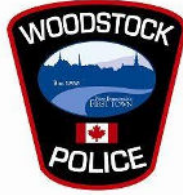


Woodstock Police Force

Standing Order

Date: May 23 rd , 2023	Routine Order: 2023-004
Subject: Use of Force	
Link to Supporting Documentation:	
Good day. The following Use of Force Policy has been updated. Reason for Policy: To provide guidance on the use of force options available to members in order to make an informed decision when interacting with individuals. To provide appropriate information in order to reduce the level of risk associated with the use of force in general and the Conducted Energy Weapons specifically. To detail the mandatory reporting requirements relating to use of force incidents. A PDF version has been saved to WPF “TrueNAS U” drive /wpfshare /WPF POLICIES. With thanks,	
Approval – G. Forward, Chief of Police	Date: 23 May 2023
Signature: <i>G. Forward</i>	

Woodstock Police Force
822 Main Street
Woodstock, NB
E7M 2E8



Phone: (506) 325-4601
E-mail: wpfadmin@nbpolice.ca

Subject: Use of Force	
Policy Number: 2023-002	
Effective Date: May 23rd, 2023	Next Review Date: May 23rd, 2026
Area(s) This Policy Applies to:	Office Responsible for Review of this Policy:
Members	Chief of Police or Designated Agent
Related Instruments:	Policy Sponsors:
	Chief of Police
	Document Pages (including Title Page):
	This document consists of 17 pages

Revision History:

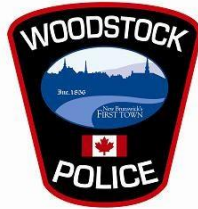
Woodstock Police Force Date of Passage of Current Framework: <u>May 23rd, 2023</u> I certify that this Policy was adopted by Woodstock Police Force as indicated above.

Date Created:	Woodstock Police Force	Contact:
May 23rd, 2023	Approval Date:	
	May 23rd, 2023	Gary Forward, Chief of Police



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REASON FOR POLICY:

To provide guidance on the use of force options available to members in order to make an informed decision when interacting with individuals.

To provide appropriate information in order to reduce the level of risk associated with the use of force in general and the Conducted Energy Weapons specifically.

To detail the mandatory reporting requirements relating to use of force incidents.

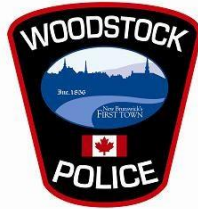
POLICY

1. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES:

- A. Whenever force is used by any person in Canada it shall be used in compliance with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and the *Criminal Code*.
- B. Members should, in all instances, use an appropriate and reasonable level of force, given the totality of the circumstances.
- C. The use of any use-of-force option shall be consistent with the National Use of Force Framework, particularly with respect to having considered or applied de-escalation techniques or other use-of-force options, as appropriate.

2. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:

- A. Peace officers possess the authority and are under a legal obligation to preserve the peace and good order of the community. This duty includes the protection of life and property, the apprehension of offenders, and the investigation of alleged offences. Therefore, it is reasonable that peace officers should have the authority to use an appropriate and reasonable level of force, given the totality of the circumstances.
- B. The law grants peace officers the authority when acting on reasonable and justifiable grounds to use as much force as is necessary in doing what they are required or authorized to do. Use of force is not deemed excessive if it is reasonable and justifiable given the totality of the circumstances and the force used is based on continuous assessment of change in circumstances.
- C. The decision as to whether force is to be used and the amount to be applied rests solely with the peace officer who is personally involved at the scene. While decisions may have to be made instantly, in each case the decisions shall be based on as reasonable an assessment of the circumstances as possible under prevailing conditions. The final decision as to what is reasonable is a matter reserved solely to a Court of Law; that decision may not necessarily coincide with an officer's opinion on the matter.
- D. The *Criminal Code of Canada* describes conditions under which peace officer authority and use of force may be exercised. When consent or an emergency are not present, and reasonable grounds

