

DIRECTIVE 4.1 USE OF FORCE

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This directive consists of the following sections:

- 4.1.1 Use of Reasonable Force**
- 4.1.2 Use of Deadly Force**
- 4.1.3 Warning Shots**
- 4.1.4 Use of Authorized Less Lethal Weapons**
- 4.1.5 Rendering Medical Aid Following Police Actions**
- 4.1.6 Vascular Neck Restrictions**
- 4.1.7 Choke Holds**

DEFINITIONS:

Active Aggression - means that the subject takes physical action toward any person, by any means.

Aggravated Active Aggression - means that the subjects' actions may cause serious physical harm to anyone or the subject is using deadly force against any person.

Deadly Force - means any force that carries a substantial risk that it will proximately result in the death of any person. [ORC 2901.01A]

De-Escalation – taking action or communicating verbally or non-verbally during a potential force encounter in an attempt to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat so that more time, options, and resources can be called upon to resolve the situation without the use of force or with a reduction in the force necessary.

Defensive Resistance - means that the subjects' actions or verbalization offer active resistance to the officer, by attempting to escape the officer's control by any means.

Force - means any violence, compulsion or constraint physically exerted by any means upon or against a person or thing. [ORC 2901.01A]

Immediate - means near to or related to present time.

Impact Munitions – a less-lethal projectile designed to subdue potentially dangerous individuals with decreased chance of injury or death to subjects.

Less Lethal Force - means any force that is intended to incapacitate or stop a person without causing death.

Objectively Reasonable - The amount of force that would be used by other reasonable and well-trained officers when faced with the circumstances that the officer using force was presented with at the time of the incident.

Passive Resistance - means that the subjects' actions offer no active opposition or resistance to the officer's control.

Psychological Intimidation/Totality of Circumstances - means that the size of, appearance of, gestures or any actions exhibited by a subject, or known indicators at the time of the incident that may be perceived by the officer as a threat.

Physical Harm to Persons - means any injury, illness or other physiological impairment, regardless of its gravity or duration. [ORC 2901.01A]

Physical Harm to Property - means any tangible or intangible damage to property that, in any degree, results in loss to its value or interferes with its use or enjoyment. Physical harm to property does not include wear and tear occasioned by normal use. [ORC 2901.01A]

Reasonable Belief - means the facts or circumstances the officer knows, or should know, is such as to cause an ordinary and prudent person to act or think in a similar way under similar circumstances.

Reasonable Force – that force which is necessary to accomplish lawful objective.

Risk - means a significant possibility, as contrasted with a remote possibility, that a certain result may occur or that certain circumstances may exist. [ORC 2901.01A]

Secondary Firearm - means a personally owned firearm that an officer may carry as a back up firearm while on-duty or as an off-duty firearm, subject to the provisions of this directive.

Serious Physical Harm to Persons - means any of the following:

- Any mental illness or condition of such gravity as would normally require hospitalization or prolonged psychiatric treatment;
- Any physical harm that carries a substantial risk of death;

- Any physical harm that involves some permanent incapacity, whether partial or total, or that involves some temporary, substantial incapacity;
- Any physical harm that involves some permanent disfigurement or that involves some temporary, serious disfigurement;
- Any physical harm that involves acute pain of such duration as to result in substantial suffering or that involves any degree of prolonged or intractable pain. [ORC 2901.01A]

Serious Physical Harm to Property - means any physical harm to property that does either of the following:

- Results in substantial loss to the value of the property or requires a substantial amount of time, effort, or money to repair or replace;
- Temporarily prevents the use or enjoyment of the property or substantially interferes with its use or enjoyment for an extended period of time. [ORC 2901.01A]

Substantial Risk - means a strong possibility, as contrasted with a remote or significant possibility, that a certain result may occur or that certain circumstances may exist. [ORC 2901.01A]

Verbal Non-Compliance - means that the subject has verbalized the intent not to comply with the officer's directions.

Verbal Direction - means the verbalization by an officer directing a person to perform in some manner.

POLICY AND PROCEDURE:

4.1.1 Use of Reasonable Force

Employees may only use the force which is reasonably necessary to affect lawful objectives including: affecting a lawful arrest or overcoming resistance to a lawful arrest, preventing the escape of an offender, or protecting or defending others or themselves from physical harm. Officers will discontinue using force once the offender stops resisting the officer.

The type and degree of force or weapons used will be based on the totality of the circumstances and a reasonable belief of the need for such use of force in order to accomplish a lawful objective.

