

Use of Force

300.1 PREVIOUS

Agency Content

This supersedes policy 7.01 - Use of Force.

300.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force. 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 office 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.

300.2.1 DEFINITIONS

Federal MODIFIED

Definitions related to this policy include:

Deadly force - The intentional use of a firearm or other instrument that creates a high probability of death or great bodily harm.

Subject behavior that justifies an officer's use of deadly force is: Behavior which has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to you or another person or persons.

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 deputy 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 him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed, or restrained.

Imminent - Imminent means "about to happen". An imminent threat is an immediate threat. Note that imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous.

Totality of the circumstances - An officer's reasonable perception of threat, based on the totality of circumstances known to the officer at the time. All facts and circumstances known to the deputy at the time, taken as a whole, including the conduct of the deputy and the subject leading up to the use of force.

300.3 POLICY

Best Practice

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The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Deputies are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Deputies must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

The Green County Sheriff's Office recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting deputies with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests.

300.3.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE AND REPORT

Federal **MODIFIED**

Any deputy 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, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force.

Any deputy who 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 to a supervisor as soon as feasible.

300.3.2 PERSPECTIVE

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

- When observing or reporting force used by a law enforcement officer, each deputy 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.

300.4 USE OF FORCE

Federal **MODIFIED**

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

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable deputy on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that deputies 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 a deputy might encounter, deputies are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

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It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which deputies reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons or methods provided by this office. Deputies 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 a deputy to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

When Can Officers Use Force?

Law enforcement officers may use force legitimately when it is needed to achieve control in five specific situations:

- To achieve and maintain control of resistive subjects
- To detain persons reasonably suspected of criminal behavior
- To make lawful arrests
- To defend themselves or others
- To prevent escape

Deputies cannot use force to punish someone for something he or she has said or done. Deputies cannot use force to retaliate against someone who has offended or angered them. Deputies cannot use force to show someone who's boss. Deputies cannot use force to teach someone a lesson. The purpose of a law enforcement officer's use of force is to control.

Control is a perception based on an officer's training, experience, and the fact situation.

300.4.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

State

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).

300.4.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

Federal

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether a deputy 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 deputies or others.
- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the deputy at the time.

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- (c) Deputy/subject factors (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of deputies 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 deputy 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 deputy.
- (l) Potential for injury to deputies, suspects, and others.
- (m) Whether the individual appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the deputy.
- (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 deputy or others.
- (q) Prior contacts with the individual or awareness of any propensity for violence.
- (r) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.4.3 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Best Practice

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Deputies may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have successfully completed office-approved training. Deputies 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 deputy.
- (c) Whether the individual has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

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

300.4.4 CAROTID CONTROL HOLD OR LATERAL VASCULAR NECK RESTRAINT (LVNR)

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

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A carotid control hold or LVNR is a technique designed to control an individual by temporarily restricting blood flow through the application of pressure to the side of the neck and, unlike a chokehold, does not restrict the airway. The proper application of the carotid control hold may be effective in restraining a violent or combative individual. However, due to the potential for injury, the use of the carotid control hold is limited to those circumstances where deadly force is authorized and is subject to the following:

- (a) At all times during the application of the carotid control hold, the response of the individual should be monitored. The carotid control hold should be discontinued when circumstances indicate that the application no longer reasonably appears necessary.
- (b) Any individual who has had the carotid control hold applied, regardless of whether he/she was rendered unconscious, shall be promptly examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel and should be monitored until such examination occurs.
- (c) The deputy shall inform any person receiving custody, or any person placed in a position of providing care, that the individual has been subjected to the carotid control hold and whether the individual lost consciousness as a result.
- (d) Any deputy attempting or applying the carotid control hold shall promptly notify a supervisor of the use or attempted use of such hold.
- (e) The use or attempted use of the carotid control hold shall be thoroughly documented by the deputy in any related reports.

300.4.5 USE OF FORCE TO SEIZE EVIDENCE

Best Practice

In general, deputies may use reasonable force to lawfully seize evidence and to prevent the destruction of evidence. However, deputies are discouraged from using force solely to prevent a person from swallowing evidence or contraband. In the instance when force is used, deputies 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. Deputies are encouraged to use techniques and methods taught by the Green County Sheriff's Office for this specific purpose.

300.4.6 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION

Best Practice

MODIFIED

1. When circumstances reasonably permit, deputies should use non-violent strategies and techniques to decrease the intensity of a situation, improve decision-making, improve communication, reduce the need for force, and increase voluntary compliance (e.g., summoning additional resources, formulating a plan, attempting verbal persuasion).

