

## CHAPTER J

### POST MANDATED

#### USE OF FORCE

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### **J-1 USE OF FORCE AND DEADLY FORCE**

#### **1) PURPOSE**

It is the policy of the Belgrade/Broten Police Department to provide officers with guidelines for the use of force and deadly force in accordance with:

MN STAT 626.8452 DEADLY FORCE AND FIREARMS USE;  
POLICIES AND INSTRUCTION REQUIRED;  
MN STAT 626.8475 DUTY TO INTERCEDE AND REPORT;  
MN STAT 609.06 AUTHORIZED USE OF FORCE;  
MN STAT 609.065 JUSTIFIABLE TAKING OF LIFE; and  
MN STAT 609.066 AUTHORIZED USE OF FORCE BY PEACE OFFICERS.

#### **2) POLICY**

It is the policy of Belgrade/Broten Police Department to ensure officers respect the sanctity of human life when making decisions regarding use of force. Sworn law enforcement officers have been granted the extraordinary authority to use force when necessary to accomplish lawful ends. Officers shall treat everyone with dignity and without prejudice and use only the force that is objectively reasonable to effectively bring an incident under control, while protecting the safety of others and the officer.

Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

Officers should exercise special care when interacting with individuals with known physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities as an individual's disability may affect the individual's ability to understand or comply with commands from peace officers.

The decision by an officer to use force or deadly force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time, rather than with the benefit of hindsight, and that the totality of the circumstances shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using such force.

This policy is to be reviewed annually and any questions or concerns should be addressed to the immediate supervisor for clarification.

This policy applies to all licensed peace officers and part-time peace officers engaged in the discharge of official duties.

Section (4) Procedure, paragraphs (g.1-2), are effective March 1, 2021 and thereafter.

### 3) **DEFINITIONS**

**a) Bodily Harm:** Physical pain or injury.

**b) Great Bodily Harm:** Bodily injury which creates a high probability of death, or which causes serious, permanent disfigurement, or which causes a permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ or other serious bodily harm.

**c) Deadly Force:** Force used by an officer that the officer knows, or reasonably should know, creates a substantial risk of causing death or great bodily harm. The intentional discharge of a firearm in the direction of another person, or at a vehicle in which another person is believed to be, constitutes deadly force.

**d) De-Escalation:** Taking action or communicating verbally or non-verbally during a potential force encounter in an attempt to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat so that more time, options, and resources can be called upon to resolve the situation without the use of force or with a reduction in the force necessary. De-escalation may include the use of such techniques as command presence, advisements, warnings, verbal persuasion, and tactical repositioning.

**e) Other Than Deadly Force:** Force used by an officer that does not have the purpose of causing, nor create a substantial risk of causing, death or great bodily harm.

**f) Choke Hold:** A method by which a person applies sufficient pressure to a person to make breathing difficult or impossible, and includes but is not limited to any pressure to the neck, throat, or windpipe that may prevent or hinder breathing, or reduce intake of air. Choke hold also means applying pressure to a person's neck on either side of the windpipe, but not to the windpipe itself, to stop the flow of blood to the brain via the carotid arteries.

**g) Authorized Device:** A device an officer has received permission from the agency to carry and use in the discharge of that officer's duties, and for which the officer has:

- a. obtained training in the technical, mechanical and physical aspects of the device; and
- b. developed a knowledge and understanding of the law, rules and regulations regarding the use of such a device.

### **3) PROCEDURE**

#### **a) General Provisions**

1. Use of physical force should be discontinued when resistance ceases or when the incident is under control.
2. Physical force shall not be used against individuals in restraints, except as objectively reasonable to prevent their escape or prevent imminent bodily injury to the individual, the officer, or another person. In these situations, only the amount of force necessary to control the situation shall be used.
3. Once the scene is safe and as soon as practical, an officer shall provide appropriate medical care consistent with his or her training to any individual who has visible injuries, complains of being injured, or requests medical attention. This may include providing first aid, requesting emergency medical services, and/or arranging for transportation to an emergency medical facility.
4. All uses of force shall be documented and investigated pursuant to this agency's policies.

