

Response to Resistance

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force (Wis. Stat. § 66.0511(2)).

While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial, and reasonable manner.

In addition to those methods, techniques, and tools set forth below, the guidelines for the reasonable application of force contained in this policy shall apply to all policies addressing the potential use of force, including but not limited to the Control Devices and Techniques and Conducted Energy Device policies.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Deadly force - Force reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or great bodily harm. Deadly force includes the intentional use of a firearm or other instrument that creates a high probability of death or great bodily harm.

De-escalation - De-escalation is a concept that involves an officer's use of time, distance, and relative positioning in combination with professional communication skills to attempt to stabilize a situation and reduce the immediacy of threat posed by an individual.

Feasible - Reasonably capable of being done or carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk to the officer or another person.

Force - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents, or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows themselves to be searched, escorted, handcuffed, or restrained.

Imminent - About to happen, impending. An imminent threat is an immediate threat.

Totality of the circumstances - All facts and circumstances known to the officer at the time, taken as a whole, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of force.

300.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Grafton Police Department to value and preserve human life. Officers shall respond to resistance using only the force that is objectively reasonable to effectively bring an incident under control, while protecting the safety of the officer and others. Officers shall use force only when no reasonably effective alternative appears to exist and shall respond with only the level of force which a reasonably prudent officer would use under the same or similar circumstances.

The decision to use force “requires careful attention to the facts and circumstances of each particular case, including the severity of the crime at issue, whether the suspect poses an

Grafton Police Department

Policy Manual

Response to Resistance

immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others, and whether he/she is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.”

In addition, “the ‘reasonableness’ of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight...the question is whether the officers’ actions are ‘objectively reasonable’ in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them.” (, 490 U.S. 386 (1989))

The Grafton Police Department adopts the Defensive and Arrest Tactics System. This is a system designed for all police officers for the primary purpose of self-defense. This system includes the Incident Response and Disturbance Resolution Models which provide general guidelines that define the degree and type of force to be used in controlling suspects. All Grafton Police Officers shall be trained in the DAAT system according to the Wisconsin Training and Standard Bureau standards.

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

300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERVENE AND REPORT

Any officer present and observing another law enforcement officer or a member using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intervene to prevent or stop the use of unreasonable force (Wis. Stat. § 175.44).

Any officer who intervenes and/or observes another law enforcement officer or a member use force that is potentially beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall report these observations and/or intervention to a supervisor as soon as practicable after the occurrence of the use of force (Wis. Stat. § 175.44).

300.2.2 PERSPECTIVE

When observing or reporting force used by a law enforcement officer, each officer should take into account the totality of the circumstances and the possibility that other law enforcement officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by the subject.

300.2.3 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

The duty to intervene and report applies without regard to the chain of command.

300.3 USE OF FORCE

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.

Response to Resistance

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving.

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter, officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons or methods provided by this department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

300.3.1 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION

De-escalation is a concept that involves an officer's use of time, distance and relative positioning in combination with Professional Communication Skills to attempt to stabilize a situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat posed by an individual.

De-escalation may not be a viable option in every situation as there are many factors that influence its applicability. An officer must have the position of advantage to apply the concept of de-escalation. Although the law enforcement profession has a great deal of inherent risks, officers are not required to take unnecessary risks in order to apply this concept as their risks need to be strategic, deliberate, and consistent with other defensive tactic principles.

300.3.2 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

A law enforcement officer may use reasonable force to arrest a person or execute a warrant. Additionally, a law enforcement officer making a lawful arrest may command the aid of any person, and such person shall have the same power as that of the law enforcement officer (Wis. Stat. § 968.07; Wis. Stat. § 968.14).

300.3.3 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include but are not limited to:

- (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.

Response to Resistance

- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.
- (c) Officer/subject factors (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).
- (d) The effects of suspected drug or alcohol use.
- (e) The individual's mental state or capacity.
- (f) The individual's ability to understand and comply with officer commands.
- (g) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (h) The degree to which the individual has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.
- (i) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness.
- (j) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
- (k) Training and experience of the officer.
- (l) Potential for injury to officers, suspects, and others.
- (m) Whether the individual appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the officer.
- (n) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
- (o) The apparent need for immediate control of the individual or a prompt resolution of the situation.
- (p) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.
- (q) Prior contacts with the individual or awareness of any propensity for violence.
- (r) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.4 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have successfully completed department-approved training. Officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider:

- (a) The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance.
- (b) Whether the individual can comply with the direction or orders of the officer.
- (c) Whether the individual has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

The application of any pain compliance technique shall be discontinued once the officer determines that compliance has been achieved.

Grafton Police Department

Policy Manual

Response to Resistance

300.3.5 CHOKE HOLD

The use of a choke hold, which is the intentional and prolonged application of force to the throat or windpipe, is prohibited except in circumstances where deadly force is authorized and if applied, is subject to the same guidelines and requirements as a carotid control hold (Wis. Stat. § 66.0511).

300.3.6 USE OF FORCE TO SEIZE EVIDENCE

In general, officers may use reasonable force to lawfully seize evidence and to prevent the destruction of evidence. However, officers are discouraged from using force solely to prevent a person from swallowing evidence or contraband. In the instance when force is used, officers should not intentionally use any technique that restricts blood flow to the head, restricts respiration or which creates a reasonable likelihood that blood flow to the head or respiration would be restricted. Officers are encouraged to use techniques and methods taught by the Grafton Police Department for this specific purpose.

Medical attention shall be sought immediately when an officer observes or suspects that a person ingested any foreign material. The officer shall observe and monitor the individual for any signs of distress.

300.3.7 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Any use of force by an officer shall be undertaken in good faith to achieve a legitimate law enforcement objective.