300.5 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Federal

MODIFIED

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When reasonable, the deputy shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make efforts to identify him/herself as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the deputy 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) A deputy may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm..
- (b) A deputy may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the deputy has probable cause to believe that the individual has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the deputy reasonably believes that there is an imminent threat or 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 feasible.
- (c) For a subject's threat to be considered imminent, it must meet three criteria: **Intent, Weapon, Delivery System.**

Intent: The subject must indicate his or her intent to cause great bodily harm or death to you or someone else. Some of the ways that intent might be shown would include deliberately pointing a weapon at you, stating an intention to kill you, rushing at you with a knife, and so on.

Weapon: The subject must have a conventional or unconventional weapon capable of inflicting great bodily harm or death. Guns and knives are not the only weapons - many other common objects can be used as weapons. Bottles, baseball bats, pieces of broken glass, large rocks or bricks - all of these and others can be weapons. Some individuals are even able to inflict death or serious injury with their hands or feet alone, and some apparently innocuous items, such as a pen or pencil, can be used as a weapon.

Delivery System: The subject must have a means of using the weapon to inflict harm. A person armed with a baseball bat, having stated his or her intention to kill you, does not meet the criteria for imminent threat if he or she is standing 50 yards away from you on the other side of a fence. There is no delivery system. The same person standing 10 feet away from you does meet the criteria.

Imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous. An imminent danger may exist even if the suspect is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at someone. For example, an imminent threat may exist if a deputy reasonably believes that the individual has a weapon or is attempting to access one and intends to use it against the deputy or another person. An imminent threat may also exist if the individual is capable of causing great bodily harm or death without a weapon, and the deputy believes the individual intends to do so.

300.5.1 MOVING VEHICLES

Best Practice

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle involve additional considerations and risks, and are rarely effective.

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When feasible, deputies 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.

A deputy should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the deputy 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 deputy or others.

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

300.6 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Any use of force by a member of this office shall be documented promptly, completely and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident. The deputy should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances. To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis and related purposes, the Office may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in office policy, procedure or law.

300.6.1 NOTIFICATIONS TO SUPERVISORS

Best Practice

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

300.6.2 NOTICE TO SHERIFF - USE OF FORCE REPORT FORM

Agency Content

Each deputy involved in a use of force incident, as enumerated above, shall complete a "Use of Force Report" form and submit it to their immediate supervisor before the end of their shift. The form is an administrative document and not to be included with or attached to case reports.

Use of Force

The Use of Force Report form shall only document elements necessary to establish reasonableness and justification of a deputy's individual actions in subject apprehension and control. It's brief content is not a substitute for case reporting.

The Sheriff shall be provided with the form immediately upon completion, or as soon as practical upon his/her return to duty. Such documentation is used for both internal audit and DOJ compliance survey purposes. It shall be maintained in a separate file solely under the control of the Sheriff.

[See attachment: Use of Force Report PDF 2021.pdf](#)

300.7 MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Best Practice

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 he/she 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 deputy'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 deputy 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 deputy 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 deputy 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 (sometimes called "excited delirium"), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple deputies to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Deputies 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.

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300.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice

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 deputies. 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) Determine if there is any indication that the individual may pursue civil litigation.
 1. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.
- (h) 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.

300.8.1 SHIFT SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITY

Best Practice MODIFIED

The Shift Sergeant shall review each use of force by any personnel within his/her command to ensure compliance with this policy and to address any training issues.

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300.9 POLICY AVAILABILITY

State

This policy shall be made available to the public at no charge upon request (Wis. Stat. § 66.0511(2)).

300.10 TRAINING

Best Practice

Deputies will receive periodic training on this policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding.

Subject to available resources, deputies 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.

300.11 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

At least annually, the Patrol Division Lieutenant should prepare an analysis report on use of force incidents. The report should be submitted to the Sheriff. The report should not contain the names of deputies, 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.

300.12 DISTURBANCE RESOLUTION MODEL - GREEN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Agency Content

See attachment: [Disturbance Resolution Model.pdf](#)

Attachments

Use of Force Report PDF 2021.pdf

GREEN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

USE OF FORCE REPORT

CASE NUMBER	DATE	DEPUTY NAME & BADGE NUMBER
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CHECK ALL THAT APPLY FROM YOUR INDIVIDUAL INVOLVEMENT