#### **b) Duty to Intercede**

Regardless of tenure or rank, an officer must intercede when:

- A.** present and observing another officer using force in violation of section 609.066, subdivision 2, or otherwise beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances; and
- b.** physically or verbally able to do so

#### **c) Duty to Report**

An officer who observes another officer use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law has the duty to report the incident in writing within 24 hours to the chief law enforcement officer of the agency that employs the reporting officer.

#### **d) De-escalation:**

1. An officer shall use de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to higher levels of force consistent with their training whenever possible and appropriate before resorting to force and to reduce the need for force.
2. Whenever possible and when such delay will not compromise the safety of another or the officer and will not result in the destruction of evidence, escape of a suspect, or commission of a crime, an officer shall allow an individual time and opportunity to submit to verbal commands before force is used.

#### **e) Use of Other Than Deadly Force**

1. When de-escalation techniques are not effective or appropriate, an officer may consider the use of other than deadly force to control a non-compliant or actively

resistant individual. An officer is authorized to use agency-approved other than deadly force techniques and issued equipment in the following circumstances:

- a. effecting a lawful arrest; or
- b. the execution of legal process; or
- c. enforcing an order of the court; or
- d. executing any other duty imposed upon the public officer by law; or
- e. defense of self or another.

#### **f) Use of Certain Types of Force**

1. Except in cases where deadly force is authorized as articulated in MN STAT. 609.066 to protect the peace officer or another from death or great bodily harm, officers are prohibited from using:

- a. Chokeholds,
- b. Tying all of a person's limbs together behind a person's back to render the person immobile, or;
- c. Securing a person in any way that results in transporting the person face down in a vehicle.

2. Less than lethal measures must be considered by the officer prior to applying these measures.

#### **4) Use of Deadly Force**

1. An officer is authorized to use deadly force if an objectively reasonable officer would believe, based on the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time and without the benefit of hindsight, that such force is necessary. Use of deadly force is justified when one or both of the following apply;
  - a. To protect the peace officer or another from death or great bodily harm, provided that the threat:
    - i. can be articulated with specificity
    - ii. is reasonably likely to occur absent action by the law enforcement officer; and
    - iii. must be addressed through the use of deadly force without unreasonable delay; or
  - b. To effect the arrest or capture, or prevent the escape, of a person whom the peace officer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or attempted to commit a felony and the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or great bodily harm to another person under the threat criteria in paragraph (a), items (i) to (iii), unless immediately apprehended.
2. An officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger the person poses to self if an objectively reasonable officer would believe, based on the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time and

without the benefit of hindsight, that the person does not pose a threat of death or great bodily harm to the peace officer or to another under the threat criteria in paragraph (1 a), items (i) to (iii).

3. Where feasible, the officer shall identify themselves as a law enforcement officer and warn of his or her intent to use deadly force.
4. In cases where deadly force is authorized, less than lethal measures must be considered first by the officer.

#### **H) Use of Less-Lethal Weapons**

The policies of the use of less-lethal weapons are as follows:

- a. When reasonable, officers should give a verbal warning and opportunity to comply preceding the use of less-lethal weapons.
- b. Less lethal projectiles are intermediary weapon when deployed to areas of the subject's body that are considered unlikely to cause death or serious physical injury. Less lethal projectiles will be delivered in accordance with the following escalation:
  - i. Major muscle group, motor points in the leg and forearm. These areas will be considered when incapacitation is necessary, and a minimal potential for injury is the appropriate response.
  - ii. Center of mass, chest or back. These areas will be considered when an escalation of force is necessary and appropriate, acknowledging and increase for the potential for serious physical injury or death.
  - iii. Head or neck. Intentional impacts to these areas will be avoided unless the use of deadly force is justified, necessary, and appropriate.
- c. When engaging a target, the officer should evaluate the effectiveness of each round during the volley. Compliance and/or incapacitation is the desired goal, and alternative target areas/response should be considered when rounds are not effective. Alternative target areas/response considerations will be based on the circumstances the officer is encountering, and the established department safety priorities.
- d. Only a designated less lethal projectile weapon will be used to deploy rounds.
- e. Prior to an officer's deployment of less lethal rounds, the officer must have received training from a qualified instructor.
- f. In addition, each officer will be required to familiarize themselves with the less lethal ammunition annually.
- g. Application of less-lethal weapons against large groups of people will be at the command of the Chief of Police or his/her authorized designee.
- h. All subjects who are struck by a less lethal projectile shall be transported to a medical facility for examination if possible.

