury. Members shall remain at the scene pending arrival of the supervisor unless the circumstances require the member to immediately leave the location (hostile crowd, need to convey the subject to the hospital, etc.).

Off-duty members involved in a use of force or detainee injury shall notify Communications of the incident and provide their name, badge number, incident location, and, in the case of a firearm discharge, whether any shots took effect and if there are any injuries. If an incident occurs outside of Detroit, the member shall first contact local authorities.

A member who only acquires a target in a situation that does not involve a use of force or detainee injury shall notify a supervisor through the zone dispatcher. A supervisory response to the scene is not required unless the notification reveals additional circumstances requiring investigation (misconduct, a use of force, etc.).

All members who are involved or witness an incident covered under this directive are required to provide a timely report and statement in accordance with this directive and Garrity protocols.

### 203.11 – 4.1 Special Case – Cell Extractions

Cell extractions are crucial for ensuing safety and maintaining order with the DDC. Properly executed extraction procedures safeguard both staff and detainees while also addressing violent or non-compliant behavior.

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Cell extractions are only to be used as a last resort for purposing of restoring order, maintaining security, and preventing harm to the detainee or others. A cell extraction may be used for the following reasons:

1. **Immediate threat to safety**: When a detainee's behavior poses an immediate and serious threat to the detainee, staff, or other detainee (assaults, inciting violence, etc.).
2. **Suicide attempt**: To intervene when a detainee is attempting suicide.
3. **Refusal to comply**: When a detainee refuses to exit the cell to be restrained or moved.
4. **Possession of contraband**: If a detainee is refusing to exit the cell because they may have contraband or other prohibited items (cell phone, weapon, etc.).

**203.11 – 4.1.1 The Extraction Team**

Prior to executing a cell extraction, a team leader shall be designated to manage the operation. Under no circumstances will the team leader hold a rank beneath sergeant or senior detention facility officer.

The extraction team must comprise a minimum of three members, with the possibility of including up to six. The team leader shall assign each member of the extraction team to a specific duty. At least two members must be tasked with securing the detainee's arms and legs. If the team consists of more than three members, the team leader's role should focus on overseeing the operation rather than directly engaging with the detainee.

All members must be equipped with their body cameras, which shall be activated throughout the entire process. The team leader shall ensure that at least two Conclave Capture Shields are deployed for the extraction. The team leader shall also ensure that medical personnel are on standby during the entire extraction.

**203.11 – 4.1.2 Briefing**

The team leader shall conduct a briefing with the extraction team prior to engaging the detainee. Before commencing a cell extraction, the team leader shall review the detainee's charges, criminal background, and any previous alerts (such as mental health concerns or legal incompetence) in the system to adequately prepare the team for the operation.

**203.11 – 4.1.2 Deescalation Efforts (Ask, Advise, and Order)**

The "ask-advise-and-order" sequence is a part of the de-escalation and authorization process that precedes the use of force in a cell extraction. The sequence involves the following steps:

**Ask**: The detainee is verbally asked to comply with instructions and exit the cell voluntarily. This step emphasizes gaining compliance without force.

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**Advise:** If the detainee refuses, staff will advise them of the consequences of non-compliance, which may include the use of force with intermediate weapons, such as a TASER or PR-24.

**Order:** A final, formal order is given to the detainee to comply. If they still refuse, a supervisor may give the final order to the cell extraction team to enter the cell and use necessary force to remove the individual.

**203.11 – 4.1.3 Extraction**

The primary objective is to rapidly (and safely) subdue the detainee while minimizing the risk of injury to all individuals involved. When employing shields during the extraction, it is recommended that the lead officer avoids pressing the detainee against the wall, as this may give the detainee an advantage in a potential confrontation. Members should use the Conclave Capture Shields to hold the detainee while the other officers secure the detainee's arms and legs. Once secured, the detainee will be removed from the cell.

Once an extraction is complete, a mandatory medical evaluation by qualified healthcare professionals is required. The incident must then be reported and investigated in accordance with the protocols set forth in this directive.

**203.11 – 4.2 Transporting Detainees from the Scene**

As a general matter, subjects should be transported from the scene as soon as practical following a supervisor's response to the scene. If the subject is sick, injured, or complains of injury, members shall immediately obtain medical assistance for the subject.

