



has been made.

### XIII. **Use of Deadly Force**

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances ([Minn. Stat. § 609.066](#)):

- a. An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm.
- b. To effect the arrest or capture, or prevent the escape, of a person whom the peace officer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the use or threatened use of deadly force; or
- c. To effect the arrest or capture, or prevent the escape, of a person whom the officer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or attempted to commit a felony if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or great bodily harm if the person's apprehension is delayed. 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 an officer reasonably believes any of the following:

- i. The person has a weapon or is attempting to access one and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to use it against the officer or another.
- ii. The person is capable of causing great bodily harm or death without a weapon and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to.

### XIV. **Shooting at or from Moving Vehicles**

Officers should move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

### XV. **Notification 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 officer 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. Any application of a Conducted Energy Device or Control Device, beyond handcuffing.
- e. The individual subjected to force was rendered unconscious.
- f. An individual was struck or kicked.
- g. An individual alleges any of the above occurred.



physical actions or verbal behavior reflecting an intention to make it more difficult for officers to achieve actual physical control.

- e. **Passive Resistance:** A response to police efforts to bring a person into custody or control for detainment or arrest. This is behavior initiated by a subject, when the subject does not comply with verbal or physical control efforts, yet the subject does not attempt to defeat an officer's control efforts.
- f. **Officer:** Officer means sworn peace officers employed by the Roseville Police Department. It shall also include Cadets, Reserve Police Officers and Community Service Officers while acting in their official capacity.

#### IV. ***De-Escalation***

At times an officer must exercise control of a violent or resisting person to make an arrest, or to protect the officer, other officers, or members of the community from the risk of imminent harm. Not every potential violent confrontation can be de-escalated, but officers have the ability to impact the direction and the outcome of some situations they handle based on their decision-making and the tactics they choose to employ.

- a. When reasonable, officers should gather information, assess the risks, assemble resources and attempt to slow down the situation.
- b. Officers should use de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to higher levels of force consistent with his or her training whenever possible and appropriate before resorting to force and to reduce the need for force.
- c. Officers should use advisements, warnings, verbal persuasion, and other tactics and alternatives to higher levels of force. Whenever possible and when such delay will not compromise the safety of the officer or another and will not result in the destruction of evidence, escape of a suspect, or commission of a crime, an officer should allow an individual time and opportunity to submit to verbal commands before force is used.
- d. Officers should recognize that they may withdraw to a position that is tactically more secure or allows them greater distance in order to consider or deploy a greater variety of force options.
- e. Officers should perform their work in a manner that avoids unduly jeopardizing their own safety or the safety of others.
- f. When possible, supervisors will acknowledge and respond to incidents where a potential violent confrontation exists or use of force is probable.

#### V. ***Responding to Persons in Crisis***

All seizures, including seizures for the purpose of taking individuals into custody for treatment, must be reasonable under the Fourth Amendment. Reasonableness is determined on a case-by-case basis. When there is no suspicion of criminal activity, any use of force must be based on the belief that the action is reasonable to protect the subject or others from the threat of imminent physical harm.

There are many reasons a person may be resisting arrest or may be uncooperative or unresponsive. A person may be non-compliant due to a medical condition, mental, physical,