

GENERAL ORDER

VERONA POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT: USE OF FORCE

NUMBER: 5.1.1

SCOPE: All Sworn Personnel

ISSUED: 11/30/2010

DISTRIBUTION: General Orders Manual and All Sworn Personnel

EFFECTIVE: 12/15/2010

REFERENCE: WI State Statutes 939.45, and 939.48, and Chapter 941, DAAT Incident Response and Disturbance Resolution Model

X RESCINDS 1.3 & 2002-03

REVISED

WILEAG STANDARDS 3rd

EDITION: 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 12.1.3.1

INDEX AS: Deadly Force
Non-Deadly Force
Firearms
Ramming with Police Vehicles
Weapons Pre-Authorization
Control Devices
Less than Lethal
Police Baton
Use of Less Lethal Weapons & Non-Deadly Force
Use of Non-Deadly Force
Warning Shots

PURPOSE: The purpose of this order is to establish policies and procedures regarding the use of less lethal, non-deadly force, and deadly force, and to identify the responsibilities of officers when using force or after it has been used. This order will establish guidelines for post deadly force incident procedures that result in death or serious bodily injury in order to minimize the chances that involved personnel will develop or suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder.

This Order consists of the following numbered sections:

- I. POLICY
- II. DEFINITIONS
- III. DEFENSIVE AND ARREST TACTICS (DAAT)
- IV. USE OF DEADLY FORCE
- V. USE OF FIREARMS
- VI. USE OF VEHICLES - BLOCKADES, BARRIERS, AND RAMMING
- VII. USE OF NON-DEADLY FORCE
- VIII. USE OF POLICE BATONS

- IX. CHEMICAL RESTRAINT
- X. ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE
- XI. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
- XII. REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE
- XIII. DEADLY FORCE INCIDENT PROCEDURES

I. POLICY

- A. The Verona Police Department recognizes and respects the value and special integrity of each human life. Investing police officers with the lawful authority to use force to protect the public welfare, a careful balancing of all human interests is required. Therefore, it is the policy of this department that police officers shall use only that force that is reasonably necessary to effectively bring an incident under control, while protecting the lives of the officer or another. Deadly force shall never be resorted to until every other reasonable means of apprehension or defense has been exhausted.

II. DEFINITIONS

- A. **DEADLY FORCE:** The intentional use of a firearm or other instrument, the use of which would result in a high probability of death.
- B. **POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER:** An anxiety disorder that can result from exposure to short-term severe stress, or the long-term buildup of repetitive and prolonged milder stress.
- C. **NON-DEADLY FORCE:** That amount of force which does not meet the definition of deadly force, but which is an amount of force which, in normal circumstances, can cause bodily harm.
- D. **REASONABLE FORCE:** That force which an ordinary, prudent, and intelligent person with the same knowledge of the particular situation as the officer would deem necessary.
- E. **ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE (ECD):** A non-lethal force weapon that causes electro-muscular disruption to a combative, violent, or potentially combative, violent subject. The use of this device is intended to incapacitate the subject with a minimal potential for causing death or great bodily harm.
- F. **DEFENSIVE AND ARREST TACTICS (DAAT):** A system of verbalization skills coupled with physical alternatives.

III. DEFENSE AND ARREST TACTICS

- A. The Verona Police Department adopts the Defensive and Arrest Tactics System. This is a system designed for all police officers for the primary purpose of self defense. This system includes the Incident Response and Disturbance Resolution Models which provide general guidelines that define the degree and type of force to be used in controlling suspects. All Verona Police Officers shall be trained in the DAAT system per State Training and Standard Bureau standards.

1. An officer shall only use that amount of force which is necessary and reasonable in the performance of his/her law enforcement duties.
 2. Under no circumstances shall an officer continue to use force (except mere physical restraint) against an individual who has ceased to resist.
 3. When an individual only offers passive resistance to arrest, the officer shall bodily remove and transport such an individual with as much regard to the individual's safety and welfare as reasonable, practical, and possible.
 4. When utilizing the Disturbance Resolution Model, the officer must use the minimum necessary force in reacting to other people's behavior by escalating or de-escalating through the Intervention Options.
 5. Use of Force Training will be conducted annually and will include various control techniques.
- B. Incident Response Model: The following is the Incident Response Model adopted by the State of Wisconsin DAAT Advisory Committee 01-16-02.