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

When reasonable, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances involving imminent threat or imminent risk:

- (a) An officer may use deadly force only as a last resort when the officer reasonably believes that all other options have been exhausted or would be ineffective, and only to stop behavior that has caused or imminently threatens to cause great bodily harm or death to the officer or others.
- (b) An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the individual has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of great bodily harm or death to any other person if the individual is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where both practical and feasible.

An imminent danger may exist even if the suspect is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at someone. For example, an imminent danger may exist if an officer reasonably believes that the individual has a weapon or is attempting to access one and intends to use it against the officer or

Response to Resistance

another person. An imminent danger may also exist if the individual is capable of causing great bodily harm or death without a weapon, and the officer believes the individual intends to do so.

300.4.1 MOVING VEHICLES

When a moving vehicle is involved, use of deadly force involving a firearm is dangerous, can be ineffective, and should not occur when there is an unreasonable risk to the safety of persons other than the subject.

When feasible, officers should take reasonable steps to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants.

An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the imminent threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

300.5 REPORTING RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE

Any response to resistance by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident. The officer should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the response to resistance was reasonable under the circumstances. [See attachment: UoF Report Writing Guide.pdf](#) [See attachment: DAAT Cheat Sheet.pdf](#)

To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis, and related purposes, the Department requires completion of the Response to Resistance report for any response at or above a compliance hold. The reports shall be submitted to the Department's lead DAAT Instructor. [See attachment: USE OF FORCE REPORT - FILLABLE.pdf](#)

See the Report Preparation Policy for additional circumstances that may require documentation.

300.5.1 NOTIFICATIONS TO SUPERVISORS

Supervisory notification shall be made as soon as practicable following the application of force in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The application caused a visible injury.
- (b) The application would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort.
- (c) The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.
- (d) The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.
- (e) Any application of the electronic control device or control device.
- (f) Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles, or belly chains.
- (g) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.
- (h) An individual was struck or kicked.

Grafton Police Department

Policy Manual

Response to Resistance

- (i) An individual alleges unreasonable force was used or that any of the above has occurred.

300.5.2 REPORTING TO WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Statistical data regarding all qualifying use of force incidents is to be reported to the Wisconsin Department of Justice as required by Wis. Stat. § 165.845. For the purposes of this section, a qualifying use of force incident means any incident (Wis. Stat. § 165.845):

- (a) Involving the discharge of a firearm by an officer at or in the direction of a civilian.
- (b) Involving the discharge of a firearm by a civilian at or in the direction of an officer.
- (c) Involving any action taken by an officer in response to an act of resistance that results in great bodily harm or death (Wis. Stat. § 939.22).
- (d) Involving an act of resistance taken by a civilian against an officer that results in great bodily harm or death.

300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Once it is reasonably safe to do so, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until the individual can be medically assessed. Individuals should not be placed on their stomachs for an extended period, as this could impair their ability to breathe.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the individual's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by an emergency medical services provider or medical personnel at a hospital or jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor or, if the on-scene supervisor is not available, the primary handling officer shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Individuals who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain, or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away.

See the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidelines.

Response to Resistance

300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to a reported application of force resulting in visible injury, if reasonably available. When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the supervisor is expected to:

- (a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.
- (b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.
- (c) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the individual upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the individual having voluntarily waived his/her *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:
 1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
 2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
 3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (d) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas.
 1. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- (f) Review and approve all related reports.
- (g) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy noncompliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

300.7.1 DAAT INSTRUCTOR RESPONSIBILITY

The Lead DAAT Instructor shall review each use of force by any personnel to ensure compliance with this policy and to address any training issues. This will consist of reviewing the incident narratives, Response to Resistance reports, squad and body worn camera footage and be documented in a memorandum. The Lead DAAT Instructor will complete the memorandum, discuss the review with the involved officers and submit the review to the Assistant Chief to be placed in the officer's training file.

Grafton Police Department

Policy Manual

Response to Resistance

300.8 POLICY AVAILABILITY

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should ensure that this policy (Wis. Stat. § 66.0511):

- (a) Is made available free of charge within three business days of the request.
- (b) Is publicly available on the department website and updated promptly upon amendment.

300.9 TRAINING

Officers will receive annual training on this policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding.

Subject to available resources, officers should receive periodic training on:

- (a) Guidelines regarding vulnerable populations, including but not limited to children, elderly, pregnant persons, and individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities.
- (b) De-escalation tactics, including alternatives to force.

300.9.1 ADDITIONAL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Officers shall also receive annual training related legal updates.

The Department adopts the Defensive and Arrest Tactics (DAAT) training system per the Wisconsin LESB. Officers shall also be trained on the DAAT system.

300.10 RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE ANALYSIS

At least annually, the lead DAAT Instructor should prepare an analysis report on incidents where force was used in response to resistance. The report should be submitted to the Chief of Police no later than January 31 of each year. The report should not contain the names of officers, suspects, or case numbers, and should include:

- (a) The identification of any trends in the use of force by members.
- (b) Training needs recommendations.
- (c) Equipment needs recommendations.
- (d) Policy revision recommendations.

Attachments

UoF Report Writing Guide.pdf



Patrol Operations
Grafton Police Department
1981 Washington Street
Grafton, Wisconsin 53024
O (262) 375-5320 | F (262) 375-5338
www.village.grafton.wi.us

USE OF FORCE REPORT WRITING GUIDE

DOCUMENTATION

One of the most important steps in managing any emergency is documenting it. Your report serves to document the event, including any use of force. Your actions will be reviewed based, at least in part, upon your report. The report format below will help ensure that your use of force includes the *Graham v. Connor* reasonableness factors specified by the U.S. Supreme Court, including:

- the severity of the crime at issue
- whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others
- whether the suspect is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight

Incident reports that involved a Use of Force should follow the following format:

1. **Describe.** Describe the physical and environmental factors that you observed. Use plain English or layman's terms.
2. **Identify.** Explain what your trained observations told you. Use DAAT terminology, i.e. early warning signs, pre-attack postures etc.
3. **Forced Actions.** Explain what your trained observations forced you to do. What trained technique or dynamic application you used.