Use of Force Guidelines

When officers are faced with confrontation, de-escalation tactics and techniques should be utilized whenever possible. Calling for back up should be a priority.

Officers may display less lethal weapons whenever the officer has reasonable belief that such display may diminish aggressive behavior by another.

Officers may display a firearm whenever the officer has a reasonable belief there may exist immediate danger of serious physical harm to any person or whenever the officer has a reasonable suspicion that a person may be armed with a deadly weapon or under any circumstance where an officer is authorized to use deadly force.

Disengagement from confrontation shall be an option and officers are authorized to disengage from a confrontational situation and retreat to a position of safety when in the officers' opinion such disengagement may diminish the threat of immediate harm to the offender, the officer or any other person.

The following use of force guidelines are to provide direction for officers in their response to resistance or force which is encountered while in the performance of their sworn duties and effecting lawful objectives.

An officer shall not be required to progress through lower levels of response action in responding to resistance or force.

The use of vascular neck restrictions is prohibited unless an officer is in a deadly use of force scenario and all other reasonable means of response have been exhausted and it is necessary for the defense of the officers' life or the life of another.

Resistance/Force Encountered & Officer Response, Use of Force Continuum

Officers should attempt to achieve control through verbal commands and, if possible, give the suspect time to comply with such commands prior to using force. *Osborn v. City of Columbus*, 6th Cir. No. 22-3570, 2023 U.S. App. LEXIS 6264 (Mar. 15, 2023). However, officers need not apply force in gradually increasing steps to justify physical control or even deadly force. Instead, officers need to respond with all the force reasonably necessary for the circumstances in each specific situation. Members may use only that level of force necessary to gain control when compliance cannot be achieved through verbal commands and there is:

- Resistance to the officer's performance of a lawful duty;
- A threat to the safety for the officers or another person; or
- A reasonable belief that there are no alternatives, or they would clearly be ineffective.

Each use of force situation is unique, and this continuum is intended only as an illustration of the various force options that are available to an officer facing a given level of subject resistance.

This Use of Force Continuum is not intended to preclude a force option when that option would not exceed the amount of force reasonably necessary to affect a lawful arrest

(Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989)). The ‘Graham Factors’ should be considered during any force situation.

- The severity of the crime at issue;
- Whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others, and;
- Whether the suspect is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.

Good judgment and the circumstances of each situation will dictate the level on the continuum of force at which an officer will start. Depending on the circumstances, officers may find it necessary to escalate and de-escalate the use of force by progressing up and down the force continuum. It is not the intent of this continuum to require officers to try each of the options before moving to the next if the level of force used is reasonable under the circumstances.

Disengagement, area containment, surveillance, waiting out a suspect, summoning reinforcements, or calling in specialized units may be an appropriate response to a situation.

Force options may be used simultaneously, for instance, combining verbal commands with use of chemical irritant. The officer must choose the necessary response based on law, departmental policy, training, and experience. The officer must exercise proper use of force decision making, which means the use of reasonable force, including proper tactics, and de-escalation techniques.

Officers shall not use excessive force. Officers should not use force on a non-violent, non-resisting or only passively resisting suspect who is not under arrest. Wright v. City of Euclid, 962 F.3d 852 (6th Cir.2020).

Following any use of force resulting in a citizen’s injury, officers will ensure appropriate first aid is rendered immediately once the incident scene is stabilized.

Passive Resistance

- Verbal Direction
- Empty Hand Techniques
- Soft-Pressure Points
- Escort Position

Verbal Non-Compliance

- Verbal Direction
- Empty Hands Techniques
- Soft-Pressure Points
- Escort Position

- Chemical Agent = *There is a perceived physical threat present.*

Psychological Intimidation

- Verbal Direction
- Empty Hand Techniques
- Soft-Pressure Points
- Escort Position
- Chemical Agent = *There is a perceived physical threat present.*
- CEW = *There is a perceived physical threat present.*

Defensive Resistance

- Verbal Direction
- Empty Hand Techniques
- Hard-Pressure Points
- Chemical Agent
- CEW
- Less Lethal Impact Munitions Shotgun = *There is a perceived physical threat present*
- Police Canine

Active Aggression

- Chemical Agent
- CEW
- Tactical Baton
- Less Lethal Impact Munitions Shotgun
- Noise Flash Diversionary Device (NFDD)

Aggravated Active Aggression

- CEW
- Tactical Baton
- Less Lethal Impact Munitions Shotgun
- Noise Flash Diversionary Device (NFDD)
- Firearm
- Lethal Force

4.1.2 Use of Deadly Force

The preservation of human life is of the highest value in the State of Ohio. Therefore, employees must have an objectively reasonable belief deadly force is necessary to protect life before the use of deadly force. Deadly force may be used only under the following circumstances:

- To defend themselves from serious physical injury or death; or,
- To defend another person from serious physical injury or death; or,
- In accordance with US and Ohio Supreme Court decisions, specifically, Tennessee v. Garner and Graham v. Connor.

