



ROCKFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER

NUMBER: 1.06

TITLE: RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE

SERIES NUMBER: 1 - ADM

SERIES TITLE: ADMINISTRATION

TOPICS / REFERENCE: DEADLY FORCE, USE OF GUN, USE OF FIREARM, USE OF LESS DEADLY FORCE, INVESTIGATION OF DEADLY FORCE INCIDENTS

APPENDICES: A, B

ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE / ISSUE DATE: AUGUST 02, 2006

DATE OF LAST REVISION: AUGUST 24, 2021

THIS ORDER REMAINS IN EFFECT UNTIL REVISED OR RESCINDED

POLICY:

The Rockford Police Department recognizes the value of human life and is committed to respecting human rights and the dignity of every individual. This policy prohibits personnel from using unreasonable force, as officers shall use only the force necessary to affect lawful objectives. This policy requires personnel to intervene in situations where they reasonably believe, based on the totality of the circumstances, that other personnel are subjecting a person to unreasonable force.

Personnel who use unreasonable force are subject to discipline for violating Departmental policy. Federal and state laws also provide for civil liability and possible criminal sanctions against personnel who use unreasonable force.

- The Department's highest priority is the sanctity of human life. In all aspects of their conduct, Department members will act with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved.
- Department members will act with a high degree of ethics, professionalism, and respect for the public. Members shall act in a manner that promotes trust between the Department and the communities that it serves.
- Department members, in acting with a high degree of ethics and professionalism, should refrain from using derogatory or discriminatory language while interacting with the members of the public while on duty.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this order is to set forth the Rockford Police Department's policy and procedures for Departmental personnel's response to resistance.

These guidelines are not meant to be all-inclusive, since each incident must be dealt with on an individual basis, but are intended as broad guidelines to assist the employees and supervisors involved.

This Order is comprised of the following numbered section:

- I. DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY
- II. OFFICER'S USE OF FORCE IN MAKING AN ARREST
- III. USE OF FORCE IN EXECUTION OF A SEARCH WARRANT
- IV. RESISTING OR OBSTRUCTING A PEACE OFFICER
- V. PROHIBITED USE OF FORCE BY A PEACE OFFICER
- VI. USE OF FORCE TO PREVENT ESCAPE
- VII. DUTY TO RENDER AID
- VIII. DUTY TO INTERVENE
- IX. FORCE OPTIONS
- X. DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS
- XI. TRAINING
- XII. MENTAL HEALTH
- XIII. VEHICLE PURSUITS

APPENDICES:

- A. [USE OF FORCE DOCUMENTATION GUIDE](#)
- B. [CRITICAL DECISION-MAKING MODEL](#)

- I. **DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY:**
 - A. **Deadly Force:** Any use of force that creates substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to the discharge of a firearm.
 - B. **Officer:** Members of the Department who are dedicated by oath to the law enforcement profession and who possess the power of arrest.
 - C. **Critical Decision-Making Model:** This model provides Officers with an easy to use thought process for quickly analyzing and responding appropriately to a range of incidents. The model guides Officers through collecting information, assessing the situation, threats and risks, considering police powers and agency policy, identifying options and determining the best course of action, and acting, and reviewing and re-assessing the situation. ([SEE CRITICAL DECISION-MAKING MODEL](#))
 - 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. Firearm discharges:** The act of discharging a firearm loaded with lethal ammunition. Firearm discharges are classified as:
1. **Lethal:** An intentional firearm discharge at a person, regardless of injury.
 2. **Discharge at an animal:** A firearm discharge for the purpose of dispatching an injured or vicious animal.
 3. **Unintentional:** A firearm discharge that occurred as a result of an unintentional trigger pull or other unexpected external cause.
 4. **Other firearm discharge:** No use of force investigation is required for any of the following:
 - a. An intentional discharge while at a range facility
 - b. A discharge while engaged in a lawful recreational activity such as hunting or target practice
 - c. A discharge at an object (e.g. street light, alarm box, door lock, or vehicle tire) to accomplish a tactical police purpose that does not result in injury.
 5. **Warning Shots:** Under no circumstances are warning shots permissible.
- F. Impact Weapons:** Any object that is used or designed to be used to apply force to an individual by coming into physical contact with that individual. Hand held impact weapons include the wooden baton, the expandable baton and may include impromptu weapons.
1. **Imminent Threat:** A threat of death or serious bodily injury is "imminent" when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.
 2. **Intent:** The subject's apparent desire, which can be indicated by words, body language, or actions.
 3. **Means:** The instrument, mechanical or physical, that may be used to cause injury.
 4. **Opportunity:** The time and/or place which allows the subject to use the means to cause injury.
 5. **Ability:** The subject has the capability to carry out the action or threat.