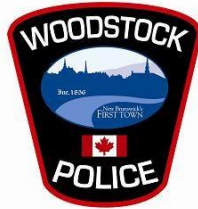


to make an arrest do not exist, non-consensual touching by an officer may constitute a crime, as well as result in civil liability. When reasonable and probable grounds exist, criminal and civil liability may still occur if the peace officer exceeds the limits of the law. **[Reference: *Criminal Code of Canada* S. 25(1); S. 25(3); S. 25(4); S. 26; S. 32(1); S. 34(1); S. 37(1)].**

- E. Section 25(3) CC conveys that lethal force may be used when a peace officer believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to control a situation in order to protect peace officers or others from immediate threats of death or grievous bodily harm. This use of force option involves the use of any weapons or techniques that are intended to or are reasonably likely to cause grievous bodily harm or death.

3. NATIONAL USE OF FORCE FRAMEWORK (See “Appendix A” on pg. 15):

- A. The National Use of Force Framework approved by the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police incorporates a graphical illustration of the various elements involved in the process by which a peace officer assesses a situation and acts in a reasonable manner to ensure officer and public safety. It is a framework for the reasonable and justifiable use of force when acting within the authority and responsibilities of peace officers. The Framework promotes continuous critical assessment and evaluation of each situation and assists officers and understand and make use of a variety of force options to respond to potentially violent situations. It is not intended as a *prima facie* justification for officer use of force, nor does it prescribe specific response options appropriate to a situation; rather it provides a valuable tool to facilitate understanding and articulating the events associated with an incident involving officer use of force.
- B. Peace officers shall be cognizant that any use of force entails risk and their actions must be reasonable and the force used must be necessary in the circumstances and consistent with the National Use of Force Framework. Once a peace officer determines that they must use physical force, the level of force used shall be dependent upon the officer’s perception of resistance and subsequent danger of that resistance, and whether that resistance is placing the officer or another person in jeopardy of serious injury or death.
- C. The majority of situations can be resolved through effective communication skills or verbal direction. While not strictly a use of force option, often the simple presence of an officer can affect both the subject and the situation. Visible signs of authority such as uniform and marked police cars can change a subject’s behaviour. In any verbal confrontation, fear and anger must be diffused before a subject will be able to understand the peace officer’s commands – this requires effective communication skills and patience by the officer.
- D. Soft techniques are control oriented techniques which have a lower probability of causing injury. These may include gently guiding a subject’s movements to restraining techniques and generally consist of techniques related to pressure points, escort techniques (jaw lock), handcuffs and other restraints. While hard techniques are intended to stop a subject’s behaviour or to allow application of a control technique, and have a higher probability of causing injury. They may include joint restraints (locks), empty hand strikes such as punches, and kicks. These techniques are applied

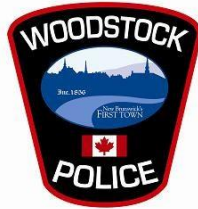


when lower forms of controls have failed or are not applicable because of the subject's resistance, or the number of adversaries is at a perceived dangerous level.

- E. Intermediate weapons involve the use of less-lethal weapons such as batons, aerosols (example O.C. Spray) and conducted energy weapons (CEW) fall under this option. While the use of less-lethal weapons is not intended to cause serious injury or death, it is quite likely that some form of skin irritation, bruising, soft connective tissue damage or bone fractures may occur.
- F. Lethal use of force is permissible only in defence of the life of a peace officer, or of someone under the officer's protection, and then only to the extent consistent with the National Use of Force Framework. In certain circumstances in which a peace officer has determined to be reasonable and justifiable, use of force may include techniques that influence behaviour by eliciting pain in order to apply handcuffs or otherwise secure compliance.
- G. It is in the nature of police work during calls for service and other law enforcement and public order duties officers often encounter subjects who are agitated. Frequently this is a consequence of medical or mental health conditions, intoxication, or other substance abuse (chronic cocaine or methamphetamine use; ecstasy or marijuana) or a combination of medical mental health and substance abuse issues. Police officers must act quickly to restrain and control the subject consistent with the National Use of Force Framework and training guidelines. This is reasonable and justifiable use of force to protect the subject from imminent death or grievous bodily harm.