DECISION MAKING		
JUSTIFICATION <input type="checkbox"/> Arrest Warrant <input type="checkbox"/> Search Warrant <input type="checkbox"/> Probable Cause <input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable Suspicion <input type="checkbox"/> Community Caretaker <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Exception <input type="checkbox"/> Exigent Circumstances <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	DESIRABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> Situation was desirable <input type="checkbox"/> Situation was not desirable <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Priorities were followed	
TACTICAL DEPLOYMENT		
CONTROL OF DISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> Cover <input type="checkbox"/> Concealment <input type="checkbox"/> > 25 Feet <input type="checkbox"/> 15-25 Feet <input type="checkbox"/> 5-10 Feet <input type="checkbox"/> < 5 Feet	RELATIVE POSITIONING <input type="checkbox"/> Level 1 (45 angle to the front) <input type="checkbox"/> Level 2 (directly beside) <input type="checkbox"/> Level 2 ½ (45 angle to the rear) <input type="checkbox"/> Level 3 (directly behind) <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Subjects Stacked <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Subjects Lined Up <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Subjects Encircling	TEAM TACTICS <input type="checkbox"/> Contact/Cover Utilized <input type="checkbox"/> Bracketing Utilized
TACTICAL EVALUATION		
RESISTIVE TENSION <input type="checkbox"/> Agitated <input type="checkbox"/> Tensed Body EARLY WARNING SIGNS <input type="checkbox"/> Conspicuously Ignores You <input type="checkbox"/> Excessively Emotional <input type="checkbox"/> Exaggerated Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Ceases All Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Known Violent History PRE-ATTACK POSTURES <input type="checkbox"/> Boxer Stance <input type="checkbox"/> Hands Set/Clenched Fists <input type="checkbox"/> Shoulder Shift <input type="checkbox"/> Target Glance <input type="checkbox"/> "Thousand-Yard Stare" SIZE, STRENGTH, SKILL <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Larger <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Smaller <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Stronger <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Weaker <input type="checkbox"/> Subject is a Skilled Fighter	MENTAL/EMOTIONAL/MEDICAL FACTORS <input type="checkbox"/> Abrupt Onset <input type="checkbox"/> Agitation or Excitement <input type="checkbox"/> Confusion <input type="checkbox"/> Bizarre or Violent Behavior <input type="checkbox"/> Superhuman Strength WEAPON CONTROL FACTORS <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Hands Out of Sight <input type="checkbox"/> Subject has Access to Weapons <input type="checkbox"/> Subject is Armed <input type="checkbox"/> Subject in Control of Your Weapons NUMBERS <input type="checkbox"/> More Subjects than Deputies <input type="checkbox"/> More Deputies than Subjects <input type="checkbox"/> Deputy to Subject Ratio Even AGE <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Subject Younger <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Subject Older	SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES <input type="checkbox"/> Perceived Threat High <input type="checkbox"/> Perceived Threat Low <input type="checkbox"/> Known to be Armed <input type="checkbox"/> Known Gang History <input type="checkbox"/> Sudden Assault <input type="checkbox"/> Subjects Escalated Rapidly <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Positioning – Indoors <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Positioning – Outdoors <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Positioning – Roadside <input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Injured <input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Exhausted <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Back Up Not Readily Available <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ LEVEL/STAGE/DEGREE OF STABILIZATION <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Fled or Attempts to Flee <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Stabilized Standing <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Stabilized Prone <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Not Stabilized