Complete a Use of Force / Response to Resistance Report when:

1. Any force at the level of a Come Along Compliance Hold or greater (e.g. decentralization, OC spray, ECD)
 - a. Ground stabilization and / or handcuffing where no other force is used does **not** require this report to be completed.
 - b. All information using the Describe, Identify, Forced Actions format should still be used even if no use of force report completed for incidents below a compliance hold.

SUMMATION OF WHAT HAPPENED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

I. Background Information

- A Day/date/time
- B Location/address/specific area
- C Officer(s) involved
- D Subject(s) involved
- E Witness(es)

II. Approach Considerations

- A Decision making—why did you initiate contact? (i.e. justification and desirability)
 - 1. Dispatched / duty assignment / uniformed
 - 2. Reasonable Suspicion
 - 3. Probable Cause
 - 4. Other reasons
- B Tactical Deployment -- how did you approach?
 - 1. Control of distance
 - 2. Relative Positioning
 - 3. Relative Positioning with Multiple Subjects
 - 4. Team Tactics
- C Tactical evaluation— what were your perceptions?
 - 1. Threat Assessment Opportunities
 - a Types of Resistance - Describe what the subject did
 - *Passive Resistance* - Non-compliant and non-threatening behavior.

“Smith continued to conspicuously ignore my commands to stand up. He had a blank stare on his face and wasn’t moving as I was speaking to him. It was obvious that I was making no progress with him verbally. Based on his non-compliant behavior I was forced to physically move Smith from the seated position to my squad car. I blanketed his left arm and assisted him to a standing position. As I did this he did not assist me, and I was forced to manage his weight...”
 - *Active Resistance* - Behavior which physically counteracts an officer’s control efforts and which creates a risk of bodily harm to the officer, subject, and/or other person.

“Immediately upon making contact with Smith’s arm he quickly pulled it closer to his body, trying to break my grasp. While doing this he also turned his body away from me which made this motion even stronger. I recognized this behavior as being active resistance as he was counteracting my effort to control him. I was unable to control him and

he forced me to..."

- **Continued Resistance** - Maintaining a level of counteractive behavior that is not controlled by an officer's current efforts.

"After making contact with the ground I attempted to stabilize Smith with my body weight. Smith began to push off of the ground and I was unable to keep him on the ground. As he pushed off I could feel that I was losing my position of advantage. I recognized this behavior as continued resistance as he was maintaining this counteractive behavior..."
- b **Early Warning Signs** - Signals or certain behaviors provided by the subject that are often associated with a high level of danger to officers.

Early Warning Signs	
Term	Example Narrative
Conspicuously Ignoring	"Smith continued to walk away from me as I ordered him to stop. I was in full police uniform and stepping out of a marked police squad with emergency lights operating. It was obvious that he heard me but he kept on walking away from me. I recognized this behavior as being an early warning sign called conspicuously ignoring. Early warning signs are subject behaviors that are often associated with a higher level of danger to officers."
Excessive Emotional Attention	"As Smith turned around she shouted at me, "Leave me the fuck alone!" She looked very angry; she bared her teeth and glared at me. I recognized this behavior as being an early warning sign called excessive emotional attention. Early warning signs are subject behaviors that are often associated with a higher level of danger to officers."
Exaggerated Movement	"Smith threw both of his arms out to the side as he approached me. He pushed his chest forward and kept his arms out while he continued to glare at me. I recognized this behavior as being an early warning sign called an exaggerated movement. Early warning signs are subject behaviors that are often associated with a higher level of danger to officers."
Ceasing All Movement	"During my entire contact with Smith he was pacing back and forth. He was obviously agitated as we waited for his information to come back on the radio. Suddenly he stopped moving as my radio began to receive a transmission from dispatch. I recognized his behavior of ceasing all movement as being an early warning sign. Early warning signs are subject behaviors that are often associated with a higher level of danger to officers."
Known Violent Background	"After advising dispatch of Smith's information for a warrant check Officer Jones provided information to me. Jones advised me to proceed with caution while dealing with Smith as he had fought with officers in the past. Based on my training and experience Smith's known violent background was an early warning sign. Early warning signs are subject behaviors that are often associated with a higher level of danger to officers."

- c Pre-attack Postures – Behavior which may indicate imminent danger of physical assault?

Pre-Attack Postures	
Term	Example Narrative
Boxer Stance	“Smith took a step back and brought both of his hands up to the area of his face. His hands were clenched in fists and he glared at me. I recognized this behavior as a pre-attack posture called a boxer stance. Pre-attack postures may indicate imminent threat of physical assault.”
Hand Set	<p>“Smith pushed his chest out towards me as he clenched his fists while they were at his sides. While doing this I saw his nostrils flare as if he was breathing heavy. I recognized this behavior as a pre-attack posture called a hand set. Pre-attack postures may indicate imminent threat of physical assault.”</p> <p>- or-</p> <p>“Smith stepped back with his right foot while bringing his hands up in front of his chest. His hands were open and he bent forward at the waist while bending his knees. He looked like a wrestler preparing to grab his opponent. I recognized this as a pre-attack posture called a hand set. Pre-attack postures may indicate imminent threat of physical assault.”</p>
Shoulder Shift	“Smith stepped back with his right foot while pulling his right shoulder back. He appeared to be setting up for a punch. I recognized this behavior as being a pre-attack posture called a shoulder shift. Pre-attack postures may indicate imminent threat of physical assault.”
Target Glance	“Smith’s focused changed from my face to my duty belt. He looked down as I was telling him he was under arrest. I saw he was focusing his attention on my handgun and his jaw clenched as I could tell he was also grinding his teeth. I recognized this behavior as being a pre-attack posture called a target glance. Pre-attack postures may indicate imminent threat of physical assault.”
Thousand Yard Stare	“Smith was staring right through me and it appeared as if I didn’t even exist to him. He looked to be very angry as his face was contorted into a scowl. I recognized this behavior as being a pre-attack posture called a thousand yard stare. Pre-attack postures may indicate imminent threat of physical assault.”