4. MEDICAL EMERGENCIES:

- A. If it is suspected that an incident involves an emotionally disturbed person a response strategy should include sufficient members at the scene to minimize the incidence of physical confrontation and where possible EMS to attend the scene with the responding members.
- B. Where practicable the person should be transported by emergency medical services (EMS) for health care. If EMS personnel are not present at the scene and the person suddenly becomes quiet and stops resisting, ensure EMS personnel are summoned and preparations are made to commence first aid (CPR).
- C. While de-escalation and reasonable force options are factors to be considered in all use of force situations, a member, when presented with a subject displaying indications of mental illness, must give particular consideration to and reasonably believe that no other force option, including de-escalation and/or crisis intervention technique, has or will be, effective in eliminating the risk of bodily harm or serious injury.
- D. Whenever a person is injured as a result of the use of force, immediately or as soon as practicable,
 - a. administer first aid,
 - b. make the person as comfortable as possible,
 - c. immediately arrange for qualified medical attention, and
 - d. monitor the subject.



- E. Where available, training should be delivered by a medical professional to recognize symptoms described as medical or mental health conditions, intoxication, or other substance abuse that result in the subject acting in an agitated or aggravated state.

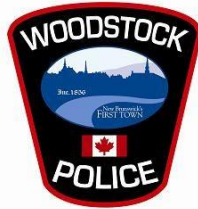
RESTRAINTS AND LESS LETHAL WEAPONS

5. HANDCUFFS AND NYLON RESTRAINTS:

- A. A member shall use only police force issued handcuffs and/or nylon restraint devices to control a person when it is reasonable to do so and when there is reasonable belief that failure to do so may jeopardize the safety of the person, the public or peace officer. Handcuffs may be used to prevent the escape of a person in custody and afford security to the escort and the prisoner; control the violent activities of a person in custody and to take a person into custody who is resisting arrest.
- B. Where a member is justified in using handcuffs to restrain a prisoner, nylon restraints may also be used around the ankles where handcuffs alone are insufficient to control a prisoner, or in place of handcuffs where insufficient handcuffs are available.
- C. Handcuffs or nylon restraints shall be applied tight enough to provide security, loose enough to allow appropriate circulation, double locked in order to prevent the subject from inadvertently tightening the handcuffs and be removed as soon as it is reasonable to do so.

6. BATON:

- A. The baton is a less-lethal intermediate alternative to deadly force, where an assailant is pressing an attack which may reasonably be expected to result in bodily harm or death to any person and lesser means of defence are impractical or unavailable. Striking a person on the head, face or neck area may be considered a use of lethal force, and shall only be used if a member or other person is at risk of serious grievous bodily harm or death and lesser means of defence are impractical or unavailable.
- B. A member shall only use/display a police force issued baton and may, where circumstances require and other means are insufficient, use a baton as an intermediate use of force level when lawfully justified in accordance with the principles of the National Use of Force Framework and training.
- C. No attempt shall be made to strike a person about the head or face unless it is necessary to do so in order to protect life. Strikes with the baton may be delivered to motor nerves proximate to the elbow and the knee areas.
- D. Where practicable,
 - a. **WARN** – inform the subject that more force will be used
 - b. **DRAW** – draw the baton and hold it ready to strike
 - c. **STRIKE** – use the baton to strike and subdue the subject



7. OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (O.C.) SPRAY:

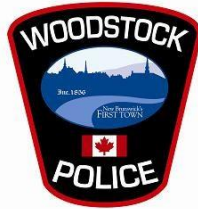
- A. Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C.) Spray, also referred to as aerosol “pepper spray”, is an inflammatory agent that occurs naturally in cayenne pepper. It is designed to incapacitate a subject who can then be controlled with minimal physical contact. O.C. Spray is a safe and effective, less than lethal force, weapon intended to be used on individuals exhibiting active hostile resistance where verbal commands or other pain compliance techniques have failed or are likely to fail.
- B. The Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General for the Province of New Brunswick has approved the legal use of Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C.) Spray by peace officers in this province.
- C. A member who has successfully completed the mandatory approved training may use an O.C. Spray projector as an intermediate use of force level when lawfully justified in accordance with the principles of the National Use of Force Framework and training.
- D. At no time shall a member unnecessarily display or use O.C. Spray as an intimidation device, unless they are attempting to prevent the further escalation of force.
- E. O.C. Spray shall not be used once a subject is subdued and under control.
- F. After using an O.C. Spray on a subject, the member shall make timely and reasonable efforts to relieve the subject’s discomfort; if irritation persists medical attention should be arranged.

8. CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON (CEW):

- A. The conducted energy weapon (CEW) is a less lethal weapon used to incapacitate subjects by discharging an electronic current into the subject via two wired probes. The CEW may also be used in a push-stun mode with a fired cartridge in the device or when the CEW is not loaded with a cartridge.
- B. The CEW is a prohibited firearm as defined under section 84 of the *Criminal Code*, as such the CEW and its cartridges must be secured in accordance with the *Public Agents Firearms Regulations*.
- C. A CEW shall only be used in accordance with CEW training, and the principles of the National Use of Force Framework.
- D. Deployment and use of the CEW shall be in accordance with training and the principles of the National Use of Force Framework.
- E. Only CEW trained members shall be issued and authorized to deploy a CEW as an intermediate level weapon when lawfully justified and in accordance with the principles of the National Use of Force Framework and the approved CEW training standard.

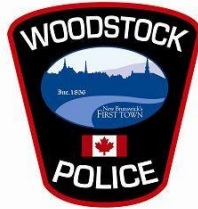
NOTE: Candidates participating in the CEW User Course, CEW Instructors Course may handle/use the CEW under the supervision of a qualified instructor.

- F. A CEW shall not be unnecessarily displayed or used unless a member is attempting to prevent the further escalation of force.
- G. Where tactically feasible, use de-escalation techniques and/or other crisis intervention techniques before deploying a CEW.



CEW Deployment

- H. A member may only display and deploy a CEW when a subject is causing bodily harm, or the member believes on reasonable grounds, that the subject will imminently cause bodily harm as determined by the member's assessment of the totality of the circumstances. In accordance with s.2 of the *Criminal Code*, bodily harm is defined as any hurt or injury to a person that interferes with the health or comfort of the person and that is more than merely transient or trifling in nature.
- I. When circumstances suggest the deployment of the CEW, and when practical, the Communication Centre should be contacted to request emergency medical personnel (EMS) attend the scene. Where possible, request back-up to assist with taking the suspect into custody. The number of additional members and their responsibilities shall be determined by the dynamics of each incident. Nothing in this policy prohibits a member from deploying and firing a CEW without requesting or having the presence of additional members.
- J. Consideration shall be given to the unique circumstances involved prior to applying the CEW to any of the following individuals.
 - a. Females known to be or obviously pregnant.
 - b. Elderly or visibly frail persons.
 - c. A young child or obvious juveniles.
 - d. A person handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
 - e. On sensitive areas of the body (i.e., head, throat, genitals).
 - f. A person recently sprayed with O.C. Spray or who is otherwise in close proximity to any combustible material, pools of water.
 - g. A person whose position or activity may result in collateral injury (e.g. falls from significant heights).
 - h. A person in control of a moving motorized vehicle, bicycle, off road vehicle, or other conveyance.
- K. When practicable, members shall issue a verbal warning so the subject is made aware that a CEW is about to be deployed or through displayed force presence of the CEW unless it is tactically not prudent to do so. The verbal warning provides the subject with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
- L. The member(s) should make every effort to bring the subject quickly under control using only the CEW duration, duty cycle and repetition required consistent with CEW training. Multiple or extended cycling of the CEW may be hazardous to a subject. Unless situational factors dictate otherwise, members must not cycle the CEW for more than 5 seconds on a subject and will avoid multiple deployments.
- M. Acutely agitated or delirious persons may be at a higher risk of death. When practicable members should when responding to reports of an individual who is violent or in an acutely agitated or delirious state, request the assistance of emergency medical services. If feasible, bring medical assistance to the scene.



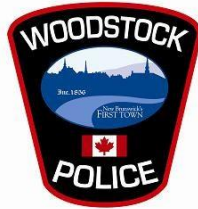
- N. Where possible, CEW use should be avoided on sensitive areas of the body (e.g., head, throat, genitals).
- O. Where operationally feasible, medical assistance should be requested when a situation necessitates multiple or extended cycling's of a CEW.