## Empty Hand Control

Empty hand control physical contact techniques cover a number of subject control methods. Some of these methods may be as subtle as gently guiding a subject's movements, to more dynamic techniques such as strikes, kicks, or neck restraints which may have a higher potential of injury to the subject. This policy divides empty hand control into two categories:

Soft Empty Hand Control - techniques that have minimal implications of injury; and Hard Empty Hand Control - techniques that have a higher probability for subject injury.

- ✓ Soft Empty Hand Control - this level of control is designed to control primarily low levels of resistance but can be used to control any level of resistance. Empty hand control techniques are techniques that have a minimal or nonexistent possibility of injury. Generally, these techniques are used to control passive types or demonstrator types of resistance and defensive resistance. However, soft empty hand control techniques can be utilized for any level of resistance.
- ✓ Hard Empty Hand Control - this level of control is for high levels of defensive resistance, active aggression, or aggravated active aggression. These techniques are applied when lower forms of control have failed or when not applicable because the subject's resistance level was at a perceived dangerous level. Techniques that fall into this level of force have a probability of creating soft or connective tissue damage, skin lacerations that require medical attention, or bone fractures, although the use of these techniques may create some minimal injury to himself/herself or have to utilize higher levels of control (such as intermediate weapons) if hard empty hand control had not been used. Techniques that are considered as hard empty hand tactics are:

Striking Techniques - techniques that may be delivered with an officer's open hand, fist, forearm, leg or foot. Preferably, the target points for these types of strikes will be delivered to major muscle mass such as the legs, arms, shoulder, or side of the neck. If the targets are these, the strikes will create muscle cramping, thus inhibiting muscle action. However, it may be necessary for the officer to strike an area where there is a potential injury, such as the face or a very sensitive area of the body.

**Medical Considerations:** Any time an officer finds it necessary to strike a subject where an injury occurs, it is the policy of the department that the officer shall:

- ✓ Immediately contact the supervisor and advise the supervisor of the nature of the injury.

The supervisor (or an officer in the event a supervisor is not available) shall transport the subject to the closest medical facility for medical attention.

**a) Training**

1. All officers shall receive training, at least annually, on this agency's use of force policy and related legal updates.
2. In addition, training shall be provided on a regular and periodic basis and designed to
  - a. Provide techniques for the use of and reinforce the importance of de-escalation
  - b. Simulate actual shooting situations and conditions; and
  - c. Enhance officers' discretion and judgement in using other than deadly force in accordance with this policy.
3. Before being authorized to carry a firearm all officers shall receive training and instruction with regard to the proper use of deadly force and to the agency's policies and State statutes with regard to such force. Such training and instruction shall continue on an annual basis.
4. Before carrying an authorized device all officers shall receive training and instruction in the use of the device including training as it relates to its use in deadly force and/or other than deadly force situations. Such training and instruction shall continue on an annual basis.
5. Officers will carry and use only authorized devices unless circumstances exist which pose an immediate threat to the safety of the public or the officer requiring the use of a device or object that has not been authorized to counter such a threat.
6. With agency approval officers may modify, alter or cause to be altered an authorized device in their possession or control.

**g) Recordkeeping Requirements**

The chief law enforcement officer shall maintain records of the agency's compliance with use of force training requirements.

**J-2 USE OF CHEMICAL AGENT**

The following is a guideline regarding the use of, reporting procedure, and first aid treatment, when using a chemical agent.

**A. Use of Chemical Agent:**

- a. Use of chemical agent is authorized under the same guidelines as the State Statute 609.06, "Authorized Use of Force".
- b. Whenever chemical agent is used, it will be reported on the arrest report or general report.
- c. Use of chemical agent should eliminate, or at least reduce the need for physical force in overcoming a suspect's resistance. This in turn should reduce unnecessary injuries to officers and suspects.
- d. Chemical agents may be a combination of 1% Orthochlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) and Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) or any percent up to 10% of (OC).
- e. Chemical agents include Tear Gas, pepper ball or mace or similar agents