- d Assaultive Behavior - Direct actions or conduct that generates bodily harm.
“Smith suddenly turned and faced me. Upon completing this turn he brought both of his hands up and shoved me backward into the wall that was approximately 2 feet away. I felt the wind get knocked out of me, and felt a great deal of pain in the area of my back when I impacted the wall. Smith’s sudden assault forced me to in order to defend myself.”
- e Subject apparently "Emotionally Disturbed", i.e. mentally ill, under of influence of a drugs and/or alcohol, is obviously in crisis and out of control, or exhibiting signs of medically significant behavior? Explain.
- f Weapon Threat Assessment -- what weapons have you brought to the scene? What weapons has the subject brought to the scene? What other weapons are available? Explain

2. What were the Officer(s) / Subject(s) Factors?

- a Number of Participants
- b Individual Factors: Subject’s Officer’s

Officer/Subject Factors	
Factor	Example Narrative
Age	“Smith was approximately 18-23 years of age and was obviously 10-15 years younger than me. Based on this age difference I was forced to access my baton and expand it into a loaded position as the situation became more volatile...”
Size	“Smith was approximately 6’5” and had a very athletic build. I would estimate his weight to be between 250-265 pounds. I am only 5’10” and 175 pounds. The drastic size difference between us forced me to access my baton and expand it. Upon doing so I brought my baton into a loaded position and administered 3-5 baton strikes...”
Relative Strength	“Smith was approximately 6’0” and had a very athletic build. I am a female officer who is only 5’7” and 125 pounds. The obvious difference in our strength level forced me to access my baton and expand it. Upon doing so I brought my baton into a loaded position and administered 3-5 baton strikes...”
Skill Level	“I immediately recognized that Smith was the owner of a local martial arts studio. I relayed this information to Officer Johnson and we both observed that Smith was temporarily distracted by the noise behind him. Based on Smith’s skill level we used this distraction as a window of opportunity to control Smith. We directed him into the wall behind him while shouting “down!” After his contact with the wall we were able to direct him to the ground...”

3. Special Circumstances - Factors or situations that may justify rapid escalation of force or selection of higher force options?

Special Circumstances	
Term	Example Narrative
Reasonable Perception of Threat	“Smith opened his jacket and I observed an object sticking out of his waistband. It appeared to be a dark colored handle with the rest of the object concealed. Based on my training, experience, and the limited information that I had, I believed that Smith was armed with a knife.”
Sudden Assault	“Upon entering the room I was immediately knocked to the ground by Smith. He had slammed his shoulder into my right arm and knocked me to the ground. I was not prepared for this sudden assault and knew that I had to use a high level of force to protect myself from further assault. I was trained that situations like this are referred to as special circumstances and justify a rapid escalation in force.”
Your Physical Positioning	“Smith had knocked me to the ground and was positioned over me as I was on my back. It was clear that he had the position of advantage. Based on my training I was aware that this situation was a special circumstance that justified a rapid escalation in force.”
Subject’s Ability to Escalate Force Rapidly	“While attempting to control Smith he grabbed my holstered handgun with one of his hands. Based on my training and experience I knew that he had the ability to escalate force rapidly with access to my firearm. A special circumstance like this justified a rapid escalation in force, as it was out of control.”
Your Special Knowledge about the Subject	“I recognized Smith from prior violent contacts in the past. I was aware that he had fought with officers in the past. I was also familiar with his training in the martial arts as he is one of the owners of Main Street Karate Studio on West Main Street. I immediately displayed a higher level of force by expanding my baton while instructing Officer Jones and Johnson to do the same.”
Your Injury or Exhaustion	“Upon making contact with the ground I felt a great deal of pain in my right leg. I heard a tearing sound and knew immediately that I had sustained a seriously injury to my knee. Smith was still under my body, but trying to push me off of him by directing his weight towards me. Based on my training I knew that my injury was a special circumstance that drastically decreased my efficiency and thus justified a rapid escalation in force.”
The Availability of Back-up	“Upon making contact with the ground I felt Smith under my body, but quickly trying to push me off of him by directing his weight towards me. I had not been able to call out my location nor call for back-up. Based on my training I knew that this situation was a special circumstance and I had no available back-up. This situation justified a rapid escalation in force in order to take control of Smith.”
Equipment or Training	“I drew my ECD and pointed it at Smith while turning the safety off. The ECD did not light up and it was obviously not working. Based on the special circumstance that my ECD was not working I was forced to use a higher level of force to control Smith.”