INCIDENT RESPONSE

- | | |
|---|--|
| R | Report
*Become aware
*Plan response
*Arrive/Assess
*Alarm/Inform |
| E | Evaluate
*Look for dangers
*Determine backup needs
*Enter when appropriate/tactically sound |
| S | Stabilize
*Subject(s)
*Scene |
| P | Preserve
*Life
-Conduct an initial medical assessment (as trained)
-Treat to the level of training
-Continue to monitor the subject(s)
*Evidence |
| O | Organize
*Coordinate additional responding units (if necessary)
*Communicate with dispatch and others
*Organize the collection of evidence (if appropriate) |

b) The five modes each serve a different purpose and include different tactics and techniques.

Mode	Purpose
A. Presence	To present a visible display of authority
B. Dialog	To verbally persuade
C. Control Alternatives	To overcome passive resistance, active resistance, or their threats
D. Protective Alternatives	To overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior, or their threats
E. Deadly Force	To stop the threat

A. Presence: The first mode, Presence, reflects the fact that sometimes all that is needed to control a situation is the presence of an officer. The purpose of this mode is to “present a visible display of authority.” Much as drivers are careful not to exceed the speed limit when they share the road with a marked squad, the simple presence of an officer in uniform or otherwise identified is enough to prevent people from starting or continuing to behave aggressively or otherwise create a disturbance.

B. Dialog: The second mode, Dialogue, covers the range of tactical communication from very low-level questioning to very directive commands. The purpose of dialogue is to persuade subjects to comply with an officer’s lawful directives. The specific techniques used are covered extensively in Professional Communication Skills.

C. Control Alternatives: The third mode, Control Alternatives, includes a wide range of tactics and tools for controlling subjects. These are divided into four groups: escort holds, compliance holds, control devices, and passive countermeasures. This mode includes both empty-hand techniques such as applying an escort hold or directing a subject to the ground and tools such as Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray, commonly called “pepper spray,” and electronic control devices (ECDs). The common thread is that all these tactics and tools are used to control subjects who are resisting or threatening to resist.

The mode of Control Alternatives includes four tactics/tools:

- Escort Holds
- Compliance Holds
- Control Devices (OC spray, ECD’s)
- Passive Countermeasures

The goal of control devices (OC spray and ECD's) is to overcome active resistance or its threat. Active resistance, unlike passive resistance, involves a subject who is physically counteracting an officer's control efforts under circumstances in which the behavior itself, the environment in which the behavior occurs, or officer/subject factors create a risk of bodily harm.

The criterion of active resistance, or its threat, means that in general, control devices would not be appropriate to use against verbal aggression, against people who are running away, against children and older persons, and against persons engaged in peaceful civil disobedience-unless reasonably justified by the circumstances covered in Approach Considerations.

Verbal Aggression - Verbal aggression occurs when a suspect is being argumentative, and/or confrontational with an officer. While this behavior alone can be difficult for an officer to deal with, Professional Communication skills are the preferred method. However, if arbitration is unsuccessful (REACT), and an officer/ subject factor comparison dictates lesser levels of force would be ineffective, then a control device could be a viable alternative.

People who are running away - Before deploying a control device (in this case, an ECD would be a better choice than OC spray) during a foot pursuit, ask yourself, "what will the suspect force me to do when I catch him?" If the subject would force you to decentralize him or her during initial physical contact, using an ECD might be a better choice, as the risk of injury to the officer and subject would be less with an ECD as opposed to a passive countermeasure. On the other hand, if you don't think the subject would require you to immediately take him or her to the ground, then an ECD would probably not be the best choice. In that case you could safely respond with a lower level of force.

Another way to think about the situation is to apply the three criteria from *Graham v. Connor* to determine whether using a control device would be reasonable:

- The severity of the alleged crime at issue: Is it a retail theft or a substantial battery?
- Whether the suspect poses an imminent threat to the safety of officers and/or others: What is the suspect doing when you decide to use force?
- Whether the suspect is actively resisting or attempting to evade by flight. Is the suspect able to offer active resistance and/or flee?

D. Protective Alternatives: Protective Alternatives is the fourth mode in Intervention Options. As the name implies, these interventions are designed to protect officers in situations when they face subjects continuing to resist or threatening to assault. The overall purpose is to overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior, or their threats. Continued resistance means that an individual is maintaining a level of counteractive behavior that is not controlled with the officer's current level of force. Assaultive behavior occurs when an individual's direct action generates bodily harm to the officer(s) and/or another person(s).