USE OF FORCE REPORT

CONTROL ALTERNATIVES		
ESCORT HOLD <input type="checkbox"/> Single Deputy <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Deputies/Officers Compliance Holds <input type="checkbox"/> Come Along <input type="checkbox"/> Mandibular Angle Pressure Point <input type="checkbox"/> Hypoglossal Pressure Point	CONTROL DEVICES <input type="checkbox"/> OC Spray <input type="checkbox"/> Pepper Ball <input type="checkbox"/> OC 40 mm <input type="checkbox"/> CS 40 mm <input type="checkbox"/> OC Dispersion Grenade <input type="checkbox"/> CS Dispersion Grenade <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic Control Device	PASSIVE COUNTERMEASURES <input type="checkbox"/> Secure the Head Decentralization <input type="checkbox"/> Hug Yourself Decentralization <input type="checkbox"/> Lower Your Center Decentralization <input type="checkbox"/> Pull In/Push Down Decentralization <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
PROTECTIVE ALTERNATIVES		
ACTIVE COUNTERMEASURES <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical Stun <input type="checkbox"/> Focused Hand Strike <input type="checkbox"/> Focused Forearm Strike <input type="checkbox"/> Focused Knee Strike <input type="checkbox"/> Focused Kick	INCAPACITATING TECHNIQUE <input type="checkbox"/> Diffused Strike	INTERMEDIATE WEAPONS <input type="checkbox"/> Baton Strike <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Baton Strikes <input type="checkbox"/> 40 mm Exact Impact <input type="checkbox"/> K9 Apprehension
DEADLY FORCE		
INCAPACITATING TECHNIQUE <input type="checkbox"/> Lateral Vascular Restraint WEAPON FIRED <input type="checkbox"/> Handgun <input type="checkbox"/> Rifle <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	FIREARM DEPLOYED BUT NOT FIRED <input type="checkbox"/> Cover Officer <input type="checkbox"/> Protective Building Sweep <input type="checkbox"/> High Risk Stop <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ JUSTIFICATION <input type="checkbox"/> Defense to Self <input type="checkbox"/> Defense to Others <input type="checkbox"/> Defense to Society at Large	IMMINENT THREAT CRITERIA <input type="checkbox"/> Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Intent <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery System TARGET REQUIREMENTS <input type="checkbox"/> Acquisition <input type="checkbox"/> Identification <input type="checkbox"/> Isolation <input type="checkbox"/> Greater Danger Exception <input type="checkbox"/> Preclusion
FOLLOW THROUGH CONSIDERATIONS		
STABILIZATION <input type="checkbox"/> Handcuffed <input type="checkbox"/> Transport Chain/Belt <input type="checkbox"/> Leg Shackles <input type="checkbox"/> Protective Spit Mask <input type="checkbox"/> Restraint Chair MEDICAL ASSESSMENT <input type="checkbox"/> Care Provided by Deputy <input type="checkbox"/> Care Provided by EMT/Medic <input type="checkbox"/> Care Provided by Hospital **OBTAIN MEDICAL RELEASE AUTORIZATION**	SEARCH/ESCORT & TRANSPORT <input type="checkbox"/> Search – Nothing Found <input type="checkbox"/> Search – Weapons Found <input type="checkbox"/> Search – Contraband Found <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative Escort <input type="checkbox"/> Uncooperative Escort <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative Transport <input type="checkbox"/> Uncooperative Transport <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Jailed <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Released <input type="checkbox"/> Subject: _____	

Deputy Signature	Date
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Distrubance Resolution Model.pdf

Green County Sheriff's Office
Disturbance Resolution Model

APPROACH CONSIDERATIONS

Decision-Making

- Justification
- Desirability

Tactical Deployment

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

Tactical Evaluation

- Threat Assessment Opportunities
- Officer/Subject Factors
- Special Circumstances
- Level/Stage/Degree of Stabilization

INTERVENTION OPTIONS

MODE	PURPOSE
A. Presence	To present a visible display of authority
B. Dialog	To verbally persuade
C. Control Alternatives	To overcome passive resistance, active resistance, or their threats
D. Protective Alternatives	To overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior or their threats
E. Deadly Force	To stop the threat

FOLLOW-THROUGH CONSIDERATIONS

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

INTERVENTION OPTIONS DEFINED

Presence

- A. Tactical Stance
- B. Open Stance
- C. Ready Stance
- D. Defensive Stance
- E. Display of K-9

Dialog

- A. Search Talk
- B. Persuasion
- C. Light Control Talk
- D. Heavy Control Talk

Control Alternatives

- A. Escort Holds: Blanket the Arm, Escort Position
- B. Compliance Holds: Come-Along, Pressure Points
- C. Control Devices: OC, ECD/CEW (TASER), 40mm (OC, CS Munitions)
- D. Passive Countermeasures: Secure-the-Head Decentralization, Hug-Yourself Decentralization, Lower-Your-Center Decentralization, Pull-In/Push-Down Decentralization.

Protective Alternatives

- A. Active Countermeasures
 - 1. Vertical Stuns
 - 2. Focused Strikes
 - A. Reaction Hand Strike
 - B. Reaction Forearm Strike
 - C. Strong Hand Strike
 - D. Strong Forearm Strike
 - E. Reaction Front Kick
 - F. Reaction Knee Strike
 - G. Strong Angle Knee Strike
 - H. Strong Angle Kick
- B. Incapacitating Techniques
 - 1. Diffused Strike – From the Front
 - 2. Diffused Strike – From the Rear

Protective Alternatives (Continued)

- C. Intermediate Weapon
 - 1. Baton
 - A. Baton Jab
 - B. Baton Jab – Multiple Strikes
 - C. Angle Strike
 - D. Angle-Cross Strike
 - E. Angle-Cross Strike Multiple/Overload Strikes
 - 2. 40mm
 - A. Impact Munitions
 - 3. K-9
 - A. Bite

Deadly Force

- A. Firearms
- B. LVNR – Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint