

<p><b>Fox Valley Metro</b></p>  <p><b>Police Department</b></p>		<p><b>Title:</b> <b>Use of Force</b></p>	
<p><b>Issue Date:</b> <b>01/12/2021</b></p>	<p><b>Revised:</b> <b>12/07/2020</b></p>	<p><b>Policy Source:</b> <b>Chief of Police</b></p>	<p><b>Total pages:</b> <b>18</b></p>
<p><b>Special Instructions:</b></p>			

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of force by sworn personnel to engage in the detention, seizure, or arrest of a person; in self-defense or defense of another; to prevent or intercede in an attempt at self-injury; in defense of property; and in fulfilling the community caretaker function. Proper use of force decisions, based on reasonableness, ensure due process for citizens and provide protection for officers and the Department.

This policy is based on the Defensive and Arrest Tactics (DAAT) program established by the Wisconsin Department of Justice – Law Enforcement Standards Board.

II. POLICY

**The preservation of human life is paramount and one of our fundamental duties.** It is the policy of the Fox Valley Metropolitan Police Department that officers shall use only the amount of force reasonably necessary to achieve a lawful objective.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. **Active Resistance:** Behavior which physically counteracts an officer’s control efforts and creates a risk of bodily harm to the officer, subject, or other persons.
- B. **Assaultive Behavior:** Direct action or conduct that generates bodily harm.
- C. **Bodily Harm:** Physical pain or injury, illness, or any impairment of physical condition, but less severe than great bodily harm.
- D. **Deadly Force:** The intentional use of a firearm, ~~or~~ other instrument **or technique**, that creates a high probability of death or great bodily harm.

- E. **Defensive and Arrest Tactics (DAAT):** A system of verbalization skills coupled with physical alternatives. It is the specific system formulated, approved, and governed by the Wisconsin Department of Justice – Law Enforcement Standards Board.
- F. **Electronic Control Device:** A battery powered device that uses propelled wires and probes or direct contact to deliver a safe amount of electricity for the purpose of affecting the sensory and motor functions of the human and animal nervous system. The intended purpose of this device is to incapacitate and help control threatened or active resistance and/or violent persons or animals.
- G. **Excited Delirium Syndrome:** A state of extreme mental and physiological excitement characterized by extreme agitation, hyperthermia, hostility, and exceptional strength and endurance without apparent fatigue.
- H. **Great Bodily Harm:** Bodily injury which 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 any other serious bodily injury.
- I. **Intervention Options:** Trained techniques for intervening and gaining control in a disturbance. The techniques are categorized into five modes; presence, dialogue, control alternatives, protective alternatives, and deadly force, each reflecting the need for an increasing level of control. A list of trained intervention options can be found in Appendix A of this policy.
- J. **Kinetic Energy Impact Projectiles:** Flexible or non-flexible projectiles, which are intended to incapacitate a subject with a minimal potential for causing death or great bodily harm, when compared to conventional projectiles.
- K. **Less-Lethal Force Philosophy:** A concept of planning and force application, which meets operational objectives, with less potential for causing death or great bodily harm than conventional police tactics.
- L. **Non-deadly Force:** An amount of force that, under normal circumstances, would not be expected to result in great bodily harm or death.
- M. **Objective Reasonableness Standard:** The standard established by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Graham v. Connor* that reasonableness should be judged under the totality of the circumstances from the perspective of a reasonable officer at the scene with similar training and experience. Three elements of the standard are:
  - 1. The severity of the alleged crime at issue.
  - 2. Whether the person poses an imminent threat to the safety of officers and/or others.

3. Whether the person is actively resisting seizure or attempting to evade seizure by flight.

N. **Passive Resistance:** Non-compliant and non-threatening resistance to lawful orders.

O. **Reasonable Belief:** A conclusion reached by an ordinary, prudent and reasonably intelligent police officer that a certain fact situation exists under the totality of circumstances perceived by the officer at the time the officer acted.

P. **Reasonable Force:** A physical act by a police officer in the performance of duty used to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement goal and objectively reasonable under the totality of circumstances as perceived by the officer at the time the officer acted. The totality of circumstances perceived by the officer can include statements made by the person or a known prior history of resistive or assaultive behavior.

