

Ohio Attorney General's Office Bureau of Criminal Investigation Investigative Report



2022-1726 Officer Involved Critical Incident - 15266 Gilchrist Rd., Mt. Vernon (L)

Investigative Activity: Document Review

Involves: Delaware County Sheriff's Office (O)

Date of Activity: 09/27/2022

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Narrative:

On Tuesday, September 27, 2022, Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) Special Agent John Tingley reviewed the Use of Force Policy utilized by the Delaware County Sheriff's Office (DCSO) at the time of the officer-involved critical incident. The DCSO policy is attached to this Investigative Report for further review.

Attachments:

Attachment # 01: 2022-1726 DCSO USE OF FORCE POLICY

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Delaware County Sheriff's Office

Law Enforcement Policy Manual

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 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.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Deadly force - Force reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or very serious injury.

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 - Includes using a weapon to gain compliance, and physical efforts, tactics, chemical agents, or weapons used to control, restrain, or overcome the resistance of another. It is not a use of force when a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed, or restrained.

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 deputy at the time, taken as a whole, including the conduct of the deputy and the subject leading up to the use of force.

300.2 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. 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 Delaware 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.

300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE AND REPORT

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, regardless of rank, position or affiliation, 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.

See the Personnel Complaints and Anti-Retaliation policies for reporting and protections provided to employees for more information.

300.2.2 PERSPECTIVE

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.

300.3 USE OF FORCE

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.

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.

300.3.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

Any deputy who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a crime or public offense may use reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. A deputy who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his/her efforts by reason of resistance or threatened resistance on the part of the person being arrested, nor shall a deputy be deemed the aggressor or lose his/her right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest, prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

300.3.2 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION

When circumstances reasonably permit, deputies should use de-escalation strategies and techniques. Such strategies and techniques include 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.

300.3.3 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

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.
- (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.
- (I) 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.

300.3.4 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

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.

300.3.5 CAROTID CONTROL HOLD

Carotid control holds or other vascular neck restriction techniques are designed to control an individual by temporarily restricting blood flow through the application of pressure to the side of the neck.

The Delaware County Sheriff's Office prohibits the use of carotid control holds or other vascular neck restriction techniques and does not train deputies on the use of these techniques.

300.3.6 CHOKEHOLDS

A chokehold is a technique that applies direct pressure to the throat, windpipe, or airway of an individual with the intent to reduce or prevent the intake of air.

The use of chokeholds is prohibited with the exception to those circumstances where deadly force is authorized and is subject to the following:

- (a) At all times during the application of the chokehold, the response of the individual should be monitored. The chokehold should be discontinued when circumstances indicate that the application no longer reasonably appears necessary.
- (b) Any individual who has had the chokehold 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 a chokehold and whether the individual lost consciousness as a result.

- (d) Any deputy attempting or applying the chokehold shall promptly notify a supervisor of the use or attempted use of such hold.
- (e) The use or attempted use of the chokehold shall be thoroughly documented by the deputy in any related reports.

300.3.7 USE OF FORCE TO SEIZE EVIDENCE

In general, deputies may use reasonable force to lawfully seize evidence and to prevent the destruction of evidence. Deputies shall not use a chokehold, carotid control hold or any lesser contact with the throat or neck area of an individual in order to prevent the destruction of evidence or contraband by ingestion.

300.4 WEAPON USED TO GAIN COMPLIANCE

Deputies should only point a firearm or other weapon at a person when it is objectively reasonable. The most significant factor in establishing objective reasonableness when pointing a weapon at a person is a reasonable perception of the threat of death or serious physical harm to a deputy or the public. Deputies should consider the totality of the circumstances known at the time of the incident, including but not limited to the following factors:

- The severity of the call or offense and the subject's behavior
- Proximity of weapons
- Prior knowledge of the subject's propensity for violence

Whenever a deputy draws or exhibits a weapon and it is accompanied with verbal commands or additional actions that uses the weapon to gain or attempt to gain the compliance of a subject, the following procedures shall be followed:

- The involved deputy should notify a supervisor of the incident as soon as practicable.
- A weapon used to gain compliance form shall be completed.
- A case report shall be completed by the involved deputy.

Examples of instances where a weapon was used to gain or attempted to gain compliance may include:

- Shaking a can of oleoresin capsicum (OC)
- Showing the laser or "arc display" of a conducted energy weapon (CEW)
- Drawing and extending an expandable baton at an individual
- Drawing a firearm, even at "low-ready" while giving a subject additional verbal commands

Instances where a firearm or other weapon is drawn and exhibited in unoccupied areas (i.e., building searches) does not apply and is not considered a weapon used to gain compliance.