Other Special Circumstances	"I was forced to decentralize Smith on the small median area that divides traffic for right turns onto Main Street. Immediately upon making contact with the ground he displayed active resistance by pushing off of the ground to keep me from stabilizing him. We were surrounded by fast moving vehicles and on all sides and if I was directed off of Smith I would be thrown into traffic. Based on this special circumstance I was force to rapidly escalate force in order to protect myself and gain control."
-----------------------------	--

4. Describe the Level/Stage/Degree of Stabilization achieved at each point of the disturbance:
 - a Presence Stabilization -- describe type and degree that the officer's or officers' physical presence stabilized the scene
 - b Verbal Stabilization -- describe type and degree that the officer's verbal commands stabilized the scene
 - c Standing Stabilization -- describe type, degree of stabilization, and if restraints were on yet
 - d Wall Stabilization -- describe type, degree of stabilization, and if restraints were on yet
 - e Ground Stabilization -- describe type, degree of stabilization, and if restraints were on yet
 - f Special Restraints -- describe type, degree, and degree of immobilization

III. Intervention Options - Purpose

- A Presence – *To present a visible display of authority*
- B Dialog – *To verbally persuade*
 1. What did the subject say? If possible, use direct quotes.
 2. What did you say? If possible, use direct quotes.
- C Control Alternatives – *To overcome passive resistance, active resistance or their threats*

Control Alternatives	
Tactic/Tool	Example Narrative
Escort Holds	"Based on his behavior I was forced to physically control Smith. I blanketed his right arm and said, "Please cooperate." Upon contact with Smith his arm stiffened. I moved into an escort hold to overcome this resistive tension and said, "Stop resisting!"

<p>Compliance Holds</p>	<p>“As I had Smith in an escort hold he displayed active resistance in the form of trying to pull his arm out of my grasp. This behavior forced me to place his right wrist in a compliance hold to overcome his resistance. As I did this I yelled, “Stop resisting!”</p> <p>- or -</p> <p>“Smith was on the ground with Officer Jones on one side and Officer Johnson on the other. Smith was flailing his body all over as the officers tried to control him. Based on his continued resistance I assisted in controlling Smith. I moved to his head and blanketed it while shouting, “Stop resisting!” Smith continued to resist as he moved his head back and forth to try and break my grasp. Based on his continued resistance I applied the mandibular angle pressure point to Smith. I applied it for 3-5 seconds while shouting, “Bring your hands behind your back!” After doing this twice Smith complied and his hands were controlled and handcuffed.”</p>
<p>Control Device ECD Contact Deployment</p>	<p>“Based on Smith’s behavior I was forced to use my ECD to control him. I applied a contact deployment to the area of Smith’s left leg, just below the back of his knee. While doing this I shouted “Stop resisting!”</p>
<p>Control Device ECD Distance Deployment</p>	<p>“Based on Smith’s behavior I was forced to use my ECD to control him. I pointed my ECD at him and deployed it from a distance. The probes appeared to make contact in the area of Smith’s right shoulder blade and the right side of his buttocks. I observed that the deployment was successful as his back stiffened up and he lowered himself to the ground. While doing this I shouted, “Get down!”</p> <p>-or-</p> <p>“While attempting to stabilize Mr. Smith against the wall for handcuffing he used his hands to push himself away from the wall. He shouted “I’m not going to jail pig! I recognized this action as active resistance. I was unable to control Smith using my body weight and strength and he continued to push off the wall. Based on his actions Smith forced me to access my ECD and deploy it into his right leg. As I deployed the ECD I yelled, “Hands behind your back!” During deployment Officer Jones and I were able to direct Smith’s hands behind his back, and stabilize him for cuffing.”</p>
<p>Control Device O.C.</p>	<p>“Based on Smith’s behavior I was forced to use my OC to control him. I pointed my OC at him and sprayed into the area of his face. While doing this I shouted, “Get down!” I observed the OC make contact, and Smith immediately covered his eyes with his hands bent at the waist.</p>
<p>Passive Countermeasures</p>	<p>“I had secured a hold of Smith’s right arm in the area of his bicep. However, because of his active resistance I was unable to control him in a standing position. He was pulling his arm away from my grasp and taking me off balance. Based on this resistive behavior I was forced to decentralize Smith. I pulled his arm close to my body and lowered my center along an arc. While doing this I controlled Smith’s rate of descent, and his other hand was free to protect his head as he was</p>

	decentralized.”
--	-----------------

D Protective Alternatives - *To overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior or their threats*

Protective Alternatives	
Tactic/Tool	Example Narrative
Active Countermeasures	“Based on Smith’s behavior I was forced to use active countermeasures to create dysfunction and overcome his continued resistance. I was on his left side and unable to prevent him from pushing off of the ground. He was moving from a prone position into a standing position. I directed 3-5 knee strikes into the lower portion of his abdomen, on his left side. While doing these strikes I shouted, “Hands behind your back!” multiple times. After administering the strikes his resistance decreased and I was able to secure him on the ground.”
Incapacitating Techniques	“I was positioned on my knees with Smith’s hands on the backs of my knees. My hands were on his upper back and I was unable to stop his assault, as he continued to try and pull me onto the ground. I was forced to use a diffused strike to cause an immediate cessation of Smith’s violent behavior. I used my left arm to direct his head slightly to the side and stabilize it for the strike. I then directed 2-4 strikes into the brachial plexus area of Smith’s left side. I used my right forearm as the striking surface and shouted, “Stop!” each time. Smith immediately, and uncontrollably, fell to the ground from his knees.”
Intermediate Weapons	“I had my baton in a loaded position and again shouted, “Get down!” Smith continued to glare at me with his hands in fists by his face. Based on the imminent threat of physical assault I was forced to administer 3-5 baton strikes to his knee area. While doing this I shouted, “Get down!” At the completion of the strikes Smith fell to the ground.”

E Deadly Force – *To stop the threat*

An officer’s deadly force incident may not be memorialized in a written report, as some officers, agencies, and/or district attorneys prefer the involved officer to be interviewed. However the below documentation concepts can be used for either option.