Under no circumstances shall needed medical attention be delayed pending the arrival of a supervisor. If necessary, EMS shall be requested to respond to the scene and, if warranted, convey the subject to a medical facility that in their discretion is appropriate under the circumstances.

If conveyance by officers from the scene to a medical facility is necessary, non-involved members shall perform the conveyance unless doing so would endanger the subject or is otherwise not feasible.

Arresting and transporting officers must notify any members taking custody of the subject that force was used or that the detainee is sick or injured. Furthermore, arresting and transporting officers must always ask subjects if they are sick or injured prior to transport and record the subject's responses in the RMS report supplement.

**203.11 – 4.3 Transporting Members from the Scene**

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Medical assistance shall be obtained for any member who is injured or otherwise becomes ill as a result of an incident described under this directive. If necessary, EMS shall be summoned.

If a member is conveyed to the hospital or other medical facility, a supervisor shall be dispatched to the hospital to serve as a liaison, where necessary, between the hospital staff and police personnel. The supervisor shall remain at the hospital until the supervisor's presence is no longer needed or until the supervisor is relieved by proper authority.

If the member is incapacitated or otherwise unable to complete the UF-002 or other required documentation, the supervisor shall complete the document(s) for the member. Should this occur, the supervisor shall indicate in the narrative of the report that the member is injured and that the report is for documentation and auditing purposes. The supervisor shall also ensure that the incapacitated member's DPD101 form is completed in accordance with applicable DPD policies.

### 203.11 – 4.4 Required Documentation

Following any use of force, detainee injury, or instance where a member draws a firearm and acquires a target, a *Detroit Police – Use of Force or Detainee Injury Report (UF-002)* or other required document must be completed in each instance where—

1. A member uses force in the course of their duties or under color of law.
2. A detainee injury occurs.
3. A member draws a firearm and acquires a target.
4. An allegation of force is received.

To comply with this requirement, the UF-002 (or successor report) must be submitted as soon as possible following the incident but no later than the conclusion of the member's tour of duty. Each member that uses force or acquires a target is required to complete a UF-002, regardless of the number of subjects involved in the incident. Only one report is required for incidents involving a detainee injury or allegation of force.

Members should avoid taking police action while off duty absent significant danger to the public without first notifying and coordinating with DPD or, if outside Detroit, local law enforcement. Members must also bear in mind the limits of their law enforcement authority while outside Detroit. Should a member engage in an incident requiring reporting under this directive while off duty, the report shall be submitted as soon as possible following the incident at the member's command or other designated facility.

### 203.11 – 4.5 Contents of the UF-002

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The UF-002 contains auditable fields and a narrative section. The fields to be completed are mostly self-explanatory. The narrative of the UF-002 (or successor report) must set forth—

1. The legal basis for the stop or interaction.
2. The actions of the subject giving rise to the use of force, detainee injury, or the acquiring of a target.
3. The officer's efforts to deescalate the situation.
4. The specific verbal commands or warnings given prior to using force or, if none were issued, an explanation as to why none were given.
5. A thorough description of the officer's actions, including but not limited to the officer's use of force and other measures taken by the officer.
6. Facts that will demonstrate adherence to the reporting requirements set forth under Directive 203.11 – 4.1.
7. Notifications made from the scene.
8. The name of the supervisor who responded to the scene.
9. Information pertaining to any officers injured during the course of the incident.

All UF-002 (or successor document) shall be written in first person, singular form. This means using the word "I" to report the actions of oneself and avoiding terms such as "writer" or "we," which can give rise to ambiguity. Generalized reporting of the subject's or officer's actions is prohibited.

### 203.11 – 4.6 Investigative Responsibility

The unit responsible for investigating uses of force, detainee injuries, or incidents where a member acquires a target will generally be determined by incident category as set forth below, although Force Investigations reserves the right to assume any investigation:

Category	Definition	Investigating Unit
One	Includes any use of force involving death; a critical firearm discharge; the use of chemical spray against a restrained individual; broken bones, loss of consciousness, hospital admission, head strikes with an instrument, or a substantial risk of death, serious disfigurement, disability, or impairment of bodily function; a TASER used in drive stun mode; a TASER probe strike to the head, face, or genitals; a TASER discharge against a member of a special population; a projectile (Pepperball, 40 mm launcher, etc.) striking a person's head, face, or genitals; a department canine bite; or	Force Investigations