- G. Less-lethal force:** Any use of force, other than deadly force, which by design and application is less likely to cause great bodily harm or death. However, the possibility of an unintended lethal outcome, although rare, exists. Less-lethal force includes the application of chemical munitions, baton (wood or expandable), Taser Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW), or extended range impact weapons (ERIW).
- H. Lethal Ammunition:** Ammunition that is, by design and application, intended to cause great bodily harm or death.
- I. Medical Treatment:**
- 1. First aid:** First aid refers to medical attention that is usually administered immediately after the injury occurs and at the location where it occurred. It often consists of a one-time, short-term treatment. First aid can include cleaning minor cuts, scrapes, or scratches, treating a minor burn, applying bandages and dressings, removing debris from the eyes, drinking fluids to relieve heat stress, or providing an ice pack. First aid may be administered by Rockford Police Department personnel or a medical professional.
 - 2. Emergency Medical Treatment:** Any treatment beyond first-aid, including Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and rescue breathing, administered by Rockford Police Department personnel or a medical professional including the following: physicians, physician assistants, nurses (RN), paramedics, emergency medical technicians (EMT), Fire Department personnel; and
 - 3. Inpatient Care:** Managed care services delivered to a patient who needs physician care for more than 24 hours in a hospital.
- J. Reasonable Belief:** Reasonable basis to believe that a crime is being or has already been committed.
- K. Reasonable Force:** Force that is objectively reasonable based upon the totality of the circumstances. The standard used to determine objectively reasonable force is articulated in the United States Supreme Court decision, [Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 \(1989\)](#). The Graham decision holds that the reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, without regard to the officer's underlying intent or motivation. The determination of reasonableness must be based on the totality of circumstances and must include a consideration that police officers are often forced to make split second decisions in circumstances which are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving. The determination of reasonableness is not based on the 20/20 vision of hindsight. Personnel are not required to use the least assertive option and shall consider the following criteria when determining which level of force to use:
- 1.** The officer's legal justification for stopping the suspect;
 - 2.** The severity of the crime known to the officer at the time force was used;
 - 3.** Whether the subject was an immediate threat to the officers or others;

4. How the subject was actively resisting arrest; and
5. How the subject was attempting to evade arrest by flight.

L. Restraint Above The Shoulders With Risk Of Positional Asphyxiation:

1. Use of a technique used to restrain a person above the shoulders, including the neck or head, in a position which interferes with the person's ability to breathe after the person no longer poses a threat to the officer or any other person.

M. Serious Bodily Injury:

1. A serious impairment of physical condition, such as:
 - a. Loss of consciousness;
 - b. Concussion;
 - c. Bone fracture;
 - d. Protracted loss, impairment, serious disfigurement, or function of any bodily member or organ (includes paralysis); or
 - e. Wound requiring extensive suturing.

N. Specialty Impact Munitions:

1. Intermediate or long range less-lethal force options which may be hand delivered or propelled from specialized launching devices or firearms, which by design and application are intended to immobilize, incapacitate, or stun a human which is less likely to cause great bodily harm or death.

O. Subject:

1. The singular term "subject" is used, but it is understood that "subject" can refer to a single person, multiple individuals, or a crowd.

P. Third Party:

1. The singular term "third party" may refer to person involved other than the officer or subject.

Q. Totality of Circumstances:

1. All facts known to the peace officer at the time, or that would be known to a reasonable officer in the same situation, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.

R. Use of Force:

1. Any physical or mechanical intervention used by an officer to defend, control, overpower, restrain, or overcome the resistance of an individual ([See Use of Force Documentation Guide](#)).

S. Verbal Persuasion:

1. A technique to control a subject's action or behavior with words.

T. Violent Felony:

1. Any felony which involves:
 - a. Use of deadly force;
 - b. Force which creates a substantial risk or death of great bodily harm; or
 - c. The threatened use of deadly force coupled with the apparent ability to complete the threat.

U. Weaponless Defense Techniques:

1. A series of techniques an officer performs using movement and strength to defend against or control a resisting subject.