An officer may only use deadly force when the officer reasonably believes that the action is in defense of human life, including the officers' own life, or in the defense of any person in immediate danger of serious physical harm.

Officers will not discharge a firearm at or from a moving vehicle, unless all other reasonable means have been exhausted and it is necessary for the defense of the officers' life, or the life of another, due to the officer having reasonable cause to believe that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical harm to the officer or another.

Officers shall not unreasonably place themselves in harm's way, otherwise use of deadly force may be deemed excessive. Estate of Kirby v. Duva, 530 F.3d 475 (6th Cir.2008).

When dealing with an incident involving a suspect known or believed to be suffering from a mental illness, deadly force shall not be used unless the suspect is armed and threatening an officer or any other person in immediate danger of serious physical harm. Palma v. Johns, 27 F.4th 419 (6th Cir.2022)

When reasonable, appropriate, and not prevented by physical environment, distance, or other situational circumstances, officers should provide warning prior to the use of deadly force.

Annually, definitions of conditional terms or similar terms shall be reviewed during in-service training.

4.1.3 Warning Shots

Officers are never justified in discharging a firearm to fire a warning shot.

4.1.4 Use of Authorized Less Lethal Weapons

Officers may only use less lethal weapons within the scope of their employment and authority to use such weapons and then only with the degree of force necessary to affect the officers' lawful objective.

Officers may only carry or use an approved less lethal weapon after documented proficiency training.

Officers are prohibited from carrying or using any less lethal weapons other than those approved by the Chief of Police.

Expandable Baton

The current approved and issued expandable baton is an expandable baton of metal construction. The department will issue each officer an expandable baton. Uniformed officers shall carry on their duty belt the issued expandable baton in the issued baton holder. Officers approved to wear a load bearing vest may carry in a vest compartment.

Chemical Agents (spray/gas)

The department will issue each officer an approved chemical agent spray for use. Uniformed officers shall carry on their duty belt the issued chemical agent container within the department issued chemical agent holder. Officers approved to wear a load bearing vest may carry in a vest compartment.

If possible, a verbal warning should be issued prior to the use of the chemical agent unless exigent circumstances exist that would make it imprudent to do so. Officers should inform suspect that they are under arrest prior to issuing chemical agent, and officers should refrain from the use of the chemical agent unless the suspect is actively resisting arrest. *Grawey v. Drury*, 567 F.3d 202 (6th Cir.2009).

When spraying chemical agent, target a subject's face and upper torso. It is recommended to deliver the chemical agent in one half to one second bursts and if unable to control the subject resort to other means of force. Officers shall not use more chemical agents than necessary to subdue the suspect. *Grawey v. Drury*, 567 F.3d 202 (6th Cir.2009).

Absent exigent circumstances, officers should remove the subject from the contaminated area and face them into the wind. EMS will be called to the scene to assist with decontamination and to assess any health concerns of the subject. Larger quantities of chemical agents may be stored in each patrol supervisor's vehicle for use in large disturbances.

Those who have been properly trained will have access to less lethal, hand thrown, non-flammable CS (2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile) munitions. These devices shall not be thrown directly at a subject. CS munitions shall not be used as an impact weapon. The CS munitions will be properly stored and secured in a magazine located in a supervisor's vehicle and/or a magazine located in the armory, per 27 CFR 555.

Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW)

The department issues approved CEWs for use in the field. Only properly functioning and charged CEWs are to be carried. Uniformed officers working on road patrol will carry a CEW.

The CEW must be worn on the non-dominant side in either a non-dominant draw or cross draw position.

When deploying a CEW against a fleeing suspect, the officer should consider, along with the Graham Factors in the Use of Force Guidelines:

- Have proper instructions to halt been issued?
- The landing location(s): asphalt, railroad tracks, grass, stairwells or bodies of water, etc.