**B. Procedure for Use:**

- a. Always discharge the container by holding it in the upright position. This will ensure that the irritant and not the propelling gas is projected.
- b. The irritant is sprayed out of the container in a stream type pattern of liquid. Thus this stream is somewhat resistant to wind blow-back.
- c. The maximum effective range of the stream is 15-20 feet.
- d. Since the irritant is designed to cause blurring of vision and skin irritation, the only effective target area is the face. Directing the burst at any other part of the body, or at the clothing, will result in little, if any, disabling effect.
- e. Usually a one or two-second burst, directed into the face, will be sufficient. Continuous spraying, i.e., over-exposure, may cause serious or permanent injury. Once the subject has been exposed don't rush: give the irritant a chance to work. After the suspect is incapacitated, restrain the suspect with handcuffs and provide for the first-aid:
  - 1. See that the exposed areas are washed with soap and water. This will remove all skin oils and dirt which could trap the irritant.
  - 2. Flush the exposed area with copious amounts of cool water for at least 3 or 4 minutes.
  - 3. Keep the contaminated area exposed to fresh air, thus allowing the irritants to escape. Do not bandage.
  - 4. If the suspect is wearing contact lenses at the time of exposure, they must be removed to achieve proper first aid.
  - 5. First aid measures should be given as soon as possible after the exposure, and in no case should a period of more than 30 minutes lapse between the exposure and first aid. The officer applying the irritant will be responsible for seeing that these first aid measures are followed.
- f. Once the irritant is applied, it stays active and causes disabling effect for a period of 15 to 20 minutes.



**C. Notification when used:**

- a. In all cases when mace is used, included in your offense report:
  - 1.The time the irritant was applied. Notify Dispatch when irritant has been applied, when safe to do so.
  - 2.Your justification for doing so, i.e. resisting arrest.
  - 3.The type of first aid given.
  - 4.The time it was given.
- b. This must be done in order to protect the officer against any civil action or claim indicating that you acted negligently.
- c. To individual officers, chemical agent devices are an excellent non-lethal weapon. However, there are some restrictions in their use. They are listed as follows:

**D. Conditions Warranting Use:**

- a. Only under conditions which represent an extreme hazard (immediate threat or serious injury or death) should the spray be applied into the face or eyes at a distance of less than two feet. Application under this distance may cause serious or permanent eye damage.
- b. Do not direct a prolonged discharge, at any effective distance into the face of an already incapacitated person.
- c. Do not use the chemical agent on a person who is already restrained or in lawful custody; i.e., jail, unless it is an emergency situation. Under no circumstances is the chemical agent to be applied as a punitive measure.
- d. Chemical agent should not be discharged in the immediate vicinity of infants. Their respiratory system is especially sensitive to the irritating vapors caused by the irritant. Serious injury could result.

**E. Cautions in Using:**

- a. There are few exceptions where these devices may not subdue the suspect. In many such cases the irritant does not strike the facial area and is, therefore, ineffective.
- b. In other cases the person is intoxicated to the point of being anesthetized or, being under the influence of certain drugs, too tranquilized to be affected by the irritant formulation. These persons still experience profuse tearing, but are completely oblivious to the tearing and burning sensation.
- c. It is important to note that while many psychotics are subdued by this formula, not all psychotics will so react.
- d. Although it is seldom, there are certain individuals who are not affected by the chemical agent in any form.
- e. Remember, you can become just as disabled by the spray as the person for whom it is intended; you too can become seriously injured. Use the chemical agent with discretion

and within the confines of sound judgment as set forth in the Use of Force policy 600.01. The chemical agent is to work for you, not against you.

- f. Any theft or loss of the canister must be immediately reported. If a canister becomes empty, turn it in and you will be issued a new one.
- g. Mace canisters have a shelf life, and officers shall replace the canister when the date on the canister has expired.
- h. It is not recommended to discharge chemical agent in or around the vicinity of a TASER or other electronic incapacitation device. It is recommended to use either chemical agent or an electronic incapacitation device but not both unless no other option to gain control of the subject is possible.

