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## Use of Force

### 300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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 department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial, and reasonable manner (Minn. Stat. § 626.8452).

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 & Specialty Munitions and Conducted Energy Device policies.

#### 300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

**Bodily harm** - Physical pain or injury.

**Deadly force** - Force reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or great bodily harm.

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

**Great bodily harm** - Bodily injury which creates a high probability 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 harm.

**Imminent** - Ready to take place; impending. Note that imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous.

**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

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

Officers 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.

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The Department recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests.

#### 300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE AND REPORT

Any officer present and observing another law enforcement officer or a department 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 (Minn. Stat. § 626.8452; Minn. Stat. § 626.8475).

Any officer who observes another law enforcement officer or a department 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 (Minn. Stat. § 626.8452; Minn. Stat. § 626.8475).

#### 300.2.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

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

- A. The conduct of the subject, including: Whether the subject presents an immediate threat to the officers or others; and whether the subject is actively resisting or attempting to evade arrest by flight.
- B. The perceived dangerousness of the individual, as discerned by the offense involved and other available information.
- C. Officer / subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue and number of officers vs. subjects).
- D. Influence of drugs or alcohol, other indications of mental capacity, or indicia of unresponsiveness to pain stimuli.
- E. Use of or proximity to weapons.
- F. The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.
- G. Time and circumstances permitting, the availability of other options (what resources are known to be reasonably available to the officer under the circumstances).
- H. Training and experience of the officer.
- I. Potential for injury to citizens, officers and suspects.
- J. Risk of escape and the likely risk to the safety of others if escape is successful.
- K. Other exigent circumstances.

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#### 300.2.3 DE-ESCALATION

De-escalation techniques may be appropriate before resorting to force and to reduce the need for force. Whenever possible and when such a delay will not compromise the safety of the officer or another and will not result in the destruction of evidence, escape of a suspect, or commission of a crime, an officer shall allow an individual time and opportunity to submit to verbal commands before force is used.

#### 300.2.4 SOFT EMPTY-HAND TECHNIQUES

Soft empty-hand techniques may be appropriate for defending against or controlling the actions of another. Officers may only apply those soft empty-hand techniques for which the officer has received department approved training and only when the officer reasonably believes that the use of such a technique is reasonably necessary to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

#### 300.2.5 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in obtaining control over an individual who is resisting. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which the officer has received department approved training and only when the officer reasonably believes that the use of such a technique is reasonably necessary to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

#### 300.2.6 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

An officer reporting a use of force by another law enforcement officer or member pursuant to this policy, that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law, shall also make the report in writing to the Chief Law Enforcement Officer within 24 hours (Minn. Stat. § 626.8475).

#### 300.2.7 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.

### **300.3 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.

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.

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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 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

An officer may use reasonable force (Minn. Stat. § 609.06 and Minn. Stat. § 629.33):

- (a) In effecting a lawful arrest.
- (b) In the execution of a legal process.
- (c) In enforcing an order of the court.
- (d) In executing any other duty imposed by law.
- (e) In preventing the escape, or to retake following the escape, of a person lawfully held on a charge or conviction of a crime.
- (f) In restraining a person with a mental illness or a person with a developmental disability from self-injury or injury to another.
- (g) In self-defense or defense of another.

An officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his/her efforts by reason of resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested; nor shall such officer be deemed the aggressor or lose his/her right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

#### 300.3.2 MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR INJURIES SUSTAINED DURING ENCOUNTERS WITH POLICE

Prior to booking or release, medical attention shall be obtained for any person who has sustained visible injury, expressed a complaint of injury or continuing pain or who has been rendered unconscious. Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the subject's injuries, medical attention may consist of examination by non-police personnel including emergency medical technicians, hospital staff or medical staff at the 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 an audio recording is made of a contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included, if reasonably possible.

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#### **300.3.3 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.

#### **300.3.4 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION**

When circumstances reasonably permit, officers 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).

#### **300.3.5 STATE RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF OTHER RESTRAINTS**

Officers may not use any of the following restraints unless the use of deadly force is authorized (Minn. Stat. § 609.06; Minn. Stat. § 609.066):

- (a) A chokehold. For purposes of this policy, a chokehold only refers to the method of applying sufficient pressure to an individual to make breathing difficult or impossible, and includes but is not limited to any pressure to the neck, throat, or windpipe that may prevent or hinder breathing, or reduce intake of air.
  - 1. If applied, a chokehold is subject to the same guidelines and requirements as a carotid control hold.
- (b) Tying all of an individual's limbs together behind the person's back to render the person immobile.
- (c) Securing an individual in any way that results in transporting the person face down in a vehicle.

#### **300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS**

When reasonable, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make efforts to identify 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 only if an objectively reasonable officer would believe, based on the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time and without the benefit of hindsight, that such force is necessary (Minn. Stat. § 609.066):

- (a) To protect the officer or another from death or great bodily harm.
- (b) To effect the arrest or capture, or prevent the escape, of an individual whom the officer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or attempted to commit a felony and the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or great bodily harm to another person unless immediately apprehended.

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In both scenarios, the use of deadly force is only authorized provided that the threat (Minn. Stat. § 609.066):

- Can be articulated with specificity.
- Is reasonably likely to occur absent action by the officer.
- Must be addressed through the use of deadly force without unreasonable delay.

An officer shall not use deadly force against an individual based on the danger the individual poses to self unless the use of deadly force is justified (Minn. Stat. § 609.066).

### **300.5 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE**

Any use of force 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 use of force was reasonable under the circumstances.

To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis, and related purposes, the Department may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department policy, procedure, or law. See the Report Preparation Policy for additional circumstances that may require documentation.

#### **300.5.1 STATE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The Chief Law Enforcement Officer shall provide for the filing of a report with the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) on a monthly basis and in the form required by BCA (Minn. Stat. § 626.5534).

There may be additional reporting requirements regarding misconduct (see the Standards of Conduct Policy) (Minn. Stat. § 626.8457).

### **300.6 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 or feasible, gather information from the person upon whom force was applied regarding their recollection of the events leading up to and immediately following the force being used.
- (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.

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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 related reports and videos.
  - (g) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the use of force incident. If there is a question of policy noncompliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate notify your supervisor/manager and, if appropriate follow MN State Statute 626.8475 (Duty to Intercede and Report).

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 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS**

At least annually, the Professional Standards Division Manager should prepare an analysis report on use of force incidents. The report should be submitted to the Chief Law Enforcement Officer. 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.

#### **300.8 POLICY REVIEW**

The Chief Law Enforcement Officer or the authorized designee should annually review and update this policy to reflect developing practices and procedures.