The mode of Protective Alternatives includes three tactics:

- Active Countermeasures
- Incapacitation Techniques
- Intermediate Weapon

Note that these tactics may also be used as control alternative, depending on the situation. For example, a jab with a baton (an intermediate weapon) may be used to prevent a person from pushing into a room while officers are interviewing a victim of domestic violence. In that situation, the baton would be used as a Control Alternative rather than a Protective Alternative. Remember that Intervention Options are just that – options. You will choose the appropriate option depending on the totality of the circumstances.

Active Countermeasures – The purpose of active countermeasures is to create a temporary dysfunction of an actively resistive or assaultive subject. The goal is to interrupt the subject to the ground for stabilization, handcuffing, and other follow-through procedures.

Active countermeasures include two categories of techniques:

- Vertical stuns
- Focused strikes

Incapacitating Techniques – The goal of incapacitating techniques is to cause the immediate, temporary cessation of violent behavior. One such technique is taught in the DAAT system: the Diffused Strike. Like the Vertical Stun, the Diffused Strike disrupts nerve impulses to the brain. Unlike the Vertical Stun, however, the effect is usually greater, rendering the subject temporarily unconscious.

Intermediate Weapon – The goal of using intermediate weapons is to impede a subject, preventing him or her from continuing resistive, assaultive, or otherwise dangerous behavior.

Intermediate weapons include a variety of impact and other weapons designed to impede subjects. The intermediate weapon included in the DAAT program is the straight baton. The baton-either a wood or plastic fixed-length baton or a metal expandable baton-is an impact weapon.

While Wisconsin law (939.45 Wis. Stats.) affords officers the protection of privilege “when the actor’s conduct is a reasonable accomplishment of a lawful arrest,” the conduct must be reasonable-using deadly force in the absence of significant threat would not be reasonable. Further, Wisconsin law specifically limits the use of deadly force in self-defense (939.48 Wis. Stats.) as follows:

“the actor may not intentionally use force which is intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm unless the actor reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself.” (939.48(1) Wis. Stats.)

The same limitation is extended to use of force to defend a third person, in 939.48(4) Wis. Stats.

The statutes and this General Order specifically prohibit use of deadly force to prevent suicide and solely to protect property.

E. Deadly Force: The fifth mode, Deadly Force, represents the highest level of force available to law enforcement officers. The power to use deadly force is the most awesome responsibility given to law enforcement officers.

IV. USE OF DEADLY FORCE

A. Parameters for use of deadly force:

1. Deadly force may be used as a last resort in the defense of oneself, when there is reasonable cause to believe that the officer is in imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm.
 2. Deadly force may be used as a last resort in the defense of another person or persons whom the officer has reasonable cause to believe is being unlawfully attacked and in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm.
 3. Deadly force may be used, after all other reasonable means of capture are exhausted, to affect the arrest or prevent the escape of a suspect whom the officer has reasonable cause to believe has committed, or has attempted to commit, a felony involving the use or threatened use of deadly force and the officer reasonably believes the suspect cannot be apprehended later without the use of deadly force. This paragraph allows the officer to use deadly force when the suspect is engaged in such felonies involving violence. Non-violent felonies such as embezzlement or burglary do not in themselves justify the use of deadly force.
- B. An officer shall never threaten to use deadly force unless the use of such force would be justified under this Order.
- C. Before using deadly force, the officer shall, if possible, identify himself/herself as a police officer, order the suspect to desist from the unlawful activity and threaten to use deadly force if the order is not obeyed.
- D. The reasonableness of the force used in any incident will be judged in the knowledge of the circumstances as they were known or appeared to the officer at the time he/she acted, and not as they appear from a subsequent, more thorough knowledge of the circumstances.
- E. While it is recognized that the death of a suspect is a logical and probable consequence of the use of deadly force, the intent of the use of such force is only to terminate the actions of the suspect and not necessarily to take his or her life.