Deployment Aftercare

- P. Following a CEW deployment, the subject is to be restrained and secured as soon as possible, positioned to prevent positional asphyxiation, monitored and assessed by medical personnel and treated regarding any injuries or complaints of injury (if any) and for the removal of CEW probes if necessary.
- Q. Advise the subject that they have been subjected to a CEW deployment and that the effects are expected to be short term.
- R. CEW probes will be removed from a subject in a manner that least interferes with the privacy and dignity of that subject, while providing for the safety of the member and the subject. A member with current first aid certification may remove the probes following the deployment of a CEW in probe mode, unless a probe is lodged in a sensitive part of the body, such as the eye or the groin, or the subject's condition warrants medical attention.
- S. When a medical or physical injury or affliction is claimed or observed,
 - a. make note of any injury or affliction and any injury or affliction described by the subject;
 - b. photograph the injury or affliction area as observed, or the area of injury or affliction as described by the subject and secure as evidence;
 - c. if feasible, request a statement relative to any injury or affliction; and
 - d. collect the expended cartridge and probes as evidence and process as exhibits.
- T. Medical assistance shall be requested when a subject has any apparent injuries, is in obvious distress, displays adverse reaction to the CEW deployment or requests medical treatment. If medical personnel are not available to attend the scene, take the subject to a medical facility or hospital for probe removal and treatment by medical staff.
- U. While other medical, mental health and/or substance abuse medical emergencies require timely action in controlling the subject and providing for timely acute medical care for the medical emergency, members must also remain aware that the use of a CEW may also be a stressor on the subject.

Notification Following CEW Deployment

- V. The member deploying the CEW shall, as soon as practicable, notify an on-duty supervisor of the incident. If the deploying member is incapacitated or otherwise unable to make the notification, another member at the scene will make the notification.



9. CEW SUPERVISION:

- A. The police force shall designate a conducted energy weapon (CEW) supervisor and describe the duties associated to monitoring CEW maintenance, operational use and training and qualification status for all members authorized to use the weapon.
- B. A sign out log will be kept and authorized CEW operators directed to record information on the movement of each specific CEW, such as the members name, date, time and serial number of the CEW signed out and returned to inventory.

10. CEW PROGRAM COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES:

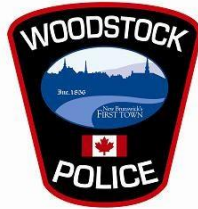
- A. The designated CEW Program Coordinator is responsible to:
 - a. maintain an accurate inventory of all conduct energy weapons, including the operational status and current location of each weapon;
 - b. ensure that qualified members conduct pre-shift and post-shift CEW checks and maintenance;
 - c. to review and act on any changes to police policy or updated manufacturer product information that would directly affect the maintenance and/or use of the CEW; and
 - d. to maintain a serial number specific record of maintenance activities for each CEW and record any findings and/or member actions specific to that weapon.

11. CEW RESPONSIBILITY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND CONTROL:

- A. Members authorized to carry the CEW will perform pre-shift weapon maintenance checks that includes, at a minimum:
 - a. an examination of the check of the electrical contacts on the weapon and the cartridge for damage or obstructions.
 - b. a check of the expiration date of cartridges.
 - c. a check of the central information display and confirm battery charge.
 - d. conducting a spark test in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Members carrying the CEW will complete all information requirements contained in the sign-out form. At the end of their shift, members will ensure that the CEW battery packs are stored in the battery charger and the weapon and cartridge securely stored.
- C. If a CEW is unintentionally discharged, the member shall report, as soon as practicable, the incident to the on-duty supervisor.

12. CEW OUTPUT TESTING:

- A. All approved conducted energy weapons on police force inventory shall be submitted for output testing at a testing facility that meets approved national guidelines. CEW testing shall be in accordance with the specifications described in the National Test Procedures for Conducted Energy Weapons.