#### IV. PROCEDURES

##### A. General Guidelines

1. Officers shall use only that amount of force that is objectively reasonable to control a situation, effect a seizure, or control a person. A force decision shall be based on the Disturbance Resolution Model and the Intervention Options incorporated in the DAAT system and found in Appendix A and B of this policy.
2. In deciding whether to use force, including which intervention option is appropriate, officers are permitted to consider all information known to the officer at the time of the incident, including conduct or statements made by the subject and prior history of resistive or assaultive behavior.
3. Officers shall not continue to use force beyond that which is objectively reasonable to maintain control once the subject has stopped resisting and control of the subject has been established.
4. All persons arrested will be handcuffed, searched, and then transported in a police vehicle unless exceptional circumstances exist.
5. An officer shall not brandish, display, or threaten the use of any control devices, impact weapons, kinetic energy impact weapons, canine, or firearm unless he or she can reasonably conclude its use may become justified and anticipated.

##### B. Electronic Control Device

1. Officers who have successfully completed a department approved training course and written test concerning ECD use are authorized to carry the device.

- a. Uniformed officers shall carry an ECD while on duty if an ECD unit is available.
- b. Non-uniformed officers may carry an ECD if an ECD unit is available.
  2. An electronic control device may be used when a subject is threatening to actively resist or is actively resisting an officer and the subject poses an articulable threat of bodily harm to an officer or another person. It may also be used when the subject poses a threat of bodily harm to himself or herself, such as self-inflicted injury or a suicide attempt. Mere passive resistance does not warrant the use of an ECD.
  3. The following factors, when reasonably perceived by the officer at the time of the incident, require elevated justification for deployment. Under the following conditions the risk of direct or secondary injury to the subject is elevated, thus the justification for ECD deployment is also elevated. The officer must balance the elevated risk of injury with the need for immediate apprehension. Factors warranting an elevated deployment justification include:
    - a. Presence of flammable materials
    - b. Subject located in an elevated position
    - c. Subject operating a vehicle
    - d. Subject running
    - e. Subject obviously, or known to be, pregnant
    - f. Subject in water sufficient to drown
    - g. Subject obviously frail or infirm
  4. In each instance where an electronic control device is deployed on an incident, a determination will be made regarding the need for lethal cover. Lethal cover shall be required in all cases in which the subject possesses a weapon capable of causing death or great bodily harm.
  5. ECD Deployment Methods
    - a. The primary deployment method is to discharge the ECD cartridge, propelling the probes and wires.
    - b. The back-up deployment method is to firmly drive the attached fired ECD cartridge into the subject's body (drive stun). Removing the ECD cartridge to apply a drive stun is discouraged because it provides limited effectiveness and has a higher propensity for causing minor burn marks or friction abrasions to the skin than probe deployment.
  6. ECD Deployment Cycles
    - a. Officers shall deliver only the number of deployment cycles reasonably necessary to control the subject.
    - b. If cover officers are available, they should attempt to control the subject during the deployment cycles, if practical.

- c. If multiple cycles have been delivered and the subject still cannot be controlled, officers should consider an escalation of force or should disengage.
  - 7. Department personnel who use an electronic control device against a person shall ensure the person is monitored for injury as soon as practical after the person is under control. If an adverse reaction to an electronic control device occurs, or if requested by the subject, transport to a medical facility shall be arranged.
  - 8. If the probes are imbedded in sensitive tissue areas, i.e. neck, face, groin, or the breast of a female, officers shall arrange transport to a medical facility for removal. Probes that are imbedded in other non-sensitive tissue areas, may be removed by a trained officer according to the trained procedures.
    - a. Officer(s) shall photograph probe hits on the subject's body.
    - b. Officer(s) shall photograph any additional injuries on the subject's body which were caused during an electronic control device deployment.
  - 9. The probes shall be treated as a contaminated biohazard. Officers removing the probes shall wear protective gloves.
  - 10. After the probes have been removed they shall be handled as a biohazard and packaged according to the trained procedure.
    - a. The package shall be put in a red biohazard bag and placed into a biohazard receptacle.
  - 11. Forensic ECD evidence collection shall occur under any of the following circumstances:
    - a. Great bodily harm occurs to the subject or officer during or following the use of an ECD.
    - b. The ECD is not effective, which leads to escalation of force and the use of deadly force.
    - c. The subject dies following the use of an ECD.
    - d. The ECD is used on a subject displaying behaviors consistent with "Excited Delirium" (elevated risk of sudden custody death).
  - 12. Forensic ECD evidence collection of the cartridge, AFID's (anti-felon identification tags), wires, and probes shall be governed by the following collection process:
    - a. Take overall scene photos.

