

## USE OF FORCE FRAMEWORK

Category of Perceived Threat		Force Response
<b>Passive Resister</b>	Subject displays a low level of noncompliant, passive resistance. Subject does not respond to the member's lawful requests or commands and may be argumentative. Noncompliance offers no physical (i.e., caused by the body) or mechanical (i.e., produced by tools or machines) energy.	<b>Control Holds</b> Low-level physical tactics to gain control and cooperation (examples include soft empty hand controls, leaning on a subject's legs to hold them down, and firm grip).
<b>Active Resister</b>	Subject is uncooperative and will not comply with member's requests or commands. Subject exhibits physical and mechanical defiance or behaves in such a way that causes the member to believe that subject may be armed with a weapon, including evasive movements to defeat member's attempt at control, including bracing, tensing, pushing, or verbally signaling an intention not to be held in custody, provided that the intent to resist has been clearly manifested.	<b>Compliance Techniques</b> Actions that may induce pain or cause discomfort to the subject who is actively resisting until control is achieved, but will not generally cause an injury when used in accordance with department training and standards. Examples include oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray, wrist locks, takedowns, ASP baton arm extractions, use of an ASP baton to conduct a wrist lock, and use of a patrol shield to pin a subject down.
<b>Threatening Assailant</b>	Subject has gone beyond the level of simple non-cooperativeness, and is actively and aggressively assaulting (e.g., striking, kicking) the member, themselves, or others, or the threat of an aggressive assault is imminent. Subject has demonstrated a lack of concern for the member's safety; however, subject does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to member or others.	<b>Defensive Tactics</b> All force options other than deadly force. Although a range of force options are generally available, members shall adhere to policy requirements governing the use of specific force options and less lethal weapons outlined in <a href="#">GO-RAR-901.04 (Less Lethal Weapons)</a> . Defensive tactics are employed to forcibly render the subject into submission; however, these actions are not likely nor designed to cause death or serious bodily injury. Defensive tactics are primarily used to ensure the safety of the member and others [examples include strikes, ASP baton strikes, use of a police mountain bike as an impact weapon, electronic control devices (ECDs), and 40mm extended impact weapons].
<b>Active Assailant</b>	Subject poses an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to member or another person (other than the subject). Subject's actions demonstrate subject's intent to inflict imminent death or serious bodily injury upon member or another person.	<b>Deadly Force</b> All force options. Deadly force shall only be used if the member actually and reasonably believes that deadly force is immediately necessary to protect the member or another person (other than the subject of the use of deadly force) from the threat of serious bodily injury or death, the member's actions are reasonable given the totality of the circumstances, and all other options have been exhausted or do not reasonably lend themselves to the circumstances (examples include the use of a firearm or a strike to the head with a hard object).