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	<p>allegations of force in which any of the foregoing criteria is alleged.</p> <p>Also includes any incident that involves a detainee injury resulting in broken bones or loss consciousness; injury requiring hospitalization or substantial risk of death, serious disfigurement, disability, or impairment of the functioning of any body part or organ; an in-custody death; an injury regarded as “critical” or “fatal” to feeling suspects (includes vehicle pursuits).</p>	
Two	<p>Includes any use of force that does not meet the Category One criteria and involves a physical control (e.g., punches, kicks, and other strikes); takedowns that result in injury or a complaint of injury as a result of the force used (excluding pre-existing injuries; use of intermediate devices; TASER discharges; use of projectiles that take effect; or the use of chemical spray in instances where the subject suffers from adverse effects of chemical beyond what is normally expected (short of the incident escalating to a Category One).</p> <p>Also includes any injury that occurs in the course of taking, or after an individual is taken into DPD custody, not attributed to a use of force by a DPD member and not requiring hospitalization; and in-custody attempt suicides once assessed by Force Investigations and returned to the parent command.</p>	Parent Command
Three	<p>Includes any use of force involving a subject that (1) does not require medical attention as a result from the use of force; (2) chemical spray with no adverse effects beyond what is normally expected from chemical spray; and (3) has not sustained a visible injury; and (4) does not complain of injury.</p>	Parent Command
Four	<p>Occurs when (1) EMS asks a member to restrain a seriously injured or ill individual so that the individual may be transported to an appropriate medical facility, and (2) the force used or degree of injury to the subject does not elevate the incident to a higher category.</p>	Parent Command
Acquiring Targets	<p>Includes any instance where a member draws a firearm and acquires an individual as a target.</p>	Parent Command



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In the event members from different commands are involved in the same use of force incident, the command to which the member first having physical contact with the subject will be responsible for completing the investigation, provided Force Investigations is not investigating the incident.

Similarly, if multiple units are involved in a situation that results in a detainee injury, the command to which the member who completes the UF002 is assigned shall be responsible for conducting the investigation. The responsibility for completing the UF002 shall typically rest with the member who has the most knowledge of the circumstances leading up to the detainee injury.

### 203.11 – 4.7 Authority of Force Investigations to Determine Jurisdiction

Notwithstanding the general requirements of 203.11 – 4.3, Force Investigations shall have the authority to assume command of an investigation involving any of the foregoing categories. Force Investigations may also refer a Category One incident back to the parent command where, in the opinion of the commanding officer of the Professional Standards Bureau (PSB), the incident does not require the expertise of Force Investigations and where the Category One thresholds are only marginally met. Such a referral must take place as soon as practical.

### 203.11 – 4.8 Supervisor's Responsibilities at the Scene

A non-involved supervisor shall respond to the scene following any use of force or detainee injury that meet the criteria for a Category One incident or that involves a visible injury or a complaint of injury.

A non-involved supervisor shall respond to all other use of force or detainee injury incidents on a priority basis. For purposes of this directive, "priority basis" refers to weighing the current availability of supervisors against the nature of the situation. Supervisors may direct officers to leave the scene, even prior to their arrival, if the supervisor determines that remaining at the scene poses a clear threat to the officers.

Upon arrival at the scene, the non-involved supervisor shall conduct a preliminary investigation, as set forth below:

1. Determine if any members or subjects require immediate medical attention and ensure proper treatment is coordinated.
2. Ascertain which officers used force and where the force was used.
3. Interview the involved subject to obtain all relevant information.
4. Examine the subject for injuries and, if any are observed or complained of, ensure appropriate treatment.
5. Interview the involved members to obtain all relevant information.

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6. Order the involved members to complete all required paperwork, including the UF-002 or successor report.
7. Determine who will transport the subject to the Detroit Detention Center (DDC) or, if needed, to Detroit Receiving Hospital.
8. Institute scene preservation measures, including ensuring that all evidence is secured.
9. Canvass the area for witnesses and evidence, including but not limited to video assets in the area.
10. Interview all witnesses to the incident, including members who witnessed the incident.
11. Ensure the involved officers receive the medic number and doctors name under which the requesting unit works (Category Four incidents only).
12. Any delay in interviewing the subject, involved members, or witnesses shall be explained in the investigation.

