Respiratory Restraints

APD does not train or condone the use of respiratory restraints, also known as "chokeholds" or "strangleholds."

-Ref. APD Policy 1.12.1.B

Use of Force Reporting

APD requires a use of force report that is reviewed by supervisors and Administrators every time there is a use of force or show of force incident.

-Ref. APD Policy 1.16

Use of Force Warning

Our training includes verbal commands/warnings issued before force is used, when reasonable.

Officers make every effort to de-escalate and announce their presence without jeopardizing the life and safety of others.

-Ref. APD Policy 1.13

Exhausting All Options

APD Officers are trained to use the least amount of force necessary to ensure the safety of all involved in a situation.

Our defensive tactics protocols and use of force continuum teach officers to make force decisions based on the level of threat presented.

-Ref. APD Policy 1.12

Shooting at Moving Vehicles

Shooting at moving vehicles is not part of APD's standard operating procedure.

-Ref. APD Policy 1.12.D

Require De-Escalation

De-escalation is a state mandate that is integrated into all tactical training.

Every APD Officer is certified in Crisis Intervention and receives annual refresher training that addresses specific scenarios such as dealing with a person with a traumatic brain injury, autism, and many other specific diagnosed conditions.

Duty to Intervene

All APD Officers are responsible for ensuring the safety and ethical treatment of community members. Intervention, tactical judgment, integrity, and ethical decision-making are part of ongoing training.

-Ref. APD Policy 1.12.A

Use of Force Continuum

APD Officers are trained to operate on a use of force continuum. Training teaches officers to make force decisions based on the level of threat presented. Our defensive tactics and firearms training includes transitioning between responses so officers are well-equipped to move up *and* down the continuum based on the threat presented.—Ref. APD Policy 1.12