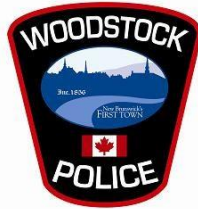


- B. Only those weapons that test within the manufacturer's specified operating parameter range shall be used for operational or training purposes.
- C. CEW output testing shall be conducted in keeping with the following schedule:
 - a. New conducted energy weapons: shall be tested before deployment for operational or training use.
 - b. Ongoing: all conducted energy weapons on inventory shall be tested at least every two years.
 - c. Weapons tested out of tolerance: any CEW identified as out of tolerance on any parameter submitted for repair or replacement shall be re-tested prior to being returned to operational or training use.
 - d. Grievous injury/death: a CEW used in an incident that resulted in serious or grievous injuries or death, the CEW shall be sent for testing as soon as practicable taking into consideration the investigation requirements.

LETHAL WEAPONS

13. FIREARMS:

- A. A member of the police force must successfully complete the prescribed training prior to being issued a police force firearm.
- B. A member shall not discharge a firearm at a person with intent to disable or cause death except to protect life or prevent grievous bodily harm to themselves or to others. Irrespective of subsection 25(4) CC which justifies using as much force as is necessary to prevent escape by flight, unless the escape can be prevented by reasonable means in a less violent manner, a member may discharge their firearms at a person only to protect life or prevent grievous bodily harm.
- C. If necessary, a member may discharge their firearm, other than at a person, to destroy a dangerous animal or one that is so badly injured that humanity dictates its suffering to end.
- D. Drawing a firearm in public does not include those non-operational incidents such as transferring shotgun from one vehicle to another; removing shotgun from vehicle left at garage for servicing; taking a shotgun to and from the police vehicle at shift change, etc.
- E. A member shall not openly exhibit a shotgun or rifle when taking part in a raid, search, or attending the scene of a crime, unless there is a reasonable probability of encountering armed resistance. In planned operations where it is considered prudent to carry a shotgun or rifle, the responsibility shall be placed on a trained member.
- F. The use of a shotgun or rifle provides power, range, accuracy and ammunition options. Extra caution must be exercised with respect to bystanders and background.
- G. If not in uniform (plainclothes), a member shall exercise extreme caution and discretion in exhibiting a shotgun or rifle. When a member uses or carries a shotgun or rifle, while in plainclothes, every effort shall be made to ensure that they are readily identifiable as a peace

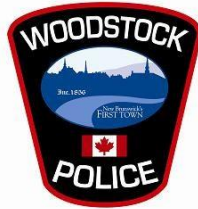


officer. When practicable, a member in plainclothes shall wear a police identification vest that displays 'POLICE' and when possible be accompanied by a uniformed member.

- H. A member shall immediately notify their supervisor when the member draws, points, or discharges a firearm in public and the member shall submit a report on the incident.
- I. The provisions of this policy do not apply to a member participating in a police force sanctioned training exercise, target practice or standard weapon maintenance.

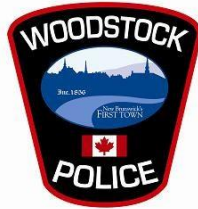
14. REPORTING:

- A. A *Use of Force Incident Report* (Form P114 or police force equivalent), is required whenever while on duty a member:
 - a. draws, points or discharges a firearm (handgun, rifle, shotgun);
 - b. deploys a conducted energy weapon (CEW);
 - c. uses an intermediate weapon such as a CEW, OC Spray, baton;
 - d. uses handcuffs or other restraining devices where a person is injured;
 - e. uses physical force on another person that results in an injury requiring medical attention.
- B. A *Use of Force Incident Report* is not required when:
 - a. an issued sidearm (handgun) is drawn for administrative purposes;
 - b. a firearm is discharged at training exercises, target practice or routine firearms maintenance;
 - c. a weapon other than a firearm is used during the course of an approved training exercise;
 - d. physical force is used on another member in the course of an approved training exercise in accordance with police force training policy;
 - e. a CEW is drawn but not used as a displayed force presence
 - f. the Emergency Response Team (ERT) is deployed; the Team Commander will submit a subsequent report;
 - g. the incident relates to the destruction of an injured or potentially dangerous animal; members will submit a police report on the incident
- C. When circumstances require the completion of a report, the member will, as soon as practicable, notify their supervisor and submit a report prior to the conclusion of duty or as directed. Where a member is incapable of completing the report, their immediate supervisor will complete the report to the extent as possible.
- D. A supervisor receiving notification in accordance with this policy will determine if the circumstances require an immediate investigation and will notify the Chief of Police without delay.
- E. Following the review of the report by the Chief of Police or designate, a copy of the report will be distributed to the Director of Policing Services, Department of Public Safety.