For incidents meeting the criteria for Category One incidents, the responding supervisor's actions shall be guided by Force Investigations. The supervisor shall complete a supplement to the original RMS report completed by the involved members that includes, at a minimum, the name of the person notified at Force Investigations, the name of the member handling the investigation, the supervisor's observations from the scene, and any other information that may assist investigators.

### 203.11 – 4.9 Required Notifications

Notification and Control shall be notified of all incidents involving a use of force or detainee injury. Force Investigations must only be notified of incidents that meet the criteria for a Category One incident or where it is not clear whether the incident rises to the level of a Category One incident. Force Investigations may be contacted directly Monday through Friday during office hours.

### 203.11 – 4.10 Supervisor's Responsibilities After Leaving the Scene

For all Category One incidents, supervisors shall continue to coordinate with FI investigators as needed and help facilitate their investigation. Under no circumstances may the supervisor complete a Supervisor Investigation and Report (UF-002A) for a Category One incident.

For all Category Two, Three, and Four incidents, the supervisor shall ensure that—

1. All required UF-002 and other required reports (incident reports, etc.) are completed prior to the end of the involved member's tour of duty.
2. All video is reviewed and marked for permanent retention or otherwise preserved for future review.

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3. Crime Scene Services (CSS) responds to take photographs of the member's and subject's injuries, even if they are not visible and only complained of. The obtainment of photographs must not interfere with medical treatment. If CSS techs are not available, the supervisor may use a department-issued digital camera. Any delay or failure to obtain photographs must be explained in the UF-002A.
4. Request the subject's signature on a medical release form.
5. Notify FI if evidence of criminality on any member's part emerges.

### 203.11 – 4.11 Completing the Investigation

Supervisors should begin their UF-002A as soon as practical following the incident. The scope of the UF-002A is to determine whether the involved member's conduct adhered to all DPD policies germane to the incident, including but not limited to whether the force used was objectively reasonable under the circumstances and appropriate de-escalation tactics were properly utilized.

The investigative steps taken by the supervisor should be commensurate with the needs of the investigation. All Category Two, Three, and Four investigations shall include a comprehensive review of all available video of the incident and comparison of the video to the accounts provided by the subject, involved members, and witnessing members.

A summary UF-002A may be completed for Category Two incidents in lieu of a comprehensive investigative report where—

1. The video is entirely dispositive of all policy determinations germane to the investigation and there is no misconduct.
2. The involved member's statements of what took place is consistent with the video evidence, disposing of any need for further investigation into the actions of the involved members;
3. All interviews were captured on body-worn camera or otherwise recorded; and
4. All video evidence is marked for permanent retention.

If each of the foregoing conditions are met, a supervisor may conclude their UF-002A with a brief synopsis of the incident that includes a description of the subject's resistance and the force used to overcome it, a declarative statement by the supervisor as to whether the statements of the involved members were consistent with the available video footage, a summary of the totality of all video reviewed, a conclusion, and a recommendation.

If the circumstances do not meet the criteria for a summary UF-002A, the member complete an investigation according to the protocols established by the Office of Civil Rights.

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For all Category Three and Four incidents, supervisors shall adhere to the investigative formats prescribed by the Office of Civil Rights.

### 203.11 – 4.11 Misconduct

The UF002a may serve as an Investigation and Report for disciplinary purposes, provided the UF002a contains all information deemed appropriate by the Disciplinary Administration Unit for purposes of administering discipline.

### 203.11 – 4.11 Garrity Protocols

Supervisors intent on compelling members to make statements that may lead to disciplinary action shall adhere to Garrity protocols. See Training Directive 04-04, *Garrity Protocols*, for further guidance on this subject.

### 203.11 – 4.12 Prohibited Interview Tactics

As a general matter, the use of leading questions is prohibited. In rare exceptions, leading questions may be appropriate if the individual being interviewed is not able to comprehend more open-ended questions. This may include people with learning disabilities or cognition issues, or individuals who are exceptionally young or elderly. Under no circumstances may the use of leading questions that improperly suggest legal justifications for the member's actions be used.

### 203.11 – 4.12 Prohibited Use of Written Questions

All interviews shall be conducted orally. The use of written questions are prohibited.