II. OFFICER'S USE OF FORCE IN MAKING AN ARREST:

A. An officer, or any person whom he has summoned or directed to assist him, need not retreat (as used in this subsection, "retreat" does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics) or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest. He is justified in the use of any force which he reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, to be necessary to effect the arrest and of any force which he reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest. However, he is justified in using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm only when he reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or such other person, or when he reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, both that:

1. Such force is necessary to prevent the arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape; the officer reasonably believes that the person to be arrested cannot be apprehended at a later date, and the officer reasonably believes that the person to be arrested is likely to cause great bodily harm to another; and
2. The person to be arrested committed or attempted a forcible felony which involves the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm or is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon, or otherwise indicates that he will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay.
 - i. Where feasible, an officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify himself or herself as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is aware of those facts.
 - ii. An officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that the person poses to himself or herself if a reasonable

officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.

iii. An officer shall not use deadly force against a person who is suspected of committing a property offense, unless that offense is terrorism or unless deadly force is otherwise authorized by law.

B. An officer making an arrest pursuant to an invalid warrant is justified in the use of any force which he would be justified in using if the warrant were valid, unless he knows that the warrant is invalid.

C. The authority to use physical force conferred on peace officers by this policy is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life.

D. Officers shall use deadly force only when reasonably necessary in defense of human life. In determining whether deadly force is reasonably necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques, if reasonably safe and feasible to a reasonable officer.

E. The decision by an officer to use force shall be evaluated carefully and thoroughly, in a manner that reflects the gravity of that authority and the serious consequences of the use of force by officers, in order to ensure that officers use force consistent with state law and agency policies.

F. The decision by an officer to use 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 of the decision, 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 force.

G. Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to adopt and develop policies designed to protect individuals with physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities, who are significantly more likely to experience greater levels of physical force during police interactions, as these disabilities may affect the ability of a person to understand or comply with commands from officers.

III. USE OF FORCE IN EXECUTION OF A WARRANT:

A. All necessary and reasonable force may be used to effect an entry into any building or property or part thereof to execute a warrant.

B. The court issuing a warrant may authorize the officer executing the warrant to make entry without first knocking and announcing his or her office if it finds, based upon a showing of specific facts, the existence of the following exigent circumstances:

1. That the officer reasonably believes that if notice were given a weapon would be used:
 - i. Against the officer executing the search warrant; or
 - ii. Against another person.
 2. That if notice were given there is an imminent “danger” that evidence will be destroyed.
- C.** Prior to the issuing of a warrant under subsection (**III. B.**), the officer must attest that:
1. Prior to entering the location described in the search warrant, a supervising officer will ensure that each participating member is assigned a body worn camera and is following policies and procedures in accordance with Section 10-20 of the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act; provided that the law enforcement agency has implemented body worn camera in accordance with Section 10-15 of the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act. If a law enforcement agency or each participating member of a multi-jurisdictional team has not implemented a body camera in accordance with Section 10-15 of the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act, the officer must attest that the interaction authorized by the warrant is otherwise recorded;
 2. The supervising officer verified the subject address listed on the warrant for accuracy and planned for children or other vulnerable people on-site; and
 3. If an officer becomes aware the search warrant was executed at an address, unit, or apartment different from the location listed on the search warrant, that member will immediately notify a supervisor who will ensure an internal investigation or formal inquiry ensues.

IV. RESISTING OR OBSTRUCTING A PEACE OFFICER:

Resisting or obstructing a peace officer, firefighter, or correctional institutional employee.

- A.** A person who knowingly:
1. Resists arrest, or
 2. Obstructs the performance by one known to the person to be peace officer, firefighter, or correctional institution employee of any authorized act within his or her official capacity commits a class A misdemeanor.
- B.** A person shall not be subject to arrest for resisting arrest under this Section unless there is an underlying offense for which the person was initially subject to arrest.