Deadly Force	
Tactic/Tool	Example Narrative
Deadly Force: Example A	<p>Describe</p> <p>“She was working the action of a silver handgun. The noises of Smith cycling the action of the handgun increased my perception of threat because I saw her making the weapon fire ready. She had fired the weapon multiple times before at officers, and I felt that she was preparing to shoot again. I feared for my life and felt deadly force was imminent. I also thought that she would shoot me or at Officers Jones and Johnson because our positions had been revealed to her. I have been a police officer for over seven years and a member of the PD’s Tactical Unit for over three years. I’ve experienced numerous situations with the threat of deadly force and this is the most that I feared for the lives of myself and fellow officers. Suddenly Smith raised the silver handgun while looking at me. She had a clear line of sight unobstructed by cover. It was obvious that she was going to shoot me as the gun was being brought to eye level and a shooting position.</p> <p>Identify</p> <p>Based on my training, experience and totality of the circumstances I believed that Smith was displaying behavior which was imminently threatening death to me. Smith displayed all three components of imminence within the DAAT system. She had the weapon (gun), the intent (pointing the gun at me), and the delivery system (a line of sight unbroken by cover).</p> <p>Forced Actions</p>
	<p>I could see her clearly, and saw she was posing imminent danger of death. There were no other persons in my line of fire. At this point I was forced to fire my weapon to stop the threat that Smith posed. My point of aim was the region of her upper chest. After I shot I saw her fall down and I immediately reassessed the threat. I then determined that she was no longer an imminent threat and I ceased firing.”</p>

<p>Deadly Force: Example B</p>	<p>Describe “After coming to a complete stop, I exited my squad and immediately heard gunfire. I looked in the direction of the suspect vehicle and saw a man exiting the driver's door and pointing a handgun in the direction of a marked squad, which was parked on the shoulder of the road approximately 75 feet away. I could hear several gunshots going off and I believed Officer Jones was the officer closest to the suspect. I ran around to the front of my squad to seek cover and still observed the suspect firing shots in the direction of Officer Jones. The suspect then ran to the rear of his vehicle and hunched down behind the trunk and periodically would pop up and down and fire his gun in the direction of Officer Jones.</p> <p>Identify The suspect's action of firing a gun at Officer Jones posed an immediate threat of death or great bodily harm to Officer Jones.</p> <p>Forced Actions The suspect's actions forced me to fire my duty weapon at the suspect to stop the threat. The suspect left me no other viable alternatives that would have been effective at stopping the threat to Officer Jones.”</p>
<p>Deadly Force: Example C</p>	<p>Describe “I didn't know which officer was in front of me. I only had time to react as everyone (the officer to my front, the driver of the fleeing vehicle, and myself) got out of our vehicles nearly simultaneously. I immediately saw the suspect point a silver object at the officer to my front. I could hear repeated “pop” sounds and saw whitish puffs of smoke emanate from the silver object. I witnessed this gunfire violence directed at my fellow officer.</p> <p>Identify As fast as I could react I was forced to stop this ongoing threat with deadly force. There was absolutely no time to consider verbal commands. I feared the officer to my front was in imminent danger of great bodily harm or death as the result of hostile gunfire. I knew I was also in immediate danger of death or great bodily harm.</p> <p>Forced Actions In order to obtain target acquisition I was forced to leave portions of my upper torso and head exposed. I had target isolation as I only had a</p>
	<p>grassy field beyond my target. Target identification was described above. I repeatedly fired at the suspect until his imminent threat ceased.”</p>

<p>Deadly Force: Example D</p>	<p>Describe “Smith charged at me very quickly, rapidly closing the short distance between us. Based on this sudden assault I was unable to disengage, as his speed would easily overtake me if I turned around. I yelled at Smith, "Stop! Show me your hands!" Smith was closing fast and was approximately one-half car length away from me. His right hand was still concealed under his jacket and his right wrist was canted as if he was holding a straight object. The motion was consistent with the cross drawing of a weapon.</p> <p>Identify Based on my training and experience, I believed that I was in imminent threat of death. Smith was within two steps of being able to stab me, clearly within the danger zone of a knife attack. There was no cover between us and I could not disengage to obtain cover. I believed that he had a knife and was preparing to stab me as he had just recently stabbed the victim. I based that on the fact that not only was he attempting to retrieve a knife, but was also closing the distance, which was required to complete his knife assault.</p> <p>Forced Actions I was unable to disengage. I drew my firearm while stepping backwards. Smith actions forced me to shoot. I fired multiple shots at Smith to stop the threat he presented.”</p>
<p>Target Specific Directed Fire</p>	<p>Describe “...a fourth shot ran out and hit something only a few feet away from where Officer Jones and I were standing in the garage. (I later learned this shot hit the garage door about two feet from where I was standing, and traveled past us and hit the truck parked behind us inside the garage.) At this time the residents of 17 W. Main St. were inside the house and were susceptible to being shot by gunfire from the residence at 16 W. Main St.</p> <p>Identify Having saw debris come off whatever the bullet had hit, traveling from 16 W. Main St. towards Officer Jones, I became very fearful for my life and the lives of Officer Jones and Deputy Johnson.</p> <p>Forced Actions Within a moment of the shot being fired, I stepped out from behind my cover just a little bit. I knew that Smith was the only person in the suspect residence, that Deputy Johnson saw the muzzle flash in the back bedroom window of 16 W. Main St., and that other officers on the inner perimeter had confirmed that other rounds had come out of that bedroom.</p>

	I was forced to take a shot at where I believe Smith was firing at us from. I aimed my rifle and took a shot, trying to put it through the wall underneath the window, believing that Smith was either on the floor or behind this wall.”
--	---

Note: The use of any force option is dependent on the officer's Tactical Evaluation of the situation that is based on Threat Assessment Opportunities, Officer(s)/Subject(s) Factors, and Special Circumstances.