Officers must be trained concerning:

- The ability of an electrical charge to act as an ignition for combustible materials.
- The preferred targeting is the center mass of the subject's back; however, it is recognized that it is not always possible to get behind the subject. Where back – targeting is not possible, frontal targeting should be lower center mass, and intentional deployments to the chest shall be avoided where possible. Officers shall make all reasonable efforts to avoid striking persons in the head, neck, eyes or genitals.
- The effectiveness of the CEW when deployed on persons wearing heavy or layered clothing.
- Use of the CEW should be combined with physical restraint techniques to minimize the total duration of the struggle and CEW use. Additional officers on the scene of a CEW deployment should attempt to restrain and handcuff a subject during an active CEW cycle. Officers should transition to a different force option if multiple CEW deployments fail to gain compliance or continued CEW applications are not making enough progress toward gaining compliance.
- When possible, avoid prolonged, extended, uninterrupted discharges or extensive multiple discharges. Minimizing the successive number of CEW discharges against an individual when possible but being aware when back-up officers are unavailable, that multiple applications may be necessary to gain or maintain control of an active aggressive individual.
- No more than one officer will deploy a CEW against a single individual at the same time.
- The CEW is not to be used as a punitive measure.
- It is recommended to give a verbal warning prior to each discharge to warn other officers that a deployment is about to occur and to give the subject an opportunity to comply with your orders.
- Discharging a CEW at animals. The CEW is an effective tool for stopping the aggressive behavior of wild or potentially dangerous animals. The CEW is especially effective for vicious and /or dangerous dogs. Officers using a CEW on an animal may need to adjust their aim to ensure contact is made with both probes.

Officers will not use a CEW on a subject(s) who are operating a motor vehicle. Officers also shall not use a CEW on a suspect who does not resist or only passively resists arrest. *Osborn v. City of Columbus*, 6th Cir. No. 22-3570, 2023 U.S. App. LEXIS 6264 (Mar. 15, 2023).

Officers should avoid using the CEW on unarmed persons who reasonably appear to be, or are known to be, young children, elderly persons, medically infirm, pregnant or users of a cardiac pacemaker. Officers are not prohibited from using the CEW on such persons, but use is limited to those exceptional circumstances where the potential benefit of using the CEW (i.e. injury reduction) reasonably outweighs the risks and concerns.

Anytime a CEW is fired at a subject (except in training activities), whether a subject is struck or not, the officer and supervisor will complete a Use of Force Report.

Officers carrying a CEW shall conduct a function test once a shift rotation.

Noise Flash Diversionary Device (NFDD) (includes ariel)

The NFDD is a diversionary device that, when properly deployed, produces six (6) to eight (8) seconds of involuntary distraction which prohibits organized resistance.

Officers shall be trained, tested, and certified in the safe use of NFDD on an annual basis; however, only officers authorized to deploy devices shall do so. No indiscriminate deployment of an NFDD will be permitted. Members who have successfully completed an approved training course in the proper use and deployment of NFDDs shall be certified and authorized to use them during actual operations.

The deployment of NFDD in a structure where children or the elderly are known to be present should be avoided, unless exigent circumstances exist. Due to the potential fire hazard, members shall, whenever possible, visually inspect the area of their throw prior to detonation. A portable fire extinguisher shall be readily available whenever devices are to be deployed. Although the NFDD has no separating sub munitions and fragmentation is near zero, flying objects are always a possibility. Members shall deploy the NFDD avoiding areas that have loose objects present when possible.

When handling a NFDD, all personnel should use safety equipment. Safety equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Eye protection
- Ear protection
- Helmet
- Body Armor
- Gloves and long sleeve BDU
- Ballistic or non-ballistic shield.

Upon deployment of the NFDD, smoke is produced. At the earliest convenience, members should ventilate the area for the benefit of officers, suspects, and civilians. The deploying member is responsible for the recovery of the NFDD body and spoon.

Failure to Function

Officers should always have a back-up device ready to deploy. If a device fails to function, a second device should be immediately deployed whenever possible. After securing the area, it will be necessary to remove the device that failed to function:

- Avoid handling; use a shovel or other object to move.
- Before moving the NFDD, check for proper separation of pin and lever.
- Immediately submerge the NFDD in a bucket of water for at least 24 hours.

Justification

Officers may deploy a NFDD in potential active threat or aggravated active threat situations with a supervisor's permission whenever a low-level lethality diversion is necessary to enable an entry to be made or an arrest to be affected. By way of example, these situations include the following:

- Barricaded suspect or hostage situation
- High risk warrant service
- Distracting a subject to allow apprehension or detention
- Any situation that has the potential of being a life threatening or violent confrontation.

Storage

Sergeants and Corporal shall be trained in the proper storage of NFDD and CS munitions, per 27 CFR 555, that will be housed in a magazine located in the rear of their police vehicle. Any additional NFDD and CS munitions will be stored in a magazine located in the armory.

Documentation of Usage/Record Maintenance/Audits

The officer responsible for the deployment of the NFDD in an actual operation or training scenario shall record the serial number of said NFDD for documentation purposes. Deployment of NFDDs must also be documented in the Use of Force report. This documentation will be retained for submission to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

The supervisor and munitions handler shall conduct a weekly inspection of magazine(s) to determine whether there has been unauthorized entry or attempted entry into the magazine(s), or unauthorized removal of the contents of the magazine(s). Documentation of inspection shall be made on daily activity sheet/logbook.

The munitions handler shall conduct random audits of all NFDD and CS munitions. A designee appointed by the Chief shall conduct a random audit of all NFDD and CS munitions. Any discrepancy found shall be documented in memo form and shall be submitted to the Chief of Police as soon as practicable. An appropriate internal investigation shall be made at the order of the Chief of Police into all reported or

suspected discrepancies or violations of procedure involving the use or accounting of all NFDD and CS munitions.

Training

Yearly, officers shall be recertified in the deployment of NFDD and CS munitions and supervisors will be trained on the storage of NFDD and CS munitions.

Less Lethal Impact Munitions/Less Lethal Impact Munitions Shotgun

The Miami Township Police Department has issued less-lethal impact munitions shotguns and impact munitions to trained officers, to provide those officers with additional use-of-force options for gaining compliance of resistant or aggressive individuals in arrest and other enforcement situations. It is the policy of the Department that personnel may use the less-lethal impact munitions shotguns when warranted, but only in accordance with the guidelines and procedures set forth in this directive and in the Department's use-of-force policy.

Authorization

The Miami Township Police Department will issue dedicated less-lethal impact munitions shotguns for the sole purpose of discharging less-lethal impact munition projectiles. All less-lethal impact munitions shotguns will be distinctively marked with an orange stock and orange fore end. Only the dedicated departmentally issued Remington 870 12-gauge shotgun with less-lethal designation and issued 12-gauge drag stabilized shell are authorized for use. Only officers who have been trained and demonstrated proficiency are authorized to use the less-lethal impact munitions shotgun and impact munitions. Initial training for impact munitions and the less-lethal impact munitions shotgun will consist of roll call training, training, with a test, uploaded to PowerDMS and range qualification. Proficiency must be demonstrated annually during a re-certification course and be monitored by a certified impact munitions instructor. Those officers failing to demonstrate proficiency will be given remedial training and must successfully complete the re-certification course to continue to carry the less-lethal impact munitions shotgun. Officers who carry a less-lethal impact munitions shotgun are prohibited from carrying another shotgun or lethal shotgun ammunition.

Deployment

Police officers, who are properly trained, are authorized to use departmentally issued less-lethal impact munitions shotguns as an alternative to resolve incidents in a less-lethal manner, to protect officers and other persons from harm, to protect a suspect/subject from self-inflicted injury, or to end incidents involving combative, armed/believed to be armed, or violent suspects. Officers shall not interpret this policy to mean that a less-lethal impact munitions shotgun replaces the use of deadly force when deadly force is justified. These weapons may be deployed (consistent with training) in circumstances including, but not limited to, the following:

- Suicidal subject (where a weapon is displayed).
- Subject armed with any weapon (does not preclude the use of lethal force).
- Subject violently resisting arrest, where the use of other defensive weapons or tactics would place officers at risk by being in contact range of the suspect.
- Hostile or aggressive animals where the discharge of a firearm would be inappropriate.
- Riot Control/Crowd Routing

When a situation arises, a less-lethal impact munitions shotgun may be deployed only by or with the approval of a supervisor who is trained in its use or after consultation between a supervisor and a trained officer. Prior to the deployment of a less-lethal impact munitions shotgun, lethal cover must be provided for the less-lethal impact munitions shotgun operator. All officers should remain cognizant of the “reactionary gap” should the need for deadly force arise.

Officers will maintain retention of the less-lethal impact munitions shotgun by utilizing the provided sling mechanism in accordance with department training. Weapon retention is crucial to the safety of all parties involved in the incident.

Weapon Discharge

Prior to discharging a less-lethal impact munitions shotgun for a law enforcement purpose, the officer will identify himself/herself and state their intention to shoot, when feasible. It is recommended to give a verbal warning prior to each discharge to warn other officers that a deployment is about to occur and give the subject an opportunity to comply with your orders. Once the officer has stopped firing, the officer should announce that he/she has ceased fire. This will allow other officers to effect an arrest, when practical.