V. PROHIBITED USE OF FORCE BY A PEACE OFFICER:

- A.** A peace officer, or any other person acting under the color of law, shall not use a chokehold or restraint above the shoulders with risk of asphyxiation in the performance of his or her duties, unless deadly force is justified under 720 ILCS 5/Art. 7 – Justifiable Use of Force; Exoneration.
- B.** A peace officer, or any other person acting under the color of law, shall not use a chokehold or restraint above the shoulders with risk of asphyxiation, or any lesser contact with the throat or neck area of another, in order to prevent the destruction of evidence by ingestion.
- C.** As used in this Section, “Chokehold” means applying any direct pressure to the throat, windpipe, or airway of another. “Chokehold” does not include any holding involving contact with the neck that is not intended to reduce the intake of air such as a headlock where the only pressure applied is to the head.
- D.** As used in this Section, “restraint above the shoulders with a risk of positional asphyxiation” means a use of a technique used to restrain a person above the shoulders, including the neck or head, in a position which interferes with the person’s ability to breathe after the person no longer poses a threat to the officer or any other person.
- E.** A peace officer, or any person acting under the color of law, shall not:
 - 1.** Use force as punishment or retaliation;
 - 2.** Discharge kinetic impact projectiles and all other non-or less-lethal projectiles in a manner that targets the head, neck, groin, anterior pelvis, or back;
 - 3.** Discharge conducted electrical weapons in a manner that targets the head, chest, neck, groin or anterior pelvis;
 - 4.** Discharge firearms or kinetic impact projectiles indiscriminately into a crowd, or;
 - 5.** Use chemical agents or irritants for crowd control, including pepper spray and tear gas, prior to issuing an order to disperse in a sufficient manner to allow for the order to be heard and repeated if necessary, followed by sufficient time and space to allow compliance with the order unless providing such time and space would unduly place an officer or another person at risk of death or great bodily harm.
 - 6.** Use chemical agents or irritants, including pepper spray and tear gas, prior to issuing an order in a sufficient manner to ensure the order is heard, and repeated if necessary, to allow compliance with the order unless providing such time and space would unduly place an officer or another person at risk of death or great bodily harm.

VI. USE OF FORCE TO PREVENT ESCAPE:

- A.** A peace officer, or other person who has an arrested person in his custody, is justified in the use of such force, except deadly force, to prevent the escape of the arrested person from custody as he would be justified in using if he were arresting such person.
- B.** A guard or other peace officer is justified in the use of force which he reasonable believes to be necessary to prevent the escape from a penal institution of a person whom the officer reasonably believes to be lawfully detained in such institution under sentence for an offense or awaiting trial or commitment for an offense.
- C.** Deadly force shall not be used to prevent escape under this Section unless, based on the totality of the circumstances, deadly force is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to the officer or such other person.

VII. DUTY TO RENDER AID:

- A.** It is the policy of the State of Illinois that all law enforcement officers must, as soon as reasonably practical, determine if a person is injured, whether as a result of a use of force or otherwise, and render medical aid and assistance consistent with training and request emergency medical assistance if necessary. "Render medical aid and assistance" includes, but is not limited to:
 - 1.** Performing emergency life-saving procedures such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation or the administration of an automated external defibrillator; and
 - 2.** The making of arrangements for the carrying of such person to a physician, surgeon, or hospital for medical or surgical treatment if it is apparent that treatment is necessary, or if such carrying is requested by the injured person.

VIII. DUTY TO INTERVENE:

- A.** A peace officer, or any person acting under the color of law who has an opportunity to intervene, shall have an affirmative duty to intervene to prevent or stop another peace officer in his or her presence from using any unauthorized force or force that exceeds the degree of force permitted, if any, without regard for chain of command.
- B.** A peace officer, or any other person acting under the color of law, who intervenes as required by this Section shall report the intervention to the person designated/identified by the law enforcement entity in a manner prescribed by the agency. The report required by this Section must include the date, time, and place of the occurrence; the identity, if known, and description of the participants; and a description of the intervention actions taken and whether they were successful. In no event shall the report be submitted more than 5 days after the incident.

- C. A member of a law enforcement agency shall not discipline nor retaliate in any way against a peace officer for intervening as required in this Section or for reporting unconstitutional or unlawful conduct, or for failing to follow what the officer reasonably believes is an unconstitutional or unlawful directive.
- D. Refer to [General Order 3.02 – Internal Investigations](#) for the policy and consequences on failing to report misconduct, including unnecessary use of force, committed by another officer.

IX. FORCE OPTIONS:

- A. Deadly force: Officers may use deadly force only when the officer reasonably believes that the action is in defense of human life, including the officer's own life, or in defense of any person in imminent danger of serious physical injury.
 - 1. Firearm Discharges.
 - 2. Chokeholds;
- B. Less-lethal force (includes but is not limited to):
 - 1. Police Patrol Canine;
 - 2. Impact Weapons (other than intentional strike to the head):
 - i. Wooden baton;
 - ii. Expandable baton;
 - iii. Specialty impact munitions; and
 - iv. Any other object used as an impact weapon.
 - 3. Taser;
 - 4. Weaponless Defense Techniques (includes but not limited to):
 - i. Personal Weapons:
 - a. Hand/palm/elbow strikes;
 - b. Kicks;
 - ii. Take-downs:
 - a. Arm-bar takedown;
 - b. Modified arm-bar takedown.
 - iii. Control holds:
 - a. Escort position;
 - b. Wrist lock;
 - c. Shoulder pin;
 - d. Scarf hold.