IV. Follow-thru Considerations

- A Stabilization—Application of Restraints, if appropriate
- B Monitoring / Debriefing
- C Searching, if appropriate
- D Escorting, if necessary
- E Transportation, if necessary
- F Turnover—Remove Restraints, if necessary

V. Investigative Findings

- A Background Information
- B Medical / Psychological History
- C Booking Information
- D Post-booking Information
- E Other Information

DAAT Cheat Sheet.pdf

Defense and Arrest Tactics (DAAT): A system of verbalization skills coupled with physical alternatives.

DAAT Concepts:

- Control is a perception based on an officer's training, experience and the fact situation.
- Control is not a 50/50 proposition.
- Proper police action balances safety and efficiency.
- Legal standards govern and limit the use of force

DAAT Rules:

- No officers are injured
- No suspects are injured needlessly
- No one is accepted/detained or released improperly

When Can Officers Use Force?

- To achieve and maintain control of resistive subjects.
- To detain persons reasonably suspected of criminal behavior.
- To make lawful arrests.
- In defense of self or others.
- To prevent escapes.

Key Rules for Use of Force:

- The purpose is control.
- Escalation does not need to follow step by step through intervention options. (Preclusion)
- You can always disengage and/or escalate.
- Once control is achieved, you must de-escalate the level of force to that needed to maintain control.
- You must always maintain a position of advantage.

Categories of Force:

- A trained technique.
- A dynamic application of a trained technique.
- Not trained by justified under the circumstances.

INCIDENT RESPONSE (RESPOND)

REPORT

- Become aware
- Plan response
- Arrive/Assess
- Alarm/Inform

EVALUATE

- Look for Dangers
- Determine back up needs
- Enter when appropriate/tactically sound

STABILIZE

- Subject/s
- Scene

PRESERVE

- Life
 - Conduct an initial medical assessment
 - Treat to level of training
 - Continue to monitor subject
- Evidence

ORGANIZE

- Coordinate additional responding units (if necessary)
- Communicate with dispatch and others
- Organize the collection of evidence (if appropriate)

NORMALIZE

- Provide for long term monitoring (as appropriate)
- Restore scene to normal
- Return radio communications to normal

DOCUMENT/DEBRIEF

- Debrief self, others, subjects
- Document incident appropriately

DISTURBANCE RESOLUTION

1. APPROACH CONSIDERATIONS

A. Decision-Making

- Justification
- Desirability

B. Tactical Deployment

- Control of Distance
- Relative Positioning
- Relative Positioning with Multiple Subjects
- Team Tactics

C. Tactical Evaluation

- Threat Assessment Opportunities
- Officer/Subject Factors
- Special Circumstances

2. INTERVENTION OPTIONS

3. FOLLOW THROUGH CONSIDERATIONS

CONTROL OF DISTANCE

- Public >12 ft
- Social 4-12 ft
- Personal 1.5-4 ft
- Intimate 0-1.5 ft

Danger Zones

- Unarmed – Less than 10 ft
- Club or Edged Weapon – Any distance where the officer reasonably perceives an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm
- Firearm – In the line of sight unbroken by cover (something that would stop **the bullet**).

THREAT ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Level of Resistive Tension (agitation in a person's body)
- Early Warning Signs
- Pre-attack Postures
- Indications of mental illness, emotional disturbance, or medically significant behavior
- Weapon Control Factors

OFFICER/SUBJECT FACTORS

- Numbers
- Age
- Size
- Relative Strength
- Skill Level

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

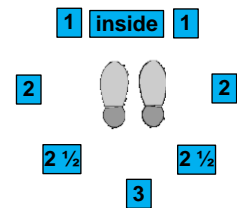
Factors or situation that may justify rapid escalation of force or selection of higher force options

- Reasonable perception of threat
- Special knowledge of subject
- Sudden assault
- Subject's ability to escalate force rapidly
- Your physical positioning
- Injury or exhaustion
- Equipment or training
- Availability of backup
- Other special circumstances

LEVEL/STAGE/DEGREE OF STABILIZATION

- Presence stabilization
- Verbal stabilization
- Standing stabilization
- Wall stabilization
- Ground stabilization
- Special restraints

Positioning



3 Types of EDP's:

- Short term
- Long Term
- Chemical Abuser

EARLY WARNING SIGNS

Signals or certain behaviors provided by the subject that are often associated with a high level of danger to officers

- Conspicuously ignoring
- Excessive emotional attention
- Exaggerated movement
- Ceases all movement
- Known violent history

PRE-ATTACK POSTURES

Behaviors that may indicate imminent danger of physical assault

- Boxer Stance
- Hand set
- Shoulder Shift
- Target Glance
- Thousand Yard Stare

INTERVENTION OPTIONS

MODE

A. Presence

1. Open Stance
2. Ready Stance
3. Defensive Stance

PURPOSE (in bold)
GOAL (in italics)

To present a visible display of authority

B. Dialogue

1. Search Talk
2. Persuasion
3. Light Control Talk
4. Heavy Control Talk

To verbally persuade

C. Control Alternatives

1. Escort Holds
 - Blanket the Arm
 - Escort Position
2. Compliance Holds
 - Come Along
 - Pressure Points
 - Mandibular Angle
 - Hypoglossal
3. Control Devices (OC/ECD)
 - Oleoresin Capsicum
 - Electronic Control Devices
4. Passive Countermeasures
 - Secure the Head
 - Hug Yourself
 - Lower Your Center
 - Pull in-Push Down

To overcome passive resistance, active resistance, or their threats

To safely initiate physical contact

To overcome passive resistance

To overcome active resistance or its threat

To Decentralize

D. Protective Alternatives

1. Active Countermeasures
 - Vertical Stuns
 - Focused Strikes
 - Reaction Hand Strike
 - Reaction Forearm Strike
 - Strong Hand Strike
 - Strong Forearm Strike
 - Reaction Front Kick
 - Reaction Knee Strike
 - Strong Angle Knee Strike
 - Strong Angle Kick
2. Incapacitating Technique
 - Diffused Strike from the front
 - Diffused Strike from the rear
3. Intermediate Weapons
 - Baton
 - Baton Jab
 - Baton Jab-Multiple Strikes
 - Angle Strike
 - Angle-Cross Strike
 - Multiple/Overload Strikes

To overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior, or their threats

To create dysfunction

To cause immediate temporary cessation of violent behavior

To impede

E. Deadly Force

To stop the threat

FOLLOW-THROUGH CONSIDERATIONS

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| A. Stabilize | Application of restraints, if necessary |
| B. Monitor/Debrief | |
| C. Search | If appropriate |
| D. Escort | If necessary |
| E. Transport | If necessary |
| F. Turn-Over/Release | Removal of restraints, if necessary |

REACT

- Request Cooperation
- Explain Reason
- Allow Choice
- Check Decision (Is there anything I can say to?)
- Take Action

DONE

- Danger
- Overriding Concern
- No Progress
- Escape

G.U.N.

- Grab
- Undo
- Neutralize

Use of force restrictions

- US Constitution
- Wis State Stats
- Wis Admin Code
- Agency Policy

De-escalation:

- An officer's use of time, distance and relative positioning in combination with Professional Communication Skills to attempt to stabilize a situation and reduce the immediacy of threat posed by an individual.

Color Codes:

White – Unaware Yellow – Relaxed and alert
Orange – Ready to act RED – Action State
Black – Blind Panic

Passive Resistance: Non-threatening and non-complaint behavior

Active Resistance: Behavior which physically counteracts an officers control efforts and which creates risk of bodily harm to the officer, subject and/or other person.

Continued Resistance: Maintaining a level of counteractive behavior that is not controlled by an officer's current efforts.

Assaultive Behavior: Direct actions or conduct that generate bodily harm to you or another person(s).

Deadly Force Definition: The intentional use of a firearm or other instrument that creates a high probability of death or great bodily harm.

Deadly Force Justification: Behavior which has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to you or another person or persons.

Great Bodily Harm: Bodily injury that creates a substantial risk 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 injury.

Imminent Threat Criteria:

Imminent means "about to happen."
Suspect displays:

- Intent
- Weapon
- Delivery System

Target Requirements:

- **Acquisition:** The process of locating your adversary.
- **Identification:** The process of recognizing the subject as the adversary placing you/others in "Imminent Danger".
- **Isolation:** The process of separating the subject from innocent persons.

Preclusion: The officer reasonably believes all other options have been exhausted or would be ineffective.

Greater Danger Exception: Shooting without Target Isolation if the consequence of not stopping the threat would be worse than the possibility of hitting an innocent person/s..

Defense of Self or Others: You may use deadly force when a subject poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to you or to another person or persons.

STABILIZE

- Presence stabilization
- Verbal stabilization
- Standing stabilization
- Wall stabilization
- Ground stabilization
- Special restraints

Monitor/Debrief

- Calm self and partner
- Calm subject
- Provide initial medical assessment
- Reassure the subject
- Rebuild subjects self esteem

USE OF FORCE REPORT - FILLABLE.pdf

Subject Control Report

Officer Completing Report:

Incident Number:

Date and Time of Incident:

Officer's Presence Legally Justified / Within Scope of Authority

- Achieve & maintain control of resistive subject
- To detain person reasonably suspected of criminal behavior
- To make lawful arrest
- In defense of self or others
- To prevent escape

Subject Behavior / Officer Perception of Threat

- Passive Resistance:** Refusal to comply with a directive or command from officer, but without behaviors likely to cause bodily harm to an officer or another.
- Active Resistance or its threats:** Behavior that physically counteracts an officer's control efforts and creates a risk of bodily harm to the officer or another person.
Continued Active Resistance: Maintaining a level of counteractive behavior that is not controlled by an officers current efforts.
- Assaultive Behavior or its threats:** Direct actions or conduct that creates an imminent risk of bodily harm to the officer or another person.
- Deadly Force Behavior:**
 - A person is causing an imminent threat of great bodily harm or death to the officer or another person.
 - A person has caused or attempted to cause great bodily harm or death to an officer or another person and is still an uncontrolled threat.

Trained Options

Control Alternatives

Compliance Holds

- Come Along Compliance Hold
- Pressure Points

Control Devices

- OC Spray ECD Unit / Cartridge: _____ Pepper Ball – Area Saturation

Passive Countermeasures

- Hug Yourself Secure the Head
- Lower Your Center Push In / Pull Down

Protective Alternatives

- Vertical Stun Focused Strikes Spear Tactic Pepper Ball – Direct Impact

Incapacitating Techniques

- Diffused Strike Intermediate Weapon – Baton

Intermediate Weapons

- Baton Jab Baton Strike Less Lethal Impact Projectile

Special Restraints

- WRAP Restraint Device

"Untrained" Option

Describe Briefly: _____

Injury Resulting From Subject Control Incident

Officer's Injuries: None Visible Claimed

Abrasion Sore/Strain

Laceration Puncture

Bite Fatal

Other: _____

Level of Treatment:

None Transported to Hospital

EMS Waiver First Aid

Other: _____

Photos Taken: No Yes – By: _____

Suspect's Injuries: None Visible Claimed

Abrasion Sore/Strain

Laceration Puncture

Bite Fatal

Other: _____

Level of Treatment:

None Transported to Hospital

EMS Waiver First Aid

Other: _____

Photos Taken: No Yes – By: _____

Officer Completing Report Signature

Officer: _____ **Date:** _____

Internal Review

DAAT Instructor: _____ **Date:** _____

Command Staff: _____ **Date:** _____

Staff Notes:

****Submit to Lead DAAT Instructor with copy of Incident Report****