### 203.11 – 4.12 Verifying Acquiring Targets

Absent evidence of misconduct, a supervisor is not required to conduct an investigation or complete a memorandum for a situation that only involves a member acquiring a target. Upon being notified of such a situation, the supervisor shall—

1. Require the member to brief them on the circumstances giving rise to member's acquiring of a target.
2. Review available video of the incident to ensure the member's account of what occurred is consistent with the video evidence and that there was a sufficient basis for the member's actions.
3. Ensure that the involved member completes a UF-002 (or successor report).
4. Document their impressions in their Daily Log or, if working the desk, the Desk Blotter.

If any misconduct is observed, or the statements of the involved members are inconsistent with the supervisor's observations of the video, an Investigation and Report must be submitted with appropriate referrals to the Disciplinary Administration Unit (DAU).

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### 203.11 – 4.13 Allegations of a Use of Force

An allegation of a use of force shall be referred to a supervisor without delay. Upon being notified, the supervisor shall—

1. Document the incident on a Citizen Complaint Report (CCR) in MAS (or successor system).
2. Include a declarative statement in the CCR that a UF-002 will also be prepared.
3. Submit the CCR in MAS (or its successor system) and note the document's form identification number.
4. Complete a UF-002, being sure to categorize the form as an "Allegation of Force."

Under no circumstances may the supervisor receiving the complaint request that an involved member's immediate supervisor take the complaint.

The responsibility for investigating allegations of force incidents rests with the Office of the Chief Investigator and, in appropriate circumstances, Force Investigations. Unless the allegation of force meets the criteria for Category One incidents, Force Investigations need not be notified.

### 203.11 – 4.14 UF-002a Submission Criteria

The Office of Civil Rights is authorized to establish submission criteria and guidelines for all investigations under this directive, except those conducted by Force Investigations and the Office of Civil Rights. Supervisors shall ensure that their investigations adhere to the latest guidelines established by the Office of Civil Rights.

All investigations submitted under this directive must be completed and approved within 30 days of the incident, except those submitted by Force Investigations. A copy of the investigation, including all attachments, must be submitted to the Office of Civil Rights within seven days of the investigation's approval.

### 203.11 – 4.15 Extension Requests

Extension requests that meet the following criteria may be used to extend the deadline of an investigation:

1. The request is not based on pre-approved leave (furlough, intermittent FMLA, etc.) or on workload.
2. The request for extension is made prior to the original due date of the investigation.
3. The extension request is approved by the commanding officer of the precinct or unit to which the investigation is assigned.
4. The amount of additional time requested is reasonable and specifically tailored to the needs of the investigation.

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All extension requests must be forwarded to the Office of Civil Rights on the date of approval.

### 203.11 – 4.16 Special Events / Details / Secondary Employment / Extended “Assigned Out” Status Members

Members assigned to special events, details, secondary employment, or operating in an extended assigned out status shall follow the procedures outlined in Training Directive 12-05.

### 203.11 – 4.17 Members Dispatched into Other Precincts / Working Overtime

Members who use force working outside their precinct shall notify the zone dispatcher so that a non-involved supervisor will respond as set forth above. Within five days of the incident, a preliminary investigation must be forwarded to the involved member’s command for the final investigation to be completed. If multiple officers from separate commands are involved in a use of force incident, a copy of the completed, approved UF-002A will be forwarded to each member’s respective command.

### 203.11 – 4.18 Responsibilities of the Office of Civil Rights

Among other duties, Civil Rights shall be responsible for—

1. Conducting audits of UF-002 reports, UF-002a investigations, investigations conducted by Force Investigations, and incidents in which a member of the department acquired a target.
2. Establishing submission requirements for incidents involving use of force, detainee injury, or acquiring of target incidents, as well as requirements for submission of use of force and detainee injury investigations.
3. Maintaining and developing forms that will aid supervisors in investigating incidents involving use of force and detainee injury.
4. Compiling statistics germane to incidents involve use of force, detainee injury, or acquiring targets.

### 203.11 – 4.19 Force Investigations Reporting Requirements

Force Investigations shall adhere to their internal protocols for investigating incidents that fall within their purview. All interviews shall be recorded.

#### Related DPD Policies:

- Directive 304.1 - Use of Force
- Training Directive 04-04 – Garrity Protocols
- Training Directive 12-05 - Special Events / Details / Secondary Employment / Extended “Assigned Out” Status Members



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### Related DPD Directives

- Use of Force / Detainee Injury Report (UF-002)
- Supervisor Investigation and Report (UF-002a)

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