5. Chemical Munitions: either deployed by hand or launched via a specialty weapon, in a manner consistent with the Department's use of force policy:
 - i. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) or other chemical agent. The use of OC spray is for defense to assist in effecting an arrest. It may be used to:
 - a. Control an aggressively resisting subject such as an involuntary commitment;
 - b. Prevent an escape from arrest;
 - c. Overcome resistance to arrest;
 - d. Protect an officer or another person from bodily injury;
 - e. Prevent an individual from injuring themselves;
 - f. Prevent a suicide; and
 - g. Restore order during a civil disturbance, at the direction of the incident commander.
 6. Other:
 - i. Intentionally pointing a firearm at a person;
 - ii. Handcuffing;
 - iii. Verbal persuasion; and
 - iv. Officer presence.
- C. 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 the officer or another 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.
- D. Force levels:** Refer to [General Order 1.16 – Reporting and Investigating Response to Resistance](#) for the proper level of force used for reporting and investigating purposes.

X. DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS:

- A.** While not in the category of deadly force against a person, an officer shall be authorized to discharge his firearm as necessary to kill a dangerous animal if the animal posed a threat to the officer or to others and there is no other practical way to eliminate or avoid the threat, or as a humanitarian measure when the animal is seriously injured. A supervisor

will be summoned to the scene to assess the use of force. A general case report will detail all facts and circumstances of the shooting of the animal. A Level 4 Blue Team report will be completed by the officer that discharged his/her weapon.

XI. TRAINING:

A. All Officers shall receive training, at least annually, on this agency's use of force policy and related legal updates. **(See also General Orders: [1.15 – Firearms Training Program / Firearms Qualification](#), [1.16 – Reporting and Investigating Response to Resistance](#), [4.01 – Intermediate Tools](#), [4.02 – Training](#))**

1. In addition, training shall be provided on a regular and periodic basis and is designed to;

i. Provide techniques for the use of and reinforce the importance of de-escalation;

ii. Simulate actual shooting situations and conditions; and

iii. Enhance Officers' discretion and judgment in using less lethal and deadly force in accordance with this policy.

B. All use of force training shall be documented.

XII. MENTAL HEALTH:

A. For policy on use of force in relation to dealing with individuals in enforcement situations who are known or suspected to have mental/emotional illness, refer to [General Order 2.01 – Dealing with Persons with Mental Illness](#).

XIII. VEHICLE PURSUITS:

A. For policy on use of force in relation to vehicle pursuits, refer to [General Order 2.04 – Vehicle Pursuits](#).

ALL GENERAL ORDERS REMAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL REVISED OR RESCINDED.

ANY MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENT MAY, BY VIRTUE OF EXPERTISE OR POSITION OF FUNCTION, BE DESIGNATED TO AUTHOR OR PROVIDE SOURCE MATERIAL FOR A WRITTEN DIRECTIVE. THE OVERALL AUTHORITY TO ISSUE, MODIFY OR APPROVE WRITTEN DIRECTIVES IS DESIGNATED TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE. HOWEVER, AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY TO ISSUE DIRECTIVES IS DELEGATED TO THE FOLLOWING.

ALL GENERAL ORDERS ARE SCHEDULED TO BE REVIEWED ANNUALLY BY THE GENERAL ORDER REVIEW COMMITTEE AND WHEN NECESSARY, REVISED OR CANCELED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURES FOR REVIEWING WRITTEN DIRECTIVES ESTABLISHED IN GENERAL ORDER 1.10 – WRITTEN DIRECTIVES.

ALL NEW AND REVISED GENERAL ORDERS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE CHIEF OF POLICE BEFORE ISSUE/REISSUE.

ANY EMPLOYEE WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR REVISIONS AND/OR IMPROVEMENTS TO THIS ORDER ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT THEIR IDEAS TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICT COMMANDER OR BUREAU CHIEF.

BY ORDER OF

08/24/2021

**Randy Berke
Interim Chief of Police**