V. USE OF FIREARMS

- A. Sworn personnel are authorized to carry and use weapons under the authority and powers granted to them by Wisconsin State Statutes and exemptions granted under Wis. Stats. Chapter 941. Officers must also follow the requirements set forth in General Order 12.1.1: Firearms and Ammunition.
- B. Officers may display department authorized firearms when they have reasonable suspicions to believe that the use of deadly force may be necessary. Officers need not be under attack, but only be reasonably apprehensive that the situation may lead to circumstances outlined in the Use of Deadly Force section of this Order. Department authorized firearms should not be displayed under any other circumstances.
1. This section is intended to allow the officer to have the firearm ready in circumstances such as answering a silent alarm or confronting a suspect whom there is reasonable suspicions to believe may be armed, or any other situation which may cause the officer to have reasonable fear for his/her life.
- C. Whenever safety permits and time allows, officers shall identify themselves and state their intent to shoot prior to using a firearm. Officers are to fire their weapons to stop an assailant from completing a potentially deadly act. The primary target is the central nervous system, to stop the threat and to minimize danger to innocent bystanders.

- D. Firearms shall not be discharged when it appears likely that an innocent person may be injured unless failure to discharge will result in the greater danger exception. The greater danger exception allows you to shoot without target isolation if the consequence of not stopping the threat would be worse than the possibility of hitting an innocent person.
- E. A warning shot shall not be fired under any circumstances.
- F. Officers should not discharge a firearm at or from a motor vehicle except as the last measure of self defense of oneself or another, and only then if the officer believes that the suspect has or is intent upon causing death or great bodily harm to oneself or another person. If this decision is made, consideration must be given to the safety of innocent bystanders and possible innocent passengers in the vehicle.
- G. An officer may also discharge a firearm under the following circumstances:
 - 1. During range practice or competitive sporting events.
 - 2. To destroy an animal that represents a threat to public safety, or as a humanitarian measure where the animal is seriously injured.
- H. Prior to being authorized to carry a firearm on duty for the Verona Police Department, officers must meet the following three requirements:
 - 1. Officers shall receive training in the safe handling and operation of department issued and authorized firearms. Officers must demonstrate their understanding of department General Orders and state laws pertaining to deadly weapons and the use thereof.
 - 2. Officers must be certified by the State of Wisconsin in the use of firearms.
 - 3. Officers must qualify with a Verona Police Department Range Officer.

VI. USE OF VEHICLES-BLOCKADES, BARRIERS, AND RAMMING

- A. The following may only be employed by a police officer if, and only if, the use of deadly force would be authorized:
 - 1. The use of blockades or roadblocks constructed by placing obstacles (including but not limited to police vehicles) of such density and mass upon a roadway that any vehicle colliding with them would be so severely decelerated that its occupants would likely suffer death or serious injury.
 - 2. Ramming of a suspect/evader vehicle by a police vehicle.
 - 3. Forcing a suspect/evader off the roadway or highway and/or into another object by the use of a police vehicle.

VII. USE OF NON-DEADLY FORCE

- A. An officer shall use only the minimum amount of force that is reasonably necessary to perform his/her duties. The amount of force which may be employed is determined by the circumstances of a situation, including, but not limited to:

1. The nature of the incident of offense.
 2. The behavior of the subject against whom force is to be used, actions by third parties who may be present.
 3. Physical conditions.
 4. The feasibility or availability of alternative actions.
- B. The reasonableness of the force used will be judged in the light of the circumstances as they appeared to the officer at the time he/she acted, and not as they appear from a subsequent, more thorough knowledge of the circumstances.
- C. Under no circumstances may an officer continue to use force (except for physical restraint) against an individual who has ceased to resist, escape, or otherwise violate the law. The officer making an arrest has the right to use only that amount of force reasonably necessary to affect the arrest and maintain control of the arrested individual.
- D. Officers may use reasonable force to:
1. Overcome an offender's resistance to or threat to resist a lawful arrest.
 2. Prevent the escape of an offender or arrested person.
 3. Protect a third person from bodily harm or death.
 4. Protect himself/herself from bodily harm or death.
- E. When an individual offers only passive resistance to arrest, an officer shall take such person into custody and transport such individual with as much regard to the individual's safety and welfare as is reasonable, practical and possible.
- F. Officers shall not mistreat persons who are in their custody. Officers shall handle such persons in accordance with the law and department orders. The use of excessive and unwarranted force or brutality will not be tolerated under any circumstances and may subject the officer to disciplinary action.
- G. The DAAT Disturbance Resolution Model should be followed and adhered to at all times.
- H. Training for less lethal weapons shall occur at least biennially for officers authorized to use such weapons or techniques.

VIII. USE OF POLICE BATONS

- A. A Department issued police baton may be used by an officer who is trained in its use only when it is reasonably apparent that a lesser degree of force would be inadequate to control the situation.
1. The baton may be used by an officer to subdue a violently resisting subject or in self-defense or in defense of a third person if lesser methods have failed, or if circumstances warrant the immediate use of the baton.