### **J-3 USE OF CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPON (TASER)**

- 1. X-26, X-26p and X-2 (hereafter referred to as Taser)

#### **I. POLICY**

The Taser is an intermediary tool that falls between the use of verbal commands and impact weapons. The department expects officers to use the Taser in a professional manner and relies upon the officer's discretion for upholding this policy. It must be understood by all officers that the use of the Taser in a manner outside the parameters of this policy could result in disciplinary action against the officer by the department. The same could occur through the misuse of any other weapon(s) that the officer carries.

#### **II. DEFINITION**

The Taser is a hand held, laser aimed, battery-operated, less than lethal, conducted energy weapon. Voltage is applied to a subject by two darts connected to conducting wires propelled from a charged cartridge of compressed nitrogen or from direct contact. The unit uses an Electro-Muscular Disruptive System, which overrides the central nervous system resulting in temporary, involuntary muscle contractions. The contractions will incapacitate a subject so they can be placed under the control of law enforcement officers.

For the purpose of this policy, the Taser is considered a less than lethal impact weapon likely to have less lasting effects on a subject than an impact weapon. The Taser is considered an approved Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW) for use by trained members of the Belgrade/Brooten Police Department.

For the purpose of this policy, soft tissue areas are considered to be the eyes, neck, nipple, and groin/genital areas.

### **A. Purpose**

The purpose of this policy is to allow training and provide guidelines for the use of the Taser. The Taser has been determined to be an extremely effective, less than lethal/minimal impact instrument for gaining compliance for uncooperative subjects. Further, this policy is to allow officers to utilize lightweight Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW) that will allow officers to effectively incapacitate violent suspects with little risk of inflicting or receiving injury.

### **B. Application**

- a. The Taser may be used in situations where force is justified to control aggressive and or combative/noncompliant subjects, thereby reducing the likelihood of injury to officers and subjects.
- b. The most effective range is between 7 to 15 feet. The maximum range is 35 feet.
- c. The Taser may be deployed by direct touch when the physical confrontations are in progress. (X26 or X26p only)

### **C. Safety Conditions**

- i. The deploying officer shall inform other officers of the presence and/or planned use of the Taser as tactically prudent and practical, so the Taser shot is not mistaken for a gun shot.
- ii. The Taser will cycle for a period of 5 seconds, but may be turned off sooner. Officers may continually depress the trigger if necessary to restrain a suspect. Once the suspect is restrained the officer should immediately turn the Taser off.
- iii. Officers should move in, restrain and control the subject as soon as possible.
- iv. The Taser should not be used when the subject is in danger of falling from a significant height.

- v. The Taser should not be used when a subject is in water where drowning is a possibility.
- vi. Used darts are considered a biohazard and must be handled appropriately. This includes the use of gloves and designated biohazard evidentiary containers by department personnel.
- vii. Officers are to make every effort to avoid dart placement in the face, soft tissue areas.
- viii. Officers must not overlook the aspect of injury that may result in falling from a standing position after deployment of the Taser.
- ix. When the Taser is deployed, the officer shall contact EMS to respond to the scene and have the subject checked and have the subject sign off with EMS or transported to hospital if needed. The officer will offer medical treatment to the subject when safe to do so. The officer is authorized to remove the darts unless it is in a soft tissue area. If in a soft tissue area, the suspect should be transported to the hospital to have the darts removed.

#### **D. Restricted Uses**

- a. The Taser shall not be used on subjects exhibiting compliant or passive resistive behavior.
- b. The Taser shall not be used on a restrained or controlled subject unless the actions of the subject pose a potential threat of bodily harm to themselves or any other person. The Taser may be displayed to gain compliance of a restrained subject.
- c. The Taser shall not be used when the presence of flammable fumes, liquids or gases are known or likely. The Taser is not to be used if a Chemical Agent has been used.
- d. The Taser should not be used on women known to be pregnant unless all other means short of lethal force have been used.
- e. The Taser shall not be used on minors unless the actions of the subject present an immediate threat of death, great bodily harm or substantial physical struggle that could result in injury to themselves or any other person including the deploying officer.

- f. The Taser shall not be displayed in any public area for demonstration or display purposes, other than to gain compliance of a subject except under the following circumstances:
  - 1. The use is specifically approved by the Chief of Police or;
  - 2. The use is part of an official instruction course conducted by a certified Taser training instructor.