- b. Mark location of evidence.
- c. Take detailed measurements of evidence.
- d. Take detailed photos of evidence prior to collection.
- e. Take detailed photos of probe or contact marks/wounds.
- f. Collect probes, wires, and the cartridge as a unit, if possible. Do not break the wires from the probes or cartridge.
- g. Gently press the probes into the wire channels that house the wires on the front of the cartridge.
- h. Do not wrap or attempt to untangle the wires.
- i. Place the whole cartridge unit into a paper bag.
- j. Collect AFID's in a sealable container and place the container inside the paper bag with the cartridge.
- k. Place the paper bag into a red biohazard bag and enter into evidence.
- l. Collect the ECD, place it in a box, and enter it into evidence.

13. When an electronic control device is used against a person or animal, the Use of Force form shall include the serial number of the deployed unit on the form so the deployment information may be downloaded.

14. An ECD's use against a person or animal is considered to occur \_\_\_\_\_ when an officer uses the ECD to complete a drive stun or fires the probes, whether the probes hit the intended target or not.

15. Trained officers shall complete a refresher course and a written examination related to the use of the department approved electronic control devices every two years.

16. Only ECD units and accessories approved by the Chief or Police or his/her designee shall be permitted for carry and use by members of the department.

#### C. Oleoresin Capsicum Spray (OC)

1. Officers who have been trained and certified in the use of OC shall carry department issued OC while on duty.

- a. Officers who are trained in the use of, and carrying, an electronic control device may choose not to carry OC.

- b. If an officer has a special duty assignment that does not make carrying OC feasible, the officer may be exempt from carrying OC for the assignment.
- 2. Trained personnel may use OC when a subject is threatening to actively resist or is actively resisting an officer and the subject poses an articulable threat of bodily harm to an officer or another person. Mere passive resistance does not warrant the use of OC.
- 3. Generally, OC should not be sprayed directly at the eyes of a person from a distance of less than 3 feet because of increased risk of eye injury from the pressure of the spray.
- 4. Department personnel who use OC against a person shall ensure the person is decontaminated as soon as practical after he or she is under control.
  - a. If possible, the person should be exposed to fresh air and the contaminated site flushed with cold water.
  - b. Officers should continue to monitor the exposed person for any unusual reactions to the exposure. If the exposed person has an unusual reaction or requests medical attention, transport to a medical facility shall be arranged.
- 5. If used on an animal, and it can be done without endangering department personnel, reasonable efforts to decontaminate domesticated animals should be made or the decontamination information conveyed to the animal's owner.

D. Intermediate Weapons/Impact Weapon: (expandable and straight baton)

- 1. Uniformed officers shall be required to have an approved impact weapon available to them while on duty. An impact weapon must be carried by a uniformed officer if an ECD is not carried.

2. The use of authorized batons is permitted to impede a subject, preventing him or her from continuing active resistance or assaultive, or otherwise dangerous, behavior.
3. Permitted baton techniques are those taught as part of the DAAT system governed by the Wisconsin Department of Justice – Law Enforcement Standards Board.

#### E. Chemical Munitions and Diversionary Devices

1. Chemical munitions and diversionary devices will only be deployed by officers trained in their use
2. Use of these devices will be in accordance with the requirements of this policy.
3. Injuries to a person resulting from the use of chemical munitions and diversionary devices shall be documented in an incident report.

#### F. Kinetic Energy Impact Projectiles

1. Trained department personnel may use kinetic energy impact projectiles in circumstances where a level of force less than deadly force may be appropriate for resolving the situation and when the risk associated with closing on the subject to take control makes other alternatives unsafe.
2. In each instance where kinetic energy impact projectiles are deployed on an incident, a determination will be made regarding the need for deadly force cover. Deadly force cover will be required in all cases in which the subject possesses a weapon capable of causing death or great bodily harm.
3. The department's 12-gauge pump shotgun shall serve as a dedicated delivery system.
  - a. Only department authorized and issued rounds may be used.
  - b. The shotgun will be kept in the patrol vehicle with five (5) less lethal rounds in the magazine and none in the chamber.
  - c. Officers will not have any 12-gauge lethal ammunition with them, neither on their person or in the patrol car while on duty.
4. When deploying the 12-gauge shotgun as a kinetic energy impact projectile delivery system, the officer will visually and physically inspect the weapon to verify it is unloaded. The officer will visually inspect each less lethal kinetic

energy impact projectile prior to loading. This deployment loading procedure will be taught during training.