2. All uniformed officers will be issued a baton and are required to carry it while on duty. Officers shall have the choice of carrying the expandable baton or the long wooden baton.
 3. This rule shall not apply to administrative personnel and other officers assigned to plain clothes duties within the police department.
- B. Only those officers qualified in the Defensive and Arrest Tactics System shall be allowed to carry or use the impact weapon.
 - C. The acceptable primary target areas for the impact weapon are the elbow, knee, and abdomen.
 - D. An officer shall not strike an individual outside the primary target areas unless such action would be justified under the use of deadly force guidelines.
 - E. The intentional striking of an individual above the shoulders is prohibited. However, it is recognized that because of a person's own resistance, the accidental, unintentional striking of a person above the shoulders may occur. If that happens, the officer must articulate this in detail in the report of the incident and will seek immediate medical attention for the subject if treatment is necessary.
 - F. The police baton was never intended to replace the officer's gun, but it is an alternative to be used at less than deadly force.

IX. CHEMICAL CONTROL DEVICE

- A. The aerosol chemical control device authorized by the Verona Police Department contains oleoresin capsicum (O.C.). No other aerosol chemical restraint is authorized or allowed without prior approval from the Chief of Police or the Chief's designee. All O.C. must be non-flammable.
- B. When an officer is threatened with physical force or dealing with a resistive or combative person and lesser control factors are ineffective, consideration should be given to the use of control devices.
- C. All uniformed officers issued O.C. aerosol will be required to carry it while on duty. This rule shall not apply to administrative personnel and other officers assigned to plain clothes duties within the police department.
- D. O.C. aerosol will be used consistent with the training provided by the Verona Police Department and/or the Wisconsin Training and Standards Bureau.

X. ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE (ECD)

- A. An electronic control device may be used by trained officers when a subject is threatening to actively resist or is actively resisting an officer and the subject poses an articulable threat of harm to an officer or another person. It may also be used when a subject poses a threat of harm to themselves such as self-inflicted injury or a suicide attempt.
 1. All uniformed officers are issued an Electronic Control Device and will be required to carry it while on duty.
 2. This rule shall not apply to administrative personnel and other officers assigned to plain clothes duties within the police department.

- B. The ECD is considered to be in the “Control Device” section of the Intervention Options on the Disturbance Resolution Model.
- C. The use of the ECD shall be consistent with the manufacturer’s recommendation and precautions.
- D. Officers may include, in the decision to use this force option, information known to the officer at the time of the incident, including conduct or statements of the subject or prior history of resistive or violent behavior.
- E. Passive resistance without posing an articulable threat of harm to officers or others does not permit the use of an ECD.
- F. An officer shall not brandish, display, or threaten the use of an ECD unless he or she can reasonably conclude its use may become justified and is anticipated.
- G. In each instance that an ECD is deployed in an incident, consideration should be made regarding the need for lethal cover.
- H. Officers who deploy an ECD against a subject shall ensure the subject is monitored for injury as soon as practical after the subject is under control.
- I. If an adverse reaction to the ECD occurs, or if requested by the person, emergency medical services shall be provided to them.
- J. If the probes are imbedded in sensitive tissue areas, i.e. neck, face, groin, or the breasts of a female, officers shall arrange transport to a medical facility for removal. If the probes are imbedded in other non-sensitive tissue areas, an ECD-trained officer may remove them according to the trained procedures.
- K. After the probes have been removed, they shall be handled as a biohazard and packaged according to the trained procedure. Photographs of the wound site shall be taken if practical.
- L. When an ECD is deployed against a subject, the officer shall notify the shift supervisor, and shall complete an offense report detailing the circumstances of the incident prior to the end of their tour of duty.
- M. Trained officers shall complete a refresher course and a written examination every two years concerning the use of this weapon.
- N. Officers shall conduct a spark test while facing the northern wall within Room B106 at the start of their tour of duty.
- O. The ECD shall be holstered on the opposite side of where the officer has their firearm. Officers may choose to use a cross draw or straight draw to access their ECD.

XI. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

- A. All sworn department personnel who engage in the use of force shall, after the subject has been brought under the officers’ control:
 - 1. Check the subject for injuries and administer first aid if required.

2. Summon appropriate medical aid if necessary.
3. Maintain close personal observation and physical contact with the subject while continuing to provide first aid until relieved by appropriate medical personnel.