15. INCIDENTS INVOLVING SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH:

- A. When a member is involved in a shooting incident, the police force must attend to three matters:
 - a. the administrative/criminal investigation process;
 - b. the internal review to determine whether the shooting was within policy guidelines;
 - c. the aftercare of the member.
- B. In every instance where a member, in public, draws, points or discharges a firearm in the course of duty, they will, as soon as practicable, notify their immediate supervisor and by the end of the shift submit a completed Use of Force Report to the supervisor or investigator.
- C. When a member discharges a firearm:
 - a. The supervisor, on receipt of notification of a shooting event involving serious injury or death will immediately or as soon as practicable notify the Chief of Police.
 - b. Where someone is killed or injured, including police personnel resulting from a shooting incident, the scene of the shooting incident will be attended by an experienced investigator.
 - c. Where a member's firearm is required, it will be seized along with ammunition and expended shell casings. When appropriate, a substitute firearm and ammunition will be provided as soon as possible.
 - d. The investigation into a shooting involving a member will be conducted in a sensitive fashion and as thorough as any major occurrence, regardless of the justification or degree of injury. The investigation must be impartial, objective and sensitive to the feelings of the member involved and to the psychological impact the occurrence is likely to deliver.
 - e. The member involved will be encouraged to contact their spouse or family immediately. In the event that the member is unable to carry out this contact, a supervisor will attend to this matter personally.
 - f. All members involved in a shooting incident will be taken from the scene accompanied by a supportive peer or supervisor to create a psychological break and recovery time (preferably a 24-hour period) prior to the arrival of the investigator and the beginning of detailed interviewing.
 - g. As an integral part of the investigation, the member will provide a statement detailing their observations and actions throughout the incident.
 - h. If during the course of the investigation a criminal act on the part of a member is discovered, the member's legal rights will be observed without delay.
 - i. At the conclusion of the investigation a detailed investigation report will be submitted and include opinions on:
 - i. the appropriateness and legality of the force used;
 - ii. whether or not the member followed policy;
 - iii. whether or not the policy is adequate; and
 - iv. if not, recommendations for change in policy.



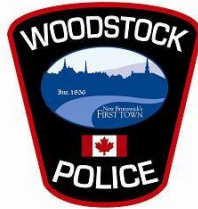
- j. Initially, a *Use of Force Incident Report* will be completed as soon as possible after the incident, outlining the basic facts of the occurrence, for the information of the Chief of Police. A copy of the report shall be forwarded to the Director, Policing Services.

16. AFTERCARE FOR MEMBERS INVOLVED IN TRAUMATIC INCIDENTS:

- A. Research has shown that whenever a peace officer is involved in a stressful situation, e.g., a shooting where a peace officer is involved kills or seriously injures another person or when an officer is personally involved in a motor vehicle accident resulting in serious injury or death of a person, certain mental and psychological reactions take place. The severity of the incident's affect on the officer will govern the action to be taken.
- B. The police force shall consider the following actions where a member is involved in a traumatic incident.
 - a. Immediately contact the spouse and family by the chaplain/clergy, a member known to the family and the Chief of Police to provide an account of the facts known at that time.
 - b. As soon as practicable, provide the member involved an opportunity for direct and private communication with the spouse and family.
 - c. Remove the member from the scene and allow a time for recovery before commencing a detailed interview.
 - d. Arrange for the Chaplain/clergy and Chief of Police to meet with the member to provide an opportunity for the member to express their feelings and to deal with the moral, ethical, and/or psychological after effects of the incident.
 - e. Arrange for the member, spouse and, if appropriate, family members to be referred to a psychiatrist or psychologist within two days of the incident.
 - f. Widen the member's support system as it is beneficial to have the member's spouse accompany them to one or more sessions with the psychiatrist or psychologist.
 - g. Provide the necessary assistance and support to ensure the member returns to a state of emotional and physical well-being as soon as possible.

17. CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM:

- A. A critical incident is a situation that is traumatic for the front-line worker involved, that causes them to experience unusually strong emotional reactions anytime during or after an incident. This is applicable to emergency response personnel among others, i.e., police officers, firefighters, and paramedics.
- B. The New Brunswick Critical Incident Stress Management Program (NB CISM) is intended to reduce the build-up of stress in those who are at high risk for burnout due to exposure to critical incidents and to promote good mental health for front-line workers. Understanding the impact of critical incident stress and applying appropriate interventions when incidents occur have been found to be helpful to front line workers in dealing with the abnormal stress encountered in their daily work.



- C. The Program is accessible to all police forces and police officers.
- D. Police forces not already participating in the program may contact their regional Community Mental Health Centre to obtain the name and phone number of the regional Critical Incident Stress Management Team Leader for additional information on the program. The CISM Team Leader is responsible for arranging any CISM interventions as needed.
- E. Mental Health Services and the College of Psychologists of New Brunswick have collaborated on the formation of a provincial team made up from mental health professionals and front-line peer support personnel trained in critical incident stress management. The team is responsible for providing stress management education, creating a culture of wellness in the workplace, and responding to individuals and groups following critical incidents. Members of the team are local mental health professionals, such as psychologists, social workers, nurses and clergy. In addition, there are peer support personnel from front line professions, such as firefighters, peace officers, emergency medical technicians, hospital emergency room staff, child protection workers, public health nurses, correction officers and coroners, commercial vehicle enforcement officers, natural resources wardens, and Search and Rescue volunteers. The team also works in close cooperation with the RCMP, the military, Correctional Services of Canada, and the Red Cross. These people are all specially trained to recognize possible problems faced by front line workers, provide support in their own workplaces, and participate in post-incident interventions.

18. TRAINING:

- A. The Police Force shall ensure that at least once every twelve months, every member of the police force, who is authorized to carry a firearm, shall successfully complete an approved firearms qualification training course. Members failing to qualify must complete a remedial firearms training course.
- B. The Police Force shall establish a training policy, including minimum training requirements for the members (including supervisors) authorized to deploy a CEW, as well as for the members responsible to deliver CEW training.
- C. The Police Force shall maintain written records of the training courses completed by each member with respect to the use of firearms and intermediate weapons.

CEW Recertification

- D. The police force shall ensure that those members identified as CEW operators successfully complete a recertification course, at a minimum, every 24 months.
- E. Members whose CEW certification has lapsed must not use the CEW operationally until recertification training has been completed.

CEW Training Instructor

- F. Certified instructors shall deliver CEW training based on a Course Training Standard (CTS) consistent, insofar as is practical, with the manufacturer's guidelines and in accordance with the principles of the National Use of Force Framework.



Voluntary Exposure

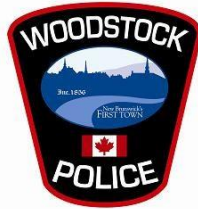
- G. Only candidates taking the CEW training or the CEW Instructor Course shall be permitted to participate in the CEW Voluntary Exposure Exercise. Any such exposure shall be voluntary and done under the direct supervision of a qualified CEW instructor.
- H. Members of the public shall not be permitted to participate in a CEW voluntary exposure exercise.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- 2. Criminal Code
- 3. Critical Incident Stress Management Program
- 4. Interpretation Act
- 5. Police Act
- 6. Provincial Court Act
- 7. Provincial Offences Procedure Act
- 8. Public Agents Firearms Regulations
- 9. Right to Information and Protection of Privacy Act
- 10. National Guidelines for the Use of the Conducted Energy Weapons
- 11. National Test Procedures for Conducted Energy Weapons
- 12. National Use of Force Framework
- 13. Operational Manual 3.7 – Hazardous Pursuits
- 14. New Brunswick Policing Standards, Chapter 11

FORMS:

Use of Force Incident Report, Form P114



APPENDIX A