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During incidents where more than one deputy uses a weapon in order to gain compliance, the primary deputy will generally complete the case report and all other deputies using a weapon to gain compliance shall complete a supplement.

If the use of a weapon to gain compliance results in the use of force with that weapon, this subsection does not apply and all use of force procedures will be followed.

300.5 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

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 serious bodily injury.
- (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 risk of serious bodily injury 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.

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 danger 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 danger may also exist if the individual is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon, and the deputy believes the individual intends to do so.

300.5.1 MOVING VEHICLES

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

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

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.

See attachment: Use of Force Incident Report Form

300.6.1 NOTIFICATIONS TO SUPERVISORS

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

- (a) The application caused a visible injury.
- (b) The application would lead a reasonable 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 Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) 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.

300.7 MEDICAL CONSIDERATION

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.

300.8 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 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.

300.9 TRAINING

Deputies will receive periodic training on this policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding, at least annually, including use of deadly force, use of force and use of deadly force reviews/investigations. Deputies should also receive training on when to intercede on excessive force instances.

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.

300.10 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

At least annually, the Use of Force Review Board chairperson shall prepare an analysis report on use of force incidents. The report shall be submitted to the Sheriff. The report should not contain the names of deputies, suspects or case numbers, and shall include:

- (a) The date and time of incidents
- (b) Types of encounters resulting in the use of force
- (c) The identification of any trends or patterns related to race, age and gender of subjects involved.
- (d) The identification of any trends or patterns resulting in injury to any person including employees.
- (e) Impact of findings on policies, practices, equipment, and training.

Law Enforcement Policy Manual

Attachments

Use of Force Incident Report Form (003).pdf

Delaware County Sheriff's Office Use of Force Incident Report

rt Number	CAD No
and Time Occurred:	
tion of Incident:	-
Use this form any time a law enforcement officer or	corrections officer uses:
 Any empty hand technique, 	
 Less than lethal weapon or other object used 	d as a less than lethal weapon on a person
 Discharges a firearm at or in the direction or 	•
 Any other lethal weapon or object used as a 	lethal weapon
Does not include:	
Un-holstering a firearm and pointing it at aDisplaying any other type of lethal or less the	•
No. of officers from outside agency that applied for	ce:
Did the officer(s) approach the subject(s): \square Yes \square	No
Other agency ORI:	
Supervisor or OIC present at or consulted prior to us	se of force: □Yes □No
Was this an ambush incident? □Yes □No	
Initial Contact Circumstances:	
☐Domestic Disturbance	☐ Routine Patrol/On-View (Other Than Traffic)
\square Responding to Other Unlawful or Suspicious	☐Traffic Stop
Activity	☐ Service of a Court Order
☐ Mass Demonstration/Civil Disorder (Riot,	☐Warrant Service
Mass Disobedience)	□Raid
☐Follow Up Investigation	☐ Standoff with Subject inside a Building or
☐ Medical (other than Mental Health) or Welfare Assistance	Residence
□ Request for/Handling Person with Mental	☐ Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners
Illness	☐ Other Circumstances

Most serious observed offense committed by subject (ORC):

Use of Force Incident Report

Subject Name:		Address:				
Phone Number: () Sex: _						
Height: Weight: Race:	_ Did subject resis	t? ☐ Yes ☐ Arn	ned □No			
Type of Injury:						
□None	\square Loss of Teeth		□Canine Bite			
☐ Apparent Broken Bones	□Unconsciousn	ess	□Loss or Partial Loss of			
☐Possible Internal Injury	☐Other Major In	njury	Finger, Toe, Arm, Leg, etc.			
□Severe	☐ Apparent Min	• •	☐ Possible Cardiac Event			
Laceration/Puncture Wound	☐Gunshot Wou	nd	□Death			
Did the subject claim injury? ☐Yes	□No					
Was the injury visible? □Yes □No	•					
Did the subject receive medical treat	tment? □Yes □Ne	0				
Perceived threat directed at: □Law	Enforcement □An	other Party□ Bo	oth			
Level of resistance (select all that apply):						
☐Nonviolent passive resistance			☐ Resisting being handcuffed or arrest			
☐ Failing to comply to verbal commands		☐ Reaching for officer's weapon				
☐Psychological intimidation (nonve	erbal threatening	☐Firearm disp	played at an officer or another			
cues)		☐Chemical ag	gent used against an officer or another			
□Deadweight		□Electronic control weapon used against officer or				
☐ Attempt to escape/flee from custo	ody	another				
□Pulling away		☐ Barricading self				
☐ Pushing officer or another			ged weapon against an officer or anothe			
☐Intentionally spitting or bleeding	on an officer	_	n article or object at an officer			
☐Wrestling officer or another		☐Other weapo	ž - č			
☐ Punching/kicking officer or anoth	er	\Box Other weapo				
☐ Verbally threatening officer		-	chicle at an officer or another			
☐ Verbally threatening others		\square None				
☐ Threatening self						
Subject Impairment (physical or me	ntal): □Yes □No					