#### **E. Documentation**

- a. Depending on the penetration and location of the darts and the sex of the subject, officers must make every reasonable effort to have any dart impact areas on the subject's person photographed. If the subject is of the opposite sex of the officer taking the photographs, same sex arrangements must be made.
- b. Officers are required to fully document the Taser use and results in a narrative report in accordance with the department's use of force policy.
- c. Officers must also complete a Taser Use Report Form for the department's case file and Taser International case file.
- d. Officers shall log the expended cartridge into evidence. Officers shall have the Taser instructor download the data from the Taser. A copy of the information will go into the case file as well as the training officers Taser Use file. Officers will also have any audio and video recordings from a Taser Cam download at the same time.

#### **F. Training and Care**

- a. All officers that carry and deploy the Taser must be trained by the Certified Taser Instructor. Officers will be required to go through the initial 6 hour training course with this department before they will be allowed to carry or deploy the Taser, unless the Taser Instructor approves the refresher course. Officers will be required to be tased before a Taser is issued to them. If the officer has been tased by another agency, the Taser Instructor may allow the officer to opt out of this requirement.
- b. Certified Taser Users must be re-certified on an annual basis in order to carry and deploy the Taser. Officers who fail to re-certify will not be allowed to carry or deploy the Taser.

The Taser may be used on aggressive animals to subdue them or to stop an aggressive attack by the animal.

#### **J-4                    IMPACT DEVICE**

Impact devices may be used only after receiving proper instruction from a certified use of force instructor. Officers may carry an approved impact device.

#### **J-5                    HANDCUFFING POLICY**

##### **A. Use of Handcuffs/Restraint Devices**

Officers should in the course of performance of their official duties use handcuffs during the arrest and detention of prisoners. Officers should consider handcuffing all prisoners in the back but may exercise discretion. When practicable, handcuffs shall be double-locked to prevent tightening that may cause undue discomfort or injury to the hands or wrists.

Officers should avoid handcuffing any person under the age of 14 unless the subject would be considered a danger to themselves or others or has been taken into custody for a felony level offense. Officers should avoid handcuffing pregnant females in labor by the arms or legs unless such action is necessary for the arrestee, officer, or both.

Officers may use discretion including the circumstances leading to an arrest, age, sex and health of the subject, whether the person has a hearing or speaking disability which may require the use of their hands, or whether there is another disability or injury. It is not the purpose of this policy to place an officer in danger or at risk by limiting the discretion of that officer to use reasonable force necessary to avoid harm to themselves or others.

##### **B. Temporary Handcuffing of Detainees**

Officers may use discretion in the temporary handcuffing of subjects during situations that may not result in arrest but might require restraint for the purposes of officer safety or temporary detention. Handcuffing may only be used in any situation where appropriate use of force is necessary for officer or public safety and may only be done for as long as is reasonably necessary to maintain officer or public safety.

##### **C. Improper Handcuffing**

Officers should never use handcuffs or restraint devices for the purpose of punishment or a show of force. Officers should never apply handcuffs or restraint devices in a manner other than the devices intended purpose to intentionally cause pain and discomfort.

Officers should make reasonable efforts to make sure all handcuffs and restraint devices are applied in a manner which will not intentionally inflict unreasonable pain or discomfort.

**D. Approval of Handcuffs/Restraint Devices**

Only restraint devices approved by the Chief of Police may be used during the course of official duties. When practicable, handcuffs shall be double locked to prevent tightening that may cause undue discomfort or injury to the hands or wrists.

**J-6 ARRESTS**

**A.** In making arrests, members shall strictly observe the laws of arrest and use the following procedures:

1. When arrests are made in certain danger areas, the arresting officer will remove the arrested person from the scene as soon as possible.
2. Only necessary restraint to insure safe custody and the safety of the officer shall be employed.
3. The arresting officer is responsible for the safety and protection of the arrested person while in custody.
4. Officers shall not mistreat persons who are in their custody. Officers shall handle such person in accordance with law and departmental procedures.
5. Officers shall notify the transporting officers, if not the arresting officer, of any injury, apparent illness or other conditions which indicate the arrested person may need special care.

No officer should make an arrest when they have full knowledge that the arrest is in violation of Belgrade/Brooten Police Department policy, Minnesota or Federal statutes.

Revised 12/23/2021  
Chief C. P. Jansky