XII. REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

- A. The officer involved shall orally advise his/her supervisor of the use of force and the underlying facts justifying his/her use of force as soon as possible.
- B. The officer involved shall make a written report/statement as to the underlying facts and the reasonableness, as perceived by the officer, justifying his/her use of force.
- C. If the discharge of a weapon or use of force causes injury or death or great bodily harm, the supervisor shall notify the Chief of Police or the Chief's designee as soon as possible.
- D. The supervisor, as soon as possible during the investigation, shall forward all reports of the investigation to the Chief of Police.
- E. A Firearm Discharge Report shall be completed regarding any incident involving the intentional or accidental discharge of a firearm, except on an approved firearms range for the purpose of firearms practice, training, competition, qualification or legal hunting purposes.
- F. Whenever an officer uses force in the performance of his/her duty, he/she shall indicate in the report of the incident the use of the force and the circumstances and justification for its use.
- G. All use of force reports shall be forwarded to the lead DAAT instructor and a copy will be filed with the Chief or his designee.
- H. At least once every year the Chief or his designee shall review the use of force reports to determine any policy issues, training or weapons/equipment deficiencies, or disciplinary matters that require attention or any type of future action.

This directive is for departmental use only and does not apply in any criminal or civil proceeding. The department policy should not be construed as a creation of higher legal standard of safety or care in an evidentiary sense with respect to third party claims. Violations of this directive will only form the basis for departmental administrative sanctions.

Bernard J. Coughlin
Chief of Police

This Order cancels and supersedes any and all previous Orders and directives relative to the subject matter contained herein.

Initial 12/15/2010

**CITY OF VERONA POLICE DEPARTMENT
SUPERVISORY TASER X26 USE REPORT**

INCIDENT:# _____ **DATE:** _____ **TIME:** _____

TASER Officer Name/ID#: _____

TASER X26 Serial #: _____ Air Cartridge Serial #(s): _____

Nature of Call or Incident: _____

Was an Officer, Police Employee or Citizen injured other than by TASER? Y / N

SUSPECT INFO: Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ M.I. _____

D.O.B. _____ Sex _____ Height _____ Race _____ Weight _____

Nature of Injuries and Medical Treatment Required (other than normal injury caused by TASER dart):

_____. Photos: Y / N

Medical Exam: Y / N Hospital Admission for Injuries: Y / N Emergency Detention: Y / N

Suspect under the influence: Drugs / Alcohol (specify): _____.

DEPLOYMENT:

Usage (check one): () Hand-held Display Only, visible to subject () Arc Display Only, visible to subject

() Laser Display Only, visible to suspect

() TASER Application

Is this an **air cartridge deployment**: Y / N Is this a **drive stun without air cartridge deployment**: Y / N

Number of Air Cartridges fired: _____ Number of cycles applied: _____

(Circle One) Success / Failure Suspect wearing heavy clothing? Y / N

Did the device respond satisfactorily? Y / N

Approximate target distance at the time of the dart launch: _____ feet

Distance between the two probes: _____ inches

Subject's demeanor after TASER was used or displayed (Circle any that apply):

Cooperative Belligerent Combative Abusive Aggressive Complaining

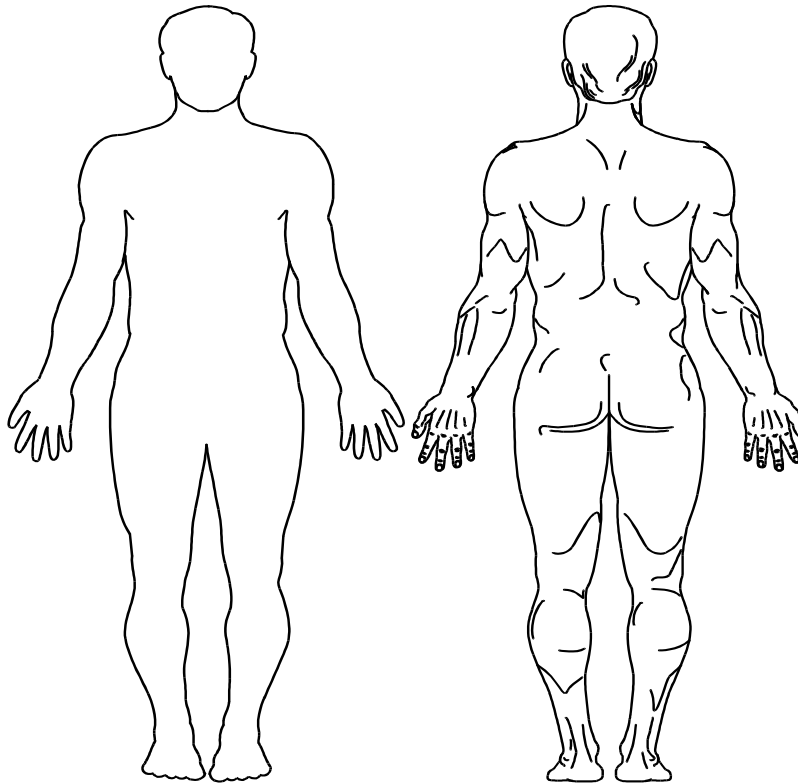
Did dart contacts penetrate the subject's skin? Y / N Probes removed on scene: Y / N