5. When feasible, Officers shall announce on channel one that “less lethal is on scene”.
6. When firing, Officers should verbally announce “IMPACT!” to avoid sympathetic fire, when feasible.
7. Kinetic energy impact projectiles may be delivered to the subject’s body in accordance with the following guidelines:
  - a. Primary Target Areas (Legs and buttocks): The arms may also be targeted as a primary target under some circumstances. The officer must consider the proximity of the targeted portion of the arm to vital areas of the body. Primary target areas shall be considered when incapacitation is necessary but the threat is not imminent. Multiple impacts to the primary target areas should be considered before progressing to the secondary target area.
  - b. Secondary Target Area (Lower Abdomen): The secondary target area will be considered when incapacitation is critical due to the imminent threat posed by the subject.
  - c. Head/Neck/Chest Area – Intentional impact to these areas will be avoided unless the use of deadly force is justified.
8. Subjects who are struck by a kinetic energy impact projectile shall be transported by ambulance to a medical facility for examination.
9. Officers shall photograph any injury on a subject’s body caused from being struck by a kinetic energy impact projectile.
10. Officers shall collect the impact projectile and empty shell casing as evidence.
  - a. If the impact projectile has been biohazard contaminated, officers shall wear protective gloves.
  - b. The projectile shall be placed in a suitable evidence container before being placed in a red biohazard bag and entered into evidence.
11. Trained officers shall complete a refresher course and written examination every year.

#### G. Canine Apprehension

1. The use of a canine to apprehend a subject, resulting in a bite, is considered a use of force under this policy.

2. A police canine may be used to apprehend an individual under the following circumstances:
  - a. There is a reasonable belief that the subject poses an imminent threat of bodily harm to another person or him or herself.
  - b. The subject is physically resisting arrest or detention and poses an imminent threat of bodily harm to the officers and/or others and the use of the canine appears necessary to overcome such resistance.
  - c. The subject is believed to be concealed from officers in an area that makes a canine search and apprehension the most appropriate method to avoid the potential threat outlined in sections a and b, above.
3. Unless a subject presents a reasonably perceived threat of bodily harm to officers or other, mere flight from pursuing officers shall not justify a canine apprehension.
4. When a canine apprehends a subject, the canine shall be given commands to release the bite and be brought under physical control by the handler as soon as practical after the subject stops the resistive behavior and complies with officer commands.
5. If the canine bites a subject with no apparent effect on the subject, the canine handler should consider having the canine disengage. Officers must then decide to escalate or disengage from the situation.
6. If a canine apprehension results in a bite or injury, subjects who are bitten or injured by the canine shall be transported to a medical facility for treatment.

#### H. Use of Deadly Force

1. The intentional use of deadly force is permissible under the following circumstances:
  - a. As a last resort, in the defense of one's self, or another person, when the officer reasonably believes him or her, or another person, is in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm.
  - b. As the final alternative, to make an arrest or prevent the escape of a fleeing felon whom the officer reasonably believes has committed a felony involving the actual or threatened use of deadly force. The officer shall also have probable cause to believe the suspected felon poses an

imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to the officer, or others, if not immediately apprehended.

- c. As the last resort, to euthanize a dangerous animal or one that is so seriously injured that humanity dictates its dispatch to alleviate further suffering, but only after careful consideration is given to the public's safety and whether other alternatives may be feasible.
2. Whenever feasible, officers shall identify themselves and issue a verbal warning before using deadly force.

### 3. Prohibited Practices

#### Choke Holds / Neck Compression Techniques

1. The use of chokeholds, neck compression or similar techniques designed to apply significant pressure to a person's neck and subsequently the airway are not always an effective technique in subduing a person. Limiting airflow and blood circulation to the lungs and/or brain using these techniques can take several minutes to cause the person to go unconscious. Often, the result can cause death or severe injury instead of temporary incapacitation.
2. Because of the high likelihood of death or severe injury to be the result, the use of chokeholds, neck compression or similar techniques designed to apply significant pressure to a person's neck and subsequently the airway should be considered deadly force.
3. Officers should not use chokeholds, neck compression or similar techniques designed to apply significant pressure to person's neck and subsequently the airway unless they reasonably fear for their life or the life of another.
4. Officers will have to articulate any use of these techniques as a result of a deadly force threat.