Use of Force Incident Report

Officer Name:	Unit No	Age:	_ Sex:	Race:	_ Height:	Weight:
Total Tenure: □Full-time (LE) □Part-time	(LE) □Full-ti	me (CO)	Part-time (CO)	□Uniform/	Insignia
\square Plain clothes only \square On-duty at time of in	cident					
Officer's Response (select all that apply):						
☐ Restraining Hold	☐Flashlight Or Other Blunt		□ Vehicle Used			
☐ Pressure Point	Instrument Used		☐ Handgun Fired			
☐ Balance Displacement	☐Canine U	□Canine Used		☐Rifle Fired		
☐ Take Down	□Electronic	c Control Dev	ice (ECD)	☐Shotgun Fired		
☐ Other Empty Hand Technique	Discharged		☐Other Firearm Fired			
Used		□Rubber Bullets Used		☐Other Weap	on (Non-Fire	earm)
☐ Chemical Agent/Spray (Oleoresin	☐Bean Bag	s Used		Used		
Capsicum, Pepper, Etc.) Used	☐Other Imp	pact Projectile	Used	☐Explosive Device Used		
□Baton	□Flash Bar	ng Used		☐Other Force	Type Used	
Officer injury type: Type of Injury:						
□None	□Loss of T	eeth		☐Canine Bite		
☐ Apparent Broken Bones	□Unconsci	ousness		□Loss or Parti	ial Loss of	
☐ Possible Internal Injury	☐Other Ma	jor Injury		Finger, Toe, A	rm, Leg, etc.	
□Severe		Minor Injury		☐Possible Car	diac Event	
Laceration/Puncture Wound	□Gunshot \	<i>3</i> 2		\Box Death		
Video: □Body Camera □Dashboar	d Camera 🗆 E	Both Body and	Dashboard	d Cameras □No	, not provide	ed by
agency □No, provided by agency b		•			-	-
Related Criminal Incident Report: _						
Justifiable homicide circumstances:						
Criminal Killed by Police Officer:						
☐ Criminal Attacked Police Officer	and That Offic	cer Killed Cri	minal			
☐ Criminal Attacked Police Officer and That Criminal Killed By another Police Officer						
☐ Criminal Attacked Civilian						
☐ Criminal Attempted Flight from Crime						
☐ Criminal Resisted Arrest						
Criminal Killed by Private Citizer	1.					
□Criminal Attacked By Civilian	•					
☐Criminal Attempted Flight from C	Crime					
□Criminal Killed In Commission o						
□Criminal Resisted Arrest	· •					
☐ Criminal Attacked Police Officer	and Criminal	Killed Bv Civ	ilian Aidin	g Police Officer		
☐Unable To Determine/Not Enough		J	•			

Delaware County Sheriff's Office Use of Force Incident Report

Report Number	CAD No	
Date and Time Occurred:		
Location of Incident:	-	
For DCSO internal use: Weapo	n used to gain compliance only □	
Subject Name:	Address:	
Phone Number: () Sex: SSN:	Date of Birth:/	
Height: Weight: Race: Did subject re	esist? □ Yes □ Armed □No	
Level of resistance (select all that apply):		
□Nonviolent passive resistance	☐Threatening self	
☐ Failing to comply to verbal commands	☐ Resisting being handcuffed or arrest	
☐ Psychological intimidation (nonverbal threatening	☐Reaching for officer's weapon	
cues)	☐Firearm displayed at an officer or another	
□Deadweight	☐ Chemical agent used against an officer or another	
☐ Attempt to escape/flee from custody	□ Electronic control weapon used against officer or another	
□Pulling away	☐ Barricading self	
☐ Pushing officer or another	☐Using an edged weapon against an officer or another	
☐ Intentionally spitting or bleeding on an officer	☐ Throwing an article or object at an officer	
☐Wrestling officer or another	☐Other weapon displayed	
☐Punching/kicking officer or another	☐Other weapon used	
☐ Verbally threatening officer	☐ Directing vehicle at an officer or another	
□Verbally threatening others	□None	
Subject Impairment (physical or mental): ☐Yes ☐I	No	
Officer Name: Unit No	_ Age: Sex: Race: Height: Weight:	
Total Tenure: \square Full-time (LE) \square Part-time (L	E) □Full-time (CO) □Part-time (CO) □Uniform/Insignia	
□Plain clothes only □On-duty at time of incident		