Target Areas/Restrictions

When aiming the less-lethal impact munitions shotgun, officers should target large muscle groups of the buttocks, thighs or calves of the subject. These areas provide sufficient pain stimulus and affect the mobility of the subject, while significantly minimizing serious or life-threatening injuries. Shots to the head, neck, thorax, heart or spine can result in fatal or serious injury. These areas shall not be targeted unless deadly force is authorized. Less-lethal impact munitions shotgun should not be used when the subject is known to be or is visibly pregnant, elderly, very young, frail or physically disabled, unless deadly force is the only other option.

Transport of the Less Lethal Impact Munitions Shotgun

The less lethal impact munitions shotgun will be stored in a shotgun mount located in the rear cargo area of police vehicle with six rounds of 12-gauge drag stabilized shells. While in the shotgun mount, the less lethal impact munitions shotgun will be carried in cruiser carry condition.

Extra impact munitions shells will be carried in the manufactures box or in a shell carrier mounted to the shotgun.

Post Deployment Medical Attention

All persons who have been shot with impact munitions shall be evaluated by Miami Township Emergency Medical Services. After evaluation and any necessary treatment at the scene, the subject may be transported to the hospital for evaluation by a physician.

Reporting Procedures

Accidental discharges as well as intentional uses of the less-lethal impact munitions shotgun will be reported to the immediate supervisor as soon as possible. Anytime a less-lethal impact munitions shotgun is fired at a subject (except in training activities), whether a subject is struck or not, the officer and supervisor will complete a Use of Force Report.

Supervisor Responsibilities

The on-duty supervisor will respond immediately to all incidents of less-lethal impact munitions shotgun deployments. The on-duty supervisor will ensure proper medical attention is requested for subject, photograph the impacted area and complete required reports regarding deployment of the less-lethal impact munitions shotgun.

Emergency Situations

If an officer is confronted with an emergency in which the use of deadly force is justified, the officer may use anything at his/her disposal to avoid death or serious physical harm.

4.1.5 Rendering Medical Aid Following Police Actions

Anytime an officer uses force against any person, the officer shall as soon as appropriate and when they are able to do so, determine if an injury has occurred or the person needs medical assistance. If the officer determines that there is a need for medical aid or if the person upon whom force was used requests medical aid, the officer shall summon medical aid via contact of Clermont County Communication Center. Clermont County Communication Center will request Miami Township Fire/EMS to respond to officer's location for medical aid.

Officers shall render any immediate medical assistance that they are trained and able to perform.

Officers using a CEW may remove darts embedded in a subject's skin using the appropriate technique provided the darts are not embedded in soft body tissue, i.e. genitals, breast tissue, or any that are above the collar bone. If the darts are embedded in the soft body tissue a paramedic or EMT will be requested for removal.

Used CEW cartridges and darts are considered a biohazard. All necessary precautions such as gloves will be used when removing them. Officers will attempt to locate the used cartridge, darts/anchors and bean bag round to enter as evidence in the property room.

All persons who have been the subject of a CEW deployment shall be monitored for a period with a focus on symptoms of physical distress. Any person who appears to be having any form of physical distress following the deployment of a CEW, shall be transported to a medical facility for a medical examination. It should be noted that studies indicate that persons who suffer from excited delirium may not be immediately impacted, and the onset of physical difficulty may occur after the police control event.

Mandatory Medical Clearance at the Hospital is required:

- If the person has been struck in a sensitive area: eyes, head, genitals, female breasts.
- When the probes have penetrated the skin and Officers/EMS cannot safely remove darts in accordance with this policy.
- For persons who do not appear to have fully recovered after a short period of time.
- For persons who fall into one of the vulnerable classes such as juveniles, pregnant women, persons who officers become aware have a pre-existing medical condition that increases danger and the elderly.

4.1.6 Vascular Neck Restrictions

The use of vascular neck restrictions is prohibited unless an officer is in a deadly use of force scenario and all other reasonable means of response have been exhausted and it is necessary for the defense of the officers' life or the life of another.

4.1.7 Choke Holds

The use of choke holds or any technique restricting the intake of oxygen for the purpose of gaining control of a subject is prohibited unless an officer is in a deadly use of force scenario and all other reasonable means of response have been exhausted and it is necessary for the defense of the officers' life or the life of another.