### FIREARMS

1. The decision to discharge a firearm under the following circumstances shall be guided by Section 1, above; however, it shall be prohibited if it creates an unreasonable risk to the officer or others.
  - a. From a moving vehicle
  - b. At a moving vehicle
  - c. When the target of the force is not clearly visible. Firing into a building or through a door is not permitted unless officers are being fired upon from within and no alternative means of cover is available.

2. Deadly force shall not be used when the officer is in doubt as to whether or not he or she has the legal justification to do so.

3. Officers shall not discharge a firearm as a warning.

I. Pointing of Firearm

1. If an officer intentionally points a firearm at a person in the course of duty and does not discharge the firearm, the officer shall complete an incident report detailing the circumstances of the incident. If multiple officers are involved, only the officer assigned the call is required to complete an incident report. All other officers shall prepare and submit a supplemental report.

2. A Fox Valley Metropolitan Police Department Use of Force form shall be completed for the display/pointing of a firearm.

J. First Aid and Medical Assistance

1. Officers who use force against a person shall ensure the subject is monitored checked for injury as soon as the situation / scene is secured. The subject should be continuously monitored until a higher level of care is present.

2. If an injury is observed or reported by the person, officers shall provide first aid and/or request medical assistance as needed.

3. In addition to visible injuries and those reported by the subject, officers should be observant for indicators that the subject is experiencing excited delirium syndrome.

4. If excited delirium syndrome is suspected, officers shall request an emergency response from EMS. Officers shall ensure the subject is continuously monitored until the subject is evaluated by EMS.

K. Required Notifications and Reports upon Use of Force

1. Whenever an officer is responsible for an accidental or intentional discharge of a firearm while on or off duty (other than during firearms training, hunting or participation in sporting or recreational events), or the accidental or intentional use of deadly force by any means, the following notifications and reports shall be made:

a. Intentionally discharged at a person

1. The officer shall notify a supervisor as soon as possible.

2. The supervisor shall notify the Captain.

3. The Captain will immediately notify the Chief of Police.

4. Unless incapacitated or directed otherwise by a supervisor, the involved officer(s)

shall complete an incident report detailing the incident prior to going off duty.

-

5. Each officer discharging a weapon shall complete a Fox Valley Metropolitan Police Department Use of Force form.

b. Intentionally discharged at an animal

1. The officer shall notify the Communications Center prior to discharge, or immediately thereafter if prior notification is not practicable.
2. The officer involved in the use of force shall complete a Fox Valley Metropolitan Police Department Use of Force form and forward it to the on-duty supervisor.
3. An incident report is not required unless directed by the supervisor.

c. Accidental discharge not resulting in injury

1. The officer shall immediately notify the on-duty supervisor.
2. The officer shall complete a written memorandum to the Captain that documents the details of the incident.

d. Accidental discharge resulting in injury

1. The officer shall immediately notify a supervisor. The officer shall render first aid or activate EMS as necessary.
  2. The supervisor shall notify the Captain. The involved officer shall document the details of the incident in a memo to the Captain and prepare an offense report as directed by the supervisor.
  3. The Captain shall notify the Chief of Police and may be required to initiate an investigation into the incident.
2. When an officer uses force that includes a control alternative or greater, in the order of appearance on the list of Intervention Options, he or she shall contact an on-duty supervisor or duty command as soon as practical after the use of force. The officer shall also complete an incident report documenting the incident.
3. In addition to any other reporting requirements in this policy, whenever an officer uses any amount of force against another person that results in, or is alleged to have resulted in, injury or death to a person, he or she shall contact an on-duty supervisor or duty command as soon as practical after the use of force. The officer shall also complete an incident report documenting the incident.
4. Any officer who has knowledge (direct or indirect) that another member of this department has used force in violation of this policy and/or law shall immediately notify a supervisor of the facts of the incident and alleged violation.

5. When completing a Use of Force form, officer(s) should only include the force or countermeasures used by the officer completing the form.
6. Whenever a supervisor is notified of a use of any force as outlined in K.3 of this section, he or she shall respond to the scene to monitor the situation and conduct a preliminary review of the incident. The supervisor is responsible for ensuring each officer involved in the use of force, completes a Use of Force form. The supervisor shall review each Use of Force form to ensure the use of force complies with department policy and forward it to the Captain.
7. The Captain shall review each incident to determine if a Use of Force Review Team is to be convened under this policy or if the circumstances of the incident warrant an investigation into the officer's use of force.
8. A committee consisting of the Captain and an instructor from each tactical discipline will convene on a monthly basis to review and discuss use of force incidents. The purpose of these meetings is to help ensure officers are utilizing the tools and techniques they have been provided, and to identify trends or habits that may compromise officer safety or reveal the need for additional training.
9. Annually, the Captain shall complete and submit to the Chief of Police a written analysis of all incidents involving the use of physical force by officers.