Did TASER application cause injury: Y / N If yes, was the subject treated for the injury: Y / N

Description of injury: _____

APPLICATION AREAS

(Place "X's" where probes hit suspect AND "O's" where subject was drive stunned)



Synopsis: (Omit for hand-held display only, arc display only, or laser display only.)

Additional Information:

Report Completed By: _____
(Supervisor's Signature)

**CITY OF VERONA POLICE DEPARTMENT
SUPERVISOR'S USE OF FORCE REVIEW**

- I. INCIDENT # _____ DATE _____ TIME _____
- a. Reporting Officer Name/ID# _____
- b. Other Involved Officer(s) Name/ID# _____
- _____
- c. Subject's Name/Address/Date of Birth/Telephone #: _____
- _____
- _____
- d. Duty Supervisor Name/ID# _____
- e. Reviewing Supervisor Name/ID# _____

II. PRESENCE:

- a. Was the Officer on duty? Yes No
In Uniform? Yes No
- b. What was the Officer's status immediately prior to incident? _____
- _____
- _____
- c. Did subject display assertive body language/stance? Yes No
- d. Did subject display, threaten, or imply use of a weapon? Yes No

III. DIALOG:

- a. Did Officer attempt to establish dialog with subject? Yes No

IV. CONTROL ALTERNATIVES:

- a. Escort Holds? Yes No
- b. Compliance Holds? Yes No
- c. Oleoresin Capsicum Spray? Yes No
- d. Electronic Control Device? Yes No

e.	Passive Countermeasures?	Yes	No
V.	PROTECTIVE ALTERNATIVES:		
a.	Active Countermeasures?	Yes	No
b.	Incapacitating Techniques?	Yes	No
c.	Intermediate Weapons?	Yes	No
VI.	DEADLY FORCE:		
a.	Was deadly force used?	Yes	No
VII.	FOLLOW THROUGH:		
a.	Was subject handcuffed and searched?	Yes	No
b.	If ECD was used, was Supervisory Taser X26 Use Report completed. (If yes, attach Supervisory Taser X26 Use Report to this report)	Yes	No
c.	Did Officer treat/address injuries or claim of injuries?	Yes	No
d.	Did Officer follow proper monitoring/debriefing?	Yes	No
VIII.	SUBJECT INFORMATION:		
a.	Was subject arrested after force was used?	Yes	No
b.	Was subject in custody when force was used?	Yes	No
c.	Was subject armed when force was used?	Yes	No
d.	Was subject injured before the arrest?	Yes	No
e.	Was subject injured during the arrest?	Yes	No
f.	Was subject injured after the arrest?	Yes	No
g.	Was subject under the influence of alcohol/drugs?	Yes	No
h.	Was subject an emotionally disturbed person?	Yes	No
i.	Did subject complain of pain?	Yes	No
j.	Did subject have any apparent injury?	Yes	No

IX. CHAIN OF COMMAND REVIEW/RESOLUTION:

a. Action of Officer(s) involved were appropriate? Yes No

Supervisor's Signature/ID#: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

a. Actions of Officer(s) involved were appropriate? Yes No

b. Actions/Decision of Supervisor appropriate? Yes No

Resolution: Yes Date: _____

Closed following review: Yes Date: _____

Routed to IA for investigation: Yes Date: _____

Lieutenant's Signature/ID#: _____ Date: _____

X. TRAINING SUPERVISOR'S REVIEW: _____

Training Supervisor's Signature/ID#: _____ Date: _____