#### L. Use of Force Review Team

1. The Use of Force Review Team shall consist of the following personnel:
  - a. Captain (Chairperson)
  - b. Operations Lieutenant (Vice-Chairperson)
  - c. A department DAAT and/or firearms instructor
  - d. One officer selected by the involved officer(s). Each officer involved may select their own officer/representative.
2. If the involved officer is incapacitated and cannot designate an officer to serve on the review team, the Chief of Police will direct the officer's supervisor to select an officer to represent the involved officer. The selected officer is subject to the approval of the involved officer(s) should the officer(s) cease to be incapacitated prior to the completion of the investigation.
3. If the officer involved in a use of force incident is a Captain, the Chief of Police will chair the Use of Force Review Team. If the Chief of Police is the officer involved, The Captain will coordinate with the Police and Fire Commission to select the person who will chair the review team. This may require the assistance of an outside agency.

4. The Use of Force Review Team shall conduct an administrative review of the following uses of force:
  - a. The accidental or intentional use of deadly force by an officer, whether or not injury or death occurs.
  - b. All incidents involving the accidental or intentional discharge of a firearm, excluding the intentional use to dispatch an animal or the use of kinetic energy impact projectiles, unless their use causes great bodily harm or death.
  - c. All incidents resulting in great bodily harm to a person by an officer's use of force.
  - d. Any additional situations as directed by the Chief of Police.
5. This administrative review shall be separate from any criminal investigation conducted by the department, or any other investigative agency selected by the Chief of Police.
6. The purpose of this review is to determine whether the use of force was consistent with the policies and Code of Conduct of the department.
7. Upon conclusion of the review, the Use of Force Review Team shall submit to the Chief of Police a written report of their findings and conclusions. The report shall include a description of how the review was conducted, a listing of all facts established by the review, any disagreement between members, and a recommended disposition.
8. The Use of Force Review Team report shall include a finding that the officer's use of force was:
  - a. Within policy
  - b. Outside of policy
  - c. Outside of policy, with extenuating circumstances
9. Any officer who uses force which results in death or great bodily harm to another person shall be assigned to administrative duties, or may be placed on administrative leave at the discretion of the Chief of Police, pending the completion of the use of force review and final action of the Chief of Police.

M. Policy Distribution and Training

1. All personnel shall receive and demonstrate their understanding of this policy before being authorized to carry any weapon in the course of their official duties.
2. The firearms coordinator shall conduct training for all sworn personnel at least annually, as part of the firearms training and qualification program, on the Use of Force policy.

	01/12/2021
Daniel M. Meister	Date
Chief of Police	



## Appendix B

### Intervention Options

Mode	Tactic(s)	Purpose
<b>Presence</b>	Professional Presence <i>Open Stance</i> <i>Ready Stance</i> <i>Defensive Stance</i>	To present a visible display of authority
<b>Dialogue</b>	Tactical Communication <i>Search Talk</i> <i>Persuasion</i> <i>Light Control Talk</i> <i>Heavy Control Talk</i>	To verbally persuade
<b>Control Alternatives</b>	Escort Holds <i>Blanket the Arm</i> <i>Escort Position</i> Compliance Holds <i>Come-along</i> <i>Pressure Points</i> <i>Mandibular Angle</i> <i>Hypoglossal</i> Control Devices <i>O.C.</i> <i>Electronic Control Device</i> Passive Countermeasures	To overcome passive resistance, active resistance, or their threats

	<i>Decentralizations</i> <i>Secure-the-Head</i> <i>Hug-Yourself</i> <i>Lower-Your-Center</i> <i>Pull-In/Push-Down</i>	
<b>Protective Alternatives</b>	Active Countermeasures <i>Vertical Stuns</i> <i>Focused Strikes</i> Incapacitating Techniques <i>Diffused Strike</i> Intermediate Weapons <i>Baton</i> <i>Kinetic Energy Projectile</i> Kinetic Energy Impact Projectiles <i>12 ga. Bean Bag Projectile</i> Canine Apprehension	To overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior, or their threats
<b>Deadly Force</b>	Firearm	To stop an imminent threat.

